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negotiations. As I have said in my state-ment certian events have occurred as a consequence of. which the. Sri Lankan Government took some action. Th's action was to have a blockade of Jaffna. Who suijc od in that blockade? Only innocent Tamils, men, women, old people and children. This blockade continued and a situation was being created which was going to be extremely serious. For this particular purpose, the Prime Minister sent Mr. •Dinesh Singh, to show our grave concern afout me situation in Jaffna area. As I said jn the other House yesterday, there has been some indication of unwinding of the economic'blockade. There has been some reduction in the intensity of the military activity. Now we have to watch ^ this very carefully because if any solution has to be arrived at or if any political settlement has to be arrived at, it is essential that we must have the agreement of Sri Lankan Government. This is what we are working for, Here' I would like to say that in diplomacy even modest progress reserves highest respect. We -cannot expect overnight change. There is a history to it. Honourable Members 'have referred to it. Now, we are hoping that the military activities will be completely stopped; the blockade will' be completely lifted. Then we will convey these proposals to  $\theta$  the Tamil groups and request them to have a very good look at them because in our judgement these proposals need serioUg i examination serious consideration by the Tamil groups. Thig is what our attempt will be.

Madam, one or two points that worried the hon. Members were, why the Government of India is unable to stop some of the actions of the Sri Lankan Government and whether our High Commission and our Embassies abroad have taken enough initiatives and exerted themselves sufficiently. I can assure that both we in Delhi with the Sri Lankan "High Commission and, our High Commissioner in Colombo have been sparing no effort to keep the Sri Lankan Government informed about what is happening. At the Human Rights Commission, our delegation consists of Mr. Sukul and Mr: Virendra Patil, A resolution was adopted ar Geneva at

Human Rights Commission for the first time and it was accepted by every Member present and whatever Sro Lankan authorities might say, the fact remains that it was a moral defeat for 'hem. Now, we want that the Government of Sri Lanka should adhere to those proposals of the 19th December  $S_0$  that we can  $S_0$  ahead with our good offices. We have stopped these good ^ffices because after the 19th December, as I said earlier, the Sri Lankan Government have had some reservations. Thereafter, they sent one of then-Ministers here Mr. Dissanayake, who met me, met Mr. Chidambaram and we asked him, are you adhering to the proposals of the 19th December or nof? I said unless you are going to unwind your blockade and relieve the difficulties, miseries, sorrows and anxieties pf the Tamil population and reduce military activities there, how do you expect the Tamil groups to come and have a discussion either with you Or with us? I regret to say that there was no satisfactory answer.

We conveyed this to the President of jiri Lanka. I spoke to him on the telephone twice myself. Our High Commissioner met him a number of times. We conveyed certain messages to him in the month of February that we would like to resume the negotiating process provided these things are done. Yet when the situation in Jaffna reached a stage that it had a few days ago, the Prime Minister said, let, us, first of all, look at this paricular problem and he sent Shri Dinesh Singh. He has come back after the discussion with the President of Sri Lanka and has conveyed it to the prime Minister and in the last 48 hours or more, we have seen some alteration. We are observing it, we are watching it,. it our sincere hope, it is our desire, it is our prayer that what has been told to us will in fact be put into practice so that we can re-start the negotiating process and take these proposal, to the Tamil groups. We are convinced. Madam, that the only lasting solution, and I want to repeat this and labour this noint, can be arrived at through negotiations, through discussions because alternatives have very vague and serious consequences and as hon, members have said that the security environment in the seas and waters around Southern India, around Srj Lanka is not what i

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

was and not what we would like it to be and therefore the meddling of outside powers, not "entirely friendly to India is naturally a grave concern to us and to our security and we are keeping a very watchful eye on what is going on. We are also making every possible qffort to have a peaceful political solution W fnis problem but that does not depend on us entirely. It depends upon the Sri Lankan Government and we have appealed to them more than once with all the emp-hasis at our command, as a Government. They are aware of the consequences. I do not want to go beyond this but as hon. Members have said there are over 50 million Tamilians living in Tamil Nadu. They have relations who live in Sri Lanka. They cannot possibly be indifferent to the sufferings of, these people. And when fifty million people of India are conr cerned afcout a particular event; n Sri Lanka, fhen the whole of India is concerned about it, then the whole of India shares that anguish, their sorrow, their anxiety. We are in touch with the Tamil Nadu Government. I have on a number of occasions had meetings with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. We want to take everybody together in this exercise, all sections of the House, to arrive at a solution so that this agony of Sri Lanka is a thing of the

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: When certain people become blind, they cannot see any light at all.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; We will now adjourn for lunch and meet at 3. 00 P. M.

The House than adjourned for lunch at sixteen minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at ond minute past three of the clock, the Deputy Chairman In the Chair.

RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL ORECOMMENDATIONS OF THERAH WAY CONVENTIONCOMMITTEE. 1985— Contd.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1987-88 GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) Bill, 1987

The Appropriation (Railways) No. Bill, 1987

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL, 1987

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN<sup>^</sup>. The Appropriation (Railways) Bills will now be discussed togetherThe Minister, Mr., Scindia, to move the motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE -MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-S8 for • the purposes of Railways, as passed by' the Lok Sabha, be taken into con-sideration.

Madam, I also beg to move-.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1988-87 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken in- ^ to consideration. "

Madam, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill provide for the to authorisation of appropriation of the Consolidated moneys out Fund of India that the amounts spent certain services for the on of the Railways purposes financial year ended on the 31st the day of March, 1985, in excess of the " amounts granted for those services and for that year, ss passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into considera- tion. "

The questions were proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now have a combined discussion, on these Biljs and also on the Rail-

way Budget. As Mr. V. Gopalsamy had not concluded. his speech yesterday, he may continue his speech now. Ee-fore he resumes his speech, I have to inform the House that the Railway Minister will reply to the debate at 7-00 P. M. today. Yes, Mr. Gopalsamy.

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SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu); Madam, Deputy Chairman, yesterday, the last sentence I used was...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. If the House agrees, I will invite Mr. P. N. Sukul to preside in my absence.

SHRT SUKOMAL SEN (West. Bengal): Is it training or what?

'THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRj P. N. SUKUL): Yes, Mr. Gopalsamy.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY; Sir, the last sentence that I uttered yesterday, I want to repeat now. Why has such an injustice been done to Tamil Nadu as far as allocation of funds is concern ed? When you have allotted huge am ounts for smany lines in other areas, if you take into consideration what you have allotted for the Madras Ra pid Transit System, it is very little. You have allotted only Rs. 4 crores this year. And, Sir, I cannot see any behind the argument now rationale put forward by the Railway Minister Tamil Nadu Government that the should share the cost, that is, 67' per cent. I want to know whether this was made a pre-condition before project was launched. You What for are you suggesting that 67 per cent should be rnet by the Tamil Nadu Government? -The railways is the monopoly of the Central Govern ment. Yes,, you can say what happen ed in Maharashtra. But I want to draw the attention "of the Minister to what happened in Calcutta. You have spent Rs. 494 crores there. This year you have allotted Rs. 79 crores for Calcutta metro railway. What for? Just to please the electorate in West Berigal ande Calcutta? You have allotted Ri crores for Calcutta metro 107 RS-11.

railway. For Madras railway you have allotted Rs. 4 crores. Now, you are demanding that 67 per cent should be met by the Tamil Nadu Government. I hope the hon. Railway Minister has got some iota of affection for Tamil Nadu.

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SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: For Tamil Nadu and for the Member.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Thank you very much, T expect the Railway Minister will not insist on this share by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the contribution of large amount to general revenue cannot be wholly justified when so many projects are starving for funds.

Track rerewal works and electrification need to be given, top priority. No excuse of constraint of funds in these fields can be tolerated.

The admission by the hon. Minister that without any appreciable increase in the coaching fleet, he has arranged to introduce additional train facilities, only goes to prove that the age-old coaches with their depleted and worn-out facilities are being run again and again besides causing enormous hardship to the staff attending to repairs and maintenance of such coaches. Many number of trains have been cancelled in vital routes for no valid reasons. Major stations have been transformed into wayside stations. I do not agree with the view expressed by my colleague Mr. Upendra regarding uneconomic lines. The Railway is not for profit motive. it is a public utility service. So the argument of Mr. Upendra should not be agreed to by the Minister. Of course the Railway; cannot fetch more income from uneconomic lines in the remote areas, hamlets and small villages. But there is no way out. There are no roarte, no transportation, etc. So all these things have to be taken into consideration

Electrification work has almost come to a halt in the region spread over Tamil Nadu. Conversion cf metre

[Shri V. Gppalsamy]

gauge to broad gauge beyond Villu-puram on the mai". and chord lines and electrification on these routes have become a Jream 10 Use people of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, coming to track renewal works, the Railways, much against the proclaimed socialist policy, are en- • trusting the works like laying of new lines, track renewal deep screening,, sleeper renewal and ballast insertion t'o private contractors. Is it not a deviation? It is to be pointed out that this type of work was being carried out by s the department only since the inception of Indian Railways. It is a special, type of work needing skill and expertise and could be given up only at the peril of passenger safety. The standard of work done by private contractors cannot be matcM% with that turned out by the departmental staff. Besides rendering, thousands of Railway workers jobless, such practice leads to largescale corruption at middle and higher levels.

Sir, the Railway Board, as far back as-in 1970, laid down'instructions that settlement, of all dues to the retiring employees should be made on the last day of their leaving the service. It is a pity that in the Southern Railway these orders have been thrown to the winds and the so-called senior citizens of our country are forced to walk up and down the corridors of their erstwhile offices and stand begging before the serving employees. When, such is the case on the Southern Railways itself where there are enlightened employees, I am afraid what will he the situation elsewhere in the country. Erring officials, however highly placed they may be, should be dealt with severely. While he has been very liberal in granting new concessions to various citizens, it is for the consideration of the hon. Minister, by way of gesture to the senior citizens of his Ministry, to grant concessional season tickets to tho. e residing in suburban areas.

It is also suggested "-that a scheme to provide employment to at least one son

or one daughter, of a retired railway employee at the verge of or immediately after his retirement according to the qualifications, to enable him to be free from the burden of securing employment to his heir, should be prepared.

While it is a laudable 'object to encourage afforestation, it is a\* matter of regret that the Railway Board has decided to cancel all licences of Railway lands leased to railway employees under the grow-more -food campaign scheme. This has not only resulted in depriving these railway employees from 'deriving some extra income, but has also deprived the Department of Revenue to the' tune of Rs. 30 lakhs per year. This decision of taking away the lands, once developed for cultivation and leasing them to the forest department should be reconsidered and the *status quo ante* restored.

The Minister has showered glowing tributes on railwaymen. But he has failed to protect the interest of his own community at the. hands of the Fourth Pay Commission. There was absolutely no justification for the Commission to deny them parity of wages with other public undertakings. As far as the railway workers are concerned, they comprise all Categories industrial engineering, technological, factory workers, open line workers, production line workers, telegraph, telecommunications, research and designs; managerial, commercial, etc. etc. Theirs is a unique field of job and, therefore deserve a better deal. The Ministry has failed to plead the cause of Railwaymen be-ofore the Commission. Even now it is not too late. A separate wage commission has to be appointed to go into their conditions of service and emoluments so that their genuine aspirations could be fulfilled.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the genuine demands of Railwayman. The loco running staff should not be made to work for for more than 40 hours in a week. Increase rates of mileage allowances should be paid Jo running staff without delay. Thirty per cent element should be

taken into consideration for running staff a<sub>s</sub> obtained prior to Pay Commission report. The category of guards should be made e. igible for awards for accident-free service in view of the heavy responsibilities shouldered by them in the safe running of trains like drivers and station masters. AH casual labourers on the Indian Railways should be made permanent. Need-based wage should be paid to railway workers. Railway workers in Tamil Nadu should be paid drought relief. advance of Rs. 2000|-. Stores Khala-sis working in the Stores Department of railways are doing heavy manual labour and should be paid heavy manual allowance. They do not have\* enough promotional opportunities and therefore all Stores Khalasis should be given the grade of Rs. 950—1500 after five years of service. Orders prescribing ITI qualifications for Khalasis jobs should be rescind. ed. Increase in working hours by 1-1/2 hours daily for clerks on railways should be withdrawn. Diesel Khalasis with ITI and diploma qualifications serving at Pon-malai and Erode sheds with 5 to 8 years service should be promoted to skilled grades; highly-skilled grade I and II artisans working in oil and acid are given very har' work allowance and this should be stopped.

Loco fitters should be upgraded in ^killed, highly skilled grade<sub>s</sub> I & II in the ratio of 35: 30: 30 as laid down by the Railway Board. Progressive dieseli-ation has resulted in the closure of steam loco sheds. About 1000 in each division are subjected to retrenchment. The Railway Administration on the Southern Railway has thus nbnned to retrench about 15000 men as a whole as a reult of which promotiona<sup>1</sup> opportunities to serving employees "id job opportunities to wards of railwaymen are lost.

Repair works to 34 steam lo-: os were being carried out monthly in Ponmalai. These wr? stopped resulting in 2000 mon going job'ess. Wagon con Iruction was slowed down. Consequently 400 men, were retrenched. Overtime is refused to ownkers. The Administration has failed to take into account the ever increasing piice

rise and to order a restudy in respect of incentive time and increase in the incentive bonus accordingly. 21 selected mechanical Khalasis in Ponmalai shops have not yet been given appointment orders though they were selected in 1983.

Sir, all these grievances should immediately be redressed. The present bed-strength at the Golden Rock Railway Hospital is quite inadequate to meet the growing needs of \*0olden Rock Colony employees as well as other railway employees and it should be increased to 500 beds on top priority.

I hope the Railway Minister will consider the genuine demands of the railway employees. I expect the Railway Minister to allot more funds for Karur Dindigal, and Madras Rapid Transit System.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your permission I rise to speak on and to support the Railway Budget 1987-88 presented by our young and dynamic Minister of State for Railways, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. Let me, at the out. set, congratulate Hon. Minister for presenting a balanced pragmatic and imaginative budget which has been widely acclaimed by all sections of the society.

Sir, the Hon. Minister has not only spared railway users from additional levies in passenger fares and freight tariffs, but has also estimated a surplus of Rs. 69 crores for 1987-88 after meeting the dividend liability of Rs. 652 crores in full. This is indeed an achievement for a developing country with a developing economy. This has been made possible by proper direction, clear vision and dedication at the top,, and hard work, discipline,, sincere and genuine efforts, mutual cooperation by officers and men at all levels of this vast organisation. The Hon. Minister has et a personal example of integrity, humility and discipline for officers and men of the railway family. Such efforts open the gate for public co-operation which was available to the department in great measure and without which success to such a large extent could not be possible.

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[Shrimati Krishna Kaul]

Sir, India is a large and highly populated country and is a developing nation, with a big percentage of people living below the poverty line. One must appreciate that we cannot at this stage compare ourselves with developed nations in facilities and service that the railways afford to their people. For instance the track length in terms of track kilometres per million of population is many times more in the western developed countries than in our country. The Hon. Minister has himself conceded in his Budget Speech that there are obvious limitations in resources and capacity but it should be our endeavour to strike o judicious balance. May I quote a few lines from his Budget Speech which make the approach to the problem very clear. 'The twin objectives of the Indian Railways are on the one hand to provide a- reasonably priced means of transport for the people of thi> country, and on the other, to measure up to the transport demands, freight thereby strengthening the economic structure of the country. With the obvious limitation of capacity and resources, it is our endeavour to strike a judicious balance between the two. " Sir, it is noteworthy that without any appreciable increase in the coaching fleet, the department has managed to introduce additional train facilities through greatly improved utilisation, by adopting various measures like rationalisation of the rail links, minimisng the lie over period, decreasing the vehicle, ineffectiveness, increasing the periodic overhaul output, and establishing computerised coaching cabinets.

Sir, it is heartening to see that in spite. " of the limitations and constraints, the Railways in 1985-86 introduced 8 additional passenger trains and extended the run of a number of trains. In the/year

1986-87, nine pairs of new mail express services were introduced and 40 new suburban trains were added. We find that the run and frequency of many trains was extended and a large number of trains were speeded up. Over and above that, what has been done in the last two years, is that the Hon. Minister has announced in no uncertain terms the facilities and services that have to come in

1987-88, i. e. from 1-4-1987. These in clude introduction of six superfast trains, one express train and one metre gauge train. The frequency of a ewuraber of trains hag been increased and the run of many more has been extended. We aie happy that for passenger ameni ties computerised reservation will com mence on five more projects Sixtyseven stations will be developed modern stations. Secondas class sleeper coaches will be cushioned. Base kitchens will be modernised and the machinery to redress publiv grievances will be geared up. May I add that in view of the results shown in the last two years, we are confident that the schemes and projects announced for 1SOT-U8 will be fully implemented. It is indeed, an impressive pressive performance of the Railways under his stewardship.

Now coming to freight movement, the performance of the Railways in freight movement in 1985-86 and in 1986-87 has bem excellent. Persual of the printed dates supplied with the budget indicates that in the past most of the increased demand of traffic was met by increase in capacity of the Railways., We now find that the Railways have' been able to carry much more, ovet longer distance with little or no increase in rolling stock. The net tonne kilometres per wagon per day has increased from 1150 in 1984-85 to 1296 in 1985-86 which represents a 12. 7 per cent improvement and is further expected to improve to 1321 in the nine months of the current financial year. Simultaneously, the total number of wagons on line have come down to 3, 59, 614 in 1985-86 from an all time high of over 4 lakh in 1980-81. As for goods trains movement, we find thayg. the average speed of goods train, has increased to 22. 3 Kms. per hour from 19. 7 Kms. per hour in 1980-81. Measures like computerisation, improved design of assets and withdrawal of steam locomotives are expected to improve the average speed of goods trains. The average load freight of trains has also improved.

It is noteworthy that various new schemes are on the anvil for rehabilitation and modernisation of rolling stocky track electrification, improvement in signalling and computerisation, upgradation of technology m various areas of railway infrastructure which is must for any meaningful development in the future. May I suggest that it' is necessary that the Railways use heavier rails with higher tensile strength on heavier density routes along with better track structures, to improve not only the smo- othness in travel but also to reduce the frequency of attention required for maintenance and supervision. In addition to the above, use of electronics based equipment for signalling, higher horse power electric locomotives and diesal locomotives, light weight coaches, computerised freight operation information system, are • new frontiers of technological improvement which also need to be taken in the stride.

While Railways should spare no effort to' obtain and. assimilate state of art, technology from world over, they must ensure that the technology imported is suitilJle for Indian condi-, tions and that the product can be indigenously manufactured within the shortest possible time.

The concept of ' developing model stations is most commendable as they will serve as' an example for other stations. However. I would like to point out that in this effort, Railways will need support of the using public. May I suggest that Railways carry out a concerted drive through the media to educate the public for proper utilisation of the facilities provided, specially in public hygiene, cleanliness use of lavatories and bathrooms and railway furniture.

Sir, the human touch in the totally professional outlook o'f the hon. Minister is Quit\* clear in the Railways budget prap. isals. It is welcome to note that care has been taken to pro-

vide 75 per cent concession to war widow travelling in II class, and to extend 50 per cent concession available to the deaf and dumb, for season tickets also. For the young, 25 per cent concession in II class fare allowed to groups of youth will continue. The addition of th<? concession in freight on the movement of fodder raised from 8 per cent to 25 per cent and 33 per cent concession to be given on the -are of special trains for kissan tours, is really very thought-iful. In this context may I suggest to (he hon. Minister, for the hon. 'Minister's consideration the granting of concessional traiff for the export sector which needs all possible assistance from the Government at the present time Time-bell rings).

Now, Sir, I would like to make some further suggestions for the consideration of the Government. So far as I am aware, inposition reprofiling of worn-out iails has not yet been adopted by the Inaian Railways. The present practice of off-track rail surface rectification and re-proning in a depot is expensive, cumbersome

and time-consuming. The track has to be removed and then reassembled at the site after repairs. Therefore, rectification and reprofiling of rails inposition without removal of track should be undertaken by the Indian Railways as is already being done in other advanced countries. A stich in time saves nine' goes the poverb. To increase the life and utility of rails and to reduce the rate of deteriora-

tion of track and to effect economy in track maintenance and reconditioning, it is., important that the track is reprofiled regularly before it deteriorates beyond repair. This is possible only if the: rack maintenance is simplified and repcofiling is none inposition. I feel, if this process is adopted by the Railways, it will greatly improve the productivity of track maintenance.

The next point\* which I would lite to make is with regard to computerisation of reservation. It is certainly a

[Sbrimati Krishna Kaul] most laudable step forward towards (simplification of the reservation process and elimination of hardship and malpractices. But there is always the other side to it. Every new step forward needs certam adjustments and modifications in its practical applicability. For instance, the computer allots seats at random, that is at differenit places to a family unit consisting of say father, mother and Daughter in the Chair Car or AC Sleeper in Rajdhani or in some other similar train which causes great inconvenience to them. Again, single women passengers find it very inconvenient to travel when allotted to them by the computer 'between two male passengers on both sides in Chair Car. A programme should be so designed by the computer to adjust family member and for piloting seats to single women passengers near each other on their request, as was being: lone earlier. Passengers are greatly inconvenienced and dissatisfied with this aspect of computerised reservera'ion system and it needs to be looked into immediately.

The next point which'I would like to refer to is regarding travelling on the roofs of carriages and the unhygienic condition of lavatories in certain trains. May I suggest that a survey should be conducted to identify the trains and the are is in which travelling on the root's of carriages is a common sight? This practice is dangerous, unhealthy, highly inconvenient and uncivilised. Government should provide additional accommodation by whatever means possible to improve the pathetic state of affairs in such sectors. Simultaneously, stricter enforcement of law and proper education of the travelling public through the media must be intensified. As for the lavatories, greater attention for thair cleanliness and upkeep is imperative. Continuous water supply has to be assured ' and routine cleaning find washing of lavatories at intermediate stations should be undertaken as a matter of essential service. Special attention must be paid to trains like the Taj Express ' and other such trains which cater to tourist traffic..

Before I close, I would like to mention that eastern U. P. and north Bihar are the most thickly-populated areas in the country, but strangely enough, during the last fifteen years, to the best of my information, except for the-conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge of the Barauni-Barabanki line, there has been no new development either by \_way of expansion, electrification of conversion. Thus the people of this area not as easily connected as others with the mainstream of the country. ' I would earnestly request the hon - Minister to give top priority and special attention to this sector of the travelling public.

Well, though the Budget indicates . that the Railways are no longer in the red, yet, the Pla'n outlay of Rs. 2980 crores propo-ieti for the year 1987-88 is by no means an adequate response to. the challenge of replacement and modernisation. Despite the proposed market borrowings of Rs. 300 crores during 1987-88 and R\*- 250 grores in the current year by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, Railways would be heading for a serious crisis if adeguate funds are not provided at the appropriate time foi this essential service. In view of the critical interlink between the performance of Railways and the national economy in general, railway requests for development funds need to be strongly supported.

Sir, in the end may I hope that the trend of hard work dedication and efficiency set-up by the Railway Minister and the railway family will continue with vigour and energy in the coming years. I am reminded of Pandit Jawaharlel Nehru for whom aram was haram" and the 'levely' dark and deep' woods could not lure him to rest and despite because he had promises to keep -and miles to jo before taking relaxation.

With these word? I reiterate my support for the Railway Budget of 1987-88.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL): I request the Members of. the Treasury Benches kindly to speak for not more than 10 minutes. Otherwise, some, of their friends will be losing their chance outright.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): This restriction should have started since yesterday itself; Tf you look to the debates, there was ibosolutely no restriction yesterday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL): In the best interest of our friends, you may kindly. see to if. Now the Deputy Chairman has said . that at 7. 00 the Minister > will make his reply.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL (Uttar Pradesh): My name was there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL): Names from your side are. three or four ajid from Treasury Benches there are 22 names

SHRI J. P. GOYAL:, 1 am of the view.' that the Men. bers from the Treasury Benches should not be given so much time because the Minister will make all the points. (. Interruptions)., If they want to speak, they can be brief.

SHRI MADITAVRAO SCINDIA: It -will be oppression by the minority.

श्री घन श्याम सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसमाध्यक्ष जो, 1853 में बम्बई ें श्राणे तक 34 िलोमें टर मार्ग पर पहली रेलगाड़ी चलाई गई थो जो अब 61,836 मार्ग किलोमें टर वाली एक विशालतम रेल प्रणाली बन गई है। सही मायने में रेलें देश में सबरें बड़ा सार्वजनिक उपक्रम हैं जिसमें लगभग 16.13 जाख व्यक्ति देश सेंवा में लगे हैं।

Railway convention 334 Committee 1985.

रेलें देश के ग्राधिक विकास तथा ग्रीद्योगिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका ग्रदा कर रही हैं तथा देश को एकता में बांधन का भी कार्य कर रही हैं। मैं इन्हीं रेलीं के कार्यकरण एवं 1987— 88 के बजट के समर्थन में ग्रपने विचार रखने के लिये खड़ा हुग्रा हूं।

उपसभाध्यत्र महोदय, माननीय सिधिया जी की मैं धन्यवाद देता हं जो उन्होंने भ्रपनी लगन एवं सतत प्रयासों से संरक्षा. सरक्षा एवं समयपालन के बादशी को वापस रेलवे सिस्टम में ला दिया है। महोदय, 1983-84 में हमें 45 करोड रुपये का घाटा हुआ, 1984-85 में 196 करोड़ का घाटी हुआ जब कि 1985-86 में 179 करोड़ रुपयों वा अधिशेष दिखाया गया है। यह तब है जब कि सामान्य राजस्व में 507 करोड रुपया पूर्ण लाभिका का भुगतान करने के बाद तथा मूल्य हुन्स ग्रारक्षित निधि में 920 करोड़ रूपया अशदान करने के बाद है जो अपने आप में एक मानक 황 1

मेरे एक माननीय मिल कल इसी सदन में कह रहे थे कि जनता राज के समय में इसने अधिक अधिशेष रहा है पर्रन्त वह यह भूल गये कि इस समय मुल्य हास आरक्षित निधि में 10 प्रतिशत क्षा प्रावधान किया गया है. उस समय यह बहत कम था। गत तोन वर्षों में रेलों में माल ढलाई की श्रमता के उपयोग में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसकी जिसनी प्रशंसा की जाय थोड़ी है। हमारी रेलें माल हलाई की क्षमता के उपयोग में विश्व की अर्थणीय रेलीं में से एक है तथा विकसित देशों को रेलों को हमने पोछे छोड दिया है। सबसे व्यापक रेल माल परिचालन कुशलता का संकेतर प्रति माल डिब्बा प्रति दिन शद्ध टन क्लिमीटर माना जाता है। यह 1984-85 में 1150 टन विलोमीटर से बढवार 1985-86 में 1296 और 1986-87 के प्रथम 11 महोनों में 1350 हो गया है। अब हम अनेवा शासन जमाने के आंदड़े उठाकर देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि 1977-78

## [श्री वनस्याम सिह]

970, 1978-79 में 1000 और 1979-80 में 972 था। ये झांव डे झपने झाप स्पष्ट बरते हैं कि हमने रेलों के मामले में वितनी प्रगति की है और हमारे अधिकारियों और कमंचारियों ने कितनों मेहनत को होगा। जिसके कारण यह प्रगति हमको हासिल हुई है। यह कुमलता दर्शाता है कि हमारे। रेलों में कार्य कर रहे दर्भ चारी एवं अधिकारों कितनी मेहनत एवं लगन से कार्य कर रहे हैं। आज देश को इनके उपर गर्थ है तथा हमें आशा है कि भविष्य में भी इनका मनोबल बना रहेगा तथा विकास की यहाँ गति बनाये रखेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी की मैं इसलिये और तारी के दारनी चाहुंगा कि उन्होंने नवम्बर, 1985 में अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगे प्रस्तुत करते समय 95 करोड़ रूपये के घाटे की प्रत्याक्षा की थी तथा सदन की आश्वासन दिया था जिल्ले में कोट करता हूं --

"हमारा सतत प्रयास होगा कि इस अन्तर को चालू वर्ष की अवधि में और अधिक गहन यादायात उपायों के जरिये यथा सम्भव अधिकतम मात्रा में पूरा किया जाएगा"

हमें प्रसन्तता है कि उन्होंने 95 करोड़ के घाटे को है पूर्ण नहीं किया घरन 570 करोड़ रूपये सामान्य राजस्व में पूर्ण लाभांग को जमा कराने के बाद 11 करोड़ रूपया अधिशेष होने की आशा के है। इस तर के से उन्होंने जो यायदा किया था पूरा कर दिखाया है।

आज देश में नयी लाइनों की अत्य-धिक आवश्यकता है । नेशतल ट्रास्पोर्ट पौलिसी कमेटी ने इस अताब्द के अंत तक 5000 किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइनों की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया है जिसके निर्माण में 1980 के कांस्टेंट प्राइस के आधार पर लगभग 1250 करोड़ रूपये की आवश्यकता समझी थी जो प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहा है। इस समय रेलवे ने 35 लाइनों का कार्य हाथ में ले रखा है जिसके अन्तर्गत 2940 किलोमोटर की लाइनें है तथा जिन्हें पूरा करने के लिए ह 1700 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है जबकि आपने 1986-87 में 100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया था और इस काम के लिए 1987-88 में 147 करोड़ रूपये का प्रावधान किया है। यह कार्य किस प्रकार से पूरे किये जायेंगे यह रेलों की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता एवं समस्या है।

में माननीय मंत्री जी के इस विचार से सहमत हं कि हमें जो धन हमारे पास है उसे प्राथमिकताओं के भ्राधार पर व्यव करना पड़ेगा तथा रिहेबिलिटेशन और आधनिकोकरण नये निर्माण से पहले जाते है इसे कोई भी नकार नहीं सकता है परन्तु रेलवे सिस्टम केवल भावनिकोकरण करे इसो से कार्य चलने वाला नहीं है वरन जिन क्षेत्रों में रेलवे लाइने नहीं है उन्हें देश में दूसरे भागों से जोडना भा रेलवे का कार्य है। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्लानिय कमीशन से भी अनुरोध करना चाहुंगा कि पिछले दिनों कुल योजना का रेलवे पर जो अधिरव्यय हुआ था वह इस प्रकार है । प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे पर 11.05% या दूसरा पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 15.43% तृताय पंच-दर्षीय योजना में 15.45% चीर्था ● पंचवर्षीय योजना में 5.92% पांचवी योजना में 5.97% रहं गया और छठी पंचबर्षीय योजना में 5.23% है और सातवीं पंचयर्षीय योजना में थोड़ा सौ बढ़ा है जो कि 6.9% हो गया है इस प्रकार से यह देखने में जाता है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना काल से रेलवे की निधियों का दाबंटन वम होने लगा तथा रेलों का कार्य पिछड़ने लगा। मेरा प्रधान मंत्र जी एवं प्लानिंग व मीशन से ब्राग्नह है कि इस विषय में पूनर क्षण करें तथा कम से कम कुल योजना परि-व्यय का 10% इस योजना काल में रेलवे को दें तथा जब तक पूर्ण विकास न हो देते रहें अन्यथा रेलवे अपने संसा-धनों से ऋगले वर्षों में जैसे कि हम आशा लगाए बैठे है अपने कार्यों को पूरा नहीं

कर पाएगा । मैं यहां पर यह भी मन्त्री जो से कहना चाहुंगा कि पूर्व में जो घोषणाएं प्रधानमंत्री जी एवं मंत्रीगणीं द्वारा को जातो रहा है उन्हें पूर्ण करने का उत्तरदायित्व आपके ऊपर है क्योंकि उनमें हमारो सरकार को साख लगी हुई है। इसी कम में मैं भटतो से बनारस लाइन क। याद दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसका ग्राय-वासन दिसयों साल से चैला आ रहा है। कपया इसे पूर्ण कराएं।

माननं ४ मंत्री जी ते बाठ नये 🚁 ला गाड़ियां चलाने को घोषणा को है जिनक मैं स्वागत करता हूं। कुछ गाड़ियों के फोरे बढ़ाए है वह भी एक अच्छा बात है। कुछ के चालन क्षेत्र का भ बिस्तार किया जा रहा है कुछ की रफतार बढाई जा रही है वह भा प्रमंसा की बात है। परन्तु मैंने जब इन गाड़ियों पर निगान डाली तब मझे एक भी पैसेंजर गाड का नाम देखने को नहीं मिला। मानन य मन्द्री जो यह सत्य है कि आपके पास मांग ले कर आने वाले तथा वकालत करने वाले जो भी आते है वह अधिकृतर जिन मांगों को ले कर धाते हैं उन्हें ग्रापने पूरा किया है। ग्राज जब मैं बम्बई ग्राता हुंतो सबर्वन रेलवे का जाल देखता है तथा लाखों व्यक्ति ग्रंपना काम-काज करने सबर्बन रेलों द्वारा बम्बई आते जाते है। परन्तु देश का राजधान दिल्ल में जब निवाह डालता हं तो शायद मझे लगती है कि एशियाड के समय जो कीच आधने. चलाएथे उन में भी शायद कुछ कर्म हो गई है क्योंकि दिल्ला में अपने क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार को गाड़ियों की आवश्यकता नहीं है. वरन दिल्ली में आने वाले व्यक्ति दिल्ली में चारों छोर से जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में मैरट अलीगढ मथुरा जैसे नगरों की घोर से दिल्ली में कार्य करने वाले यात्री आते हैं। मैं चाहुंगा कि भ्राप इन नगरों को इ० एम०यु० अथवा नई पेसेंज्र गाड़ियों से जोड़ दें। इससे दिल्ली का भार भी कम होगा तथा छोटी दूरी के यातियों को

सुविधा मिलेगी... (समय की घंटी) मैं दो तीन मिनट मे समाप्त कर दंगा। माननीय मंत्री जो ने कम्प्यूटराइजेशन से दिल्ली से भारकण करा दिया है, इससे यातियों को सविधा हुई है। अगले चरण में मद्रास, वंगलीर, भंपल, सिवदराबाद एवं लखनक में ग्रारक्षण कराने जा रहे हैं यह बहुत अच्छा है। इससे ग्रारक्षण में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतों पर काब पाया गया है। परंत में देखता हं। कि दिल्ली मे अब भी आरक्षण पैसे लेकर दलाल लोग स्टेशन पर कर देते हैं। इसे सहतो से रोकने को व्यवस्था करो।

ग्रापने 67 स्टेशनों को ग्रादंश स्टेशनों के रूप में विकसित करने का निर्णाय लिया है यह बहुत स्वागत योग्य है। मैं चाहंगा कि ऋल गढ को भी एक ग्रादर्श स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित कराने का कष्ट करेंगे। अपने हित्तेय श्रेणी के सभी कोचेज में कुशन लगाने का जो कार्यत्रम बनाया है यह यातियों को सविधा दिये जाने की छोर छाप सचेत है, का द्योतंक है। अब तक जनरल यह देखा जता था कि किसो यात्रो के साथ रास्ते में रेल में कोई दुर्घंदना हो जाती थी तो उसे अगले स्टेशन पर उत्तरकर रिपोर्ट करने पडते थें इसलिए या तो याती रिपोर्ट करने की खातिर अन्त छोडता था अथवा वह रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं कराता था। ग्रापने नर्या व्यवस्था के ग्रंतर्गत यह प्रावधान कर दिया है कि र्ट ० ट ० या कंडक्टर को वह सादे कागज पर रिपोर्ट लिखकर दे देगा तो उसके वह रिपोर्ट लाज कर लः जायेगी । इससे ग्रापका रिपोटिंग सिस्टम ग्रन्छ। होगा ग्रीर जो दुर्घटनाएं इस तर के से होती है जो कुछ भरारती तत्व है उन पर काबू पा सकेंगे आप कामयावें हासिल करेंगे जब रिपोर्टिय ठीक होगी ऐसा, मेरा विश्वास है और बार्त में थोड़े में कह रहा ह जैसा कि उपसभाध्यक्ष जी का आदेश है। मैं कुछ अपनी स्थानीय समस्याओं के ऊपर ग्रापकी निगाह डलवाना चाहता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पशुपति नाथ भुकूल): मैंने थोड़ा सा कम करने के लिए नहीं कहा, मने ज्यादा कहा है।

श्री **घन** श्याम सिंह: मैंने बहुत कुछ कम कर दिया है मैं कोई ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं नयी लाइनों की बात नहीं कहंगा क्योंकि मैं जानता ह कि आपके पास धन की बहुत कमा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात छाप कड़ रहे हैं मैं जानता हं कि आपकी बात सही है।

अलीगढ नगर में आपके दो रेल सहेंक पुख बन रहे हैं बिलिक अलीगढ़ जिले- में कह तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। एक सडक पूल का काम ग्रापका पिछले 4 साल से चल र औ है और मैं यह देख रहा है कि का बद रेलवे का काम उस पूल पर नहीं हो पाया है यह जाल्टा रोड पर समेनना भीर अल्पा स्टेशन के बीच में एविजस्ट करना. है। रेलवे का काम बंच में अध्या पड़ा हुआ है जिसका वजह से यातायात अभा फाटक से निकलता है ; मैं समझता ह कि शायद इसमें तेजा लाने का आवश-यकता है। पैसे की बात नहीं है पैसे तो आप आलरेड: इस पर खर्च कर चुके हैं; कर रहे हैं। दूसरा जीव्हें: रोड पर पुरब की तरफ अलंगढ में वन रहा है। उसमें पा०डब्ल्यू० डीं० की जो काम करना था उसने वह कर दिया है। मैं चाहंगा कि रेलवे के काम को भोधितिशोध पूरा कराये... (ब्युवधान) यह पुरानी है आ के जमाने की नहीं है।

धलीगढ़, वरेली म्रादाबाद रेलवे लाइन है। 40 वर्ष से मैं देखता हं कि उस रेलवे लाइन पर कोई भी विकास नहीं हुआ है। न तो आपने कोई नयं: रेलगाड़ी चलाई है न किसी गाड़ी की गति हैं। अब तक तेज की है। विकास के नाम पर भ्रापका जो किया हुन्ना है बहरहाल वहां के लोग उस रोणनी को नहीं जानते हैं जो रेल के विकास में ग्राई है में चाहुंगा कि आप कुछ न करें तो कृपया उसके टाइमटेब्ल को उठाकर देखें तथा रेलवे छिषकारियों से पूछे कि इस रेल लाइन पर आप नया करने जा रहे

है और क्यों नहीं करते तथा क्या कारण है। आप कृपया इसको देखें ग्रीर कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था कराय जिससे विकास का लाभ उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी मिले। यह अलीगढ़ बरेली म्रादाबाद डिबीजन में चाता है कुछ इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में भी आता है नार्थन रेलवे में । एक गाड़ी ट्रंडला से अलीगढ़ तक मार्तः है । इसके पावर और कोचेज अल गढ़ में 8-9 घंटे तक खड़े रहते हैं। सुबह प्रातः काल ट्रंडला से चलकर धर्लगढ 9 बरे या ताती है और शाम की 5 बज़े वापत जाती है। मैं केवल आपकी ·उन कोचेज और पाधर जो आहडियल खड़: रहतं है उनके उपयोग को बात काला हं कि क्पया ज्यों के: त्यों उस गाड़ी को दिल्ला भेजी और लौटाकर फिर चली गढ़ तक पहुंचा दें तो उसी समय तक फिर वापचे टंडला जा सकते है इससे रेलवे को आधिक लाभ भे होया और कोई रेखने का इसमें विशोध धन भी लगने की आवश्यकता नहीं है सिर्फ इस्तेमाल करने का बात है क्योंकि छापके जो कोचेज इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहे है उनका इस्तेमाल हो जायेगा।

ए० जी० एन० गाड़ी अलीगड़ से जलवी है दिल्ली के लिए । इसमें प्रथम श्रेणी का कोच नहीं है। यदि आप यह कर दें ग्रीर कोच लगवा दें तो बड़ी मेहरवानी होगी । प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस की बात में पिछले डेढ साल से कर रहा है, ग्रापके पत्र भी मुझ को समय-समय पर मिलते रहे हैं.... एक मिनट, मुसीबत है कि हमारे कुछ साथियों को मच्छरों से बढ़ा हर लगता है। क्या करें गोयल साहब को मच्छरों से इतना डर लगता है कि बेचारे अलीगढ के स्टेशन पर रुकना नहीं चाहते हैं । मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हं कि मुझे श्राप्त के 2 पत्र मिसे हैं। मैंने जब तब आपसे बातचीत की है। इलाहाबाद से लौटते समय भी, प्रयागराज एक्सप्रैस को ठहराव देना। मलीगढ से दिल्ली/नयी दिल्ली जाने वाले यानियों की सुविधा के लिए 18 मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा 3 पैसेंजर गाड़िय उपलब्ध हैं । इसी अलीगढ़ 13

मेल 'एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों द्वारा जुड़ा हम्राहै। स्पष्ट है कि अलीगढ़ आने-जाने के लिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं। 92 प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस का ग्रलीगढ स्टेशन पर ठहराव कुछ लोकप्रियं पाया गया है, परन्तु लौटती 'बार इसका वहां ठहराव लोकप्रिय नहीं पाया गया है। यानी ग्राप उस ठहराव को ग्रपने ही गब्दों में कहते हैं कि लोकप्रिय पाया गया है, परन्तु लौटती बार इसका ठहराव लो । प्रिय नहीं पाया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि ब्रापके उत्तर में यह कैसे लिख दिया गया जब लोकप्रिय नहीं पाया गया और जब वह ठहराव आपने दिया ही नहीं तो यह कैसे पता चला कि लोकप्रिय नहीं है ? मुझे इस बात का ग्रफसोस है। मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी भी ट्रेनें हैं वे रात में ही निकलती हैं ग्रीर करीब-करीब उससे भी पहले निकलती हैं। संगम एक्सप्रेस पहले निकलती है, जनता एक्सप्रेस उसीं व्यक्त निकलती है और श्रापकी अन्य ट्रेनें भी हैं । हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस है वह दो बजे ही निकलती है। इन सब को उहराव दे रखे हैं ग्रीर लोकप्रिय नहीं पाए जाने वाली बात ग्रापने उत्तर में कही है तो वह कैसे आ गई, मुझे इस बात का अफसोस लगता है । कुपया इस पर आप थोड़ा सा पुनविचार कर लें। हमारे गोयल साहव ने मच्छरों के बारे में कहा, क्योंकि अभी तक तो वह आसमान ग्रीर स्वर्ग में ही रह रहे हैं। थोड़ा सा वह जनता में ग्रायें, ग्रीर मच्छरों को भी देखें कि जनता को कैसे तकलीफ होती है। इन इलाहाबाद के लोगों को भी मालम पह जाए तो ज्यादा ग्रन्छा है। मैं चाहुंगा कि इस पर भी ग्राप जरा

श्री माधवराव सिधिया : दूसरे क्षेत्र के याड़ियों की दृष्टि से लोकप्रिय होगा, ग्रलीगढ़ के यात्रियों की दृष्टि से तो लोकप्रिय होगा ही ।

विचार कर लें।

शी वनस्थाम सिंह : इन पर भाप विचार कर लें । आसाम मेल एक गाड़ी चलती थी जिसका ठहराव हमेगा अलीगढ़ तक था । आपने उसका नाम बदलकर नार्थ ईस्ट एक्सप्रेस कर दिया, हमें कोई

परेशानी नहीं है । ग्राप कोई भी नाम रखें। लेकिन जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनके नाम बदलने से कोई लोकप्रियता नहीं मिलती बल्कि - सुविधाएं बढाने से लोकप्रियता मिलती है। परन्तु जो सुविधा पहले थी. कम से कम उसे तो रहने दें। इसके बारे में एक बार फिर विचार कर लें तो मेहरबानी होंगी। कलवा ग्रीर सीमनाथ के वीच एक हाल्ट भ्रापने बनाया है, गाड़ियां भी रुकती हैं लेकिन वृकिंग की सुविधा नहीं है, इस सुविधा को भी ग्राप वहां पर बना दें । आपके जमाने में. ग्रभी ग्रापने कहा कि दो पूल ग्राप बनवा रहे हैं। एक पूल अलीगढ़ नगर में रामघाट रोड पर, जहां पर एक तरफ शहर है, दूसरी तरफ लड़कियों का स्कल है, जहां पर भ्राने-जाने की अत्याधिक असुविधा रहती है। भैं चाहंगा कि एक सहक पुत्र आप असीगंड नगर को देने की कृपा करें। ग्राप उसे ग्रपने काल में बनवा दें तो उसे आपके नाम के साथ जोड़कर हम आपके काम के बारे में कहा करेंगे। इन मब्दों के साथ मैं आपके इस बजट का समर्थन करता है। धन्यवाद।

Committee 1985.

SHRI J. P. GOYAL; Sir an impression has been created in the House since yesterday that the Railway Budget, being a surplus budget, is a very g ood budget, and the hon. Railway Minister has been praised for bringing the surplus Budget. But the fact is that the prices are increased, sometimes in the month of December and January before the Budget Session which starts sometimes towards the «id of February every year., in which not only the Railway Budget but also the General Budget, both are introduced. So is the case with the Railways. They increase the freight charges and the passenger fares.

SHRI MADHAVR AO SCINDIA: Not the passenger fares.

SHRI J. P. QOYAL: I tell you. I shall demonstrate it. From the 1st of-December, 1985 the charges were increased both the freight charges and

[Sfori J. P. Goyal] the passenger fares, I think. ' This we have been crying against for the last few years.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Not the passenger fares. '

SHRI J. P. GOYAL' Not the pas senger fares? The freight charges only? Any way 1 woula request the hon. Minister not to follow the same thing which is being followed re garding the General Budget because it would amount that Parliament is being ignored and the executive be comes Parliament in these two months of December and January iust before the Parliament Session begins. In fact, I do not want to go to other subject matters. For exam ple, this matter which is going on for the last two days. Parliament os rather shut up, Members are shut up to say Parliament. anything in In fact, Parliament has been ig being nored and, is ignored. So, you should not do that in future, Whatever freight or whatever passen you want ger charges increase, please do it in yous Railway Bud get. Similarly, I would request the Government the. Finance regarding Budget also that whatever taxes you want to increase, please do it and bring it in the Budget. That will ^credibility to the Government. Other appears that the wise it Parliament is being ignored and at the time when you present the Budget you want to show to the people that you have not increased the taxes and charges. . Because I am on this aspect of the matter, I demonstrate want to This was also disclosed in the other House. Figures are like this. Because of the increase in the freights in December 1986, the Railway Minister is going to collect about Rs. 1. 000 crores during 1987-88. From 1st December, 1986 the freight rates were revised in a manner that they would bring something like Rs. 80 crores per month in the Railways. During 1980-81 per passenger per kilometre far» was Rs. 3. 97. It was" raised to •Rs. 3. 15 in 1985-86. The freight in

1980-81 was Rs. 10. 50 per tonne per kilometre. It was raised to Rs. 20. 50 in 1985-86. Again it was increased by j 15 per cent last year. You look at the summary of the Budget. This will confirm this view.

This already you are going to get on account of that increase, about Rs. 1300 crores for 1987-88. That is the reason that in this Budget you have not made the increase. It is because the increase has already been made with effect from December, 1986. I would, therefore, request the Government that this thing should not be repeated. Otherwise the sittings of Parliament would be just a mockery.

Now, I would like to come td other points, I happened to, be an advocate in" a case of labourers. From Barabanki casual Samastipur I think it took about eight to ten years for converting metre-gauge to broadgauge. Thousands of workers worked to make it broad gauge. They were known as casual labourers. The case I of these thousands of workers came up to the Court because after the line was Supreme made into br#ad-gauge, they were thrown out. They said you go wherever you like to go. The petition was^ filed in the Supreme -writ Court and Justice Desai. presided over the Bench. After a number of hearings a formula was found out. In the Railway Establishment Code there is a provision that if you work for six. months as casual labour, then you get the quasi-permanent status. Therefore, an order of the court was made that all I these labourers must absorbed by the Railway Department. In spite of the judgment.. of the Supreme Court, I understand many "of them have not been absorbed so far. I would request the hon. Minister to look into that aspect of the matter.

There is no doubt that within the last few years and in this year also the number of trains has increased. This happened during the period of Shri Kamlapati Tripathi when he was Railway Minister and also in your

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time. There is no doubt about it. Along with it population also increased. It is just like the point - that a number of colleges and universities have opened, but still the rate of illiteracy remains the same. —about 64 per cent. So, in spite of your efforts to increase the number of trains, with the increase of population and the business activity, the number is not so much as it should have been. I toured a number of countries in Europe some two years back. I think the Minister must have gone there a number of times. For example, from Munich to Frankfurt and Frankfurt to Munich -there are 47 trains each running every half-an-hour. There is no problem for reservation in any train. I did not find any difficulty for reservation. I would request the Minister to mobilise the resources and we will all cooperate with you for running more trains in our coun- • try. Of cOurse, there are 'i number of tracks to be renewed, I will not come to that. You increase number of trains as early as possible. If one train comes from Calcutta to Delhi after one or two hours the same train should go from Delhi to Calcutta. Of course, some time is needed to clean the train. If not one hour, after two hours the same train should go from Delhi to Calcutta. Just as we are spending more money for our defence, why not we spend more money for our railways also and increase the number of trains? We should not be happy about the surplus budget. Maybe next year we may have deficit budget. This will not solve overcrowding problem'. Some people who wanted to go to Bombay, they do not get reservation either in first class or second class for 2 to 3 weeks. They approach Members of Parliament for getting reservation. In my opinion, this problem can be solved if mbre trains are introduced so that everybody on the spot can get reservation. This is one aspect of the matter.

The other aspect is about punctuality of trains which you could not

achieve so far. Suppose you nave to change another train, if you are delayed, then, you will not get that train. When there is punctuality of trains in Europe, I do not see any reason why we cannot achieve. it if our staff is efficient.

Then the other thing ' is about safety of passengers. Recently there has been a very serious accident. With this situation of law and order in our country, I would suggest that the railway protection force should be further strengthened to protect our railway lines to avoid accidents. The second class coaches require lot of repairs, particularly the latrines are very dirty. Of course, when Members of Parliament or Ministers travel

in first class or air-uondition coaches somebody from railways tries to obtain our signature that everything is clean. I do not know Why you give preference to us. There should not be any discrimination. We are not above common man. They should ' obtain signatures from common passengers also who travel by second class. 'Therefore, when the Members of Parliament, Ministers and high ranking officials travel, everything is all right. But you should insist that in evety

compartment they shbuld obtain signatures at least from five persons to

the effect that everything is all right. More second class coaches should be attached to every train. I agree with an hon. Member's suggestion from the other side that there should be more Janata trains than what they are today.

It has been mentioned in the other House also that there are no guides when you change any train. Because of overcrowding at the railway station platforms, it becomes very difficult to locate a train. Therefore, there must be guides who can tell the passengers that this is your coach and this is reservation number.

I would request the Government to tax rich people, as much as possible, exclusively for the development of

« £Shri <sup>J</sup>- P. Goval]

our trains for the develop-4 P. M. merit of our Railway Ministry and Railway department and have more number of trains. "With these suggestions, I would conclude in respect of the merits of the Railway Budget. As regards my region, I come from a smalll village in the district of Muzaffarnagar. Since everybody has said something about his region, I also must say something about my region. I come from an area which was formerly coverd by the S. S. Line Railways. Then after a number of years, we have got Northern Railway, the broad gauge. But " all the rotten compartments from all the trains, from Bombay and elsewhere are there. If you travel, you will find that first class is only in one Express Train because of the fact that we people of the western districts of U. P. are considered to be ruffians. We are not considered to be civilised though we have a number of

colleges there. (Interruption). i
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
From good standard to sub-standard
transformation, are you sure, does not
take place in your region?

SHRI J. P. GOYAL: No, I have travelled in those compartments. They are the rotten ones and I have not seen such compartments in other trains in India. I do not know from where those compartments are brought. (Interruption).

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Are you sure that the transformation does not take place in the region itself?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL): He is talking of the general transformation.

SHRI J. P. GOY&L: So, please look towards this problem. You are losing a lot of money on this account. You don't have ahy ticket checker, you don't haVe any booking facility on the railway station. Only in respect of Barot and Shamli, these facilities are there. A majority of ticketless passengers travel in this area. The plat-

forms are not upto the standard. Many people died. Please look to the of that area. That is the problems, area which will give you more money than any other area. Lastly, I would request for one Railway Station. I request you by writting a letter to you but you have shown your inability in the reply. There is a station Ailum near Kandla. That is a Place where Jawaharlal went when I was a boy. That is the place from where number of freedom fighters come and there are a number of schools and colleges in Barot and Shamli Stu dents go in the morning time and want to come back in the evening. There is a sugar mill also at Ramala-Workers go from Barot to Shamli and vice-versa and that is a very impor tant Railway Station. I would request that the two Expres trains. from here and one from there' should have a small halt of two. minutes there. I also come and I also find difficulty. I have to go to Kandla and then come by bus to my place. With these words, Sir, I would conclude.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHTJ -(Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Railway Budget for 1987-88. At the same time, I would like to pour one more. basket of con-tula tions on our Railway Minister who has kept in mind the interest of lower and middle class income groups which constitute the bulk of railway passenger and did not make any hike in freight and fare.

Sir, I was listening to the debate of our friends sitting on the other side, and I appreciate the love of Shri Parvathaneni Upendra for Railways. He is' not here at the moment. In view of the fact that the freight rate was revised upward which would fetch Rs. 960 crores in the coming years, hence the Railway Minister has taken very correct stand by not increasing freight and fare in this Budget. During the course of the debate in November last, I emphasised on the efficiency and technologipal ' development in railways. I am glad that to some extent efficientcy of the railway has increased and they have

been able to move as much as 21. 6 million tonnes more as compared to the previous year and have surpassed the target by 9. 4 million tonnes.

I do not want to repeat what has been said in the Budget but I again thank'the Railway Minister for bringing whopping increase of Rs., 1360 crores over that of the current year, that is in 1986-87; an increase of Rs. 100 croreis in the depreciation reserve fund. Th(; re is a similar increase in pension fund and clearing the entire current dividend liability of Rs. 652 crores to the General Revenue. It is good that the target of revenue earn-| ing has been fixed by originating freight traffic for 1987-88 at 287 million tonnes compared with 258. 55 million tonnes in 1985-86 and 272 -million\* tonnes in the revised estimate of 1986-87. This would mean a total originating traffic of 313 million tonnes and transport output of 223 billion net km::. The ordinary working expenses of the Railways for 1987-88 have been placed at Rs. 5750 crores, Rs. 850 crores more than the Budget estimate for the current year. It is highly commendable for the Railway Minister for the surplus budget 6f Rs. 69 crores for 1987-88 as against Rs. 11 crores estimated for 1986-87. At the same time I would like to warn the' Railway Minister that to achieve this herculean task, in view of the current rate <nf inflation which has been estimated at 6. 5 per cent in view of the report of the Economic Survey, it is also: hoped that while declaring a s-urpi us he must have taken into consideration the increment of the staff, payment of clearness allowance and would not come again before the House with a revised budget after a few months.

The aspect of stress on comprehen-i sive rehabilitation and modernisation programme with an object of wiping out tlie accumulated backlog in essen tial areas like track renewals and elect; ification target. It is highly con ' menfiable that the target on these in. 1986-B7 has increased over the previ-

ous two years by as much as 36 per cent and '67 par cent respectively. With 31 per cent of the Plan Outlay in 1985-86 and 1986-87 being spent under these two heads. Similarly, 32 per cent of the Plan Outlay of the—first two years of the Seventh Plan has been spent on rolling stock

Railway provides reasonably priced means of transport for the people of this country and also measuring up the freight transport demand but there are several areas where railways are yet to realise their obli gation to passengers and other users. These are rampant corruption, way safety, danger of theft and rob bery and other small matters which inconvenience cause great to users. I am fully beseized with the difficulties of the Railway Minister in the matter of law and order" whichthe Railway Minister may shift the buck of the State Governments on the ground that law and order is a State subject. But the users are not intere ted in such niceties. For them the railways are a service ffered by the Government. I hope the Railway Minister would turn his |, attention to minor ills because rail-\ way is connected directly with the people. I remand him that taking care of pounds is all very well but someone should look after the pence-as well.

Several concessions have been given in the Budget which is in line with the thinking of our Prime Minister and I thank the Railway Minister for giving concessions of- 25 per cent to-young, 50 per cent concession lo-handicapped and concessions in freight on the movement of order, 33 per cent concessions to farmers and forthe convenience of the people there is a proposal to open 50 new halt stations.

The most important step which hai been taken is to increase the provision of depreciation reserve fund but at the same time I request -the Rail-' way Minister to give the highest priority to railway development. It is said that the expenditure in rolling:

\Shti Rajni Ranjaa Sahu] stock has declined sharply. Correspondingly expenditure on track doubling is to be stepped up in the coming year. I fully endorse the views of our friends that the Planning Commission should provide more funds for 35 on-going projects. The Planning Commission should also provides more funds to complete the target of the Seventh Five ¥ear Plan. For lack\* of funds, the progress is tardy, . so much so the programmes of introducing heavy --rails for high-speed trains automatic signalling, electrification of highdensity routes are heing speeded up now beyond the levels which could hot be achieved during the first two years of the current Plan. At the same time, it does not sound well that the Railways are going to complete only 70 feres. of new lines In 1986-87 and only 53 kms. in 1987-88-. The programme of afforestation is highly laudable and also in the line of thinking of our Prime Minister's 20-Pbint Programme. The beautification of stations on the Railways at the rate of a thousand stations annually will surely give a new look to the country. The housing -schema for the employees needs a revolutionary, outlook. The Railways have, got enormous and valuable lands and without any investment the Railways can make arrangements with builders so that houses can be built without any investment and the amount thus saved can be used for other developmental works.

A device was adopted while placing the Appropriation Bill in November last as 'flattening of the taper' in Tespect of the telescopic freight tariff. The telescopic scale of freight tariff involves a gradual decrease in the rate of charge for a unit of traffic as the distance increases. This philosophy, to my mind, applied during the price hike on freight in November, 1986, is highly rational and this should be made more scientific. I would like to urge upon the Railway Minister to set up a study group to look into the matter in order to extend it to several other areas. I again congratulate the Railway Min-

ister for introducing^ computers. for freight operations, for introducing computerised freight operations, which would greatly help increased flow of traffic and will also benefit industry and, trade.

I would like to emphasise that the passenger traffic is going to increase in the current year. It is estimated that 138 million additional passengers would travel. How would Rail- \* way carry so much additional passenger without increasing the number of trains, the number of coaches per train. It is apprehensive to meet such signations. At the same time, I would y like to point out that if a proposal is sent to the Railway Board, they opposes it tooth and nail on some ground or the other. I would suggest that this sort' of attitude should he changed by the Railway Board. As pointed out by my other friends here, the terminal lie-over period is to be reduced. On one hand, Sir, the Railways never tires of declaring shortage of coaches and, on the other hand, it permits lie-over period even up to 28 hours. There are so many rakes ' lying idle especially at the Howrah end. Secondly, I would also request the Railway Minister to look into the question of nonutilization of coaches, r There is one example. The. 29/30 Lucknow-New Delhi-Lucknow train for less than ten hours a day and, similarly, the Deccan Queen also runs only for seven hours and for the rest of the day the rakes remain idle. This matter should be looked into by the Minister. Now, Sir, I would like to say something about the statement which came in the papers which was made by the Chairman of the Railway Board. Hesaid that the Railways \* had consultations with the State Government and the Planning Commission fop adopting a consortium atti- ^. tijde for the Mass Rapid Transit Sys- tern with the involvement of the State Governments as well as the city 'administrations, which is in vogue all over-the world. This is a highly progressive attitude. I do not know whether the Bihar Government is being contacted or consulted for anv such

programmes. Bihar is having about jen Per cent of the country's population and nothing has been done for Bihar in this Budget. There are so many proposals pending with the Central Government sent by the Bijjar Government.. I would like to say a few words about them. There is 'a proposal conversion of MG into BG line between Rohtas and Pathar-. dith to be extended up to Bavanathpur. The importance of this area is that this region is rich in minerals and the rakes can be utilized both ways. The second proposal of the Bihar Government which is pending with you to convert the metre gauge into broad gauge in between Muzafffirpur and Motihari, for setting up a large paper plant which is under consideration. The proposal which is pending with the Railway Ministry is ' to construct the railway bridge over river Sone to open a new mineral rich area of Falamu and Rohtas for setting up and other industries. Sir, the cement divisional Headquarters of Hazaribagh and Dumka and other several district headquarters are still without a rail-way link. The route from Deoghar to Dumka and Godda to Lalmatia coalfield is also not connected with rail. The entire area is a coal belt and can supply coal to super thermal powers like Farrakka and Kahal gaon.

Sir, there is a, proposal' for rail between Darbhanga and Saharsa, which has also not been taken up. Several proposals made earlier by previous Railway Ministers have not been taken up. I know that due to the paucity of funds you are not taking up these bigger projects. But the proposal of the Bihar Government should be considered because they are prepared to\ participate in the venture.

There are some small and minor\_demands from the people of our area. The train from Muzaffarpur-Varanasi up to Allahabad may be given either via Barauni and via Patna. The train running from Bombay to Gorakhpur may be extended up to Muzaffarpur.

One A. C., 2-tier sleeper coach may be provided in Mithla Express, the train which is going to JTowrah from Muza-ffarpur. Though there is a train going to Howrah from Muzaffarpur still we need a super-fast tram in view of the influx of huge passengers traffic. Sir, the Railway Board may say that there is "no path or viability". But I hope the Railway Minister will appreciate that there is always a "political path and viability" which I request the Railway Minister to create as it was done at several times by his predecessors Railway Ministers.

Sir, you have introduced so many trains but the introduction has been unbalanced, i. e., all on the southern part of the country. I request that a few trains may be introduced in the eastern part, connecting Bihar, U. P. and Assam also.

With these words, I thank-you very much.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर (मध्य प्रदेश): मानन य उपत्तमाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं रेल बजट पर कुछ बोल्, 15 मार्च को तमिलनाडु में राद-पोर्ट एवस-प्रोस की जो दुर्घटनी हुई है ग्रीर जिन लोगों ने डायनामाइट वा उपयोग वर के उसको दुवंटनाग्रस्त निया है उसकी कड़े शब्दें में निच्दा करता हूं और उसकी भन्सेना वरता है तथा मांग करता हुं ि ऐसे तत्वों का पर्वाफ श किया जाय और उनको वह से वही सजा दो जाये तावि ऐसे तत्वों को सबक सिखाया जा सके। उस दुर्घटना में जो व्यक्ति हम सलित हुए हैं उनके प्रति हार्दिक संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूं तथा जो घायल इये हैं उनके तुरस्त स्वास्थ्य सुधार को ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्व-प्रथम में रेलवे बजट 1987-88 का स्वागत करते हुये इस प्रगतिणाल ग्रीर रेलों को धारमनिर्भरता की धोर ले जाने वाले रेल बजट के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रीर रेल राज्य मंत्री श्री माधवराव सिंधिया जो कि हार्दिक बधाई देना

Railway convention Committee 1985.

[क्षी सरेन्द्र सिह ठाकुर] -चाहंगा कि उन्होंने इस देश के नेता गराबों के रहन्मा हमारे प्रधान मन्नो ग्रादरणीय राजीव जी के नेतृत्वु में उनकी भावनाओं और अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार यागामी सन के लिये रेल स्विधायों के विस्तार, विकास, आध्निकीकरण, रेल सम्पत्तियों का सुरक्षा, यानियों की संरक्षा और सुविधा, दुर्घटनाओं का रोक्ताम, रेल संवालन लागत में कमो, बिल्लोय नियंत्रण, अनुशासन, वःमंचारी संबंध और उनके कल्याण जैसे सभी महत्वपूर्ण मुहा पर सामजस्वपूर्ण तथा समन्वयकारा दिष्टकोण से ध्यान रखते हये कई रियायतों के उपहार के साथ बचन का रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। रेखें किसो भी राष्ट्र की जीवन रेखा होती है। परिवहन सुविधाओं का विकास तथा विस्तार राष्ट्र की उन्नति का प्रतोक हीं नहीं होता बरन सम्पूर्ण भौद्योगिक, वाणिज्यिक एवं भाषिक विकास की नींव भी होता है। इस रेल बजट में रेल सुविधाओं के विस्तार को दिष्टि के लगभग 8 नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव, 4 रेलगाडियों के चालन क्षेत्र का विस्तार तथा लम्बी दूरों को कुछ महत्वपूर्ण रेलगाडियों जैसे विलासपुर भोपाल महानदो एक्सप्रेस, पुरो नयो दिल्लो एक्सप्रेस, गुवाहाटो नयो दिल्ली, अवध असम एक्सप्रेस की रपतार बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव प्रशंसनीय है। परत इस. संबंध में मैं माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्रो जो का ध्यान इस स्रोर भी धाकषित कराना चाहेगा कि बजट में नई लाइनों के निर्माण को जिल 35 परियोजनाओं के लियें मात 143 वरोड़ इपये का बजट प्रावधान किया है, उन मोजनाओं को कुल परियोजना लागत 1700 करोड़ रुपये है। यदि इसी मान के प्रतिवर्ष बजट बावंटन होता रहा तो वर्तमान मूल्य स्तर के बाधार पर हो इन परियोजनाओं को पूर्ण होने में कम से कम 12-13 वर्ष लगेंगे।

इसी प्रकार जहां नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का विशाल कार्यकम है और योजना के अनुसार कुल 11000 गाड़ियां चलाई जानी हैं वहां बजट में मात 8 नई गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रावधान ऊट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है। यदि मंत्री जी बचत के बजाय रेल लाइनों के बिछाने पर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक ध्यान देते तो अधिक अच्छा होता। इस संबंध में में सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय परिचहन नीति समिति की सिफारिशों की ओर मी आनीषत कराना चाहूंगा जिसमें नई रेलवे लाइने बिछाने के लिये अधिक बजट आवंटा किये जाने की सिफारिश की थी। परंतु यहां यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा भी बित्तीय आवंटन देते समय उन परियोजनाओं को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये जिनकी आधारीणला रखी जा चुकी है।

रेल सुविधाओं के विस्तार के साथ ही इस बजट में याती सुविधाओं के विकास की और भी पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया है।

श्री माधवराव सिंधिया : में एक बात को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं, उपेन्द्र जी कोई भी कल मैंने स्पष्टीकरण दिया था कि रेल वजट की बचत में और प्लान हेड्स के आवंटन में वृद्धि में कोई संबंध नहीं है, रेल वजट को बचत या घाटा, रेवेन्य सरफास या रेफिसिट होता है

I It is not capital investment. It is outside the Railway Budget. If I wish to decrease the allocations to new lines, it would not mean that it is added to the surplus. It has no relation.

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर**ः रेल सुविधाय्री के विस्तार के साथ हो इस बजट में यात्री स्विधाओं के विशास का ओरूभी पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया है। जैसे दूसरे दर्जे में यादा करने वाले या तियों जो कि कुल या तियों के 90 परसेंट होते हैं, को याला को ग्रारामदेह बनाने के लिये दूसरे दर्जे के सभी पराने शयनयानी में गहोदार शायिका की व्यवस्था का कार्यक्रम इस संवरूप के साथ शरू किया गया है यह कार्य अभले तीन वर्षों में पूर्ण हो जायेगा, इसी प्रकार रेलवे स्टेशनों पर याची सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये 67 रेलवे स्टेशनों को अवर्श रेलवे स्टेशन के रूप में विकसित करने, रेलग डियों में स्वच्छ और गर्म भोजन देने को सुविधा का विस्तार किये जाने के प्रस्ताव सराहर्न य है । पुर्घटना चाहे वह कहीं भी हो, एक ऐसी घटना होती है जिससे प्रत्यक्षतः मानव के जीवन का प्रश्न जुड़ा होता है। रेलों में दुर्घटनाओं की

रोक्याम के लिये रेल मंत्री जी ने एक संकल्प लिया है। रेल संचालन का एक ऐसा क्षेत्र भी है जहां हम कोई समझोता करने को तैयार नहीं हैं और वह है-संरक्षा । इस संकल्प के लिये रेलमंत्री जी बास्तव में बबाई के पाल हैं। परन्त इससे भी अधिक वधाई रेलमंत्री जो को इसलिये दी जानी जाहिये कि उन्होंने इस संकल्प को कार्यस्प में परिणित भी किया है। आंकेंडे इस बात को सिद्ध करते हैं कि वर्ष 1985-86 में रेलों में सबसे कम दुर्घटनायें हुई, इसकी संख्या पूर्ववर्ती वधी की त्लना में 11 परसेंट कम थो तो वहीं दिसम्बर 86 तक की अवधि में 12. 7 परसेंट की और कमी बाई। संरक्षा की दिट हैं कम्प्यटर द्वास नियंतित प्रणाली की गरूपात, प्रधिकाधिक रेलवे समपार फाटको पर नये उपस्कर को व्यवस्था तथा रेलवे दुर्घटना धति रति संरक्षा तया यात्री सुविधा कोष में आवंटन को 30 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 60 करोड़ रुपया कर देना इस बात के प्रमाण है कि सरकार रेलों में याता और माल की सुरक्षा के प्रति पूर्णत: सजग है। परन्तु यहां पर यह कहना भी आवस्यक होगा कि अभी तक दुईंटनाओं की रोकयाम के लिये जो कुछ किया गया है व पर्याप्त नहीं है और दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये रेल कमंबारियों की विदियों, रेल उपस्वरीं की खराबियों तथा अन्य वारणों के प्रति ग्रीर अधिक मस्तदो को आवश्यकता है।

माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने ग्रपने भाषण में इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि 1985-86 में समग्र रूप से रेल दुर्घटनायों में कमा हुई है। दुर्घटना के ग्रीसत के रूप में उनका यह कथन ठीक है। परन्त 1984-85 की त्लना में 1985-86 में रेलगाडियों की टक्तरो की संख्या 39 से बढ़कर 46 हुई है जो टक्करों में 18 प्रतिशत का वृद्धि बताती है। रेल दुर्बटनाओं में गाड़ियों का टक्कर सर्वाधिक भयावह होती है क्योंकि इसके ितने गंभीर परिणाम हो सकते हैं यह कुछ भा अनुमानित नहीं किया जा सकता। यदि रेल दुर्बटना के कारणों को खोर विश्लेषणात्मक द्घिट से देखा जाय तो हम पायेंगे कि रेल दुर्वटनाम्रों में 37.8 प्रतिशत दुर्घटनायें ऐसा थीं जिनके लिये रेल कर्मचरा साधे जिम्मेदार थे । 34.1 प्रतिशत दुर्घटनाये रेल कर्मचारियों के कारण, उपस्कर की

खराबी की वजह से हुई। तोड़-फोर्ड भीर मिश्रित कारणों से हुई दुर्घटनायें मान 0.3 प्रतिमत थीं जबकि आकस्मिक पूर्वटनाओं का प्रतिशत भी 4.6 प्रतिशत हो रहा। अतः रेल मंत्रालय को रेलवे परिचालन के संबंध में कर्मचारियों के कार्य के प्रति कठोर अनुशासन देखने के लिये कारगर कदम उठाने चाहियें क्योंकि एक रेल डाइबर या स्टेशन मास्टर या सिगनलमैन की क्षणिक लापरवाही अनेक निर्दोष यादियों को काल के विकराल मह में धकेल सकती है तो वहीं न जाने कितने यानियों के जीवन में प्रकाश देने की बजाय अंधकारमय बना सकती है। इसलिये में माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे रेल कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण और कार्य के प्रति अनुशासन परि-चालन स्टाफ में समन्वय, रेल मार्गों की सधन देख-रेख, कोई सहायक चेतावनी प्रणाली का विकास करने सभी समपारों पर चौकीदार नियका करने की कृपा करें। भारतीय रेल जैसे सार्व जिनक क्षेत्र के विशाल संगठन के केशल और लाभप्रद प्रबंध और संचालन के लिए विभिन्न कार्यों में दक्ष और प्रशिक्षित कर्म-चारियों का होना आवश्यक है। भारतीय रेलो में 16.13 लाख कर्मचारी नियमित है और लगभग 2,2 लाख एडहाक कर्म-चारी हैं। इस प्रवाद रेल विभाग देश का सबसे बड़ा नियोक्ता है। यहां सरकार इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद की पात है कि रेल मंत्रालय ने रेल कर्मचारियों के कल्यामा और उनके मनोबल को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए सहायता प्राप्त आवास, शैक्षणिक एवं मनोरंजन त्मक तथा चिवितसा आदि जैसे विभिन्न सुविधाएं प्रदान करके एक ब्रादर्श नियोक्ता का उत्तरदायित्व पूरे मनोयोग से पूर्ण किया है आंकड़े इस बात की गवाही देते है कि रेलवे द्वारा लगभग 7000 कर्मचारी क्वार्टर्स चालू वर्ष में तैयार कराये गये हैं लगभग इतने ही अगले ही वर्ष भो तैयार होंगे इसके साथ ही कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सा व्यवस्था के विस्तार का एक ब्यापक चिकित्सा योजना तैयार का गई है जो अगले तीन वर्षों में लाग होगा। इसके ग्रतिरिक्त कमंचारो हित निधि में 37 प्रतिशत की विद्वितया पेंशन निधि में गत वर्ष की त्लना में 100 करोड़ रुपये अधिक ग्रंशदान भी दिए जाने का बजट

[श्रो स्रेन्द्र सिंह ठाक्र] में प्रावधान किया गया है। ये आंकड़े यह सिद्ध इरते हैं कि रेल मंत्रालय ने रेल कर्मनारियों को एक परिवार का तरह माना है और उन्हें कार्यका संतायजनक वाता-व ण ग्रीर ग्रन्छ। सुविधाएं दी हैं। कर्मचारियों के मनोवल का ऊँचा उजने के लिये प्राण्णक्षण सुविधायों का विस्तार क्योर वि । अध्या हैता वहीं नियमित हा से संबठित श्रम के साथ वार्ताएं करके कर्नव रिवों का समस्याओं को मिल बैठ कर सु:झाया है। यह। पारण है कि रेली में ब्रोबागित संबंध सीह दंपूर्ण बने हुए हैं और मनिष्य में मा ऐता सौहाद बना रहेता। अपने कर्मचारियां के प्रति ऐसा बल्य गारा ग्रीर विक्रम दृष्टिका ग अप्याने के लिये रेल मंत्र। जा धन्यवाद के पाल हैं।

म न्यार, बजट का यह मानवाय पक्ष ग्रीर में ब्रधिक सुतहरा है जिसमें समाज के जइरतमंद लोगां को रहत देने को दिष्ट से निम्न निर्णय लिए गर हैं। जैसे ने बढ़ान और विकलांगों के समान गुंगों और बहरों को भी दूसरे दर्जे में 50 प्रतिशत को रियातत, सुखा ग्रीर वढ़ पीडिनों के लिए चारा ढ्लाई माड़े में रियायत का 8 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा तर 25 प्रतिशत, ग्रामण क्षेत्रों में कए हाल्ट की स्थापना तो वहीं किलानों के लिये विशेष रेल गाड़ियों के किर ये में 33 प्रिवास का रियायत और इसके साथ ही शहीद सैनिकों का विधवाओं को दूसरे दर्जे के िराये में 75 प्रतिशत क छूट ब्रादि के प्रावधान इत बात के परिवाय है कि रेल र ज्य पंत्र मानव मूल्यों के प्रति वास्तविक " सर्वदना रखते हैं।

इर रियायतों के संबंध में भी एक सुझाव देता चाहुंगा कि जो रियायतें युद्ध में शहद सैनिकों का विधवाओं को दो गई हैं ये रिगायतें सेना, नौ सेना, बायु सेना सथा ग्रर्द्ध-मैनिक बलों के उन जवानों की वित्रवाधों को दा जाना चाहिएं जो शांति-काल में कानुन ग्रौर व्यवस्था का स्थिति निर्देश वर्ष करने में बोरगति प्राप्त हुणे या उग्रवादियों का शिकार हो गये । यह स्विधा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेना-निगों का विश्ववास्रों तथा प्रदेश स्तर के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को भा दी जानी

चाहिये। रेल सविधाएं तथा उनके विकास की दृष्टि से मध्यप्रदेश की भ. समिवत स्थान दिया गया है मध्यप्रदेश के मामले में यह जरूर। भ है क्योंकि पिछले बास साल से मध्यप्रदेश में रेल-लाइनों के माम**ले** से संबंधित कोईकार्यन हो पाया है। कल भ में ने इन संबंध में निवेदन किया था कि राष्ट्रका जो रेल विस्तारका अनुपात है वह प्रत्येक 100 वर्ग किलोमाटर पर 1.9 किल म टरहै वहीं मध्यप्रदेश वायह 1.3 विलाम टर है। इस तर के से भ ग्रीर चंकि मध्यप्रदेश देश ा बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य माना जात है, उसके पेछड़ेपन के दूर करने के उद्देश्य हैं भ वहां रेलों का विस्तार जरूरी है । इत सदमें में **में मानन**ाथ मंत्रो **जी** से निवेदन हंगा कि श्रमा जे मध्यप्रदेश भासन के द्वारा नई रेल लाइनों श्रीर छोटा लाइनां को बड़ा लाइनों से परिवर्तन करने ! अन्त व भारत सरका को भेजा गया है, उन पर कृपया ध्यान दं और शोध्र ह किशान्वित अस्वाएं। इनमें हैं। सतना रोतः रेववे ।।इन दिल्लो राजहरा-जगदल-पूर रेल ल इन, इन्दौर दोहद रेल लाइन. खण्डवाखरगाँ: रेलवे लाइन गृत, इटा**वा** रेलवे लाइ. श्रोर जबलपुर-गोदिया लाइन, ग्वाियरम्ण्यारि वलां को लाइन जिनका गेज परिवर्तः होता है ।

म्होदय, इस. के साथ इस प्रकार मेरी दिष्टि में यह रेल बजट उपलब्ध साधनों का श्रधि तम प्रयोग करते हुए रेली का आतम-निर्भरता क ग्रार लेजाने वाला एक प्रशति-शील बाट है, जो देश के लिए एक उत्सा-हबर्ध टॉिं के रूप में लाभवद होगा। ऐसे सुन्दर बल्ट के लिए एक बार पून: रेल पंत्र ज का धन्यवाद।

SHRI DHARAM **CHANDER** PRA-SHANT (Jammu and Kshmir) Atthe outset, I congratulate the Railway Minister for presenting a budget which fulfils the 'aspirations of the common man. There is no burden of additional freight charges of passenger fares.

I also appreciate the decision to plete techno-economic survey from udham pur to Qazigund in Kashmir. The topography of J'ammu and Kashmir is quite different. There are high mountains

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Patni top has a height of 6000 ft. and Banihal has a height of 9000 ft. A Railway survey was got done 82 ye'ars back by the then Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharaja Pratap Singh. This survey was conducted by 'a foreign Railway engineer. The report is still with the Kashmir Gov-ernment. I suggest it should be studied. I suggest a survey should be got conducted by foreign engineers, particularly from Switzerland which is also a mountainous country.

Coming to Jammu-Udhampur Railway line, the foundation of this line was raid by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in February 1983. At that time it was said that this line will be completed in 1987-88. But tity today, not even half the work has been done. The lengtTf of the track from Jammu to Udhampur is only 56 kilome tres, and these are 10 tunnels on the way, and one is the longest. There are about 12 or 14 bridges and one bridge is going t<sub>0</sub> be the highest i, n the country. The amount sanctioned by the Railway Minis try for this track is Rs. 3 crores this year, against total requirement of Rs. 82. 56 crores. With this amount of Rs. 3 crores sanctioned this year, the project will be ready only in 31 years whereas the assu rance was give, n that it will be completed by 1987-88. I hope the Railway Minister will look info it and consider how much time it will take to complete the project. I think he will take note of it. Then. Sir, a day time- service should be introduced between Delhi and Jammu. I made this request last year also. Thousands of pilgrims visit the Vaishnodevi shrine. The number has risen to 15 lakhs. Passengers who tr'avel to Jammu are packed like goats and sheep. They keep awake the whole night and reach Jammu in a bad condition. That is why I suggest that there should be a daytime train between Delhi and Jammu. By this the problem of reservation can also, be avoided. If it is not possible to introduce such a train, I suggest that the train which runs between Jammn and Jalandhar can be tagged OH with the train coming from Amritsar and going to Delhi. It is not difficult. I hope, the hon. Minister will consider this request in view of the 1'arge inflow of pilgrims frart various parts of the country

to the shrine. It will be of great help to the pilgrims.

There is one train which runs between Jammu and Kanyakumari, the Himsagar Express. This covers the longest distance in the country. But there are no cater ing 'arrangements in the train, I had suggested earlier also that catering arrange ments should be provided in the train. Now, the passengers remain mostly hun gry. They do not have sufficient time to get their food from the platforms at the various railway stations. Therefore, there is urgent need for providing catering arrangements in this train. Sir. quality of catering in express trains has improved. But there are other small trains in which the catering 'arrangements, are very poor. I know this from personal experience as I have traveller! a let from one corner of the country to another. In this connection, I would also like to point out that the catering arrangements fet the Jammu railway station are very poor.

Therefore, my request is, firstly, a daytime train should be introduced between Delhi and Jammu which will greatly benefit the passengers. Secondly, the catering arrangements at the Jammu railway station should be improved. Thirdly, the survey of Udhampur-Qazigund<sup>1</sup> line should be entrusted to a foreign engineer.

श्रीमती बीणा वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : श्रादरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, में रेल मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तृत रेल बजट का स्वागत करती हूं । महोदय, देश की श्राजादी के बाद पहली बार इस बजट के द्वारा ऐसा लग रहा है कि वास्तव में हमारे देश में रेलों में सुधार है और श्रागे सुधार करने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। रेलों की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें पूरी की गई श्रोर भविष्य में भी पूरी होंगी ऐसी श्राशा हैं।

महोदय, रेल याती और सामान की आवाजाही का प्रमुख साधन हैं तथा राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने में भी उसकी बड़ी भूमिका रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त रेलें सच्चे अर्थ में लोगों के मन में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना, एकात्मकता की भावना जागृत

[श्रीमती वोणा वर्मी] करती हैं। भारतीय टेलिविजन पर हाल ही में प्रसारित सीरियल "यात्रा" इसका ग्रन्छा उदाहरण है । भारतीय रेलें राष्ट्र के ग्रन्तर्देशीय परिवहन का प्रमुख संचार माध्यम हैं। भारतीय रेलों के ब्राधनिकीकरण की नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुये इसमें कई सधार किये गये हैं ग्रीर किये जा रहे हैं। यात्रियों को सविधायें दी जा रही है। इसके लिए मंत्री जी बघाई के पात हैं।

यह तो मानना होगा कि रेलें अधिकतर ग्रपने निश्चित समय पर चल पाती हैं। पंक्चम्रलिटी के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हं कि ग्रब हमें ग्रपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य पर समय से पहुंचने के लिये विमान याताओं की तुलना में रेलों में यात्रा करने पर ज्यादा बिश्वास करना पड़ता है। विमान याता या तो 5 घंटे, 6 घंटे लेट होती है, अगर समय पर चलती भी है तो मौसम खराव- होने की वजह से अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर न उतार कर दूसरी जगह उतार दिती है यानी भोपाल उतरना हो तो इंदीर उतार देती है। इससे ग्रच्छा यही है कि रेलों में याता की जाये। या फिर आतंकवादियों द्वारा बम रखे जाने की सचना पर तो उस फ्लाइट का भगवान ही मालिक होता है।

रेल दुर्घटनायों में भी कमी हुई है बह सर्वमान्य है। मैं कोई स्टेट की तरफ -से नई रेल लाइन की मांग करने नहीं खडी हुई हं । मैं तो रेल व्यवस्था के बारे में रेल मंत्री जी के सामने कुछ सझाव रखना चाहंगी जो कि ग्राम जनता की मांगों पर ब्राघारित है।

जब गाडी स्टेशन पर आती है तो दैस मिनट पहले ही आती/है जब कि बहत सारे यात्री घंटों पहले से इंतजार कर रहे होते हैं ताकि भ्रच्छी सीट मिल जाये। सैकिण्ड नलास के यातियों में अच्छी सीट पाने की होड़ सी लगी रहती है। इसमें क्या होता है कि जो देर से भ्राने वाला है और ताकतवर है तो वह अच्छी सीट पा जाता है और जो बेचारा घंटें से खड़ा इंतजार कर रहा है और ताकतवर नहीं है वह अच्छो सोह नहीं पाता है। इसके बार में मेरा समाव है कि यदि गाडो प्लेटफार्म पर आधा घंटा या एक घंटा **गहले** लग जाये तो यात्रियों को सुविधा ब्रोगी।

दूसरा मेरा सञ्जाव यह है कि सैकिण्ड क्लास में रिटर्न जर्नी के लिये रिजर्वेशन कराने के लिये सुविधा होनी चाहिये। मान लीजिये दिल्ली से कीई कलकत्ता जाना चाहता है तो कलकत्ता में जाने पर उसको घंटों लाइन में खड़ा होना पड़ता है कलकत्ता से दिल्ली वापसी के रिजर्वेशन के लिये। इतना खड़ा होने के बावजूद भी यह उम्मीद नहीं होती कि टिकट भी मिलेगी या नहीं। मेरा सञ्जाब है कि आरीजनल प्लेस से जो याती सफर करते हैं उनको वहीं से वापसी का रिजर्वेशन कराने की सुविधा चाहिये ।

Railway convention

Committee 1985

यह भी सब मानते हैं कि रेलों में पहले से अधिक सफाई होती है। फिर भी खाना जो एक एल्युमीनियम थाली में दिया जाता है उसमें खाना भिक्स हो जाता है। आप से यह निवेदन है कि खाना इस फोइल की बजाय या तो स्टील के खानों वाले डिब्बों में या कड़ी फोईल में या पैकिंग फोम या उसी तरह के किसी मैटीरियल के खानों वाले डिब्बों में सर्व करायें । इससे खाना मिक्स नहीं होगा । यह भी देखा है कि खाने के साथ पानी नहीं दिया जाता है और अगर दिया भी जाता है तो वह बहुत गन्दा होता है यानी पीने लायक नहीं होता । डिब्बों में पानी जो धीने के लिये रखा जाता है वह सही में पीने लायक नहीं होता।

रेलों में जो कैम्पा, सॉफ्ट ड्रिक दी जाती है वह सही में कैम्पा न होकर उसकी तकल होती है या फिर बैरे कई बार उसमें पानी मिला कर खुली शोशियों में सर्व करते हैं। इसलिये इस अगर भी मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

बाधरूम में जो पानी होता है वह गन्दा होता है। उससे कुल्ला भी नहीं किया जा सकता । हर स्टेशन पर व हर फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में स्वीपर का इंतजाम होना चाहिये। अगर इंतजाम है भी तो स्वीपर ब्लाने पर भी नहीं आता। फर्स्ट क्लास कपे में जब याती बीच में चड़ता है तो उसे बड़ा गदा कूपे मिलता है। उसकी सफाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती । बार-बार कम्प्लेंट करने पर स्वीपर के लिये कहा जाता है कि अभी आता है, अभी आता है लेकिन वह नहीं भाता । इसकी कोई व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाडिये।

Railway convention Committee 1985.

जब कूपे से कोई बाहर जाता है तो उसे खुले छोड़ कर ही जाना पड़ता है। वह उसमें लाक नहीं लगा सकता । इसलिये उसमें बाहर जाने पर लाक लगाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई बाबी या संसद सदस्य अकेला कूपे में सफर करता है और उसको बाषरूम में जाना पड़ता है तो उसके सामान की कोई सेक्योरिटी नहीं है। उसका सामान सही-सलामत मिलेगा या नहीं यह उसे नहीं पता। इसका कोई इंतजाम होना चाहिये।

ए०सी० बोगी में चार-चार बर्थ के आगे पर्दे पड़े होते हैं। उसमें सफर करना बहुत असुरक्षित है। कोई भी यात्री जब उसमें सो जाता है तो सफर करने वाले यात्री बार-बार पर्दा खनेल कर देखते हैं। उसके भी सामान की कोई गारन्टी नहीं है कि वह सही सलामत सुबह तक मिलेगा या नहीं। ए०सी० बोगी में जो अटेंडेंट होते हैं वे अपनी ड्यूटी भी पूरी तरह नहीं निभाते। अभी हाल ही में श्री विनोद दीक्षित की बाथ रूम में हुई दुखद घटना को आप भूले नहीं होंगे।

ः पान खाने वाले गौकीनों को अन्दाजा होगा कि स्टेशन पर पान कितने मंहगे बिकते हैं। इसकी तरफ भी घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि ग्राप ग्रीर हम फर्स्ट क्लास डिब्बे में संसद सदस्य होने के नाते याताएं करते हैं ग्रीर ग्रवसर जो लोग सेकेन्ड क्लास में यातायें करते हैं वे शिकायत करते हैं कि संसद सदस्यों और मंत्रियों को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं होती है कि सेकेन्ड क्लास के यात्रियों को क्या भगतना पड़ता है । जो दुर्घटनायें होती है उनमें ज्यादातर वे ही लोग मारे जाते हैं जो सेकेन्ड क्लास में यात्राएं करतें हैं । इसका कारण यह है ∜कि इंजिन के पास जो भी डिब्बे हैं वे काउडेड कम्पार्टमेंटस होते हैं और सेकेन्ड क्लास के डिब्बे होते हैं। यानी फस्टं क्लास में याता करने वाला ब्यक्ति 'इंसान' माना जायगा, लेकिन सेकेन्ड क्लास में याता करने वाला व्यक्ति 'ग्रधं -इंसान' माना जायगा । यह वर्ग भेद समाप्त करना चाहिये । रेलों में समता कायम करणी चाहिये। अगर आदिमयों की जानें जायें तो फर्स्ट क्लास के लोगों की भी जायें।

मेरा कहना है कि संसद सदस्यों को भी मरता चाहिये । अगर जीने में बराबरी नहीं है तो कम से कम मौत में बराबरी जरूर रखनी चाहिये।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (श्री पशुपति नाथ सुकुल) : क्या ग्राप चाहती हैं कि फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बें भी इंजिन के पास हों ?

श्रीमती बीगा वर्मा: मेरा कहना यह है कि किस तरह से आप फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बों ग्रीर सेकेन्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में भेद कम कर सकते हैं ? यह विशेष ध्यान देकर देखना होगा। मैं चाहती हं कि हर याती का कम्पलसरी इंग्योरेंस होना चाहिये। इस ग्रोर में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकिषत करना चाहती हं। आप हर यात्री पर 5 रु० या 10 रु० चार्ज करिये। हर यात्री का इंश्योरेंस कैसे किया जाय, किस तरह से इसको लाग किया जाय, इसको मंत्री महोदय और उनका मंत्रालय देख सकता है । जिन्दगी कोई सस्ती चीज नहीं है, एक बार मिलतो है और जब तक यह प्रमाणित न हो जाय कि द्वारा भी मिलेगी, इंसान यही सोचेगा कि हम एक बार ही जी सकते हैं। उसके लिये 50 हजार रुपये का मुखावजा दे देना काफी नहीं है। इसकी भी कोई गारन्टी नहीं है कि जितनी मौतें होती है, रेलवे दुर्घटनाझों में उनकी सबकी जानकारी दी जाती है। इसलिये कम्पलसरी इंग्र्योरेंस होना चाहिये। दूसरा और आखिरी सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहती हं कि लगेज वेन ग्रलग होनी चाहिये क्योंकि जो मौतें होती हैं उनसे अक्सर यह होता है कि सामान सिर पर बाता है। ग्राप-जानतें हैं कि सैकेन्ड क्लास में लोग अपना सामान सिर पर लेकर चलते हैं। भीड़ अधिक होती हैं और धक्का-मक्की में छोटे-मोटे एक्सीडेंट में लोग मारे जाते हैं। बड़े एक्सीडेंट में तो कैश होता है। यह व्यवस्था, अलग से लगेज वेन की व्यवस्था, बिना कोई अतिरिक्त शुल्क लिये होनी चाहिये। ग्रीखिरी सुझाव मेरा यह है कि इंडिया में बढ़ते आतंकवाद को देखते हथे, अभी 15 मार्च की रेल दुर्घटना इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है, भारतीय रेलों पर भी आतंकवाद का असर पड़ने लगा है जब हम बसों मे याला करते हैं तो बसों में लिखा होता है कि चोरों, जेब-कतरों से सावधान, ऐसे ई

It is dangerous to travel by train.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH; Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I give some

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I give some general suggestions and some suggestions thout my region, I want to stress a variety of problems.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N-SUKUL): 'Within ten minutes.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I will be over-cautioua. If my Eriend can speak for more than 40 minutes, [ am entitled to at least 18, minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N-SUKUL): No, there is a long list,

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: ! will try to adjust accordingly. I want fifteen minutes.

There are 'a variety of problems which. : he railways are facing. So far as uiman transportation is concerned, some vant superfast trains because we are ^een the bullockcart and the supersonic fumb<sub>0</sub> jet; so the ' minds differ. Soni: . vant a super-fast train; some want it; top at' convenient stations. Some want ast trains; some want more passenger rains so that common people could be aken from one statio to another. Some vant that every fast and super-fast train. nust contain a large, number of non-reser-ed bogies so th'at the people who cannot; et reservation may get accommodated in hose trains. So, I was saying that for he purpose of human traffic we have a Variety of problems. But since we are a [rowing economy, the question of goods ransport has become very important in Siis country.

The point is that the railway transport i the cheapest but the rail claim disputes re mounting very high in this country. I wild like to suggest to ttw honourable linister th'at he must evolve a proper lechanism to settle the rail claim disputes roner as otherwise people get hesitant to dapt to this mode of transport and they

go to other modes like trucks, etc., which. are very. costly.

Now, so far as the essential services are concerned, railways are given to transporting not only coal, not food, but even drinking water. So, it is also serving a social purpose.

Now there was a mention in the debate about modernization and technological development. Whenever there is mention of such a plan, there is always opposition from the other side, that it will lead to unemployment. My contention otherwise. So far as the expectations of the people are concerned, so far as the requirement of the time is concerned, efficiency and development must and will open vast avenues of more 'and newer employment. Don't confuse development and modernization of technological development with mechanization. That is why there is confusion. Had 'here been time I would have illustrated this.

[The " Vice-Chairman (Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu) in the Chair]

Now my second difficulty is about the figure that was given by the honourable Minister to which I wanted to draw hisatUntion. In the Lok Sabha certain honourable Member remarked the looking to the length 6f the railway track, the population ratio in India is miserably low because, according to his, it was 100 kilometres per lakh of pectile wltreas ac-eotd!n3 to the Minister's statcrne. it in para II of his speech, it not oriTy the second largest in the world under one single mar agement but also becomes. v: c of the most modern. So, now there ct. rilicling claims. So far as population pressure is concerned the figure of 10 kilometres per one lakh of people may not oe the lowest but it is nii-e. '«bly low in the world wiireas our ~~. iur -is that is the second largest. Now, I would like to g?t. ^lightened on this asp: of of the mat ter.

The third point is about the revenue part. About the revenue part I wanted to give a word of caution to him because t feel that the question must be looked at

from that point of view. The rise in the luggage and parcel freight rates was made by 15 per cent to earn as additional R». 320 crores in the last four months of

this financial year. It was expected that there would be no increase in freight and passenger fares  $i_a$  this budget and this expectation was further confirmed by the recent announcement that the Indian Ratl-

ways Finance Corporation would raise a sum of Rs. 250 crores through public borrowings. It is pri-

raarily the 15 per cent freight increase that has allowed the Railway Bhavan to absorb the additional wage burden of Rs. 462 crores on account of the Fourth Pay Commission marginally increase the appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 1, 250 crores to Rs. 1, 350 crores, pay the full dividend' of Rs. 642 crores to the Government and still shew a surplus of Rs. 69 crores for 1987-88. What my learned friend was saying is factually not correct because we have paid the dividend to <he tune of Rs. 652 crores. The question arises about this. The improved operational efficiency will make only a small contribution to the railway's net traffic receipts which the hon. Minister was mentioning. Nevertheless, it must be granted that the efficiency has been rising in the recent years mainly on account of better management of the bulk freight traffic on the trunk routes. And in the Sort nine months of 1986-87, the net tonne kilometre per wagon per day (broad gauge) index has risen by 5 per cent to 1, 350.

There is also no denying that' the performance of the Railways in respect of originating revenue-earning freight movement has improved in the current year. The annual target , is likely to be exceeded by about 5 V million tonnes in 1986-87. There is no reason why the Minister should not expect to be able to add more than 15 million tonnes to the figure when the current year's addition is projected at 13. 5 million tonnes over 1935-86. By setting a higher figure the

Railways could have realistically ed to raise more funds with which finance their delayed long but needed plans urgently for acquisition more rolling stock, track renewal and electrification. In each case is the problem. The Railways have slipped behind the Plan. I think that would be the main question, which the

that would be the main question, which the Minister has to bother about, in the case of track renewal the target has been raised from 3, 800 km. to 4, 200 km., but that is well below the Seventh plan annual-average of 5, 000 km. In respect of electrification too, the 1987-88 target of 670 km. is below the Plan norm. It is difficult to see how, despite their improved performance, the Railways can fulfill the Plan target, in other words, to do the minimum that is. needed for capital replacement and modernisation.

Now I will come to a few general suggestions. (Time bell rings)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please conclude within one or two minutes.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Yes. That' is the whole misfortune. In the General Budget I wa3 given ten minutes only. In this also I have got ten minutes.

Anyway, a few suggestions about regional improvements, I wanted to make. I will leave' the general suggestions.

It has been said in this House and many have supported it that the conversion between Bhatni and Varanasi should be given more funds. Other-wise, if it' is delayed, the traffic on this route would be held up. You \* have converted Chhapra-Gorakhpur-Lucknow route. But you have introduced only one train. First it was the Jayanti Janata, and now it is the VaishaU. And one train which was started hardly two months ago, has been cancelled. Now what is the result? There are 400 passengers each morning standing at the Gorakhpur

windows which can cater to 300 persons and 100 persons go unattended. What will be the state of mind of the passengers on that route? Yes, you ' have converted this, all right. But you are running only orie train. Where is the solution to this problem? I am telling you that this region is the highest populated area. The 5 P. M. traffic requirements are very great. Yet at other routes you are not converting. I have requested the hon. Railway Minister. time and again to please convert the alternative route between Chhapra-Balia-Mau-Azhamgarh-Shahganj. This could have provided an alternative TOute and would have lessened the pressure, but he has not done even that. So, please consider 'wo or three suggestions.

The Sunday train that was started hardly a month or two ago should be renewed. In case on this route bet Chhapra-Balia-Mau-Azhamgarhween Shahgani you. cannot grant conversion in years to come, at least provide some faster and better irains. The trains are in a very bad shape. First class coaches have no cushions. Second class are a bit better. Hardly there are two berths in the First class. The trains run five to six hours behind schedule because of chain pulling which has become inevitable everywhere. So, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that because of conversions on other routes so many trains have become free. Why don't you utilise these trains to run on these rails and run many more trains? If they could not cover at least by the other route, they could come from' Chhapra to Shah-ganj and get facilities.

Now one word about the model railway stations. The hon. Minister said these are sixty-seven in number. When I asked about the places he is choosing, I came to know that he is choosing advanced stations only. You choose Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasl. What is the use of choosing these stations? The concept of model railway station was introduced to im-

Railway convention 372 Committee 1985.

prove the backward region railway stations. Instead of doing that, the hon. Minister replied to me that they have chosen the backward region stations like Gorakhpur. Probably the hon. Minister does not know that Gorakhpur station was the railway Railway headquarter during the British days. Even now northern head- <sup>t</sup> quater is there. So, you must concentrate model railway stations in, really backward stations. So, you <sub>7</sub> must know what is backward and what is forward.

श्री सुरज प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, रेलवे बजट पर कितने लोगों ने भाषण किया खासकर कांग्रेस वेन्च की चोर से, उन तमाम लोगों ने प्रशंसा के पुल बांध दिये थे। मैं कल्पनाथ राय जी का पहला भाषण सन रहा था तो लगा कि सब जगह हरियाली ही हरियाली दिखाई पड़ती है लेकिन बजर को अगर देखा जाये ... (व्यवधान) इनको सुनते हैं काफी पैसा मिल गया है . . . (व्यवधान) लेकिन इस बजट में ज्यादा जिस बात की प्रशंसा को गयी है उसमें यह है कि यह वजह बचत का बजट है। लेकिन सचम च में यह वजट जो बचत का वजट है यह रेगबे विभाग की निष्णता या गुण बत्ता की वजह से नहीं है। अगर नवस्वर महीने में 320 करोड़ के नये बोझ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर नहीं लादे गये हौते तो यह बजट घाटे का बजट हाता। इसलिय इस बात के लिये रेलवे विभाग की कोई ारीक के जाये तो यह कोई दारीक नहीं है, हा निष्णता और ग्णवत्ता के चलते यह लाभ या यह बचत हुई होता तो यह बात ठीक होती। इस बजट में नये कर नही लगाये गये है इसके जिये भी प्रशंसा की गयी है लेकिन हम लोग देखते यह हैं किरेल भवन के झरीखे से नये बीझ झांक रहे है और नये कर लोगों पर लहेंगे आने वाले दिनों में। रेलवे विभाग को सफलता की जांच इस बात से को जाएगी कि रेलवे विभाग का परिचालन, आंपर्टिंग रेश्यों क्या है अगर यह देखा जाए तो इसी साल का भोपरेटिंग गत साल की तुलना में 1 प्रतिकत घटा है। इसको उपलब्धि माना जा सकता है लेकिन और लोगों के बारे में ग्रगर देखा

जाए तो लगता यह है कि ग्रांपरेटिंग रेग्यों और रेलों में हास हम्रा है। अगर पर्व रेलवेको देखा जाएतो पूर्व रेलवेका चोषरेंटिंग रेश्यो 109.8 प्रतिशत है चीर यह 1981 में 107 प्रसंट था । 107 परसेंट से बढ़कर 109.8 प्रतिशत हो गया है। उसी तरह से उत्तर रेलवे को देखा जाए तो अभी उसका ओपरेटिंग रेण्यो 174.6 प्रतिगत है दक्षिण रेलवे का ग्रोवरेटिंग रेन्यो 179.4 प्रतिगत है ग्रींस नार्थं फांटीयर रेलवे का 196.1 प्रतिशत है। इसले जगता यह है कि यह चार रेलवे जो भारत सरकार का रेल विभाग चलाता है यह चारों रेल विभाग से अधिक खर्च ग्रीर कम इसकी उपलब्धि होती है और यह कोई आज ले नहीं है अभी तो पहलें का हम लोगों को फिगर प्राप्त नहीं है लेखिन 1981 से उपलब्ध हैं और उससे लगता यह है कि तबसे इसमें हास जारी है। हो सकता है कि इसमें पहले से भी हास हो ? इस साल के 192.3 परब्रोंट की अगर प्रशंसा की जा सकती है लेकिन देखने को मिलता है कि 1965-66 और 1963-64 में रेलवे का छोपरेटिंग रेश्यो 74. 7 प्रतिमत था और अगर इस समय देखा जाए तो यह बढ़ा है। इसलिए इस बात के लिए भी में कहांगा कि रेल विभाग इस बात की जांच करे और अपने खर्च को घटाए ताकि अोपरेटिंग रेश्यो इन लाइनों में भी **प्रगति** कर सके। दूसरी बात इस संबंध में मैं बहुना चाहंगा कि रेल विभाग बार-बार यह कहता है कि हमारे पास साधनों की कमी है लेकिन देखने से लगता यह है कि 1985-86 में रेल विभाग को 2056 करोड हत्या दिया गया था, उसने खर्च कितना किया, एक वर्ष के दौरान में जबकि हमारे यही मंत्री थे, 1941 करोड रुपया और इतना ही रुपया सरकार का 1985-86 में रेल विभाग. ने खर्च किया। 100 करोड हपया रेल विभाग खर्च नहीं कर सका। बह कोई रेल विभाग की एफीशियेंसी, उसकी गुणवत्ता का बखान नहीं है। दसरी तरफ ग्रगर हम देखें कि इन वर्षों में सरकार ने क्या ढ्लाई की हैतो ढलाई के क्षेत्र में 1985-86 में सरकार को 91.90 मिलियन टन कोयला डोना था लेकिन उसने 78.80 मिलियन टन कोयला ढोया। उर्मा तरह से दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी दुलाई में - कर्म हुई है। लोहा कारखाने के लिए रुक्ने माल में भ दुलाई कम हुई है। सं मेंट में भी कम हुई है और खाद में भी दुलाई कम हुई है। ये बातें इंगित करती है कि रेल विभाग ने जो काम लिया और उसते. जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया वह लक्ष्य भो रेल विभाग पूरा करने में असफल रहा।... (ब्यवधान)

श्री जगेश देसाई (महाराष्ट्र) : अगने साल से ज्यादा हुआ ।

श्री सुरज प्रसाद : यगले साल में कितना हका यह तो जब आंकडे पेश किए जायेंगे तब पता चलेगा । ले किन जो आंकडे दिए गए हैं मैं तो वही पेश कर रहा है। जहां तक रेलव के फ्रांधनिकीकरण और विद्युतीकरण का प्रश्न है अगर 1985-86 और 1986-87 दोनों की मिला करके देखा जाए तो जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित हुआ है इन दोनों में वह असफल रहा है । दोनों में उन्होंने परा नहीं किया है। यह बात कोई आज को हो नहीं है। हमर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को देखा जाय तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य रेलों का निर्धारित किया गडा था. उसमें से काफी लक्ष्यों को इसने परा नहीं किया है। खरीद की बात झातो है, कोच खरीद का लक्ष्य था 5680 ग्रीर खरोद किया 500 लाइन का नवीनीकरण का लक्ष्य था 14,000 जिलोमीटर और किया 9,700 किलो मोटर, इसी प्रकार विद्यतीकरण का लक्ष्य था 2800 किलोमीटर का, किया 1522 किलोमीटर । इससे लगता है कि सब कुछ रेलों के अंदर अच्छी वाते नहीं हुई हैं, काफी उसकी नकारात्मक बातें हुई हैं, इस ओर का रेलों को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, अब इसमें समय पालन की बात कही गयी है। अगर किसी भी रेलबे स्टेशन पर हम खड़े हो जाते हैं या बैठ जाते हैं कुछ मिनिट के लिये तो रेलबे की ओर से जो धोषणायें होती हैं, उसमें हरेक रेल के बारे में जो घोषणा होती है, उसमें शायद ही किसी गाड़ी के बारे में यह घोषणा होती हैं। कि गाड़ी समय पर आ रही है बरना तमाम

्थि सूरज प्रसाद]

गाड़ियों के बारे में हमको सूचना दी जाती है कि यह गाड़ी एक घंटा लेट है, यह गाड़ी दो घंटा लेट है, यह गाड़ी तीन घंटा लेट है और जिस गाड़ी की सूचना होती है कि यह गाड़ी समय पर आने वाली है तो वह भी गाड़ी जब स्टेशन पर पहुंचती है तो कोई घंटा या 45 मिनिट या 20 मिनिट लेट ही पहुंचती है। सरकार ने स्वयं जो सूचनायें हम लोगों की दी हैं, उसमें वह स्वयं इस बात को मानते हैं कि हमारी गाड़ियों का समय-पालन 99.9 प्रतिशत है। यह भी इस बात का संकेत है कि सरकार की रेलवे विभाग की कोई भी गाड़ी समय पर नहीं पहुंचती है।

महोदय, ग्रगर उसी तरह से हम रेल में भीड़ को देखें तो इस संबंध में रेल विभाग का कहना है कि हमारी ब्रोक्यपेंसी रेसियो हण्डरेड परसेंट से ज्यादा है। इसका क्या मतलब हुग्रा? यह कि रेल में भीड़ ज्यादा होती है। स्रौर यह क्यों हो जाती है ? क्योंकि ग्रापके स्लीपर में 75 सीट हैं ग्रीर स्लीपर में बेटिंग-लिस्ट में 50 श्रादमी को टिकिट जारी कर दिया जाता है और इससे तमाम लोग स्लीपर में घुस जाते हैं। ग्रब भीड़ होगी या नहीं ? भीड़ कराने की एक नई खिड़की ग्रापने ग्रीर खोल दी है-रिजर्वेशन अगेन्सट केन्सललेशन। यह एक नई खिड़की खोल दी गयी है भीड को बढाने के लिये। ग्रव ग्रगर मान लीजिये कोई केन्सलेशन नहीं हुआ, तो रेल के डिब्बे में तो घस जाती है भीड । इसी प्रकार ए० सी० और फर्स्ट क्लास में भी देखने को मिलता है। इसलिये रेल के अन्दर भीड़ को बढ़ाना, यह इस बात का संकेत है कि रेलवे विभाग की जितनी रेलें होनी चाहियें/ उतनी रेलें ग्राज नहीं चलती हैं। ग्रगर भीड़ को कम करना है तो मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि सरकार को रेलों की संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिये।...(समय की घंटी)...

आपने तो हमारी घंटी बजा दी। एकाध बात और कहूंगा। कितना समय है.... उदसमाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू): दो मिनिट में श्राप बोल लें।

श्री सुरुज प्रसाद: नहीं, थोड़ा और दीजिएगा। तो सरकार का जो रेल विभाग है, यह ठेकेदारों का चारागाह है, यह उनके चरने की जगह है। रेल विभाग द्वारा कई ऐसी चीजें खोल दी गयी हैं, जहां ठेकेदार रेल विभाग के रुपये को लुट लेते हैं। जैसे आजकल रेलों में सीमेंट के स्लीपर बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, यह कौन बनाता है ? हमको जो जानकारी है, उसके अनुसार सरकार के दो युनिट हैं स्लीपर बनाने के खीर जो भी युनिट हैं उसमें ठेकेदार बनाते हैं ग्रौर करोड़ों रुपये वह लूट लेते हैं। ग्रव रेलवे में ग्रल्युमिनियम फुड पैकेट शुरु किये हैं, यह कौन बनाता है ? रेल विभाग यह नहीं बनाता, यह मंत्री जी जिसको ठेका देते हैं, वह बनाता है। इसी प्रकार से अनेक पूल और दूसरी चीजें रेल विभाग द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं, जिसमें करोड़ों-ग्ररवों रुपया खर्च होता है और ठेकेदार उसमें लुट लेते हैं भीर दूसरी तरफ सरकार कहती है, रेल विभाग कहता है कि साधन हमारे पास नहीं है। सरकार बहुत से काम अपने ग्राप ही करती है, जैसे रेलवे कंस्ट्र<del>व</del>शन लिमिटेड नामक एक संस्था है, जो विदेशों में काम करती है और अभी जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसमें दिखाया गया है कि यह संस्था मुनाफा कमाती है। अगर सरकार इस तरह की संस्था से देश में भी काम कराती रहे तो काफी साधन जमा किया जा सकता है विकास का। जहां तक रेलों में मात्मनिर्भरता का प्रश्न है, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हं कि ऐसी अनेक जगहें हैं जहां पर कि रेल इंजिन ओर डीजल इंजिन के लिये पूर्ज वनते हैं लेकिन ग्राज ये विदेश से मंगाये जाते हैं (समय की घंटी) ....

ग्रंत में एक दो बातें कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। महोदय, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गड़हारा ट्रांसशिपमेंट में 246 मजदूरों को स्थाई करने के लिग्ने रेलवे बोर्ड हारा ग्रादेश दे दिये गये हैं, लेकिन ग्रंभी तक उनको स्वाई नहीं

किया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको स्थाई किया जाये । वहां पर रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रबंध के ग्रनुसार ग्रस्थाई मजदूरों को भ्रपग्रेड करना चाहिये। 400 मजदरों को वहां पर फाजिल करने की जो साजिश की जा रही है उसको समाप्त करना चाहिये। इसी तरह से जो परिवार वहां पर पेंशन पाने के हकदार हैं उनको परिवार पेंशन और ग्रेच्यएटी दी जानी चाहिये। भरे काम के लिये उन्हें विशेष वेतन दिया जाना चाहिये।

महोदय, पटना-गया लाइन को डबल किया जाना चाहिये। जनता ग्रीर अपर इंडिया ऐक्सप्रेस जो सैनिक श्रम्यास के दरमियान में बंद हो गये थै उनको फिर से चाल किया जाये। आरा स साराम तथा फत्या रतलामपूर रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में तब्दील किया जाना चाहिये । इसी तरह समस्तीपूर-दरभंगा लाइन को भी लाइन में तब्दील किया जाना चाहिये। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में अपनी समाप्त करता है।

(Orissa): ' Mr Vice-Chairman, I rise to support the Railway Budget for 1987-88 presented by. the honourable Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Sein-dia. Speaking on the Railway Budget I would naturally like to emphasise about the State of Orissa from where I come. In Orissa there are thirteen districts and all the thirteen districts are populated by tribals. Therefore, I would like to draw attention to the development of the tribal districts. I have been a teacher and I know how the tribal people, the tribal children, the tribal students, are suffering in these districts. I shall narrate my own experience of the backward condition. When I asked one of the tribal students if he had seen a train, the student said he had seen, a train and the wheels of the train were made of rubber. I am, therefore, glad that in this year's Budget emphasis

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has been laid on the upliftment of the poor and backward people of the country and of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is unfortunate that these backward class people and tribal people have remained poor because of lack of proper education. Without education how is the Government going to implement the schemes of development works? I would also like to bring to your attention that in Mayurbhani district there is one border' railway line, Roopsa-Bangriposi, and there is another railway line, Padampad-Tata, both of which were stated to be on the closure list as being uneconomical. When I had put a question to the Railway Minister in this House, he replied that these lines were going to be closed as being uneconomical railway lines Now I ask: when you lay emphasis on the development and upliftment. of the poor people, of the poor tribals, of these 'areas, why then do you propose closing these railway lines as being uneconomical? Sir, I want to inform this House ' and also the Minister of Railways that the Badampahar-Tatanagar local passenger train is very irregular. Sometime it comes to Badampahar at 9. 00<sup>^</sup> A. M., sometimes at 6. 00 A. M., and sometime it does not come at all. This train runs through a tribal area. I would like to tell the Minister that the people of this region are suffering and are facing a 'lot of problems. So, I would request' the Minister to see that this train runs at regular timings. Also, this line should be. converted into a BG line. Sir, Joshipur is pne of the tourist places in Orissa. I am interested in this place and it is a nice place from the point of view of tourism. There are crocodile projects and tiger projects in this region and the Simlipal National Park also is there. If the Badampahar-Tatanagar local train and the Rupsa-Bangriposi train are extended to Joshipur, the richness of Simlipal would come into limelight.

In this connection, I would like to mention something about Poolbani area where there is no railway line

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[Kumari Sushila Tiria]

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at all. During the last visit of tha Prime Minister, he himself felt the need to provide a railway line in this area. Sir, it is reported in some local Oriya rfewspapers that there is a conspiracy going on at higher levels to shift the proposed second Railway Divisional Headquarters from Sambalpur to some other place. This is a matter of very great regret. This year only a token amount of Rs. 65 lakhs has been sanctioned for this.,. It is true that it is not sufficient to speed up this project. My earnest appeal to the honourable Railway Minister is that he should take up this matter seriously and provide some more funds in the coming Supplementary Budget. However, these necessary works can be started soon 1 would also request the honourable Minister to give special attention to the improvement of the Talcher-Sambalpur line and also to provide one super fast train, Rajdhani Express with limited stoppages, which should run between the capital of Orissa, that is, Bhubaneswar and New Delhi. I would be grateful if the honourable Minister of Railways could provide one AC two-tier coach in the Neelnachal Express and also an the Puri-New Delhi Express. The catering sedvice in these trains also needs to be improved. These trains arun through many decoit-infested areas and areas where robberies and thefts take place. So, this fact should be kept in mind and proper patrolling should be arranged in these trains.

Lastly, Sir, I am glad to mention that during this period the number of railway accidents has come down and the Minister has taken the necessary steps to improve the overall performance of the Railways for which 1 am thankful to him. I congratulate him and I support the Railway Budget wholeheartedly. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR^AJTU): Congratulations for the maiden speech!

मोहन भिन्न (बिहार) : चपसभाष्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बचत का

रेलवे बजट सदन में प्रस्तत किया गया है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को, रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों श्रीर कर्मचारियों को धन्यवाद देता हं । सब लोगों की निष्ठा, कार्यकृशलंता भीर वित्तीम व्यवस्था में उनकी दक्षता के कारण ही यह बचत का रेल बजट बनाया जा सका है। इस बचत के बजट से ग्राम लोगों में यह झारणा बढ़ती जा रही है कि माल भाड़े और पैसेन्जर्स के किराये में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है, लेकिन उनकी सुविधाएं बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने कहा कि यह जगलरी आफ फीगर्स है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमने 570 करोड़ रुपये रेवेन्य 🛊 में दिये हैं और घाटे को भी पूरा किया है। हमने 69 करोड़ की बचत की है। रेलवे से मेरा पिछले 10 वर्षों से संबंध रहा है। चाहे रेलवे मलाहकार समिति हो, रेलवे कंबेन्यन कमेटी के सदस्य के रूप में हो, रेलवे की कार्यप्रणाली को मैंने काफी अच्छी तरह से समझा है और मैं यह दावे के संख्य कह सकता है कि इस वर्ण जो रेलवे वजट हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है, यह बहुत ही लाभ-कारी बजट है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे सामने वित्त की कमी है। यह टीक है कि हम जिस अनुपात में रेलों की प्रगति च हते जिस अनुपात में हम बैकवर्ड एरियाज में लाइनें बिछाना चाहते है, जिस अनुपात में हम रेलों का नवीनी-करण करना चाहते है, जिस अनुपात में इलैक्ट्रिफिकेणन करना चाहते है, उस अन्-पात में हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे पास चर्य की कमी है। दुनिया में हमारा रेलवे सिस्टम सबसे बड़ा है ग्रीर दूसरे नम्बर पर है । 62 हजार किलोमीटर इसका ट्रेक है। इसमें 18 लाख कर्मचारी काम करते है। यह पब्लिक सेक्टर का सबसे बड़ा इन्टरप्राइज है। इतने बड़े पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग की जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश में व्यवस्था की जाती है वह हम सब के लिए प्रशंसा की बात है। इसके लिए हमारे रेल मंत्री जी, नवजवान रेल मंत्री जी, कर्मचारी, रेलवे बोर्ड के ग्रह्मक ग्रीर सदस्य, सब प्रशंसा के पान

है। उन लोगों की कुमलना और दक्षता से हम रेलों को 21वीं मताब्दी में ले जाएंगे और इसका आधुनिकीकरण करेंगे। इसके लिए हमने मास्टर प्लान बनाया है। यह 45 हमार करोड़ रुपयों की प्रोजेक्ट है। 20 हजार करोड़ हम अपने इंटरनल रिसोर्स के से प्राप्त करेंगे। हमारा लक्ष्य रेलों का अधिक से अधिक विकास करने का है।

महोदेय, में आपका ध्यान दो तीन बालों की ग्रोर दिलाना चाहंगा । रेलों में सेफ्टी, सेक्योरिटी और पंक्चएलिटी ये तीन मुख्य बातें है । आपने रेलों में किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन सेफट्री, सेक्योरिटी ग्रौर पंकचएलिटी की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं मानता हूं कि रेलों के काम में निरन्तर सुधार हो रहा है और काफी गाड़ियां अब टाइम पर चल रही है। हम लोग कल ही मगब एक्सप्रेस से का रहे थे तो वह दिल्ली एक मिनट पहले ही पहुंच गई । हम 10-12 एम० पीज० उसमें था रहे थे। सब ने कहा कि यह एक अजीबबात हुई है। इमर-जेन्सी की तरह से पंज्यप्रिकटी हो गई है। कुछ गाड़ियां धभी भी देर से पहुंचती लेकिन उसके \*कुछ रिजन्स है । हैं। करीब 10 हजार हमारे पास इंजिन्स हैं । हमारे पास पूराने और स्टीम के इंजिन हैं । डीजल के ग्रीर इलेक्ट्रिक इंजनों की हमारे पास कमी है। हमारे अधिकांश इंजिन्स और डिब्बे बढ़े हो गये हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उनको समय पर चलाना कठिन हो जाता है। हमारे गांव में भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे थे जो गाड़ी पर नहीं चढ़े थे। जो 20-25 मील दूर रहने वाला है वह भी अब गाड़ी पर महीने में दस बार चढ़ता है, ट्रैफिक काफी बढ़ा है। पंक्चएलिटी के बारे में जो आप अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं इसमें श्रीर भी सुधार लाये। जो सबरबन ट्रेन हैं, मेन ल इन से हटकर जो क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर जो माड़ियां चलती हैं उन माड़ियों को समय पर चलाने के लिये ग्रीर उनको डिब्बों की सुविधा देने के ऊपर ग्रामको विशोध रूप से ध्यान देना

चाहिए । इसकी ग्रोर कुछ कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि साधनों की कमी हो। लेकिन में चाहंगा कि रेल मंत्रालय, रेलवे बोर्ड ग्रौर रेलवे **श्रधिका**री इस पर<sup>्</sup>विशेष ध्यान दें । मेन लाइन से हटकेर देहातों में यातायात के इतने अच्छे साधन नहीं है। ऐसे ही क्षेत्र हमारे नार्थ विहार का है जिसकी तरफ में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। यह क्षेत्र देश में बहुत ही डेंस पाप्लेटेड, घनी आवादी का क्षेत्र है। लेकिन यह यातायात के मामले में बहत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है। यह बात सभी जानते है कि झाज से बहुत पहले 1950-51 में योजना बनी थी ग्रीर 70-71 में हमारे भृतपूर्व रेल मंत्री ललित बाब ने बरोनी से लेकर बाराबंकी तक की रेल लाइन को ब्राड ग्रेज में कन्बर्ट किया था। हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तरी बिहार अन्य क्षेत्रों से जुड़ा रहे इसी तरह जी पूर्व, मध्यवर्ती श्रीर साउथ का जो इलाका है इसकी तरफ में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि आप इस क्षेत्रों की और ध्यान देंगे।

जो सेक्यरिटी का मामला है यह एक बंडी जटिल समस्या है। अब प्रश्न उठता है तो हमारे रेलवे विभाग के लोग कहते हैं कि यह राज्यों की समस्या है। यह बात सही है कि ला एंड प्रार्डर प्रदेशों की समस्या है, इसलिये में चाहता हूं कि हमारे रेल मंत्री प्रदेशों के मध्यमंत्रियों से निश्चित तौर से बात करें ग्रीर उनसे स्पष्ट कहें कि अगर अपने प्रदेश में आप गाडियों को सरक्षित ढंग से ले जाने का विश्वास नहीं दिलाते हैं, श्राश्वासन नहीं देते है, अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो हम अन्छी से अन्छी गाड़ियां श्रापके प्रदेश को नहीं दे सकते हैं। रेल मंत्रालय का जी०आर०पी० पर 50 प्रतिमत नियंत्रण है। मैं आर०पी०एफ० और जीव्यारव्यीव का जो इयल एड-मिनिस्टेशन है उत्तके खिलाफ हं में चाहता है कि कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जिससे यह इयल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खत्म हो । इसके दों मालिक होते हैं। एक मालिक हेत है जीव्यारव्यीव का प्रान्तीय सरकार के

श्रि महेन्द्र मोहन मिश्र]

लोग और दूसरा मालिक है आपका रेलवे प्रशासन । लेकिन उनके करेक्टर रोल का सिफारिश करती है स्टेट गवनमेंट । मैं च हुंगा कि उन लोगों के करेक्टर रोल की अनुशंसा, उनके प्रोमोशन अहि की हकदार आपका रेलवे मंत्रालय हो। में जनता हूं एक ऐसे एस०आर०सी० को जी डी० प्र रं एम को घमकी देता है। इसका कारण इयुल एडिमिनिस्ट्रेंशन है । मैं चाहुंगा कि रेल मंत्रालय इस संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री जी से बात करे और इस इयल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को खत्म कराये। कभी कभी आप देख सकते हैं कि इसके कारण सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पैरालाइण हो जाता है। महोदय, में आपका विशेष वक्त नहीं लून, अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे मैं कुछ कहना चाहुंगा । मैं गत दस वर्षों से अाने क्षेत्र के बारे में बराबर बोलता रह हं कुछ काम हुए है और कुछ काम नहीं भी हुए है।

महोदय, सबसे पहले में खितौनी बग ह जिसके बारे में यहां पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, श्री कल्पनाथ रये जी भी कह चुके हैं, उसके बारे में कहना चहता हं। यह बहुत पुराना आन्दोलन के वनत का है और जब प्राजादी की लहाई लड़ी जा रही थी उस वनत यह था। यह टट गया और उसके टुटने के बद नहीं बना। बाद में श्रीमती इंदि । गांधी ने इसका शिलान्यास भी किया, इसका भी हवा और बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने भी व यदा किया था रेल मंत्री जी से कि वे इस योजना के लिये कितनी ग्राधिक सहायता वे सकेंगे, कितनी छा चिक सहायता वे महैया कर सकेंगे । मैं च हुंगा कि खितौनी बगाह लाइन को फिर रीस्टोर करने के लिये आप आवश्यक कदम उठाये, इसको रिस्टोर करने का मंतव्य ग्राप बनायें। उसी तरह हमारे क्रमनाथ राय जा ने भटनी और बनारस की बात इह । इस पर अर्थ वर्क हा गया है, मिट्टा का काम हो चुा है और रेल वा ट्रैक देना है। ऐसा स्थिति हो गई है कि वहीं पर मीटर गंज हैं तो उहीं पर बाड गेज का वाम हो गया है। इ। लिए

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मेरा वहना यह है कि इस वार्य को शोध पूरा किया जाए । जिन क्षेत्रों में बाइ गेज का कनवर्शन हो गया है भटनी से बनारस में इस नार्य को निश्चित तौर पर दो सालों में जैसे कि वायदा किया गया है पूरा किया जाए । आपको एक निश्चित अवधि देनी चाहिये, इस अवधि में भटनी-बनारस वा वार्य पूरा हो जायेगा । जहां तक उत्तर बिहे।र का सम्बन्ध है इस विषय में यातायात के प्रका को ले र काफ लोगों ने धान्दो-लन भा िया । यह बात सही है कि उत्तर बिहार में जो समुचित बिवास होता चाहिये रेलवे या वह नहीं हो रहा है। इन में कोई दो मल नहीं हैं। मैं चाहंगा कि इस क्षेत्र में कोड गेज लाइन होने से यह मेनस्ट्रीम में क्या नाएगा अन्यया जो इस क्षेत्र का क्रायि: विकास होना चाहिये वह न**हीं** हो पाता है। एक गड़ है जिससे हम दिल्ल की भीर भाते हैं और यहां के व्याणरी भा उघर जाते हैं। उस प्देन से ट्रेवन वरें, अभी सुविधा कुछ बढ़ी है, दा ठो ए०स ० डिब्बे बढ़े हैं लेकिन जो ट्रेफिड उस क्षेत्र या है वह बहुता ज्यादा है । ग्रापने दिल्लं। ग्रीर नार्य बिहार तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से ब्राने वाले ट्रेफिक का सर्वेक्षण कराएं तो ग्रापको यह पता चलेगा कि यह ट्रेफिक इतना ज्यादा है ि अगर चार सीको गाड़ियां भ चलाई जाएं तो मां पूरी नहीं दंग । इन भीत में य तियों को य्रोबर-काउडिंग है। इनिल्ए में चाहंगा जिस अवध आताम मेल गाइं को इंडो पावः एग्रेशन के खतरे के वारण विदडा कर लिया गया था उसको आप तरस्त चालू हरें और चालू करने के बाद उसको नित्य प्रतिदिन चलाएं चलाएं क्योंकि वह गाड़ा एक -सप्ताह में चार दिन चलती थी तानि दिल्ली से गोहाटो ग्रासानी से जा सकें । बिहार में दमरा हजारीबाग जिलों में बाजादी के बाद रेलवे का समुचित विवास नहीं किया गया । दुमका जिला जो दाइबल जिला है हजार बाग आदिवास्यों का ज़िला है उस क्षेत्र में रेल हैंड अभी तक नहीं गया है। सर्वेक्षण का काम हो चुका है, सर्वेक्षण से लोग समझते हैं

कुछ नहीं हो पाता है । लोग समझते हैं हल्ला करने से कुछ हो सकता है और इसो से ही कुछ राशि छाप झावंटित करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्री जी इस बार स्पष्ट वरें कि दुमका ग्रीर हवारोबाम जिले में जहां रेल हैंड ग्रमी तक नहीं गया है उसकी व्यवस्था वे तरेंगे । मैं चाहंगा कि पटना का गंगा का जो रेल ब्रिज है उत्तर बिहार के 18 जिले हैं उनका बावायमन इस गंगा - ब्रिज से होता है जो अभी खला है। रेल हैड के लिये वात चली थी कि इसे रेन हैंड पर होना चाहिये में चाहंगा कि इनके दारा उत्तेर विहार और दक्षिण विहार का जोड़ने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । ब्रार्री-सासाराम के बारे में कि सुरव बाबू ने कहा भी कि आरा सासाराम का जितना क्षव है इस जीत में ग्रमो तक लोगों को बस के द्वारा ज्ञाना-जाना पड़ता है। वहां लाइट रेलवे थो तो उसकी गवर्नमेंट ने ले लिया। यह डाक है कि काफा हमारे लोग उस में ब्रा गये लेकिन उसको भी रिस्टोर करने को बात आपको करनी बाहिये। में चहुंगा कि महानगरी एक्सप्रेस जो वनारस से बम्बई जाता है, हमारो बिहार सरहार ने भी भी नेनोरेडम दिया है, मुख्य मंत्रो जो ने कहा है कि उस ट्रेन्को आप पटना तक एक्सटेंड कर दें । इस तरह से डेलो पटना से बम्बई को एक सीधी गाड़ो सुपरफास्ट गाडी मिल जाएगी । में चाहुंगा कि दैवस के इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन का काम भी बड़ो धोमी गति से चल रहा है इस साल ग्राप 600 किलोमोटर करने जा रहे हैं पिछले साल 500 किलो-मीटर किया गया । म्गलसराय ग्रान**न**नोल वाया पटना इस को ग्र**गर** ग्राप इनैन्द्रोफाई कर दें। राजधानी एक्सप्रेस पटना हो कर के नहीं जातो है, डीलक्स नहीं जातो है मैं चाहुंगा कि यह भी पटना हो तर के जाएं। एक बात में कहना चाहता हं । मगध एक्सप्रेस केपिटल एक्सप्रेस कर के एक गाड़ी खुली यो तो ग्रोवरनाइट पटना से दिल्ली ग्राया करती थी। वह किस कारण से किस में आकर के विक्रमणिला एक्सप्रेस जोड़ दो गई । ग्रगर वह ट्रेन पटना राइट 107 RS-13

टाइम ब्राई तो ठोक मगध एक्सप्रेस जो गाडी केपिटल ट केपिटल है उसका नतीजा यह होना है कि अकसर लेट हो जाया करती है। इसलिए मैं चाहुंगा कि पटना से दिल्ली जो गाडी थी उसको पटना से दिल्ली ही रहने दें, विक्रमणिला अगर भागलपुर से दिल्ली तक जाती है तो उस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। उसमें भी एक पैंट्री कार लगो रहतो थो । दुर्माग्यवश उत्त पैट्री कार को 'विदड़ा कर लिया गया हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि. ग्राप हमारे उस क्षेत्र की इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देंगे। जो विकास की सुविधा देने की मंशा है इतसे हम सब लोगों में बाफो खुशो म्राई है । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ समाप्त करता है।

•SHRI NARAYAN KAR (Tripura): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Shri Sukomal Sen from my Party spoke about the viewpoint of my Party on- the present Railway Budget. I shall confine my observations to the reactions of eight States in. "the North Eastern Region on the present Railway Budget. I shall also narrate what the Central Government has done so far for the development of railway communication in the North Eastern Region.

Sir, you know that the North Eastern Region haa eight • States, namely, Tripura, Assam, MizOram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Manipur. The present Railway Budget has disappointed the people of these eight States. They have serious grievances about it. After thirty-nine years of independence the Railway Budget is being presented to us. We Shall find that even after such a long period only Guwahati the capital of Assam, has got railway links with the \rest of the country. The capitals of other States in the North Eastern Region do not yet have railway links with the rest of the country. These States are economically very backward. They are inhabited by tribal population. No industrial development

English translation of the original speech delivered in Bangla.

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has taken place there. Jhum method of cultivation of feudal days is still being practised by the tribal people there. These eight States are also border States of India. We know that imperialist forces are trying to establish their bases there. Therefore, in the interests of defence of the country, it was necessary to connect these eight States with the rest of the country through railway system.

Oue country has 77000 km. " railway track. Out of this, North Eastern Region has 2357 km. railway track. Out of this 2357 km. railway track, 2087 km is Metre Gauge and. 268 km. is. Broad Gauge. This statistics shows to what extent the {-jtates in the North Eastern Region are lagging behind in the development of railway communication. It is difficult to find the North Eastern Region in the Railway Map of India.

Tripura, my State, has 34 km. railway line. Nagaland has only 9 km, railway line. Major portion of the railway line in the North Eastern Region is within the State of Assam. Therefore, these eight States in the North Eastern Region have serious grievances against the present Railway Budget as it has not given them anything. In fact, the present Railway Budget has pained the people of the North Eastern Region. The people of this region protest today against this kind of deprivation and neglect which the Congress (I) Government at the Centre has» been pursuing aa a matter of<policy.

Sir, according to the request of the North Eastern Council, a project report was prepared in 1978 for the construction of 33 km. railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat. At that time the estimated cost for this project was Rs. 8 crores 50 lakhs. It was said that this 33 km. railway line would be completed by 1984. But this railway line has been completed only \*upto 22 km. in 1986 and now the estimated cost has escalated to Rs. 37 crores 10 lakhs. Therefore, 11 km. line remains to be constructed

and for^ this the budgetary allocation should have been Rs. 12 crores 44 lakhs. But in the present Budget, we find, only Rs. 5 crores have been allocated for this on-going project. If Rs. 10 crores are allocated in 1988-89 Railway Budget, and 12 future if allocation of money is made in this manner, this 33 km. railway line will be completed in 1991. It means that this project will be completed in thirteen years. Tripura will have 45 km. railway line when our country will celebrate 44th Anniversary of India's independence.

Sir, the capital of my State is 130 km. away. from Kumarghat. Prime Minister and other leaders of" the Ruling Party emphasise upon this point that they are leading the country'towards Socialism. They take pride in the fact that India has made t tremendous progress in science and technology. They also take pride in the fact that India has taken a great stride in industrial development. But there is one tribal-inhabited State in this country, namely, Tripura where the people will find that the railway line has reached the capital of their State when the country will celebrate . 130 Anniversary of India's Independence. In this manner, the Central--Government is depriving the people of the North Eastern Region of development of railway communication facilities. The people of this region have been living with this kind of deprivation and neglect.

The North Eastern Council requested the Central Government to have a survey for the construction of railway line from Agartala to Sabrum. But in the present Budget no provision has been made for that survey work.

Survey work for the extension of railway line to Agartala has been completed. But the Budget says nothing about the completion of this project during the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Why do we demand railway line? Aa you know, Sir, the States in the

North Eastern Region are completely separated from the mainland. - These States require cement and steel. The people of these States require essential consumer goods which are transported there from other parts of the country. Railway Is the only means of transport for carrying goods to these States. But, unfortunately, these States do not- have railway links with other parts of the country. Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered natural gas under the soil in this region. But the Government of India says that that natural gas- cannot be utilised for industrial development in that region for^ want of railway communication there. On the same ground, according to the Government of India, the raw materials available there cannot be utilised for industrial development. Therefore, this region badly needs the development of railway communication.

Here many Members are there from the North Eastern Region. I would like to bring a matter to their notice. It is 452 km. from Guwahati to Dharmanagar. But the train takes 22 to 24 hours to cover this much distance. Therefore, the average speed of the train is 15 to 17 km. per hour. I have heard other Members in the House attentively. They have spoken about the extension of railway lines in their respective States. Can any Member say that there is a place in India where a train runs at the average speed of 15 to 17 km per hour even after thirty-nine years of independence. So this sort of obsolete track of British days is still being maintained between Guwahati and Dharmanagar. Besides, the passengers are required to change the train at Lumding on this line. We therefore, demanded a direct train from Guwahati to. Dharmanagar. But the Budget is silent on our demand, although it has said about the introduction of some new trains. This is how the people of this region are being deprived of railway communication facility. I would again appeal to

hon. Minister to start a direct train the from Guwahati to Dharmanagar.

According to present Budget, seven new railway lines will be construe-, ted. But how many new railway lines are there for the North Eastern Region? Out of seven new railway lines, four have gone to Kerala. This has jDeen done keeping in view the impending election in Kerala. So decisions on new railway lines are being taken out of political consideration. This sort of political decision will help the agents of imperialist forces who are very active in the. North Eastern Region Central Government's policy based on political considerations is1 pushing the people of the North Eastern Region towards sces-sion and separatism.. Therefore, this kind of policy requires change.

cThe students and youth of Tripura staged Dharna before the Boat Club in Delhi on the 7th and 8th May last year for the construction of Railway line in TripuTa. They met the then Railway Minister, Prime Minister and the Planning Commission. They all assured them that they would consider the construction of new railway line In Tripura next year. All Opposition leaders went to Boat Club and supported our demand. I would like to, tell the Opposition leaders again that the present Railway Budget has created serious dissatisfaction among the people of Tripura. The Legislative Assembly of Tripura has passed a Resolution to the effect that a representative body of MLAs should, meet the Railway Minister to \_ plead the case of Tripura for railway development. I solicit the help of opposition leaders to strengthen the case of Tripura in this regard. I also solicit the help^of all the Members of Parliament from the North Eastern Region to strengthen the demand of Tripura for

railway development.

Seven hundred and four Panchayats have decided to send telegrrms separately to the Prime Minister, asking him to give guarantee that the railway line upto Agartala 'will be

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[Shri Narayan Kar •tended during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. I humbly submit to the hon. Railway Minister that the people of Tripura will not remain silent spectators if Tripura continues to. be neglected in this manner. in regard to development of railway communication. We' have decided to start an agitation in support of our demand by April this year. I hope, the hon. Minister will not push the people of Tripura to the path of-'agitation With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Shri Hashim Kidwai.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: just one minute. He was speaking on behalf of the Norl h-Eastern Railway. The hon. Minister did not hear him. He did not put on the earphone. The hon. Member wss ' speakig in Bengali and he was making an important point. How can the Minister reply to his points?

MADHAVRAO SCTNDIA: Everything is being recorded. I am a linguist.

डा॰ एम॰ हाशिम किदवई (उत्तर प्रदेश ) : जनाब वाइस चेयरमेन साहब, मैं इस वक्त रेलवे बजट ग्रीर रेलबे एप्रोप्रियेशन बिलों को सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हं। पहले इससे कि मैं बजट के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करूं यह अर्ज करना चाहंग कि जिस ग्रंदाज का यह बजट पेश किया गया है , वह सिर्फ वजट ही नहीं है बल्कि वह हमें यह दिखाता है कि हमारा मुलक किस मंजिल की तरफ चल रहा है और अपने हर दिल अजीज वजीरे आजम राजीव गांधी की लीडरशिप में हमारा मुलक किस तेजी से सोशिलिज्म के रास्ते की तरफ गामजन है, इसलिए अगर इस मौके पर अपने हिन्दस्तानी भाइयों का जो के दुनियां की सबसे बड़ी जम्हंरियत के सिटिजन्स है, को मुखातिब करके अगर यह शेर पेश करूं तो मेरे ख्याल में यह सूरते-हाल की सही ग्राक्कासी होगी:

उठ के अब बज्मे जहां का और ही अन्दाज है, मशरिको मगरिव में तेरे दौर का आगाज है।

यानी वह दिन दूर दहीं है, जब कि सिर्फ नोन-एलाइन कन्टीज यानि-नावा-विस्ता मुल्कों की ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनियां की लीडसभिप हमारे हर दिल भ्रजीज और नौजवान वजीरे भ्राजम राजीव गांधी जी की कयादत में हमारा मुल्क करेगा । यह हमारी बडी खशकिस्मती है कि हमारे वजीरे ग्राजम ने एक ऐसे शख्स को रेलवे मिनिस्टी का सरवरहा या हेड चना, जो अपनी एफिसियेन्सी या कारयजारी में, इण्टिप्रेटी में और बेपनाह काम करने की की सलाहियत में इंतियाजी दर्जा रखते हैं। हम इस वक्त तहेदिल से उनको मुबारकवाद देते हैं कि उन्होंने ऐसा बजट पेश किया. जिसमें मल्क की जनता पर किसी किस्म का कोई भार नहीं डाला है बल्कि इस बजट के जरिए से हर किस्म की तरककी हुई है। अगर हम यह कहें तो गलत न होगा कि रेलवे की भोवर-भाल परफोरमेंस वहत ही ज्यादा स्पैलेंडिड रही है और इसकीं मिसाल बहुत <sup>®</sup>कम मुल्कों में मिलेगी।

सबसे पहली बात हम लोगों की सोचने की यह है कि दुनियां का कोई भी मुल्क भ्रपनी भ्राजादी उस वक्त तक कायम नहीं रख सकता, जब तक कि वह एकोनामिक एतबार से बहुत मजबूत न हो । इस सिलसिले में रेलवे का जो कारनामा रहा है और अब है, वह काबिले-तारीफ है। मल्क में भ्राज जो इण्डस्टिलाइजैशन हम्रा है, और जिस हद तक मलक मन्नाशी एतवार से मजबूत हुआ हैं, उसमें रैलवे का बहत बड़ा हाथ रहा है। ग्राज जिस तरह से दनियां की सबसे बड़ी पालियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी हिन्दुस्तान में है, और ग्राबादी के लिहाज से भी हमारा मुल्क दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मुल्क है, उसी तरह से स्टेट ब्रोनरशिप में हमारा रेलवे सिस्ट्म दुनिया का दूसरा ग्रीर एशिया का सबसे बड़ा रेलवे सिस्टम है ।

इसमें जो हमने तरक्की की है वह इस दर्जे है कि इसकी मिसाल दुनियां की तारीख में कहीं नहीं मिलेगी । सन् 1950-51 में हमारे डीजल इंजिनों की तादाद 17

थी वह 1985-86 में बढ़कर 3,047 हो गई है। इसी तरह से इलैंक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिक्ज की तादाद जो सन् 1950-51 में 72 थी 1985-86 में बढ़कर 1302 हो गई । 1950-51 में रेल डिब्बों की तादाद 1310 थी, यह 1985-86 में बढ़कर 27700 हो गई । इसी तरह से मालगाड़ी डिब्बों की तादाद जो 1950-51 में 2 लाख 5 हजार थी वह 1985-86 में बदकर 3 लाख 59 हजार 314 हो गई है। सबसे ज्यादा रेलवे पैसेंजर की तादाद बढी हैं। पैसेंजर की तादाद 1950-51 में 1284 मिलियन थी वह 1985-86 में. बढकर 3433 मिलियन हो गई है। इसी तरह से सबसे वडा कारनामा रेलवे का यह है कि, जिसके लिए हम ग्रपने मिनिस्टर साहब को तहे दिल से मुबारकवाद देते हैं, रेलवे के.जो टारगेट थे चाहे वे पैसेंजर ट्रेफिक के हों या केट या सामान की हलाई के, इन सबको बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ न सिर्फ उन्होंने पार किया है, बल्कि उसमें बहुत ज्यादा वे आगे बढ़ गए हैं । मसलन फ्रेट में 9.38 मिलियन टन के टारगेट से ज्यादा रेलवे में सामान की ढुलाई हुई है। इसके लिए हमारे मंत्री जी दिली मुबारक-बाद के गुस्तहक हैं।

ं [उपत्रमाध्यक्ष (श्रो पशुपति नाथ मुकूल) पीठासीन हए]

इसके साथ ही यह हम लोगों की वड़ी कोताही होगी अगर हम फिर एक बार मिनिस्टर साहब का शुक्रिया न अदा करें। इन सहूलियतों के बारे में जिनका उन्होंने ऐलान किया है। मसलन जिस तरह से उन्होंने हमारे मुल्क के जो शहीद लोग हैं, जो विधवाएं हैं जिन्होंने अपनी जानें दी हैं उनके लिए सहूलियतों दी है और इसी तरह से उन्होंने रिजर्वेशन में कप्यूटराइजेशन करके लोगों को सहूलियतें दी हैं, मंत्री जी दिली मुबारकवाद के मुस्तहक हैं।

इसके साथ ही अवचन्द तस्वीरें मिनिस्टर साहब के समने पेश करना चाहता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह इन पर खास गौर फरमाएंगे। सबसे बड़ा मसला यह है कि ट्रेनों

में ग्रोवर काउडिंग रोज व रोज बढती जारही है। इसका एक हल यह हो सकता है कि बड़े स्टेशनों पर ट्रेनों की रवानगी से पहले कुछ डिब्बे जोड दिये जाएं इस तरह से भीड़ को कम किया जा सकता है। दूसरा मसला यह है कि अक्सर स्टेशनों पर इंक्वायरी ग्राफिलेज सही काम नहीं करते । मसलन-लखनऊ में भीर ग्रलीगढ़ में भ्रपने जाती तजरबे की बिनापर अर्ज कर रहा हं, जब भी उनसे, पूछा जाता है कि ट्रेन की क्या पोजीशन है और ट्रेन कब आ रही है तो वे जवाब नहीं देते । तो लिहाजा ऐसी कोई सुरत श्रखतियार करनी चाहिए कि इंक्वायरी स्टाफ वालों से पुरा-पुरा काम लिया जाए और मझे खमी है कि ग्रलीगढ़ में जब इस किस्म की शिकायत मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से की तो उन्होंने फ़ोरन ऐक्शन लिया और कुछ लोगों को सेस्पेंड भी किया । मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसी तरह की कार्यवाही भी दूसरे स्टेशनों पर की जाएगी ताकि लोग सही तौर से काम क्रें। इसी के साथ मेरा ऐसा सुझाव है कि ट्रेनों की रवानगी के वक्त स्टेशन स्टाफ के सीनियर लोग प्लेटफार्म पर ब्राएं ग्रौर सेकिंड क्लास के पैसेंजरों की कठिनाइयों को देखें ग्रीर उन्हें दूर करें। दूसरी तजवीज यह है कि बाज फास्ट ट्रैनों की फीक्वेंसी बढ़ाई जाए जैसे टाटा रांची-काल्का एक्सप्रेस इन सबकी फ़ीक्वेंसी कम से कम एक दिन भ्रौर बढाई जाए।

जनाव महोत्रम् , कुछ बदनसाव ट्रेने सीए भी हैं, जिन पर ग्राज त क तवज्जह नहीं दो गई है। मसलन बरेलो-अलोगढ़ लाइन जिसना फासला सिर्फ 104 मील है, लेकिन उसको तय करने में 7-8 घंटे लग जाते हैं। अलीगढ़ से बरेली ग्रीर बरेली से ग्रालीगढ़ पहुंचने में 7-8 घंटे का समय लग जाता है। 6 p. M. मिनिस्टर साहब इस गाडी की स्पीड बढायें और कम से कम एक देन को एक्सप्रेस कर दें। मेरे लायक दोस्त वाल्पनाथ रायः साहव ने ग्रीर दूसरे दोस्ती ने भटनी और बनारस की लाइन के बारे में. कहा है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरफ खास तवज्जो देंगे ताकि जल्दों से जल्दो बनारस -भटनी लाइन का मसला इल हो।

डा० एम० हाशिम निदवर्ड]

इस। तरह से लिवकूट लखनु उ एक्सब्रेस गाडा का मसला है। उसका भी यहाँ हाल है । यह भी बहुत देन से लखनऊ पठंडती है और बहुत बक्त लोग है। अरूरत इसके हैं वि इस बक्त को कुछ घटाया जाये और गाड़। की स्पाड बढाई जाये।

रेलवे के प्लेट फार्मी पर सफाई की तरफ भ। बहुत लमध्यान विधा जाता है। सेकिण्ड क्लास के धायलेट, लेटरान्स भा बहुत गन्दा होता है उन पर खास तबज्जो का जाये। हम लोगों का भा यह तज्रवी है कि पेंड्रावार्स में जो स्टाफ ड्यटो । पर होता है वह बहुत गंदा होता है। वहाँ पर काम वारने वाले कर्माचार। बहुत गन्दे रहते हैं। जरूरत इसकी है कि इस पर खास तवज्जो वें।

कन्टेनर सिस्टम जो है इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इसमें इस तरह से तरमीम की जाये कि खाने की चीजें जो इसमें होती है वेन मिल सर्के क्यॉकि बहत मर्तदा ऐसा होता है कि बहत सी चीजें आपस में मिल जाती हैं और खाने का मजा खराब हो जाता है।

टेनों को पंक्वश्रलिटी की तरफ भी खासतीर से तवज्जी करने की जरूरत है। ग्रभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने विल्कुल सही फर्माया कि रेलवे से जो पंब्लिक धना-उन्समेंट होता है वह बहुत कम सही होता हैं। हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि गाड़ी ब्राने वाली है बौर जब ब्राने की उम्मीद होती है तो इस वक्त बढ़ाया जाता है कि देन तो एक घंटा लेटे है धीर फिर यह दो घंटा या इससे भी ज्यादा लेट हो जाती है। बाज स्टेशनों पर, मसलन लखनऊ में, ग्रलीगढ में ऐसा होता है। पब्लिक शना-उन्समेंट किया जाता है कि गाड़ी फलां प्लेटफार्म पर बा रही है लेकिन जब गाड़ी बाती है तो वह दूसरे प्लेटफार्म पर घाती है। इससे यातियों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। इस पर भी मिनिस्टर साहब को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक अर्ज और करना चाहंगा कि टाइम टेबल की तरफ भी खास तवज्जी देने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इसमें गलतियां रह जाती

🗦 । इसकी छपाई में बहत सा गलियाँ रह जाती हैं उन का ठाक किया जाये। दूसरे स्टेशनों पर जो च टंलगया जाता है यह इतना डिम हिन्द टाइप किया हजा होता है कि पढ़ने में नहीं आता। जरूरत इसकी है कि इतको इस तरह से टाइप कराया जाये कि बासानी से पढ़ा जा सके। यह में छंजे करूंगा कि यह चार्ट अंग्रेजी में भा होना चाहिए । एक बात इन सिल सिले में यह है कि उर्द में मां टाईम टेबल पब्लिए होना चाहिए। इन बल्फाज के साथ में रेल मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारक देता है कि उन्होंने इतना ग्रन्छा बजट पेश विध्या । हमें उम्मीद है कि उनकी कयादत में रेलवे मिनिस्टरी तरक्की करेगी और मल्य की यक जहती में भीर एतहाद और मुझाशी तरकती में बढ़-चढ़ कर हिसा लेगे और इस तरहे से मल्क को तरक्की में इसका वहत वडा हाथ होगा।

†[دَاكِتُر - أيم - هاشم اقدوائي (اتر پردیش) جناب وائس چیرمین صاحب - میں اس وقعه ریاوے ينجت اور رياوء (ايرويوسايشن) یلوں کو سپووٹ کرنے کیلئے کہوا ہوا ھوں – پہلے ا*ہیں سے* کہ میں بجعث کے بارے میں کنچھ عرض کروں -يه عرض كونا جاهوتكا كه جس إنداء كا ية بحجه بيم كيا قياهـ - وه صرف يتجمع هي نهين هي يلكة ره همیں یہ دکھاتا ہے۔ کہ <u>مبارا ملک</u> کس ملزل کی طرف چل رها ہے اور انه هردلعويو وويو اعظم واجهو كانهمى کے لیڈر شب سین همارا ملک کس تھڑی سے سوشلزم کے واستھے کی طرف کاسوری هے - اسلکے اگر اس موقع ریو اپنے هندوستبانی بهانهوں کا --جو دنیا کی سب سے بوی جبهوریت

Transliteration in Arabic Script

کے ساتھونس ھیں کو مطاطب کیکے اگر یہ شعر پیش کروں تو مھرے خیال میں یہ صورتصال کی صحیح عکاسی ھوگی :

اته که اب بوم جہاں کا اور هی انداز هے مشرق و مغرب میں تیرے دور کا آغازہے

يعلى ولا داور نهيس هے -جهكة صرف نان اللكة سلتريز يعلى ألوايسته ملكون كي هي نههن يلكه ساری دنیا کی لیڈر شپ همارے هر دال مويز اور توجوان وزير اعظم راجهو کاندهی چی کی قیادت میں هیارا ملک کریکا میاری پری خوص قیستنی هے که همارے وزیر اعظم نے ایک ایسے شخص کو ریاوے منساری کا سربراه یا هید چنا -جو اپلی اینیشینسی یا کارگزاری سیں - انتی کرتی سیں اور بے پناہ كلم كرنے كى صالحيت ميں امتيازي درجة ركها هين - هم اس والم تبه دل سے انکو مہارکیاد دیتے هیں۔ که انہوں نے ایک ایسا ہجب پیش كيا - جسين ملك كي جانا ير کسی قسم کا کوئی بھار نہیں قالا ہے بلکھ اس بجے کے فریعہ سے مر قسم کی ترقی هواتی ہے ۔ اگو هم يه كهين تو غلط نه هوكا كه ريلوي كى اوور آل پرفارسيدس بهت هي زیاده اسپلیلدة رهی هے اور اسکی مثال بهت كم ملكون مهي مليكي -

سب سے پہلی بات ھم لوکوں کی سوچلے کی یہ ہے کہ دنیا کا كولى بهي ملك ايدي آزادي اسوقت تك قائم دبين ركه، سكتا - جب تک که وہ اکوروسک اعتمار سے بہت مضبوط له هو - اس سسلے مهن ريلوے کا جو کارنامہ رھا ھے اور اب هے - ولا قابل قعویف هے - ملک ميں أب جو اندستريائنويشن هوا هے -اور جس حد لک ملک معاشی اعتبار سے مصبوط عوا ہے اسمیں ریلوے کا بہت ہوا ھاتھ رھا ھے -أج جسطرے سے دنیا کی سب سے بوى پارلىمنترى تىموكريسى هدوستان میں ہے - اور آبادی کے لحاظ سے بهی همادا ملک دنیا کا دوسوا سب سے ہوا ملک ہے ۔ اسی طرح سے استيت أنو شب مين همارا ريلوے سسام دنیا کا دوسرا اور ایشیا کا سب سے بڑا ریلوے سستم ہے اسمیں هم نے جو ترقی کی ہے وہ اس درجے کی هے که اسکی امثال دنها کی تاويم مين كهين تهين مليكي -سنه ٥١--١٩٥٠ع مين همارے ڏيول انجنوں کی تعداد ۱۷ تھی اب وہ سلف۸۸-۸۵ مهن يوهكر ۲۰۳۷ هو كلى هـ - أسى طوح سـ (الهكاتوك لوکوموتور) کی تعداد جو سله 01--190 ع مين ۷۲ تيني سلة ۸۵-۸۶ میں وہ بوشکر ۱۳۰۴ هو كلى - ١٥--١٩٥٤ مهن ريل قبون كى تعداد 14/1 ته سلة ٨٥-٨١

کے بارے میں جن 8 انہوں نے اعلان کیا ہے انہوں نے همارے ملک کے جو شهید لوگ هیں - جو بیوائیں هیں جنہوں نے اپنی جانیں دیں ھیں (نکے لگے سہولیتیں دیں هیں اسی طرح سے انہوں نے رزرویشن میں كمهيوترائزيش كرك لوگوں كو سهولتين ديس هے - جسكے اللے ماترى جى داری مہارکہان کے مستحق میں -اسكے ساتھ هي اب چلف تصويرين منسٹر صاحب کے سامنے پیص کرنا چاهتا هول اور امید کرتا هول که ولا إن ير خاص توجه فرمائيفكي -سب سے ہوا مسئلہ یہ ھے کہ توپنوں میں اوور کراؤةنگ روز بروز بوهتی جا رهی هے - اسکا ایک حل یه هو سکتا هے که بوے استیشدوں پر ترینوں کی روانکی سے پہلے کھے آیے . جور دئے جائیں - اسطرح سے اس پھیچ کو کم کھا جا سکتا ھے - دوسوا مسئلة يه هے كه همارا يه تجوبه هے که اکثر ویاوے استیشاوں پر انتکوائری آفس صحميم كام نهيس كرتے - مثلاً . لكهدو صيى اور على كوه يه الي ذاتي تجریے کی بنا پر عرض کر رہا ھوں جب يوس ان سے پوچها جاتا هے تريي کي کيا پوزيشن هے تو ولا جواب نههو ديته - تو لهذا ايسي کوئی صورت اختیار کرنی چاهگے که انكوائري استاف والون سے پورا پورا کام لھا جائے اور معومے خوشی ہے که مليكوه مهن جب أس قسم كي

ايم - هاشم قدوائني] \$25 میں بوهم +۲۷۷+ هو گلی - اسی طوح سے مال گاری قبرں کی تعداد جو سلة 10-+190ع مين دو لاكه يائي هزار تهي سله ٨٥-٨١ مين ولا بوهكر بين لاكه انسته هزار تين سو چودہ ہو گلی ہے۔ سب سے زيادة ريلوم پيسلمرس كى تعداد بوهي هے - پسلاوس کي تعداد ١٥-+١٩٥ع مين ١٢٨٣ ملين تهي ولا سقة ٨١-١٩٨٥ع مين بوهكر و٣٣٣٣ ملهن هو گلی هے۔ اسی طوح سے سب سے يوا كاردامة ويلوے كا هے جسكے لئے هم ايد مقسار صاحب كو تهه دل سے ممارکماد دیتے ھیں که زیارے کے جو تارکیت تھے چاھے وہ پسنجو قرینگ کے هوں یا فریت یا سامان کی قطائی کے - ان سب کو بوی . کامہابی کے ساتھ نہ صوف انہوں نے يار كها هے بلكه اسيس بهت زيادة ولا آکے بوط گلے علی - مسلاً فویت مين تو اعشارية ارتيس ملهن تن کے ڈارکیت سے زیادہ ریاوے میں سامان كى قطائى هوئى - اسك لك هماري منستر صاحب هي مهارتهاد کے مستحصی هیں -

[اپ سببا ادهیکش (شری پشتی ات سببا ادهیکش (شری پشتی نات سکل) پیتباسین هرائد ]
اس کے سات هی یه هم لوگوں کی بچی کوتاهی هوگی اگر هم پهر ایک بار جو منستر صاحب کا شکریه نه (دا کریں ای سهولیتوں

دوست کلیناته رائے صاحب نے اور
دوسرے فوستوں نے ددبھتنی، اور
ددبنارس، کی لائن کے بارہ میں
کہا ہے سجیے امید ہے کہ منستو
صاحب اس طوف خاص توجه دینگے۔
تاکه جادی سے جادی ددبنارس۔
بھتنی، لائن کا مسئنہ حل ہو۔

اسی طوح سے دچتر کوت - لکھلؤ
ایکسپریس کا مسلکہ ھے - اس کا
یہی یہی حال ھے - وہ بھی بہمت
دیر سے لکھلؤ پہلچتی ھے اور بہت
وقت لیتی ھے - ضرورت اس کی ھے
کہ اس وقت کو کچھ گھٹایا جائے۔
اور گاری کی اسپیڈ بوھائی جائے۔

ریلوے پلیمی فارموں کی اوپر
صفائی کی طوف بہت کم دھیاں
دیا جاتا ہے - سهکفت کالس کے
ددتائلیہ عید لیٹرینس وہ بہت گندی
ھوتی ھیں - ان پر خاص توجه کی
جائے - هم لوگوں کا یہ بھی دحوریہ
ھے که پینٹری کارس میں جو اسٹاف
قیوتی پر ھوتا ہے وہ بہت گندہ
ھوتا ہے - وھاں پر کام کرنے والے
کومچاری بہت گندے رہتے ھیں ضرورت اسکی ھے کہ اس پر بھی
خاص توجہ دیں -

کھنڈیلز سسٹم جو ھے اسکی طرف بھی دھیاں دیاہے کی ضرورت ہے ۔ اسمیں اسطرے سے سرمیم کی جائے کہ کھائے کی چیزیں جو اس

شکایت میں نے منستر صاحب سے کی تو انہوں نے فررا ایکشن لها اور کنچه لوگوں کو سسپیلڈ بھی کیا -معوبے امید ہے۔ کہ اسی طوح کی کاروائی دوسرے استیشنوں پر بهی کی جائیگی - تاکه یه لوگ صعصیھے طور سے کام کریس - ایسی کے ساته سيري دهوريز هے كه ترينوں كى روانگی کے وقت استیشن استاف کے سينگر لوگ پليت فارم بر آئهن اور سیگلڈ کالس کے پسلمورس کی پیریشانیوں کو دیکھیں اور انہیں دور کویں - دوسری تجویز یه هے که يعض فاست دريدون كى فريكوياسى بوهائي جائے جيسے (تاتا - رانچي كالكا - ايكسهريس) ان سهكي فويكونسي کم سے کم ایک دین اور بوهائی جائے -

جناب معترم کجھ ید نصیب قرینیں ایسی بھی ھیں جی ہو آج تک توجه نہیں دی گئی ھے۔
مثلا بریلی عَلیگڑھ لائن جسکا فاصلہ صرف ۱۹۰۲ میل ہے لیکن اسکو طے کرنے میں سات آٹھ گھنٹے لگ جاتے ھیں۔ علیگڑھ سے بریلی اور بریلے سے علیگڑھ پہونچنے میں سات آٹھ گھنٹے کا۔وقت لگ جانا ھے۔ منسلم صاحب اس کاری کی اسپیڈ برھائیر ماری کی اسپیڈ برھائیر اور کم سے کم ایک ترین کو ایکسپریس کو دیں ۔ میرے لائو

[قاکتر ایم - هاشم قدوائی] می هوتی هیں وہ مل نه سکیں -کیونکه بہت مرتبه ایسا هونا هے که بہت سی چیزیں آپس میں مل جانی هیں اور کھانے کا مزد خراب هو جاتا ہے -

 قریلوں کی پذکرچویلڈی کے طرف۔ بھی خاص طور سے نوجہ کرنے کی ضرورت هے - ایہی هماؤے ایک دوست نے بالکل صحیح فرمایا که ریلوے سے جو پیلک اناؤنسمات هوتا هے ولا يهم كم صحيم هوتا هـ - هميشه يه كها جاتا هي ۽ كاري أنے والي ه اور جب آنے کی امید ہوتی ہے تو اس ونت بتایا جانا هے که ترین تو ایک گهنته لیمه هو هوگی اور بهریه در کهلته یا اس سے بهی زيادة ليت هو جاتي هے - بعض استيشنون يو - صفلًا لكهنؤ عليكوه مين ايسا هوتا هي - يبلك اتاہ اسمات کیا جاتا ہے کہ فلاں پلھت قارم پر آ رهي هے۔ لهكي جب گاڑی آنی ہے تو وہ دوسرے پلیمے فارم پر آ کھوی ھوجاتی ہے -اس سے مسافرون کو ہوی هوتی هے - اس

ایک عرض اور کرنا چاهونگا که دام تیبل کی طرف بهی خاص توجه دیلے کی فرورت هے - گیونکه اسمیں فلطیاں وہ جاتی هیں-

ا*س* کی چھپائی میں بہت غلطیاں هوتنی هیں ۔ ان کو ٹھیک کیا جائے - دوسرے استیشدں ہو جو چارف لکایا جاتا هے یہ اتنا تم هندي تائب کیا ہوا۔ ہوتا ہے کہ پوھلے مين نهين أتبا - ضرورت إسكر هـ که اسکو اسطور \_ تائب کرایا جائے کہ آسانی سے پوھا جا سکے ۔ یہ یهی مرض کرونا که یه جارت انگریزی میں یہی هونا چاهئے۔ ایگ بات اس سلسلے میں یہ ھے که اردو میں - تائی تیبل کو بھی يبلص هونا جاهك - إن الفاظ كي ساته میں ریل منستر صاحب کو مبارکہاد دیتا هوں که انہوں نے اتنا اچها بجت پیش کها - همین امهد هے که انکی قیادت میں ریلوے منستری توقی کریگی - اور ملک یک جهتی اور اتحاد اور معاشی ترقی میں ہوھ چوھ کر عصہ لے کی اور اس طوح سے صلک کی ترقی مين اص كا بهت بوا هاته هولا-

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. *N*. SUKUL): Now, there are more speakers and the time disposal is not even one hour because at seven the Minister has to give the reply. So, either the list should be cur tailed or Jtpu speak for not more five than minutes that everybody so gets а chance. Now, Prof. Asima Chatterjee;

PROF. (MRS. ) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Sir, before I speak, I. am the only nominated Member to speak on the Railway Budget and so you will kindly give me a little more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. 'SUKUL): That I can't do. Madam.

PROF. (MRS. ) ASIMA CHATTER-JEE: I understand your difficulty, but I ami the only nominated Member to speak on the railway budget... *{Interruptions}*... Let me start then. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Railway Budget.

I support the Budget. But I would like to' make a few remarks, and I consider these remarks as constructive criticisms which would help to increase the operational efficiency and to improve the present railway system.

As we are aware, the Indian Railways are biggest public enterprise in country and serve as arteries of the nation, or the common man this is the best mode of transport. The Indian Railways are the largest in Asia and the second largest railway system under one management in the world. It is spread over a route network- of 61, 836 km. operating a fleet of 9, 920 locomotives, 38, 184 coaching vehicles and 5, 33, 148 goods wagons. On an average about 12, 660 trains are run every day. These figure's clearly indicate that the Indian Railways have assumed a vast dimension which obviously has posed hundred of problems. Thousands of complaints are being lodged every year, and I can imagine what is happening, I mean what the headache is of the Union Minister of State for Railways. However, he has tried to face the problems boldly and has tackled the efficient manner. The mere situation in an fact that about Rs; 120 crores have been appropriated towards the Depreciation Reserve Fund, which is nearly 11. 7 per the gross receipts and then ofdeclaring a surplus of Rs. 69 crores in itself the highly satisfactory performance of the Indian Railways, though the surplus Budget is mainly due to the hike in the freight rates in December, 1086.

The Railways have started mobiL\* ing resources of their own for expail sion and modernisation. With this ob> ject in view; the Railway Department has entered the capital market, and they want to raise resources by issuing 26 lakh secured redeemable 10 per cent^ tax-free bonds of Rs. 1, 000 each, thereby accumulating Rs. 250 crores.

The hon. Minister is trying to do something for the people, giving them concessions in fare and providing them with other benefits. In this context, it "deserves mention that the concession in fare for the young, the farmers, war widows, the handicapped who also include the blind, the deaf and dumb and the freight concession on the movement of fodder etc. are the welcome features of the Budget:

I fully agree with the hon. Minister that priority, should be given to modernisation, technological upgrada-tion, electrification and rehabilitation to restore the present system in good health instead of starting new railwa> lines and railway projects as there i.

; nancial constraint. I understanc hat many railway projects already . undertaken are yet ta be completed •There is pressure from various cor ners that for the backward areas anc remote places railway lines should be started because the railway rommu nication is very essential for their daily earnings and for their susten ance. (Time bell rings)

I will speak for another five minu tes.

In such cases, unpconomic line should be continued. The Railwa revenues art to be increased by suil able procedure. This would be for th betterment of the existing railwa system. For example, track renew: is. extremely important and neec immediate attention because of fn . quent running of superfasfr trains an trains carrying- a large number < passengers and heavy loads.

[Prof. (Mrs. ) Asima Chatterjee] The railways have taken up an enormous task of conversion from steam to diesel and electric locomotives. This is desirable for avoiding pollution and health hazard and- for maintaining cleanliness in the bogiea which are found to be covered with fine coal dust in steam locomotives.

Since the Indian Railways are a foundermember of the ESCAP, that is, the Ecqnomic and Social Commis-. ion for Asia and Pacific, and also the UIC, the IRCA/Brussels, ORE, UNIC; they enjoy international co-operation ind are also given opportunities to participate in the international semi-iars.. This evidently helps our Railway officers, particularly senior offi-: ials, to get conversant with new echnologies, new methodologies, -ul-rasonic techniques and other innova-ions, particularly track maintenance, nonitoring procedure, excessive rail rid wheel-wear derailments, railway lectrification, signalling and telecom-(lunication and the trend of our re-earch and development for safety ecurity and efficiency in the railway -ysterns. I believe if the Railway offl-ials can appropriately apply their nowledge and experience and also the nowledge gained by attending the jminars, they -will certainly improve ie present railway system.

So far as the R & D is concerned, ore centres should be established, bey must work Jn close collaboration ith universities, institutes of techno-gy, institutes of engineering and etallurgy. Metallurgists in particu-r would assist the railway officials id technocrats to prevent corrosion rolling stock as the corrosion in-irs a huge loss every year. I suggest at training and refresher courses ould be introduced for, the relevant ilway staff. More sheds and repair rkshops are to be set up for proper iintenan.

Coming to safety performance', it ist be kept hi mind that safety: upies a high place in all operations the Railways which will lose reve-

nue if the people lose confidence in this mode of transport. Particularly accidents are to be minimised as far as practicable. Accidents at level crossings either manned or unmanned due to road users and human failures, accidents due to collisions and derailments may be avoided to a great extent by introducing vigilance control device, vigilance by railway staff and by modernising signalling and telecommunication system using modern improved, and advance equipment, technologies and latest electronic devices.

Interlocking of stations, provision of route relay interlocking and centralised operation of points'and signals are to be provided.

For safety measures, particularly at level crossings at thickly populated areas, railways and underground railwav overbridges are to be arranged.

Coming to the security of the passengers, adequate vigilance staff is necessary. It must be seen that they execute their duties properly. Otherwise the security has no meaning.

Sanitary conditions in trains are very bad. It has also been found that in many cases coaches are in a very bad condition. I was travelling from Madras to Calcutta by midnight. The doors got detached from the coaches. -This situation should not happen because this will not be safe for the passengers.

Catering service is not satisfactory in many cases. If possible snack bars should a(rrange within the trains thus making choice for food to the passengers. In this context it may be men-' tioned that to promote tourism, tourist centres should be provided with Palace on Wheeds attracting the tourists. This will be one of the best ways to earn more revenue.

I will now speak a few words on Railway amenities arid, comforts like staff. More housing etc. should be provided to them. More railway hospitafe more educational institutions for their children are to be set up. Train ing and refresher courses should, he arranged for the Railway staff in order to be conversant with the developments. modern Ι learn that about 2. 2 lakhs of casual labourers are employed in the Railways. They should be absorbed phase-wise considering the financial stringency. In West Bengal and at many other places those casual labourers who have been retrenched should be reinstated. This will solve their unemployment problem.

Lastly, Railway properties afe to be carefully protected. and Railway Protection Force needs to be strengthened to keep a constant vigil on tracks, platforms, wagons, thefts and to check the increasing incidence of crimes. Lands belonging to Railways on either side of the tracks are being illegally encroached and leased. Stringent measures should" be taken to prevent such illegal occupation.

While concluding I admit that the Railway performance On many aspects is very satisfactory and there has been great improvement in the railway system, but we have much expectation from the young and dynamic Minister of Railways. With these words I conclude, and I support the Railway Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL). Since Members are not cooperating with the Chair, if the names of those who are to speak at C p. m. are left out, they should not, blame the Chair. They should blame their colleagues.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh): You should not allow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N-SUKUL); How I cannot allow? I cannot come and gag you. i can only tell you this is the time limit. But if you are not conforming to it, then naturally your friends are going to lose chance.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी. साधियों के इन शब्दों के स थ रेल मन्त्री जो तया रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने एक बहुत धच्छा काम किया है अपने को / एसोसियेट करता हूं और उन सब को घन्यवाद देता है। श्रीमन, मैं दुनियां भर की और बातों की और न जा कर केवल मुख्य मुद्दों पर झाना चाहता हूं। हमारी बहुत सी ऐसी मांगे है जो कि बहुत दिनों से पैंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं। इस पर मैं रेल मन्त्री का विशेष तौर पर मेम्बर (ट्रिफिक्र) का ध्यान खींचना चिहता हं। इतने पूराने जमाने से मेरा ख्याल है कि 1975 में छितीनी ग्रीर बागाह पूल का इन्दिरा जी ने शिलान्यास किया था। श्रीमन्, इन दोनों के बीच में केवल 14 या 15 किलोमीटर का फर्क है लेकिन धगर छितीनी से बागाह जाना चाहें तो सिवाय एक नाव से जिस में तमाम तरह की दुर्घटनाएं होती है और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है या फिर कई सौ किलोमीटर का चक्कर लगा कर जाना पड़ता है। जबिक सीधी दूरी केवल 15 किलोमीटर की है। इसलिए धगर किसी को जाना हो तो इतनी परेशानी का सामना करना पडता है कि कहा नहीं जा सकता। यह पश्चिम श्रीर उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को जोड़ने वाली कडी है। इसका निर्णय शीघ्र होना च।हिए । मैं यह निवेदन करूमा कि माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें। दूसरा जो हमारा सब से बड़ा श्रहम मसला है वह है छितीना और बनारस इस लाइन को तबदील होते हए न बीत गये। उस ' भटनी बनारस लाइने जिसका ग्राप यह लीजिये कि विहार का बनारस इलाह बाद से सीधा सम्पर्क है, बिलकुल ट्टा हुआ है, न कोई ट्रेन चल पती है, पता नहीं कितने साल से प्लानिग चल रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं अ।ता। में यह निवेदन करूंगा कम से कम जिन कामों को छ।पने हाथ में लिया है पहले उनको ग्राप पुरा कर डालिये। दुनियां भर की नयी लाइनों को हाथ में लेने के बजाय थाप पहले जिन योजनाश्चों को

## श्री सखदेव प्रसाद ]

हाथ में लिया जा जुका है उनको पूरा कर डालिये। जैसे जैसे आपकी एकोनोमिया कंडीशन सुधरती जाएगी वैसे आप नयी **अो**जनाम्रों को **हा**य में लेते जाएं। तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि अवध-श्रासाम मेल जो एक सप्ताह में चार दिन चलती है उसको धाप डेली कर दीजिये क्योंकि उधर विहार श्रीय उत्तर प्रदेश की इतनी ज्यादा भीड़ होती है (इयबद्यान) मैं चाहता हं कि मन्ही जी स्वयं ग्रा कर देख लें कि किस प्रकार की समस्या है। ग्राप तो वहां ग्राने वाले भी थे। प्राप आ जाये हम आपको वहां पर दिखला देंगे। मेरा ख्याल है कि यह एक लिक है इसकी भ्राप ठीक हंग से करे। नार्थं ईस्टनं का हैडक्वार्टर गोरखपुर में है। केवल एक गडी दिल्ली से चलती हैं इसके इलावा कोई गाडी नहीं है। अवध-द्मासाम मेल है जो सप्ताह में चार दिन चलती है बाकी दिन नदारद रहती है। एक चीज मैं कहना चहता हूं जैसे कि मिश्रा जी ने भी कहा कि यह जो अपकी इंग्रल पालिसी है ग्रांप जीव्यार पीठ भौर रेलवे पुलिस दोनों को मत रिखये। जीव्यारव्यीव के कंडक्ट और रोल को तो आप जान ही च्के हैं। जितनी भी देव डकैतियां होती हैं, पाकेटमारी होती है उस में ऐसी कोई घटन। नहीं होती जिससे जी० प्र रंपी० वाकिफ नहीं होती। उनको एक-एक पाकेटम र का पता है, एक-एक ट्रेन डकेती का पता है। 1980 में मैं खद एक देन डकैती का क्रिकार हो चुका है। उस में जी बार पी० के लोग खद मौजूद थे। इसलिए में चाहंगा कि भ्राप एक ही प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स तैयार कर दें। (व्यवधान) उस देन में हमारे साथी महावीर प्रसाद जी ग्रीर सोनकर जी भी डबँती के समय सफर कर रहे थे (धावधान) इसलिए मैं यह च हता हं कि इमल पालिसी ठीक नहीं है। ब्राप जिम्मेदारी लीजिये श्रीर जिम्मेदारी सें ही काम होगा। कोई चीज चोरी चली जाए और वह झादमी पावरफुल हो। तो डकैती होने के थोड़ देर बाद वह चाज वहां पहुंच जायेंगी। हमारे एक साथी एम० पी० श्रो इंदर लाल है उनके साथ एक

बार ऐसा हो चड़ा है।तो में यहा बतलाता हैं वि कम से इस इसको संभातिए इससे बैहतर होगा। आंखिए 👪 एक बात ग्रीर कहंगा जो सैंकेण्ड क्लांस में आप ए०सं० बंपार्टमेंट चलाते हैं वम से बम उसमें एवा फाटव को व्यवस्था विशिष्ट नहीं ते पर का पूरा खुला रहता है, हकैत आते हैं, अपको एक साय बंद कर देते हैं का दर्दणा करते हैं। मैं तो जानता हं चुंकि फंस चशा है। इसलिए छाए यह वरियो। बान्य जगहो पर जब फाटक लगाते हैं तो चाहे सेकेण्ड क्लास है। चलाते हैं लेकिन उसमें भी फाटक लगा दीजिए हो जाये। आप सेफटं वैशाल में तो बस से कैम फर्स्ट कलास लगा देजिए, ए०सं० लगा देजिए क्योंकि जयंत जनता नहीं रह गयी है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मानन य रेल मंत्री जो श्रीर पूरे रेख-स्टाफ को एक बार फिर धन्यवाद देता हं।

श्री वंद्य सहतो (विहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष सहोदय, सदन में जो रेल बजट प्रस्तृत है उसना मैं समर्थन करता है। रेख बजट में रेल विभाग क महान उपलब्धियों भावी कार्य-कमों, पिवहन के कुमलता, कार्यनिष्पादन का जो उल्लेख किया गया है यह दास्तव में प्रशंसन य है। डेल में आधनिक करण के लिए यात्रियों के सुविधा के लिए, जनता के शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए, प्रौद्योगिक के उन्तयन रेल विद्यत करण इत्यादि के व्यवस्था जो बजट में की गई है यह बास्तव में फ्रांतिवारी कदम है। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि बिहार की भ्रो इस वजह में कम ध्यान दिया गया है। बराबर लोग कहते आये हैं सदन में भी ग्रानेक बार सदस्यों ने कहा है कि मुगल सराय से. लेकर आसनसोल तक विद्यति व रण कं ग्रावण्यकता है जिससे समय के वचत होग । बड़ कठिनाई हो रहें है। इसलिए मैं मल ज को सुझाव दे रहा है कि इरको अव्यय कराया जाये। फिर हमारे यहा नार्थ बिहार में हसनपूर से लेकर सकर तक माटर गैज थी लाइन नहीं है। अभ तक सटए गेज के लाइन नहीं हो पाई है। इसका इस्ट मेट भी बन चका था लेकिन यह अमि तक नहीं हुआ है। यह बनना बहुत यावण्यक है क्योंकि यह भाग पिछ है क्षेत्र में है और यहां सकरें से

हतनपूर क्षेत्र में दो गुगर फैक्टरोज हैं इसलिए इनके माल ढोने में मा कठिनाई होता है और इसके बन जाने से मछला 🔹 का ब्यापार् भी वहां काफी बढ़ जायंगा। फिर बराबर समस्त पुर से दरभंगा की वडो लाइन के लिए कहा जाता है। दर-भंगा सार अतिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि-कोण से काफो जागे बढ़ा हुआ है। वहा वांड गैजनहीं गहुंची हैं। बराबर मांग होती है कि उसको बाद गेंग से कनेक्ट विया जाये। यह सरा भी बाग्रह है। अभी अभी सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बगहा छितींनी क्रिज का बनना आवशयक है इसको अवश्य वनिया जाये जिससे कि उस इलाके जा विकास आगे वढ़ सके ? वहां के लोगों की 🍍 स्विधाएं मिल पाए। फिर पटना-ग्या लाइन है जो बहुत हो महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि सार तिक दण्डि से गया बहुत है। प्रसिद्ध जनह है हुनासें हवार बुद्धिन्ट लोग जापान से, या इलैंड से नहीं जाते हैं। लेकिन वहां दोहर' लाइन नहीं होने से बुद्धि ट लोगों को, विदेशी लोगों को काफी, कठिनाई होता है। इसलिए पटना गया लाइन को बोहरी-करण किया जाये डवल लाइन की जाये जिससे कि ग्राने-जाने वालों को स्विधा मिल सके । हमारे यहा एक जानकः एक प्रस चलता है समस्त पूर में उसका घराइवल रात में 11 बजे हैं लेकिन इसका घराइवल 8 बजे कर देने से लोगों को काफो स्वि- घा होगी । खासकर इस ट्रेन से समस्तीपुर ग्रौर खगड़िया के लोगों को काफ सुबि-घाएं मिलते है। इसलिए इसका अराइबल 8 बजे कर देने से लोगों की क फी सुविधा होगी। फिर एप्रोच रोड की बात है। बहुत से स्टेशंस उस इलाके में है जहां एपीच रोडस की कमा है, छोटा लाइन के स्टेशंस में भी कमी है ओंर कहीं है भी तो अच्छी हालत में नही है इसलिए एप्रोच रोडन अच्छे वर्ने इसके लिए में मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हुं।

फिर बहुत से बैटिंग रूमज को मैंने देखा है। हाबड़ा, समस्तोपूर, जमशेदपुर और आसनसोल के बैटिंग रूमज को मैंने देखा है। वहां पर अन-अथाराइजड़ पैसेंजर्स भरे रहते है और जो बोनाफाइड रहते है उनको वही हिनाई होत. है। सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के बारे में सुना है कि जा श्रीर पि के सुरक्षा व्यवस्थी नहीं हो सकत है इसलिए इसकी अवश्य ही रेल निभाग के अण्डर बिया जाए जिसते कि अंच्छा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था मिल पाए।

इनहीं शन्दों के साथ में रेल मंत्र जा को बधाई तेता हूं कि इन्होंने जनसाधारण के लिये बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। धन्यवाद।

\*SHRI R. f. GOPALAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice, Chairman, Sir, before I speak on the Railway Budget I would like \*° convey condolences on behalf of our party, AIADMK and our Hon. Chief Minister Dr. MGR, to the family members of those who lost their lives and to those injured in the accident which took place on 15th of March near Ariyalur due to a bomb exposion,

Aii ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10, 000 should be granted to the next of km of those who lost their lives and also to those who were injured. Our Railway Protection Force has been working efficiently. But to tackle such situations they should be vested with some more power. Only then such dangers can be averted.

Our most efficient Railway Minister has presented this year's Budget with no increase in the fares of transportation of both goods and passengers. Concessions given to handicapped persons, farmers, widows of exservice men is the most appreciable aspect of the Budget. I welcome the consent of computerised reservation system. This system will help in curtailing corruption. It is also a pleasure to know that there is an improvement in the working of the Railways.

I convey rfly thanks on behalf of Tamil Nadu State for selecting Madras Central, Madras Egmore, Trichi and Madurai as Model Stations. Now I request that the work to develop them into Model stations may be initiated immediately. According to Hon. Minister the number of accidents has decreased. But my suggestion is

◆English translation of the original 'speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. T. Gopalan] that we should not complaisant with this decrease in the occurrence of accidents but should try to see that to accident takes place as is the case in Japan for the modernisation of railway tracks and railway coaches 31 per cent of the Plan outVay in 1985-86, 1986-87 is being spent as per the Hon. Minister. But since they are being modernised after a long gap these amounts will not be sufficient.

The main aim of the railways should be comfort and safety of the passengers. Hon. Minister has stated that the allocation to the Accident compensation, Safety / and Passenger Amenities. Fund has been doubled from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 60 crores. But' this will not be enough. The allocation of funds to the Southern States especially to Tamil Nadu for the construction of new railway lines is not satisfactory.

For the electrification of Cholar pet Crod-Salem-Bettur broad gauge line only Re. 50 lakhs has been allocated which will not be enough for organising the plan itself. Electrification of this line is very important. So, I request the Government that this project be completed as soon as possible.

Our Hon. Chief Minister who has great love and affection for the people of Tamil Nadu, is more concerned about Karur-DindikkaWutukudi metre gauge line to be converted into Broad gauge. The total estimated cost for this project is Rs. 60 crores and so far only Rs. 37. 22 crores has been spent. This year only Rs. 4. 03 crores has been allotted for this project, and it is causing concern because it is moving a Snail's pace. So, I request that some more funds may be allotted for the project to be completed at an early date.

The Madras Beach-LUZ Rapid Transit system requires Rs. 20 crores for its completion. Allocation of Rs. 4 crores for this project raises doubts about its completion. Regarding the sharing of cost of this project, the . Chairman, Railway Board, Mr. Pra-

kash N^rayan stated that the maximum share should be borne by the States. This proves that the Railway. Admn. is not sincere about implementing this project.

In the case of Calcutta Metro-tube Rail project State Governments' contribution was not sought for. Similarly, the cost for the execution of Madras city Mass-rapid transit system also should be borne by the Railway Ministry.

Tra/isportation of passengers and that of goods are the two important aspects of the Railways and so \*he ' Ministry is trying to improve the tracks, used for this purpose. But there are a few tracks whic do not serve both the purposes. For example Mad-ras-Madurai Meter gauge line is mostly used for the transportation of passengers and not for goods. It is because of the well main'ained National Highway connecting Madras-Madurai. Hence there is no healthy competition between the railways and road transportation. Lorry service is dominating. Development of the railway track between Madras-Madurai has been at a slow pace. Right from the British period only 20 per cent of it has been modernised. Electrification of railway lines is very essential for the economic development of the country.

The Madras-Trichi. line which was decided to be electrified is incomplete. The line upto Villuppuram alone is electrified. Due to reasons best known *to* the department the equipment' brought for this purpose have been removed and the work is left incom-~ plete. So, the Government should see that the work is resumed and the project is completed.

Allocation of Rupees one crore forlaying a third railway line ft avoid fee conjestion of Madras Egmore-Tambaram meter gauge is to be appreciated. But for, the double line between Tambaram-Chengulpet only Rs. 1. 73 crores has been allocated. This amount is not sufficient for laying the railway track upto Kuduvancheri. If

the Madras -Madorai meter gauge is converted to broad gauge, the transportation of goods will increase by 50 per cent. So, I request the Government to include this in the target, conduct a survey so that at least by the 10th Five Year Planlt coUld be implemented.

A connecting line between Dindik-kal of Tamil Nadu and Kottayam of Kerala is very important, because nearly 25 lakhs of pilgrims visit Sa-bari Malai and Palani temple. It will be useful for farmers and villagers also to carry their necessary goods. The long standing desire of the Dindi-kkal-Kadalur railway line will also, be fulfilled if this connecting line is laid. Instead of the level crossing in Teni town, I would suggest that are over-bridge will be better. I request the Hon. Minister to consider it.

For the modernisation\_of Perumbur-Integral coach factory and Trichi Golde<sub>n</sub> Rock Railway workshop, the allotted funds are hot sufficient and so it is taking a Jong time for its completion. Whereas the technology in foreign countries is developing at a faster rate. The Government should bear this in mind" and see that it is completed fast.

The Perumbur Steam locomotive maintaing Unit and Rail carnage workshop In Madras are functioning. With very old and obsolete machinery. Even thesheds are in a deteriorating state. These are to be modernised. The Railway Minister himself stated that renewal of railway tracks is very essential for the development of the country.

India has the longest railway line in the whole of Asia. This line is "divlded into nine zones but I suggest that some more zones be created.

Regarding the new railway line Projects, importance should be given tofc backward and under developed areas instead of urban areas. The Railway

107 RS—14.

Board has stated that there will be no improvement in, the functioning of railways if new rail-tracks are not laid. More funds should, therefore be allocated for the development of railways. While introducing new. projects the welfare of the people should be given top priority.

With these words 1 conclude. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL); Yes, Mr. Sahu. Only !five minutes.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir I rise to speak on the Railway Budget. I know that the time is very short. However, I would like to make my points.

Sir, for. many years we have been participating in the discussion on the Railway Budgets and this time I find that the many points which have been made all those years have been taken care of and I am happy to note that the Railways are on the right track.

Sir, I will be sailing in my duty i'f I do not mention one particular fact here in this House. There have been many Committees like the Railway. Tariff Inquiry Committee the Transport Policy Committee, committees etc. All these have recommended greater allocation of funds for gene, ration of natural resources for the development of the railways in the country. vears there was not I know before five much depreciation reserve fund. It is good that since the end of the last decade there were Rs. 125 crores, which has gone up to Rs. 820 crores and now it has again gone up to Rs. 1230 crores in 1985-86. This year they have increased it. So these are the way in which there can be an attempt to make a rational financial management of the -Railways. All men who run the railways deserve our congratulation and praise.

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

In the end oi the last decade the Railways have been stagnating with a traffic of goods at 150 to. 180 million tonnes. Now, at least we are happy that it has gone up • to 258 million tonnes of revenue earniiq\* traffic. So inspite of all the critisny that has been levelled the Raiways have improved and are on the right track. I would like through you, Sir, and the House to congratulate the persons working in the Railways, and I hope sincerely that this will continue and they continue to serve the Railways, with greater devotion and bring prosperity in the future years.

The Indian Railways is one of the largest raiways in the whole of the world. The counry's development depends upon the railway development, also; it provides the necessary, infrastructure net only transport but also growth. The industrial deveop, ment especially depends upon the Railways.

Coming to the other points 1 would like to point out Sir, that in this Budget we see some improvement made. There have been some super fast trains from 3ombay to Cochin, Hy. derabad to Cochin. Gauhati to Cochin, Lucknow-Bombay, etc. And the Min ister has at least tried to see that second class passengers also get cer tain amenities like providing some cushions in second-nlass seats. But I would like to tell you, Sir, that we have been travelling in trains and we find a lot of complaints. We see the glorious part of the Railways but we must also see that there is lack of human care and minimum passenger amenities are provided to the common man like the drinking water etc. I know pitiable stories about passenger who travel by the Nilanchal Express from Pur! to Delhi, which take nearly 38-39 hours. Water is filled up at Puri. For 36 hrs. it is not filled up at any junction. People go to the toilet and they don't get water in toilet for more than 24 hours. These ara common things

which are there because of negligence. Even if there are complaints, nobody comes up. These small things count, and these things must be looked into. Anyway Sir, I would like to say again that a new beginning has been made to give better hygienic food, the Minister has told. I congratulate him that this attemp has been made. But at (the same time I would like, to impress upon him that there must be proper supervision also and there must also be varieties. Railway catering once upon a time was one of - the best in the country and people were proud of the. catering. So let there not be a stereo typed food. In the plane one can afford it because the journey is for 2 or 2-1/2 hours [there but here we travel for 24 or 40 hours. People cannot have a choice. They have to go somewhere for food. So these amenities must be looked into No Stale food and tasteles, food in aluminium foil can satisfy the need. There must be some provision for Pantry ear preparing food in long distance trains.

Then, Sir, we are happy that the transport policy in the Seventh Five Year Plan has really said that we' need transport requirements by the Railways, which carries 55 per cent of goods on land. The Railways have played a very vital role in the development of the country during the last 3 years under our dynamic Minister and the people of the Railway Board who are working together. It is producing wonderful results. I am sure it will march ahead with new programmes, with computerisation, new fast moving trains and punctuality. As the Japenese people are proud of the punctuality of their trains, we should also be proud. We must try to achieve such level of excellence.

I will like to point out that the development of my State has been lopsided because of constraint of funds. I

have told this earlier also House. It is the legacy of the colonial rule. Our policy is to develop the four metropolitan cities and strengthen We are neglecting those lines back ward areas. The Railways have tried to concentrate on areas where there axe big industries and the areas -where there are mineral deposits. like to state a few points about the development of my State. I am glad that Sambalpur Division is decided to be opened and be has put. some money. I will request that when construction is going on, let some officer from the DRM, Bilaspur be posted there as De puty DRM to start the office at once. Sambalpur-Talchar is the vital link. It' connects one part of Orissa with the other. He has tried to augment sources. We are grateful to him. But in this way it will take many jsears. Some Members said that the projects which have been undertaken should "said be completed. I have already times that narrowgauge train lines are a burden on the economy of the Railways. 1 come, from a back area. I request for the conver ward Rupse-Baripada-Bangiriposi sion of from narrow gauge to broad line gauge. Some committee has surveyed the area. It has a big potential of timber mineral etc. I think this con- version is accessary not only for the development of the district, but also for the develpment of the Railways. If We analyse the income pattern of the Railways, out of the income 80 per cent is from passenger traffic on the broad gauge although it is only 55 per cent of the total Railways. The income from narrow gauge is insignificant. (Time Bell rings) I hope that the Railways in India would continue to play a very vital role in providing the infra structure in backward areas in future. The Railways must augment resources.. The Railway Finance CommissTon is a big step. New light should come in the backward areas and infrastructure provided

there for their proper development. With these words, I support the Bill.

भी विटठलभाई सोत राम पटेल (गजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मझे मजबूर किया गया है बोलने के लिए बरना वक्त की पाबन्दी में होते हुए मैं नहीं बोलना चाहता था। लेकिन रेल मंत्री ग्राँर रेलवे बोर्ड ने मजबूर कर दिया कि मैं कुछ बोलं। मैं कोई वहां नई लाइन नहीं मांगता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता है कि श्री गलजारी लाल नन्दा ने एक रेल लाइन को सेंक्शन किया था'। वह अ दिव सी एरिया में लाइन पडती है। उस पर काम भी शरू हम्रा थालेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड ने उस काम को रुकवा दिया। इस लाइन के लिए एक हजार रुपया सिर्फ रखा गया है। मोडासा कपडवंज-नाडियाड रेलवे लाइन पर साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं। ग्रथं वर्क भी हो चुका हैं। ग्रापने बड़ा बुरा काम किया है। मैं ग्रापको कहंगा कि लोग पीसफल लोग हैं जनतक सकेगा बर्दाध्त कर लेगे। लेकिन जब पेशोंस खतम होगा तव हम टालरेट भी नहीं कर पायेंगे। हमारा यह इलाका श्रादिवासी इलाका है, पिछडा हमा इलाका है। जब नन्दा जी रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने उस लाइन को स्वीक र किया था। बाद में काम शुरू हुआ और साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्च भी हए और फिर काम बन्द कर दिया गया। रेलवे बोर्ड को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। दूसरी मैं एक नई मांग उठाना चाहता हूं। वेस्टर्न रैलवे की जो भी मुनाफा होता है उसमें से सी करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा गुजरात से होता है। मैं यह कहना चहता ह कि जिस तरह से आप इनकम टैक्स में 85 परसेस्ट स्टेंट को वे देते हैं उसी तरह से इसमें भी करना चाहिए और उसी स्टेट में वह मुनाफा खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। ग्राज ग्रापने क्या किया है ? गजरात से इतना मनाफा होने के बाद भी सिर्फ एक डिफेन्स की रेलवे लाइन भज में दी है और बाकी कहीं पर हजार या सौ रुपये दे दिये, बाकी गुजरात के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया है। क्या बजट बनाने का यही तरीका है? सारा मुनाफा गजरात से होता है, लेकिन उसको आप एक रेलवे लाइन नहीं दे रहे हैं। मोडासा-कपहवंज-नाडियाड रेलवे लाइन का काम [श्री विट्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल ] ग्रापने बद कर दिया। यह ठीक नहीं है। ग्राप मोडासा-कपडवंज-नाडियाड रेलवे लाइन का काम फिर से मुठ्कीजिये। ग्राप ग्राप इसको मुरू नहीं करेगे तो यह सार्वजनिक हित में ठीक नहीं होगा।

दसरी बात में वेस्टर्न रेलवेज के लिए यह कहना चाहता है कि वेस्टर्न रेलवे गजरात में 5 हजार 5 सौ किलो-मीटर है, राजस्थान में 2 हजार 4 सी किलोमीटर है, 14 सी और 15 सी किलोमीटर मध्य प्रदेश में है और महा-राष्ट्र में केवल 3 सी किलोमीटर है। लेकिन इसका हैडक्वाटर कहा रखा गया है ? वह बम्बई में रखा गया है जहां पर सिर्फ तीन सौ किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइनं है। इसका हैडक्वाटर जहां पर यह लाइन 5 हजार 5 सी किलोमीटर है वहां । पर होना चाहिए। ब्रिटिश जमाने में यह हैडक्वाटर बम्बई में रखा गया था। लेकिन ग्राजादी के बाद भी ग्रापने इसको नहीं बदला है। गजरात राज्य पहले बम्बई में था, लेकिन गजरात राज्य बनते ही उसका सेकेटेरिएट ग्रहमदाबाद में बंदल गया। उसी तरह से हरियाणा की राजधानी चण्डीगढ से हटेगी तो क्या उसका सेकेटेरिएट वहां से नहीं हटेगा। अगर किसी को तकलीफ होती है तो वह वडे अफसरों को होती है। गुजरात ड़ाई है और बम्बई रंगीला है, क्या इसलिए अप वेस्टर्न रेलवे का हैडक्वार्टर नहीं बदलते हैं ? आप तो उनको फोसं कर सकते हैं। दूसरा एक प्रोपोजल काशी विश्वनाथ से द्वारिका को लिक करने का गजर किया गया था, उसका टिकट भी छाप दिया गया था, लेकिन पता नहीं भगवान से ये लोग क्यों नाराज हो गये, उसको कैंसिल कर दिया। इसलिए में चाहता हं कि ग्राप काभी विश्वनाय को द्वारिका से फिर से लिंक कीजिये। पता नहीं किसी श्रोर के इंफ्ल-एन्स से आपने इसको बदल दिया और गुजरात और युव्पीव को छोड़ दिया। ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। गुजरात के सथ जो यह अन्याय हुआ है और जो मोडासा-कपडवंज-नाडियाडाँ रेलवे लाइन का काम भ्रापने बद किया है, उसको फिर*े*स

ङ्क्षमुरू कीजिये। काश्री विश्वनाय को द्वारिका से मिलाइये।

SHR1MATI BUOYA CHAKRA-VARTY (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir<sub>(</sub> the Railway Minister of this co,, untry is a yaung, healthy ana dynamic man but unfortunately enough his budget smacks of senility<sub>i</sub> anemia and stagnation. The Railway Minister is presenting a negative budget there, by making room for stagnation in a very important sector of public undertaking.

Plainly speaking, the history of Indian Railways is not the history of rapid and broad expansion but a history of concentration. During the last ten\* years the contribution of the Railways to the economic growth of the country is disappointing. A department manned by 17 million people could have achieved miracles if if had been growth and result oriented with a set of time. bound programmes. In respect of expansion, -the department can never claim something extraordinary. Only 6000 kilometres of new raillway lines come on the surface during the four decades of independence. Every state is crying hoarse for railway facilities. But the department is not alive to the needs of the rural people. This position should change. Doubless, ticketless travel is a serious phenomenon in the Railways today. The number of passengers is increasing as days roll by but revenue is not increasing, proportionately. "If you want to travel comfortably in a train, never purchase a ticket. " This is how the people -emsrk, I invite the Railway Minister to travel incognito in the train in certain routes and see for himself how things are going on.

The Railways have yet to remove communication bottleneck in the North-East. Six capitals of North. Eastern States are yet to be connect, ed with railway. At a time when we stand poised for welcoming the twenty first century with super computers super-fast. communication system, and

an ideal growth of our human resources^ the picture is just the contrary with respect to provision of railway facility'in the six States and the large part of Assam which still remain in the eighteenth century. What is worse, the Government says that railway expansion-, in the North,,East is not economically viable and hence the der la}. 1 strongly feel that the Government is behaving like a private monopolist with the motive to have large profits with minimum cost of production. But I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Railways that the Railways are incurring a loss to the tune of Rs. 97 crores annually during the recent years in its suburban services in the metropolitan cities. These services are running on a high rate of subsidy. The question of economic via. btlity comes only in respect of backward States like Asasm<sub>i</sub> Orissa and other North-Eastern parts.

In respect of recruitment to Railway services, the lor; al youths have never received just and fair deal. Appointment is by and large on family links throwing other quaifications to the winds. Resentment among large sec\_ tions of unemployed youth has been simmering for years together.

<sup>v</sup>The people of Assam fought a battle with the Government for expansion of E. G. lines. We have this broad, gauge line upto Gauhati. Places like Sibsagar<sub>i</sub> Dibrugarh etc.. are not yet linked. I do not know how many more years it will take to link an these towns with a railway line.

Assam contributes 67 per cent of total foreign exchange earning but it gets a stepmotherly treatment from the Cenj|ral Government. If this trend continues any farther, the people of Assam will surely allow no mere'such type of colonial exploitation unheard of in the nistory of a democratic eo\_untry. Moreover the number of trains is very limited in Assam. What is worse is, most of the coaches are dilapidated. Delhi to Assam train run

without pantry car. r myself have got the bitter experience. I traveled on 3rd February and had to spend 8 hrs. without even a cup of tea because the train stops only for two minutes at certain stations.

Railway level crossings are death traps. Government have no funds for manning the level crossings. Accidents and deaths become a normal feature at these level crossings.

The Gauhati Railway Station is the nerve centre of the Railways in the North-East. But the employees work in sub-human conditions. Its expansion is a dire necessity. Then, setting up of a Railway Division at Rangia, Assam has been a longstanding demand of the people and the employees. Assam Railways function from Ali\_ purduar and vested interests rule the roost.. If local people are deprived of the benefits fron Central institutions in the States, integrated personality of the country will be shattered. Government is adopting an antLintegration policy, turning down the prayers of the people for their legitimate demands.

National integration is not something solid to be dropped down from the air. It is a feeling, a sentiment which requires to be nursed by one and all. If Railways are the symbol of unity as it is commonly advertised its policy must cover the broad spectrum of national hope and aspirations for a fair deal, just deal to all.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI. P. N. SUKTJL): Shri Gaya Chand Bhu-yan. Only five minutes please.

SHRI GAYA CHAND BHTJYAN (Orissa): Mr., Vice. Chairman, Sir. the so-called surplus budget of the RaiL •ways is nothing bat a false and de. ceptive presentation because the freight rates were increased last year in November. The passenger earnings have doubled from Rs. 827. 5 crores in 1980-S1 to Rs. 1719 cvores in

[Shri Gyan Chand Bhuyari] 1985. 86. Though there has been increase in passenger earnings, there has been no increase in passenger travel. Therefore, you need not take credit and there is no justification for saying that there is increase in revenue. It has been a regular feature to increase the passenger fare and freight rates. 1 would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he can give an assurance to this House that at least ior the next two years, there will be no increase in passenger fare and freight rates.

Since the tinsa is short, I do not want to whatever has been said by hon. repeat Members preceding me. I support what my colleague Shri •Chander Gowda, said vesterday. Now, I would only like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the pressing problems in myj State. Compared to the toUl area and popu lation of the country, the area and population of Orissa is 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. It is backward State, both agriculturally and fedustrially. Forty per cent of the Wftople Scheduled Castes miia belong to the Scheduled Trib»i. Due to lack Of railway lines to the required extent, the Stats has not progressed at all. This has been agitating the minds of the people of Orissa. As in the case of the General Budget in the case of the Railway Budget also, nothing has been provided. If the demands of Orissa had been taken into consideration, the hon. Minister would have provided Rs. 15(1 crores for the development of railways in the State of Orissa. If yo; i compare Orissa with other States in the context of development before and after will Independence, you fin'd that development in Orissa is the least. Out of lakh employees, the number Oriyas is just 10, 000. The unfortunate fact is that in spite, of the pressing demand from the people of Orissa. the Railways have failed to introduce a super-fast • train from the capital of the country to the capital of the State though all the State capitals enjoy this facility.

Likewise, in the Budget, the percapitaPlan investment in Orissa isthelowest when compared to the other States

There is no provision for the Tal-cher-Sambalpur and Jakhp^raBans-pani lines... Only Rs. three crores and sixty five lakhs havp been provided for maintenance. Tips is nothing but a mockery of the genuine demands of the State., If you provide only Rs. 3—5 crores we will not be able to solve the problem even after the end of the Twenty-Jlrst Century. There J is a growing feeling among the people of Orissa that they are under the colo nial rule of Delhi and a Subedar is placed there who cannot place the demands of the Orissa people before the Prime Minister, the Railway Minister and! the Planning Commission. Agi tation has already started a Balasore for example; rail roko etc. I warn and caution the Government that it these things go on, a grave situation will arise when you will be helpless.

## 7 P. M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL): I am sorry that although about four more names are still here of Shri Prithibi Majhi, Shri Tripathi, Shri Radhakrishn<sub>a</sub> Malaviya and Shri B. L. Panwar....

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the decision of the Business Advisory Committee was that the Minister will reply at 7. 00 O'clock.

THE VICE^HAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SUKUL): That is why I am saying that I am not in a position to give time to any of these speakers. I will now request the Minister to reply.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I note a great . sense of relief amongst the Members that I have ultimately been called to speak and I would not like to dissipate that sense of relief by making a very long speech and thereby try their patience further, though I know that

the way you have exercised your authority in the last few hours you are a man with a very, very kind heart.

I would like to thank the hon. Members for the various suggestions given and I would Like to assure them that they wilj receive our very, very deep consideration.

I would like to reiterate that it is a 'fact that the Railways have put in • a fairly sterling performance and 1 would also like to emphasise that the credit for this goes to the railway staff who are the men behind the machines. Right from the seniormost officer to the uniormost railway workers all of them, are due a great amount of credit from the nation and from all of us in this House.

A very large amount of credit also goes o the hon. Prime Minister who has from time to time, given us the support, encouragement and guidance that we require and most importantly, has created an environment in which this vast organisation could work. So, I do feel that it is because . of the encouragement that- we have received from him and because of the hard work of the railway staff that the railways have managed to achieve whatever they did in this particular year.

Sir, I have already covered all 'he major aspects in my budget speech. I would only like to deal with some points which emanated from the discussion, that also I will try to shorten a bit because the people I wanted to reply te, do not seem to be present.

Sir "before I go to these points, however, I would like to inform the House that I have now with me the figures for freight loading up to the end of February, that is, for the 11th month period, and 1 am glad to inform the House; that the loading up to the end of February has crossed 27 million tonms. From the loading that has taken place in March in these 18 or 19 days, I can say with a great

degree of confidence that we will cross the 30 million tonnes by the end of the financial year. This was the hope that I had expressed in my budget speech about a month ago. 1 am also happy to inform the House that net tonne kilometre per wagon per day, which is the best efficiency indicator, has risen in m> budget speech I had ssfd. within the nirie months it had risen to 1321 from 1255 in the last year—and\* now we have the figures to the end of February and I am glad to say that it has now touched 1350 as againt 1277 in the last year. Our effort under the direction of the Prime Minister is to see that the gains of this improvement in productivity are transferred in the form of benefit to the rail users. There is no point in merely satisfying vour-self seeing the figure on paper. Under Prime Minister's leadership we are trying to these productivity benefits to the transfer lower and . middle income group. We fully realise that the ailways are the only means of transport for the weaker sections to travel over a very long distance and, therefore, we do pursue to' the extent possible a policy of tarif! restraint so that the burden on the weaker sections could be lightened. We firmly believe in pursuance of the policies of Government towards weaker sections society. Therefore our yardstick for determining the priorities or the policies must rest on the ultimate benefit that accrues not to wealthy in this country!but to the harijans, the Adivasis and the economically weaker sections of the society. Thfc various) concessions that have been elaborated upon in the Railway Budget and the decision not to hike tariffs are in pursuance of this socialist objective.

Now I will deal with the points raised by the hon. Members. Though Mr. Upen-dra was kind enough to tell me that he had to go for some important work and he and Mr. Sukomal Sen are not here, but

[Shri Madhavrao Scin'dia] 1 must set the record straight. Mr. Suko-mal Sen made a surprising remark that the projected surplus of Rs. 69 crores was not real in the commercial sense begause we are paying a very low rate of dividend. We do realise -that we are a public utility and that we do have to fulfil certain social obligations also. But if we are to look at the working of the railways through a commercial microscope, then •you must give us credit for the burden of social obligations that we carry because we consider ourselves a public utility. So if you were to give us credit for Rs. 1300 crores of indirect subsidy that we give— Rs. 1100 crores in passenger travel, about 100 crores for movement of essential commodities which we subsidise and about 70-80 crores in the financing of uneconomic lines which makes a total package o^f Rs. 1300 crores-and if we were totally commercial organisations, we would run these at least at cost—then the rate of return would not be 6-1|2 per tent, but " would become 18 per cent, which is good by any national or international standard.

Again I would like to make it very cMhr that we have no intention of withdrawing the subsidies. But I am just making a point that if you look at it from a com-. mercial angle, you must give us credit for these particular social obligations that we carry.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri M. P. Kan shik) in the Chair].

Mr. Sukomal Sen also talked about the deferref dividend liability. This is an inherited liability. There was a deferred dividend liability of about Rs. 545 crores two yem ago—i. e. it\ the year 1984-85, but because of the surplus of Rs. 179 crores in 1985-86, we have reduced this by Rs. 117 crores and the deferred dividend liability now stands at Rs. 428 crores and hopefully, with the help and encouragement that we are receiving from all sections of the House and from all parts of the country, we will continue reducing this

liability in future.

Mr. Upendra surprisingly confused the issue by saying that the surplus has beei managed through deliberately providing less for new expansion plans. I can investment and understand that coming from a young, enthusiastic Member like Shri Surender Singh, but I cannot understand that coming from Mr. Upendra because he is a person who has worked very closely with the railways, he a man who ' should have thorough knowledge of the inside working of the railways. Either it is ignorance or it is feigned ignorance. That is the choice that he has before him. How can he mix up Plan heads with revenue surplus or deficit? The allocations for new lines, for gauge conversion and for all these activities are not something which has any relationship with the revenue deficit or revenue surplus. This point I had made yesterday, but I would like to set the records straight here also. I would like to mention that this projected surplus<sup>t</sup><1!f Rs. 69 crores has been arrived at after charging depreciation at 11. 7 per cent of capital at charge. A few years aso, ten vears ago, a particular Railway Minister had also shown a surplus. That 1977 was in or 1978! At that time the contribution to depreciation reserve fund which Mr. Madhu Dandavate had made was 2. 9 per cent of the capital at charge. It is because of this very, very meagre allocation to future investment that we are facing the huge backlogs in things like track renewals and rolling stock today. Now I just want to put "the figures before the House so that the situation becomes clear. If we in the railways this year had provided for depreciation reserve fund contribution at 2. 9 per cent a<sub>s</sub> was done in 1977, 1978 and 1979 then our surplus this \*year would not have been Rs. 69 crores. It would have been Rs. 1, 084 crores. Conversely, if Mr. Dandavate's Ministry had provided for depreciation reserve fund comtmbulion at 11. 7 per centj' instead of a surprls he would have shown ft deficit in his first year, of Rs. 295 crores, in his second year of Rs. 406 crores and, in his final year, of Rs. 508 crores. I think all these points' have to be kept in mind—that we have provided for a surplus of Rs. 69 crores after a social obligation burden of Rs.

1, 300 crores, after providing for our full dividend of, I should think, between Rs. 650 and Rs. 660 crores and after providing fc ". depreciation reserve fund contribution it 11. 7 per cent of Capital at charge which 'omes to the astronomical figure of Rs. 1. ? crores. which is our main contribution to internal resource generation in the rai'jeays, which used to be 25 per cent of the Plan in those years and which stands today at 63 per cent. In other words, we are trying to lighten the burden on the general exchequer by creating our own internal resource generation. Our friend, Mr. Matto, had also suggested a year or a year and a half ago about floating of railway bonds, This will also go towards that inernal resoafrce generation.

Mr. Sukomal Sen and Mr. Upendra have again commented about the operating ratio having gone up to 93. 5 per cent. The operating ratio of a railway system is the ratio of working expenses tet gross earnings and it is, therefore, by definition, a financial index. It is not an efficiency indicator. It is very simple to lower this, operating ratio, if one was to gauge efficiency by it. it would be very simple. You just lower your DRF contribution and down goes your operating ratio to 80 per cent. You just cut vour subsidies from 1300 crores to nil, down goes' your operating ratio, right down to 80 per cent. You raise your tariff, you don't, follow a, policy\* of tariff restraint, down goes your operating ratio to 70—75 per cent. 'S<sub>0</sub> it is very very easy to manipulate this figure. The real efficiency indicator, as I said, is NT kms.

Sir, I would not like to take much time. I am trying *to* cut short the various points that I 'had. I just want to mention that the railways have been absorbing also the rise in the cost of inputs. In the last two years our costs of inputs have risen by about 13 per cent every year, and if you take the tariff hikes in the last two years, they have gone up by about eight per cent only. So, that five per cent means we have absorbed as much as 38 per cent of the total rise in the cost of inputs.

I will now come to Mr. Suraj Prasad who mentioned that certain railways are

running at loss and something should be idone about- this. I have already said that t we are subsidizing coaching traffic to the extent df Rs. 1100 crores and, therefore, one has to look at the railways as a whole, because certain zone; are passenger-oriented and other zones are freight-oriented. Now, we cross-subsidize our passenger movement by freight loading. Therefore, it would not be fair to look at, say,, the North-Eastern Railway, which is a passenger-oriented railway or the Southern Railway, which is a passenger-oriented railway, from the financial angle because those railways are also performing a certain task in their areas which are very necessary and are being crosssubsidized by railways like the Northern Railway or the Central ' Railway or the South-Eastern Railway. So, it. is not right really to look at the financial working of the Railways through the Zones.

I have already talked about the Railway Bonds and the Indian Railway Finance Corporation. I would just like to say that the response to the bond issue has been very, very encouraging and it has been over-subscribed. But I would also like to clarify this because many times Members of Parliament approach me and say, "Now you have got Rs. 250 crores from bonds and now you can spend more money. " This. Rs. 250 croies is a part of the Annual Plan of Rs. 2, 675 crores, and it is not an additionality. Similarly, next year's Rs. 300 crores will also be a part of the Annual Plan of Rs. 29, 80 crores... and not an additionality.

Mr. Upendra mad<sub>e</sub> a rather important # point. Many hon. Membere of the Opposition have gone on talking about the change in freight taper, the twitch in the tail that took place in November, which was given effect from the 1st of December. Last year was a very unusual year. It was the Pay Commission year which fortunately happens only once in a blue moon, once in five years or 7 years or 10 years. We could not really anticipate what the burden would. be. Therefore, we could not provide for it as on. the 1st of April, 19. 86. Really looking at it, we gave seven

## [Shri Madhavrao Sciridia]

or eight months of respite from any tariff hike. But after that when we suddenly got that extra burden of Rs. 590 crores total-about Rs. 462 crores due to the Pay Commission and another Rs. 128 crores due to factors beyond our control, the Dearness Allowance and various other things—it became impossible to handle this burden all of a sudden in the middle of the year. So, we raised for that particular year only Rs. 320 crores. Out of Rs. 590 crores, Rs, 270 crores also we absorbed, and we projected a deficit of Rs. 95 crores ending on the 31st of March, 1987. I am very hopeful and I have informed already through my Budget speech that we are now expecting not only to bridge that gap but to show a small surplus of Rs. 11 crores. That small surplus of Rs, 11 crores shows that we have not raised any extra amounts. We raised just enough to cover the gap, to give us a chance to try and cover the gap. To say that it was entirely because of that and not due to the effort of the Railways, I do not think, is very correct because this year we will be carrying 7 million tonnes more than the target. The target was 294 million tonnes, and we should be carrying about 301 million tonnes by the end of the financial year. If you wipe but 7 million tonnes, if we had just met our target of 294 million tonnes, 7 million tonnes in money "terms would probably mean a net revenue of Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 80 crores. and if that tariff effort of the extra 7 million tonnes had not been put in, we would have again ended with a deficit of at least Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores, I do not think that you can entirely take away the credit from the Railway staff and the Railway officers.

We are giving priority to modernisation and rehabilitation. Seventy-four per cent of the Plan allocation is being spent on modernisation and rehabilitation. I would like to mention this because Mr. Sukomal Sen and Mr. Upendra again presented a rather confused picture. As far as electrification is concerned, I want to categorically state that our target for the five years is 3, 400 km. We have electrified 461 km.

in the first year, 560 km. in the second year and 670 km. in the third year, and we intend to electrify the balance about 1700 km. in the last two years. So, we, will achieve the target of 3, 400 km. This is working out to an annual average of, 680 km. I would like to contrast this against the annual average of 304 km. in the Sixth Plan and the annual average of 97 km. in the Janata period. 1 just thought that J must elaborate on these figures. We are going to. achieve a track-renewal target of round about 20, 000 km. jn the Seventh Five Year Plan. We are going to wipe out tjie backlog by 1995 because' every year alongwith 2, 200 km. new aris-ings accumulate and in addition 2, 000 km. of backlog is wiped out. On an average we will be doing about 4, 200 kilometres of traek renewal every year. We have given substantial allocation for this, it was Rs. 338 crores jn 1984--85,, Rs. 518 crores in 1985-86, R<sub>s</sub>. 579 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 680 crores in 1987-88. So, in three years the allocation  $t_0$ track renewal has gone up by 100 per cent. I don't think more effort is possible in this regard. Otherwise you will be doing it at the expense of other plan heads.

Mr. Upendra said that we have allocated only Rs. 632 crores for rolling stock against R<sup>s</sup>- <sup>95</sup>6 crores last year. He probably does not know that the entire amount of Rs. 350 crores that will come by way of bond issue and by way of equity capital of the Railway Finance corporation is being allocated to the rolling stock. Therefore, the total that will be allotted in 1987-88 comes to'Rs. 632 crores plus Rs. 350 crores, which is Rs. 982 crores, which is more than Rs. 956 crores allocate? last year. We are to take' several measures to initiate anj bring in the latest state cf art technology. I have already talked about the new diesel locomotives, electric locomotives, coach technology, freight bogey, train describer system and computerisation both of freight transport and of passenger reservation. One interesting point I would lilce to make here; s that we have spent approximately Rs. 18 crores on the passenger reservation system, but if you work out the socio-economic benefits, fuel

saved for t'nose who would have had to travel all the time to New Delhi and Old Delhi- they will now have their own terminals if you calculate this it works out to" an annual socio-economic benefit of about ten and a half crores rupees. So, I think k is a fairly good investment not only from the point of view of providing another passenger facility, but also from the socioeconomic benefit angle.

On research and development also we have increased the allocation from Rupees one crore to Rs. 10 crores. This is; n and. dition to the Rs.. ' 19 crores which was earmarked for RDSO from the Railway revenues.

I do not want to dwell too much on the metropolitan railway system because I have said enough. All over the world this is not the sole responsibility of the railways. Normally this is the responsibility of the metropolitan authority in each city whether it be Soviet Russia, whether it be France, whether it be the United Kingdom. Everywhere it is the metropolitan authorities by which these contributions are made. No contribution; n most of the cases is made from the Railway Ministry. Hardly i,, any country does the Railway Ministry make a contribution. It is normally the local agencies Or corporations. So, I d<sub>0</sub> not want to say much about this. All I want to say; s that we are very keen to complete }t and I am trying to find a practical way to complete jf. It is very easy to say that the baby; s the Railway's. So, it is the Railway's responsibility. Now with the resource constraints that we are facing today we just do not have the resources to spend on the capital intensive metropolitan projects. The Railway has to ensure that the benefit reaches the country as a whole and at the cost of the entire country we cannot give a lopsided, allocation just to one particular city. We\*are very keen and we understand the need<sub>s</sub> of the cities like Bombay, Calcutta, "Madras, Delhi. Their requirements are tremendous. We do understand that. That is why we are trying to ind a practical way, a via-media, where all of us can get together and find a way of financing these

projects so that within four to five years we can make some meaningful advance and alleviate the transport problems of major metropolitan cities. I would just like to point out here that a lot is talked by the CPM on this. My hon. friends from CPM benches are always talking about Calcutta and neglect of Calcutta. I would just like to elaborate certain figures here that during the three years of the Janata periodwhen the CPM were very powerful at the Centre—the total contribution to \* the Calcutta Metro averaged about Rs. 15 crores per annum. It is only after Indira Ji's Government came in, in 1980, that this allocation was steeply stepped up and we are now providing on an average about  $R_s$ . 78 to Rs. 82 crores per annum. Whereas when the CPM were powerful, it was averaging Rs. 15 crores. In three years it was Rs. 45 crores So, I do not think they have any argument, We genuinely feel for the people of Bengal and the people of Calcutta. We are not making a drama of it in just talking about; t, but really we are doing something substantial. After indiraji's Government came to power in 1980 we 'have made very, very substantial progress. Mr. Gowda compar. ed the figures of total number of passengers carried in 1978-79 and said that total number of passengers carried now has dropped.

SHRI KALPNATH RAL Most irresponsible Opposition,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): Opposition benches are empty.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: विरोधी दल का कोई भी नेता सदन में मौजूद नहीं है। यह देश के प्रति कितनी गैर-जिम्में वारी ਹੈ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल भरटू: अपोजीशन की तरफ से हम बैठे हए हैं।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: आप तो हमारी हीं पार्टी के हैं।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA; I do not think it would be right to talk about total number of passengers carried. The total number of passengers carried if you measure them in terms of passenger kilometres it has gone up by 24. 7 per cent. Our policy is to carry long distance pas- / sengers. This is the thrust of our policy. Therefore, longer the lead, the more passenger kilometres done. This is our policy. Therefore, one must measure; n terms of passenger kilometres carried instead of total number of passengers carried, if you look from the passengers angle, it has gone up by 24. 7 per cent. I won't "talk about Janata Government's performance. It was very dismal.

Mr. Goyal of the Lok Dal has Mentioned fhat we should have more trains like in Europe. He also mentioned that between Munich and Frankfurt and back 47 trains shuttle each way and reservations can be done very easily, I do not think the situations are comparable. We know the pressures oour system, -the tremendous amount of traffic and the tremendous demand. I will give one example. The total number of reservations done in the whole of West Germany every day is 40, 000 and the total number of reservations done in Delhi alone is 45, 000. How can you compare two systems? They are just not comparable.

Regarding accidents, we have improved. Last, year's figure was 717 a record low in number of accidents in Indian railway's history, it is the lowest ever' figure. In the first 11 months of this year, there is a further improvement by 11. 7 per cent. I think many Members have alssp said that accidents should be avoided, I w"l be the last person to be satisfied This is an area where we cannot make any compromise and we can never be satisfied. We must keep on improving. In this context, my friend, Mr. Surendra Singh Thakur who is very well informed, and takes a lot of interest in our working mentioned figures about collisions. It 'Is a fact that in the year 1985-86 collisions went up by 17. 9 per cent from 39pe, - cent they went up to 46 per cent. But I am very happy to in-' form him that this year compare to last year, we have improved by 42. 2 per cent. Our collisions have gone down by 42.2

per cent. So the point JS Well taken. What he said was correct. I think substantial. progress has been made.

Regarding puncutality of trains also we are improving. I wont spend much time on that. So far as passenger trains are concerned, I have already announced that the Riijdhan; Express from Calcutta will now be arriving in New Delhi at 9. 50 ajn. which will ensure that most of hon. friends from the Opposition can, arrive in Parliament in time to further raise problems for us,

I would also like to mention that the metregauge system, I feel, is an area which has been neglected somewhat in the past It is being neglected through no fault of any one. It is always said that ultimately the metregauge is going to be converted into broadgauge-so what is the point in spending money and investing on it. I cannot see it being converted at least itt the "next decade or two. I think it is high time that we pay a little more attention to it and it is also time that we invest a little more money in it and we set right the system so that it serves the needs of the people. It is also, a vast system. In comparison to our broadgauge, it is very small. But if you take our metre-gauge system by itself, it is larger than most systems in the developed countries, So, - therefore, we are going to give attention to the metre-gauge system and we are drawing up a comprehensive plan god already this year regarding the rolling stpck that has been ftPm ICF, the order for number of ordered coaches for the metre-gauge has considerably increased. This is in pursuance of our policy to improve the metre-gauge system.

Shri Natha Singh suggested the restoration of certain trains. I am very happy to infrom him that instructions have been issued for the restoration of the 23, 24, Bombay-Ferozepore Janata Express fmm 1st April, 1987.

Shri K. P. Shukla has suggested the introduction of a direct train between Lucknow and Jabalpur. The Railways have anticipated this need and I am glad to say that Lucknow and Jabalpur are being connected by a direct train by way of extension of 109, llO^Lucknow-Manikpur

Chitrakoot-Express to- and from Jabalpur from 31st March, 1987.

Mrs. Pratibha Singh talked about Bihar and Shri J. P. Goyal talked about U. P. and said that the condition of coache^ is very bad. We are doing our "best" to improve upon the condition of coaches but they are very, very dependent on the cooperation that we get from the rail users. It is rather surprising that one does not get so many complaints from areas like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and various places. Most complaints come from U. P., Bihar. It is not as if we are collecting all the worst coaches arid putting them, on the North Eastern Railway System but the problem is that unfortunately,, even if you put a new rake there, within a few days, you find that the fans have gone, the light bulbs have gone. So, therefore, we do seek the cooperation of the travelling public and I am sure, the Members of Parliament would try to create an awareness that (his Railway property js not only Government property but it is in the property of the people of that area.

Shri Ghanshyam S'ngh Ji talked about the road over-bridge at Aligarh between Somna and Kalwa. It is a fact that on both these road over-bridges, the progress is not satisfactory but there has been some problems regarding the contractor and we are sorting theni out. I feel that full allocation of money has now been made and I do hope that I am able to complete this in 1987-88. I will pay it special attention. Smt. Krishna Kaul talked about computerised reservation system and the logic for allocation of accommodation of lower berths for ladies the aged and compact accommodation for family should be refined because many times they get separated. This is a genuine problem but we are also new to computerisation system. We are familiarising ourselves with the system but the logic in the programme is being refined to provide selectivity in the allotment of accommodation to the maximum extent possible and it is expected that this would be possible in the future by July-Angust. We are trying to work

out a programme where certain amount of selectivity can also be exercised. I think, till then, the hon. Member will have to bear with us. I am straying into dangerous ground with" people sitting behind me when the outlay of Railways for Bihar was talked about. I think that the Railways are an organisation which serve the needs of the country and the developmen in the Railways is looked' at from the angle of the optimising the operational efficiency of the Railways. But even if you look at it 'from the point of view of Bihar, in the last few years, major gauge conversion projects from Barabahki to Samastipur costing Rs. 135 crores and from Barauni to Katihar costing Rs. 54 trores have been completed and the new broad-gauge line between Talgadia to Tupkadih costing approximately Rs. 14 crores is expected to be commissioned very- shortly also. In gauge conversion, almost 15 per cent of the allocation this year has, been given to the State of Bihar and similarly in traffiv facilities to 15 per

cent of the allocations have gone to the State of Bihar. I would also like to talk about the North Eastern Region here covered by North East Frontier Railways. The Prime Minister has directed us to ensure that certain priority is given to areas. Which are far-flung, And allow them to come, in a meaningful manner, into the na. tional mainstream; give them proper con-" nections. So I am expecting these five railway lines in N. F. to be completed within the Seventh Five Year Plan and we have increased the allocation compare<sup>^</sup> to last year by about 35 to 36 per cent. As regards Amgujti-Tuli line there is a dispute between the Nagaland Government and the Assam Government—the line falls between the two States—and >f they were to resolve the dispute and if they could give me a green signal, we can even complete it within the Seventh Five Year Plan. This depends upon whether they could resolve their dispute or not. Shrimati Pratibha Singh talked ' about Jamalpur Workshop, that it should be developed. A feasibility study for modernisation of Jamalpur is b progress. I havs recently

been to Jamalpur. A comprehensive plan is being prepared for modernisation of Jamalpur. I am certainly giving it *my* 

[Shri Madhavrao Scin'dia]

attention. Mr. Sukomal Sen made a point about staff having come down. Staff has not come down. Employees have gone up from 14. 4 lakhs in 1974-75 to 16. 1 lakhs in 1985-86; their productivity also has gono up. Shri Upendra said that 7000 quarters are being constructed every year and that it is a very low figure. But ten years ago only 3500 quarters used to be constructed' e/ery year. We have increased it to the maximum ex-ten possible. Shri Sukhdev Prasad talked about RPF 'being given more powers. There is a constitutional problem here. Law and order being a State subject, it is a preserve which is jealously guarded by the state Governments and it does create a lot of complications for us. Shri Gopa-lan supported this view.

Sir, I think I have more or less covered the important points. The various other points which honourable Members have raised, I shall certainly answer them through correspondence or they can certainly come and see me; we can discuss the issues. Whatever has been acheved in the railways, I would like reiterate, , has been achieved because of a great deal of support and undestanding that we have received from all sections of the House and even in the criticism that is offered in a constructive manner by most, I see more warmth than heat; there is a lot of sentiment in that warmth and I very much appreciate this constructive attitude that has been shown... (interruption) Yes, Modasa line has been talked about by Shri Vithalbhaiji. I shall certainly have another look irito this particular line and see what we can do about it. s°> as I was saying, Sir, I am very grateful and I very much appreciate this warmth and this undestanding that has-been shown by all sections of the House. We welcome criticism and I am sure with the constant" support, help and understanding in future we will continue to make strides under the direction of our Prime Minister in the country as a whole and in the railways in particular. Thank you very much.

श्री मंबरलाल पंवार (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन चार सदस्यों के नाम रह गये है उनकी जो मार्गे हैं वे मंत्री जो को लिख कर दे दें। उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहता चाहता हूं कि मंत्रा जी उनका जवाब देने के लिए एक स्टेटमेंट सदन में करें।

उपसभाक्ष्यक्ष (श्री एम. पी. कौशिक) ग्रापको इंडोबिज्ज्ञल जवाब मिल जाएगा।

श्री रजनीरंजन साह (बिहार) : बिहार के बारे में मैंने मोटर गैंज और ब्रॉड गेंज की मांग की उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): You write a Jetter.

I shall now put to vote the motion for consideration.

The question is

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 for the purpose of Railways, as passed-by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK); We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAV SCINDIA: Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion wds adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): I shalj now put the motion regarding the Appropriation (Rail-<sup>1</sup> ways) No. 2 Bill, 1987to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropiration of certain further

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sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sab'na, be takenb into consideration. "

The motion wds adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill,

Clus\* 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title 'were added to the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA; Sir, I beg to move;

' "That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): I shall now put the Appropriation (Railways) No. - 3 Bill, 1987 to rote:

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Rail-, ways during the financial- year ended on he 31st day of March, 1985 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, -as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration, "

^ The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA; Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK): I shall now put the Resolution moved by Shri Madhavrao Scindia to vote.

The question is:

"That this Honse approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 8 to 12 contaiped in the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1985, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and Genera] Finance, which was presented to the Parliament on the 24th February, 1987.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. KAUSHIK); The House now stands ad-. journed till 11. 00 A-M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past seven of the Clock till eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 20th March, 1987.