भ्रो हक्मदैव नारायण यादव (विहार): श्रीमन्, एक बात हमको कहनी है। अभी े तो विधेयक के बारे में ग्रीर गवर्नर के बारें में सारी बातें आ गयीं, लेकिन मैं गह मंत्री जो से यह जानना चाहंगा कि भारत को ग्राजादो के बाद से लगातार भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी सोमांचल उर्वशीयम में जो अजान्ति का क्षेत्र बना हुआ है उस में अज्ञानित को स्थिति के क्या करण हैं और सरकार भव तक उस भ्रशान्ति को रोकने में असफल क्यों रही है ? ऐसे महत्व-पूर्ण विषय पर भी सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह देश का सब से नाज्क हिस्सा है। नागाओं और सरकार के बीच क्या भोतर-भोतर गप-चप बातचीत हो जाती है, क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ देश के तमाम नागरिक उस से वंचित रहते हैं, देश के लोग उस से अवगत नहीं होते। उस मामले में संसद में बहस हो ग्रीर पूरी बात देश के सामने आये जिस से उस इलाके की समस्या से लोग ग्रवगत हो सकेँ जिस से जो कुछ सरकार की तरफ से हुआ है उस में कोई वृदि हो तो उसे ठोक किया जाये सके। नहीं तो संसदीय समिति जाय जो वहां के नागरिकों की भावना को ले और उस के आधार पर सहमति बना कर उन इलाके को समस्याओं का निदान

श्री योगन्त्र मकवाणा : नागालण्ड में ऐसी कोई समस्या नहीं है। जो समस्या ■ MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

किया जाय जिस से देश का वह इलाका

शान्ति के क्षाथ रह सके। मैं चाहंगा कि

सरकार इस दिशा में विचार करे।

"That the Bill, ag amended, be :; passed,"

'. The motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULK 176

Statement by the Minister of Railways made in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th August, 1981 Re. Railway accidents

SHRI

DINESH GOSWAMI

(Assam); Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: i may inform the hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee has allotted two and a half hours for discussion on this subject. So I hope the House will agree to this.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Till this is finished.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; as long as you want to sit, you can sit; I have no objection.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on the Statement on the railway accidents made in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th August, 1981, by Shri Kedar Pandey, Minister of Railways.

Sir, every time when we reassemble, we are faced with said news. Either we have to mourn the death of some of our colleagues or we are faced with the news of some natural calamity and almost invariably we are faced with some information on railway accidents. But probably in the history of this Parliament up till now Parliament was not informed or we did not have any such opportunity of discussing so many major raUway accidents within such a short span of time during the inter-Session period. From the Minister's statement and the newspaper reports and other reports, we have found that there were three major accidents and, according to him, two other minor accidents. I find a new classification of accidents because up till now the accidents were classified as serious and important or unimportant, but in the Statement it is stated aj major or minor accidents, whatever it is, in the three major accidents that occurred:-one of the

[Shri EHnesh Goswami] 6th of June in which seven coaches fell into the river Bagmati, the second on the 16th of July, 1981 when 33Dn, passenger train collided with a freight train, and the third on the 18th July, 1981 when there was derailment of UP-Delhi Mail-according to the Railway Minister's own estimate, 359 persons have lost their lives and 351 were injured. The figures are highly doubtful because in the case of the very first railway accident seven bogies fell into the river. Sir, you know, coming from Bihar, each one of these must have carried about 200 persons, the season being a marriage season. If we take into account thah accident alone, the casualty will not be less than 2000, a figure which was given

by many an Important persons.

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Sir, the Railways over the years have grown into a big empire. It started modestly in 1853 when a 21-klJometre rail-route Inaugurated from Bombay to Thane. Today it has a route of 66,693 kms.; its assets are worth Rs. 62,000 crores; it has 1.5 million regular employees and 10 million people travel on Indian Railways every day; daily 11000 trains run; and 6 lakh tonnage of freight is carried. When a big empire is mismanaged, or managed without a sense of involvement, people suffer. Equally, when an industrial empire is managed without a sense of involvement, people suffer, and the suffering grows. gPJtimately, the King of Death takes ,adbafc(j!E)Of-ihe affair. In fact, the cur-m'\^iiW jBkV'is tHat the Health Minister ahould give a special award to the

Railway MiniBtry for their efforts to reduce the population of the country. I do not say that accidents will not take place. Accidents are bound to ha, ppen. But, the fact remains that safety consideration must be put at the top; what is avoidable must be avoided; mistakes once made must not be repeated. The Railway Administration owes it as a duty to Parliament and the country that they should minimize the dangers of railway travel and take the country and Parliament into confidence and tell them where actually their errors and difficulties lie.

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When I look into the Statement, I carry an impression that not only there is no effort to plug the loopholes but also the Statement is trying to create a sense of comlacency. The minimum that one can expect is that least the Administration to woke up. In this country, even though the human life is less costly than anything else[^] at least the Administration cannot

take such an attitude. But unfortunately I find that the statement is absolutely flat, devoid of compassion and feeling. It is an effort to mislead the House, in the sense that the Railway Minister has said that number of accidents

have decreased over the years from 2.131 to 1,013 in 1980-81. (InterrMp-tions) But is it not a fact and Is it not more important for you to disclose that the serious accidents have increased over the years? Is ft nojt a-^ fact that the Sikri Commission, in its report on page 437, has reported that the serious accidents, though 2.3 per cent of the total number of important accidents, account for the deatij of

49.1 per cent of the total casualty, 43.7 of the per cent injuries and that they increased over the years? Was it of Railway Adminis not the duty the at come to Parliament tration least to that the serious accidents and that have increased and ^^ev have increased because Parliament and the made sufficient country have not out for the Railways, that Parlia lays so ment country could have and the vi'hat made proper assessment amount we should offer to the Rail yo^ ways? Why do make the country information complacent the by giving the accidents decreased? that have Accidents resulting in death and human beings have increased iury over the years, and that is the report. It is not that you are not aware of it. Everyone is aware of it. May Ι point 25 and 26 of the Sikri out to paras Commission Report ĺΠ this context, taken where the Sikri Commission has full of it? This note report was before you. Αt page 437 of voluminous report it is said; V

"During the period from 1973-74 to 1977-78, there were 114 serious accidents as compared to 74, 79 and 85 serious accidents during the earlier three five years commencing from 1957-62. There was, thus, an increase in the number of serioU^ accidents duirifig the last five year period ending 1977-78.

"We find that the incidents of serious accidents which fall in the categories of important accidents when taken as a proportion of the total number of important accidents, has been continuously rising

even though the number of important accidents has been falling. This prima jade indicates that the consequences of important accidents are becoming more serious,"

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But these aspects are not brought before the House, and the Minister gives certain informations that the accidents are decreasing. We are not concerned with those accidents where two freight wagons have collided somewhere without any loss to either the persons or the property; we are interested in those accidents where human lives have been lost. These accidents take place normally because of human failure mostly. Human failure is of two categories: One, human error and failure of proper maintenance of the machinery, the other failure is-mechanical failure. Let us look into the aspect of the mechanical failure. Mechanical failure is failure of the locomotive, failure of the rolling stock, failure of the track. Again, Sir, you will find that whereas the number of accidents because of human failure have remained almost static over the years, the number of accidents because of mechanical failure are increasing every year. You have not been able to check it. This is again the report of the Sikri Commission. This is not a statement made by me. It says:

"The incidence of serious accidents due to failure of rolling stock has been continuously rising since the period 1963-64 to 1967-68. This is a disturbing trend and calls for urgent corrective action." "The incidents of serious accidents due to failure of track have also increased in the recent years. From three serious accidents during *the* five year period 1963-64 to 1967-68."

"Equally we find, the failure of the Railway Staff or human element was responsible for a large number of, serious accidents. The number of accidents attributable to human element remained almost static

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

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whether it is a question of reservation, whether it is a question of punctuality or whether it is a question of getting information. We carry the impression that almost the Railway administration takeg passengers for granted. There is no sense of involvement that you are really doing a national job or that the tirst duty of these people is to please the customer. Therefore, Sir, I will humbly beg of this House to consider this question. 1 do not want to introduce politics but there is a demand that the Minister should resign. Sir if that be the criterion, whom should I ask to resign? If I say that the Railway Minister should resign for the railway accidents, then. Sir, I will have to ask the Finance Minister to resign for tile price rise, I have to ask the Communications Minister to resign because, even according to the ruling party members, the telephones are non-functioning instruments, I have to ask the Civil Supplies Minister to resign because goods are not available, the Home Minister is to resign because of the failure to tackle problem, and the Agricultural Minister is to resign because he has to import if pod and, Sir, the Cabinet will be without Ministers at all. Therefore, what will be the utility of asking for the resignation of this Minister? Sir, I do not want to introduce politics. But I feel that the time has come now when we must also look to the difficulties of the railways. The railways must be provided with more money (Time bell rings) if we want these accidents not to take place, and priorities must be fixed and I feel that the Railway Minister should not give a sense of complacency to the country saying that everything is well. Everything is not well either on the human side or on the mechanical side of the railway administration and if something is not done at the earliest. I think we may have to face many a calamity like this within a very short time. (Time bell rings). Sir, I have many more points to make. But because the time is short and you

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have rung the bell, I will conclude and I hope that the other Members will draw the attention of the House to the other things.

thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.

VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Yes, Mi". Sukul. Ten minutes only^

SHRI P. N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is indeed a very grave matter and, in fact, a matter of national concern that one after the other railway accidents have been occurring, not only in the past, but in the present also, and I have been informed that even today a railway accident has occured somewhere near Bombay, I do not know, I have not heard the news myself. But somebody told me in the Central Hall here that while we are discussing the railway accidents here, the number of accidents has increased by one.

Sir, the railways provide one of the essential infrastructures for our economy and therein lies the importance of the railways. Iron and steel, coal, petrol and petro-products, fertilizers, sugar foodgrains and other consumer goods are all transported by the railways and the human beings also are transported. All these materials are transported for the human beings and when we sep that one after the other accidents are occurring on account of which human beings are dying, rather are b<5ing killed, because of negligent driving, I assure you, Sir, that even our party members and those of us in the Government also feel very much concerned about this. When I see the accidents year-wise, I really agree with our Minister that after 1960-61, we find that there has been a steady decrease in the number of accidents up to 1973-74. In 1960-61, the number was 2,131 and, in 1973-74, the number comes down to 782. But, in 1974-75 and 1975-76, the

number started rising again. May be that it was due to industrial disputes because of the railway strike and all that. But there is one thing about; which there is no doubt and it is that during the emergency, ih 1976-77, the number of railway accidents was 780, the lowest. It means perhaps that if such stringent measures are adopted as were adopted during the emergency, if real discipline is enforced as was enforced during the emergency period, this number could be brought down.

. SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR (Maharashtra): You recommend it to the Minister. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: This is one view. Why do you interrup? *{Inter-*j xuptions}.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Bagaitkar, please do not interrupt every speaker...' That is not fair.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, you have to allow me more time if such interruptions continue.

Now, Sir, I have myself said that 1. do agree that these accidents must be ' stopped. In seven this >: year itself, more than 400 months in persons ^ have been killed in accidents. The other day the Deputy Minister told the Lok Sabha that the number is 388. But our papers say that it is more than 400, and that is why I say that I it is really a very important matter - I and we should not view it politically. Politically we cannot arrive at any conclusion. Any of our adversaries may die or anybody else may die if such accidents continue and no proper check is enforced.

There are several reasons for this, Sir. As our hon, friend, Mr. Goswami, ^ was telling us, automatic warning signals have been installed on only 1312 kilometres out of 1 lakh kilometres track. This should be increased, and greater kilometres should be covered by automatic warning

signals. Our sick wagons are supposed to be more than 35,000, oiu? sick coaches more than 7500, and our sick bridges more than 3500 or 33S3, to be exact. All these have to be ciu-ed. And, as our hon, friend, Mr. Goswami, was saying, in fact our Railways require six thousand crores of rupees, while we are able to give them only Rs. 500 crores. It is oiu: inability it is owe national inability. If we provide them Rs. 6000 crores today, our entire Budget will be upset; we cannot do that. And that is why we have to think of some other ways. We have to take the workers into confidence; there is no doubt abo'rt it. Their legitimate demands ha"^'e to be met. And if we take them il^to confidence, at least the aiocidendis that occvia- because of manual negligence, can be reduced considerably. {Time hell rings).

The Bagmati tragedy is really the worst tragedy in the history of the * Railways. Besides Bagmati, so many other tragedies have occurred. There wag one at Bilaspur and in Mehsana On the 11th Feburary a tragedy occurred in Vaniambadi where two fast trains collided with a g'oods train, killing 23 persons. On the 16th February, again another very bad tragedy occurred wheTn the Kanpur-Barauni passenger hit the stationary Avadh-Tirhut Mail in Chapra district, 'when 25 persons were killed and 15 were injured. These tragedies have to be averted. And they can be averted only •be replacing the sick wagohs, sick coaches an sick bridges. (Time bell rings) You gave me ten minutes, out of which two minutes were taken away in disturbance and...

VICE-CHAIRMAN THE (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): We have con clude within two-and-half ít hours. Every party has been given a specific time.

SHRI P. N. SUKUL: Nearly ten per cent route kilometre lines are due for renewal. That is what the former Railway Minister, Mr. Dandavate, told on the 21st August, 1978. And Mr. George Fernandes also once wrote to

[Shri P. N. Sukul] the Railway Minister, saving that 10,000 kilometres out of 65,000 kilometres; railway track was due for renewal. This renewal must be attended to as best as we can and as early as possible. I am sure, the hon. Railway Minister is looking into all these matters. He has repeatedly said in this House and in the other House that he is very much alive to the situation. I earnestly hope that he will try to prevail upon his colleagues-at least the Finance Minister-to provide more funds to him. Thig renewal, this replacement of coaches maintenance of railway track, etc. should be done properly. Otherwise, despite Kunzru Committee, Wan-choo Committee, Railway Accidents' Inquiry Committee or Sikri Committee and in spite of the discussion in this House and in the other House, •we have not been able to reduce the number of these accidents or at least the number of all these deaths. That is why, I request our Government and the Minister who is alive to the situation, to be more alive. Our officers have to be taken to task. Our Ministers blame the officers, the officers blame the w.orkers, etc. They do not take the responsibility for these deaths. We are shifting our responsibility, The Minister says the :Offlx;ers are responsible. When you consult the officers, they say that the staff is very negligent. They don't try to understand the problem. By shifting our resE>onsibility, we are not going to improve the state of affairs. Therefore, I request my Minister to be more alive to the situation to take the workers into confidence and prevail upon the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to grant funds for the purpose of renewal, etc. If this thing is done, I am sure that these accidents can be avoided and our Government can meet the situation squarely. The remedy does not lie in giving punishment to the staff. Recently our Minister said in Gorakh-pur that those guilty will be punished. We will not be able to reduce the number of accidents by punish-

ing a few persons. With these words I finish my speech. But I request my brethern in the opposition that they must not view thig thing from a political angle. If we all cooperate and help our Government and the Minister and the Minister is able to prevail upon the officers and if the officers are able to get the work from the workers, everything will be all right.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra); The statement given by the Railway Minister shows not only complacency, but total inadequacy of the reasons as to why the accidents have taken place and the measures which his Department wants to adopt because the statement given by him running into 7 or 8 pages actually does not highlight the thrust of his effort to remedy the situation. As my friend Mr. Sukul has said, this is a human problem and I do not want to politicalise it. Personally, I have no disrespect for any of the Ministers here because I do not want to make it a personal matter. It is a matter where tremendous loss of life has taken place. At the same time, I will be failing in my duty if I do not highlight the efficiency of the Railways in tackling this ' matter. We are elected to highlight this aspect. If I fail in that, then I will be failing i'n doing justice to my duty. I am not going to repeat the statistics of the Sikri Committee Report because that has already been mentioned, I will deal with all the aspects point by point. The first aspect is about the loss of human life. I want to tell the Railway Minister that I v/as present at the hospital where the two accidents took place on the line and near the town I stay in Maharashtra. I saw the utter negligence of the Railway Officers in attending to the injured ^ as well to those who were killed. People get just frustrated and annoyed. So, one of the immediate reforms which is needed in the Railway Mifjistry is a yery sympathetic

and sensitive approach by the Railway administration to those injured and to the kith and kin of those who have been killed.

Then, Sir, what are the reasons that you have mentioned in the statement? If I go through the statement it will take more time and I do not want to go into that. I think, Mr. Dinesh Goswami has read from the Sikri Report. You say and you have already accepted that there is a lack of rehabilitation of the track. Then you say that there is somewhere human failure. Then there are rolling stock problems and so on and so forth. But the basic problem that I find is the inefficient investment in the railways. Sir, I remember that I was once discussing with Mr. Pai when he was the Railway Minister about the total development plans of the railways. We were just at the end of the Fourth Plan and the beginning of the Fifth Plan and I was a member of the Treasury Benches. He was telling me, "Mr. Kulkarni, what we are doing for the Railways is nothing. The country is developing. We want industrialisation. But the laying of the railway lines, keeping the railway-lines in trim, and keeping the staff and every, body on the job is a tremendous investment in resources and human beings." Sir, actually we have failed in that. LA.nd the result of which is the large number of accidents and the enormous loss of human life. As has been rightly pointed out and shown in the Sikri Report, 45 per cent to 49 per cent of the lives lost are due to mechanical failure. And it is no human aspect and it is all due to mechanical failures. That means, it is a lack of investment in the rolling stock.

Sir, I would also draw the attention of the Finance Minister who is luckily here to one thing. Of course, he is going through his own files. If the Finance Minister could be a little bit more considerate towards the Rail-

all way Minister, these things of losses of` lives and the inordinate delays ÍΠ the movement of goods wagons, etc., would have been mini mised. And for avoiding these things from which we are suffering, it is necessary for the Railway Ministry to take one decision. You know that the things cannot be done by gim micks. Where a machine is required. the work cannot be done by the hands. Sir, there is a saying in Marathi that a thing which can be done by an iron rod cannot be done by the wood. Similarly, all these things, and this efficient management requires a lot investment for improvement. But, Mirister, you are responsible-Mr. 'you', don't take it personally by Board is responsible vour for negligence, for the corruption and for the maladministration. Sir. when ever We go and visit the stations in our own route, we just casually talk with the station master and the others there. And when I ask the gangman coming after examining the track as to how many hours he has put in, he says that he has put in something between 16 to 18 hours. And would you expect a man with an alert brain to walk 16 miles in the dead of the night, during the rain or storm? What would you expect of him? Then there are the drivers. I don't blame the drivers if are mostly they in drunken state. We cannot help because the onerous job of driving the train and the overtime that is required to be put in are such that he cannot bear them. So, this is an other aspect which has to be gone You cannot keep efficiency by into. asking or flogging a horse which is really tired.

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About corruption. Sir, the less said the better. I am really sorry. Sir, to bring to your notice that the Railway Minister himself has admitted this in answer to a question on the 21st August, 1981. I piit(that question about the criticism in the 'Blitz' magazine under the caption, "Railway Minister abets smuggling".

[Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkartii]

Now, what is the reply? I am sorry to point out-Mr. Pande, don't take it personally, for Heaven's sake-the reply is: Yes. The order for allotment of wagons in favour of some concerns for movement of coal which was the subject-matter of this news item, has since been cancelled. When all along the line, the moral values have eroded and this is the reply given by you and your Ministry saying that the order has been cancelled, what type of impression your officers, the Ministers and the Railway Board officers, the higher officers are going to create at a lower level? 1 don't blame you personally, for Heaven's sake, don't take it a personal attack. I am saying that the value system in this country has all along the line been eroded and that is why we are facing all these problems. When you all along claim that turnout of railway wagons has improved, this is a statement by a State Government Minister in Maharashtra, Mr. Tilak— it is in Marathi, and the meaning is because there is no coal available at Paradeep, the thermal power stations has been closed down. This is another aspect of the inefficiency.

Mr. Sukul aked me not to politi-calise the issue. Here is the rhiblic Accounts Committee's Report of 7th Lok Sabha which says that some coirwpany has occupied fthe railway land. Then 86th Report deals with unauthorised occupation of railway lands by M/s. Oriental Furnishing and Building, and some Pure Drinks etc. But Mr. Pande is sitting silent. If you are going to do like this, what type of administration you expect under your leadership where everyone, right from the Minister, every . officer is obliging either his partyman or an officer somewhere or a relative somewhere? What do you expect of administration? I am' not touching those points which have been touched already by my friends, but Mr. Pande, I request you to have some introspection. I fully agree with Mr. Goswami-I also remarked on that

day-that the days of Lai Bahadur Shastri have gone. Problems then also were of the same nature but the calibre of the officers carrying the load was of a high order. They were the mountains in this country.—I speak of those political personalities who showed by their behaviour what type of a person a Minister should be. But now we are all pygmies left here to rule this country. Now whether 2,000 people are drowned in the Bagmati or 10,000 people, what ever it is, there is a joke and a cartoon drawn by Laxman where he says: Please build hospitals all along the railway track. That is the easiest way of helping the people who are either killed or injured. I do not go to that extent. But Mr, Minister, I am moved to the extent, without injecting politics, I feel that either Mr. Venkataraman has to yield or you have to yield. If Mr. Venkataraman does not yield and provide money, you close down the railway line for traffic because you are killing people. A decision either way will have to be taken. If the country has to progress, investment has to be made; efficient management has to be enforc-ed and discipline has to be forged and corruption ha.!! to be removed and political advantage should not be taken, if you want to develop this country. If you do not want to deve. lop this country... (Jn.te7T(ipttons)

SHRI SYED SIBTE RAZI (Uttar Pradesh): The Opposition should also co-operate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): No interruption please . . . Mr. Kulkarni, please confine yourself . . . (Interritptions)

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: My dear friend, you do not know. When your party was sitting on this side, even on small things, everybody' was shouting like anything. Those were the times. Sitting on this side now, you do not know anything about that. You have come very lately. ITiis cooperation

requested by the Prime Minister... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Kulkarni, please conclude. You have taken more than your time. (Intenuptions)

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KUL KARNI: We do not want to oppose i'or opposition's sake. At the end, I would like to say ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Kulkarni, you have taken thirteen minutes. Ten minutes was the time allotted.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Sir, I will take only half a minute more. Would you please sit down, Sir, so that I may conclude?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I will sit down, provided you conclude within half a minute.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: I always keep my promise. I am a person who has self-respect and a promise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I am very happy to hear that.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Thank you very much, Sir.

AN. HON. MEMBER: It is a rare commodity these days.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: It may be a new thing to you. But it is a practice to me.

Sir, I would mention my last point within half a minute, i would request the hon. Minister with folded hands, if he has the interest of the development of the country at heart, he should see that whatever has been f mentioned by me as abuses of power are shunned. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Shrimati Adi-varekar. You have ten minutes.

SHANKAR SHRIMATI SUSHILA ADIVAREKAR (Maharashtra); Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is not only these three accidents which we are discussing today, but we take this opportunity to bring to the focus the efforts which should be put in to avoid these types of accidents. I am really optimistic and I feel that this debate will not be futile and it will definitely yield results. Railway accidents are not a new phenomenon. They 'always occur.. But since 1977, we are having a real spurt in major and minor accidents on the Railways, which involve not only loss of the lives of innocent passengers, but they also cause a heavy loss in Railways' and users' property. Ultimately, this results in disruption of traffic and consequently damages the economy of the country. Sir, not only we are aware of this^ but we also know that the Railways are more aware of it. Every time, a major or minor accident occurs a high powered committee or a special committee is appointed to go into the reasons as to how and why such an accident has occurred and to suggest preventive remedies and measures. Also, Sir, there are various enquiries conducted by the Commissioners of Railway Safety and volumes of reports have been submitted by the Committees concerned. The way the accidents are taking place, to me, it appears that the senior-most officers of the Railways either do not have the time or they do not bother to glaince through the pages of these reports—which speak volumes—for implementing some measures which are suggested therein. My personnel request to the hon. Railway Minister is, he, along with his colleagues, should personally find time to go through these reports and the findings and then they should brief the General Managers and the Railway Board members about the observations made in these reports and try to implement them.

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Another thing which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is, the journals of the Rail[Shrimati Sushila S'hanker Adivarekar]

way Board and the various zones do not publish the reports of the Commissioners of Railway Safety. Because of this, the other railway workers are ignorant about the facts which are being mentioned therein. This certainly gives a feeling <that the Railway Board does ^oi take the workers into confidence, in giving the necessary information. I am sure, the hon. Minister will Idbk into this matter, and give proper publicity to these reports and the findings. I have no doubt that the primary cause of decrease in passenger safety and increase in railway accidents is only because of the low level of investment and amount approved by the Yojana Bhavan, specially during the last one decade. Sir, it is not a secret that the Janata Government and its immediate successor government went out of the way to boost the interests of the highway builders of auto-■ mobiles and private sector road transport industries and since many years I feel that the Railway Board has failed to put up their case in a strong convincing way before the Planners and the nation.

And the amount that was sanctioned, even within that overall amount, I think sufficient high priority has not been given to track renewal and modernisation programme. The result is that we have failed to get the maximum benefit from either electrification or dieselisation of routes.

The Railways are having a large crew of mechanical engineers and naturally they have an equally large and dominant say, who rather favour to utilise major part of funds for modernisation of rolling stock, specially locomotives. But I fail to understand how we can run modern locomotives on ancient wornout tracks without the danger of accidents.

Sir, the other important aspect which requires a fresh look is the necessity of improved electronic and electro-mechanical signalling. This is

slightly overlooked and proper emphasis and efforts are not inaffe to have railways own productive unit for signalling and telecommunication equipment. In many of the cases the blame is attributed to personnel as human failures. This could, to a large extent, be avoided if we have proper modern signalling equipments. Sir, if I mistake not, many years ago there was a suggestion from some international expert for introduction of CTC, i.e. centralised track control, which it is claimed is comparatively more economical than track doubling and, it is accident proofsafe. Can We not once again consider this proposal in the present context? I would very much wish that the hon. Minister gives a second consideration to it and finds out how helpful the proposal could be.

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Sir, one more thing that requires a second look" is in the staffing pattern. In the name of safety a large number of senior posts have been created in various zones and divisions. What we want to know is, are they really doing some service or are they just marking time for some other posts? It is being reported that the turnover is SQ high that hardly anyone puts more than one year's service in these positions. The hon. Minister should set matters right in this direction and should ask the Railway Board to have more consultation with the Union Public Service Commission to ask for better quality of persons for transportation cadre.

Sir, before I close I must refer to the large number of mishaps that are taking place in Bombay suburban sections. Just now also Mr. Sukul reported about one more accident that has taken place in Bombay. I hope that will also draw the attention of the hon. Minister how serious Is the condition of the suburban section of ., Bombay so far as mishaps are concerned. It is reported that almost every week there is one accident on the Bombay suburban Jines and I am sure the hon. Minister fg well aware of it and will give his topmost atten-

tion to it as lakhs of commuters travel by it.

Sir, we are aware of the efforts made by the Ministry On all fronts to prevent accidents, but it to be 'Sone on a war footing to prevent accidents and also to minimise their number. Immediately and timely action needs to be taken to avert the possibility of accidents and also to minimise the accidents. So I only hope that 5 P.M. the hon. Minister will not fail to sTiow the strong will to implement them and to do something about it. Thank you. Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Thank you, Madam, for strictly adhering to the time schedule. Mr. Era Sezhiyan.

SHRI **ERA SEZHIYAN** (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir. the alarming rate οf increase the accidents ano the horrid railway tales and harrowing pictures of the trage dies that one sees in the papers every day leave much to be desired in the working of the Railway Ministry. Even though the hon. Minister and colleague feel proud valuable may sometimes of the performance of - railways, the country, the people and those who use these railways have the least joy in their hearts and" minds while ^travelling in them. The most insecure mode in India now is to go by the train. We do not know whe ther we will reach our destination or Often, we may reach the destina tion in the other world much quicker by travelling by train.

Trotting out figures will not solve the problem. Figures such as so many million train kilometres, or passenger train kilemetres etc. probably may work to give satisfaction to someone, f but the real tragedy is he alarming rate at which such accideflts are allowed to happen. Even there, there is a concerted propaganda to minimise the impact of most of the accidents that are taking place. As per the book that has been supplied to us

alongwith the Budget papers-about a review of the accidents on the Indian Government Railway—the number of casualties for 1978-79 have been put at 113, whereas in the last 7 months- January to July, 1981-it has gone up to 455. I do not think this gives a. complacent picture. The Minister may come forward and say that he has nothing to do with this one; it is nature's will, or as ordained by God, or whatever other execuse he may trot out. The mover of the Motion, Mr. Dinesh Goswami^ also said that there is a niove to minimise whenver these accidents happen. That is the most hurting part of itthat ap^-t from the tragedy, they always try to come out with some explanation or the other. wanting to minimise wanting to submerge everything. Take for example, the train disaster near Mansi in Bihar-hig own State. There the first press reports said that the Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly Mr. Gaiendra Prasad Himanshu, stated after a visit to the accident site that "the train was over-crowded and hundreds were travelling on its roof". He put the death toll in this big train disaster on Saturday night as 3000. Another Minister of Bihar, the Minister for Cooperation, Mr. Ghanashiram Mahto, who was camping at the accident site alongwith the Rural Development Minister, Chaudhary Salaud-din, however, estimated the death toll at 2,500. Do you mean to say that they had some political motivation? Were they making a political capital out of" this?

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI (Uttar Pradesh); Also the Chief Minister.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Chief Minister's figure I do not have. The Deputy Speaker and a Minister in the Bihar Ministry who visited the site mand camped there gave these figures to the Press—one gave the figure of 3000 dead and the other gave the figure of 2500. Now our hon. Minister comes forward and says that the figure was 270 or so. We do not know about the other things—the number

[Shri Era Sezhiyan] of tickets etc. Also before even the enquiry could be held and the find- | ings revealed^ the Railway Board I came out with a very unusual excuse that there was a big cyclone there and the train was taken as a toy and thrown into the river. On the same day the papers have saifl:

"METEOROLOGY DEPARTMENT BEWILDERED

The Directorate-General of Meteorology seems to be bewildered by reports that a cyclonic storm had hit the Samastipur-Banmankhi passenger train on June 6, resulting in seven bogies plunging into Bagmati river."

Sir, this is the state of affairs that the Meteorological Department is not aware of it and the eye-witnesses say there was a sudden brake and it went into the river. Probably they are working with redoubled vigour or doubled vigour in that where on a single track one train can go our Railway Minister is trying to put two trains at the same time, causing so many collisions.

Sir, the basic thing that is happening is complacency and, non-planning, Government that works has got a department that refuses to work or hag not worked St all. In this connection I want to give one figure and seek the hon. Minister's clarification. If you take the amount spent on the repairs and maintenance of the permanent way and works of motive power, the amount spent ${}^{\circ}n$ repairs and maintenance of carriages and wagons and plant and equipment— which is a very vital part-for the last four years, you will find that the percentage is dropping. The ordinary working expenses of 1977-78 to 1981-82the budget figures—have gone up If you take the repairs and maintenance expenses on these four items and see the proportion of the ordinary working expenses, from 39.7 per cent -nearly 40 per cent-it has come down to 37.9 per cent. That means, though, every year your gross receipts

are increasing like anything, you are not spending as much as is required on repairs and maintenance. That is a very basic issue on which these railway accidents are allowed to happen.

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Sir, the accidents are more man-n'-'ade or department-made aj the hon, mover of the Motion put it. It is the empire that is causing these things. There is a decline and fall of the empire, and before the empire falls the trains are falling into the graveyards designed by nature.

On three questions I would like to have the clarifications of the Minister. Is it a fact that the Firemen are asked to run not only goods trains but even mail and express trains? Secondly, I want to know whether the working hours of the Drivers-even though they are fixed at normal rates -often times extend from 16 to 18 hours, thereby endangering not only their lives but also the lives of the commuters who go by those trains? The third thing is, I want a categorical clarification from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Divisional Managers have issued a circular on July 23, 1981 to all Guards directing them not to waste time in checking the vacuum brakes at every station. which is said to delay the ttains. This is a very important thing—the checking of vacuum brakes at every station. This is an age-old practice to avoid accidents. But, as per the circular stated to have been issued on 23rd July, the Guards have been asked to dispense with this, an < j the TXRs no longer give any certificate about the 6'fficiency of the vacuum brakes thereby endangering lives.

Sir, the hon. Ministers may feel proud about their figures. But the other day I was a little amused that figures do not matter with them. When a question on the suburban trains came up in the House, the hon. Deputy Minister, Mr. Mallikarjun, said;

"Sir, the traffic of suburban commuters in Bombay area is moae

Rule 176 than 3.5 million every day and Ij is being

Discussion under

Probably, when millions of passengers are using the trains, what it one to three hundred passengers die? I think they have not come to the stage of taking the proportion of all those persons who die and the number of persons living in India and using the railways. But I think the hon. Cabinet Minister is more proud of the performance of the Railways because v;rithin five minutes, when big lurn came, he raised, the figure from 3.5 million to 4.5 million passengers because, earlier Mr. Mallikarjun put the figure at 3.5 million passengers. Probably the hon. Cabinet Minister feels more proud of his own performance and increases the figure within five minutes to 4.5 million. Probably, within five minutes the number of commuters in Bombay had increa"!-ed. So also the rate of death. The figure given is that every week 19 accidents have been taking place for the last several months. Probably by the time we finish the discussion one more accident might have taken place and tomorrow... (Interruptions) The hon. Member wants to know how long [will take. I have the least intention to ask them to resign. The commuters are more resigned to this sort of situation. Therefore^ let them continue and enjoy this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I call Shri Kalyanasundaram. Your party has three minutes only, i have to go strictly according to the time. You cooperate with me.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu); Sir, I do not want (0 interrupt you. My protest is to the Chairman. This is a discussion under Rule 176 and not a general debate and I am also one of these who have given their names. I will take up the matter with the Chairman separately, I do not want to trouble you, but please allow me to whatever extent it !.<! possible to make out some points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): You make out the points. That Will be better.

Re, Railioav

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SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: It will be fit for the Government and the Railway Ministry to listen to the Opposition more than listening to their own side. Now the Statement made tiy the Railway Minister reveals £hat he is not repenting or even feel-in the gravity of the accidents. Sir, we must be more concerned about it because not only they do not realise t>ie gravity of the accidents but also there is an attempt to suppress the real causes of the accidents, i have before me the material, but I do not want to go into details. Take one instance, that of an accident near Bag-. - ati My friend has already explained and s'aid: How is it possible for 3 strnm to enter there, without the knowledge of the Meteorological Department, without the knowledge of ihe Revenue authorities, just to pick up seven coaches and throw them into the river Bagmati? How are we to believe such a thing? Is it not a deliberate attempt to suppress the facts? The so-called inquiry by the Railway Safety Inspectors has also become a ritual. They do not want to get at the truth of the matter. And unfortunately such eminent people like Kunzru and Wanchoo and the third Commission Chairman, Justice Sikri also do not want to go beyond what the Railway officials and the Railway Ministry put before them. I want to say to this House that the SHcri Commission has not yet completed its report with regard to its second term of rf'fcence, which is more important than The assessment of the accidents. For the first time, this Commission V/as given wider powers to go into it, but he has not yet submitted a report. Thac is what I understand. So let it be there, I am worried aboxit the way in which the safety rules and the safety procedures are neglected and violated. Some instances were given by my friend Mr. Sezhiyan. I can also give some of the instances. One is that in 197? an agreement was reached between the Railway Board and

[Shri M. Kalayanasundaram]

the Loco Running Staff Association reducing the time on the footplate for a crew to 10 hours; that means after 10 hours he can claim rest if he wants to. Now that agreement is cancelled and orders are wifhdrawn. Now he can be compelled for any length 3f time. (Time-bell rings) For averting accidents, the willing co-operation in service of railwaymen like loco-men, station masters, pointsmen, tabinmen is necessary. Others are, of course, necessary in an indirect manner, but they are directly involved. They should be protected and looked after properly, if you want to avert Secondly, accidents. Sir. engines. locomotives, coaches, wagons and other fittings must be looked after carefully. Do we send these coaches periodically for overhaul regularly? How . many coaches-leave alone the overaged-are sent regularly for periodical overhaul in the workshops? Even in the workshops what is happening is that the workers do not get proper tools. They do not get proper spare parts. Those matters, the Commission must go into. Do not be under the illusion that everything is all right. The easiest thing for the Railway Minister or the Government or any inspecting official is to put the blame on the railwaymen. What can tfiey do? You must 'e grateful to the railwaymen that inspite of these difficulties they are able to carry on at least this much. I would not blame the Railway Ministry alone but also the Finance Minister. Fortunately, he is also siting here. He does not provide finance. The railway officials put up proposals for replacements.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I do not think the Finance Minister is really concerned with Railway finances.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Why not? He is the ringmaster of the whole circus. (Interruptions)

■ THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): That is why he is supremely unresponsive.

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SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: These accidents are only symptoms of a serious disaster. We must examine the disease. As an efficient doctor, he must treat the disease and not ths symptoms.

AN. HON. MEMBER; The Finance Minister is helping the railways.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I made the point at the time of the discussions on the Railway Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Yoxur time is very limited.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I do not want to take much time. The Rail Bhavan authorities are playing politics. Some of the officials become sycophants. Whatever the Minister says, even -without the infrastructure, without the resources, they think they must show the result. That is how they gamble. They enter into adventures. The performance must improve, the delays must be avoided, and the punctuality must improve. (Time-bell rings) One minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA); I have given you three times. I cannot give more.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: She said that there was double standard. Why is this double stafi3ard there? At the time when she took over, she removed all the superannuated officials from the Rail Bhavan. Today on v/hat merit is the -term of the present Chairman extended?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA); That is an old point repeated again and again.

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SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will it not lead to sycophancy among the officials? Will they not play politics? How do you expect the administration to run smoothly and unitedly? There will be groupism and 'factionalism only to crow catch politicians. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Please. Now you must co-operate with me. Other Members have to speak.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Half a minute. Will the Minister go into the question of how far the safety rules and procedures are overlooked and how far ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): You are repeating. He is listening to you. He will deal with all those points if he wants to.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: He must reduce the hourg of work for the locomen. These are my points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Thank you. The Deputy Minister will intervene. Please finish within i5 minutes, if possible. (Interruptions) The Deputy Minister 19 intervening.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: You should! have given me five minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA). The Deputy Minister is intervening, and the Railway Minister will reply. The Railway Minister ig going to reply.

M. KALYANASUNDARAM: There is a division of labour between them.

SHRI HARI SHANKAR BHA-BHRA (Rajasthan). What about me?

- THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): The debate will continue. Do not worry. Your 761 RS-10

accidents shri Pandey'g name is also name is there. there.

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Vice-Chair-man, I stand with a heavy heart to express the deep concern Of the Government over the railway accidents. It is true accidents have been occurring and they are causing agony. The Government, with all the machinery at its command, is geared to see how best safety can be maintained on Indian Railways. Accidentg occur due to collision, due to derailment, accidentg occur at level crossings and...

SHRI M., KALYANASUNDARAM: Now due to jumping.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN; I will deal later on with the jumping category which is mostly in suburban areas.

When We compare certain figures from January 1980-July 198& the trend of accidentg in these categories occurring since January 198i to July 1981 has been on the decline. At the same time, the concept which has been developed outside or inside Parliament that the railKvay administration does not take care of safety properly, that it ig not worried about it, ig totally wrong. Lacunae persist, We do agree. But for the removal of sUch lacunae Wg do need the active cooperation of the structure of the society as a whole and of all the political parties, ag the honourable Members from opposite have mentioned that they are not dealing with the railways with any motivation. They believe that sincg the railways play a pivotal role in the nation's geonomic growth, they want to see the railways in the outside arena of their political ideology. However, it becomes essential for me to inform this august House, iVistead

[S'hri Mallikarjun] of repeating what is the consequence Of an accident, what preventive measures we are adopting to avoid accidents.

So far as track renewal is concerned, or, prior to track renewal or any other thing, I would like to mention what exactly the Sikri Commission recommended and what stepg the Government has exactly taken for implementation of these recommendations. The Sikri Commission was constituted in 1978 and it submitted its report in two phases, in 1979 and in May 1980...

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Is the second part available? I inquired from the library in the afternoon. The librarian said the second part was not available. The second part is niore important.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN; I will come to the second part.

So 'far as the first part is concerned, 32 observations and 118 recommendations were made. Out of the 118 recommendations made Sikri Commission the recommendations have been implemented right now, two recommendations have been rejected and six recommendations are still under examination.

So far as the second part is concerned, there ig only one observation made and 412 recommendations by the Committee...

KALYANASUNDARAM: SHRI M. Will you kindly make a statement on floor of the House explaining the recommendations and the action taken on them?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN When I am explaining all this, automatically it becomes inevitable on my part to give the information.

So far as the second part ig concerned, 412 recommendationg have

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been made out oj! which 244 have been implemented and 106 are under examination and some of them have been rejected. So, the blame which is being bestowed upon the Railways that we do not take into cognizance the recommendations of the committee ig totally wrong.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I did not say that.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN; I am not referring to you alone.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Nobody has said i;hat.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: There is a feeling that rtKJommendations dtf the Committee arg not taken into cognizance. Now I have stated how many recommendations are there and how many have been implemented.

So far as reasons for accidents are concerned, they are multifarious. As my hon. friend Goswamiji has said it ig true that track renewal is essential. But because of the pancity of funds, the Railways could not do it on a large scale. The Railways today need Rs. 11,000 crores, but because of varioug constraints in the plan period we were allocated Rs. 5,100 crores. So, within this plan allocation we have to see how best we can deliver the goods in the interests of the nation as a whole.

So far as track renewals are concerned, thig vear 1.450 kms, of BG and 1.850 kms, of MG will be renewed and in this Budget year Rs. ilO crores have been allocated whereas the total allocation in the entire plan period is Rs. 500 croreg and 4,200 kms. of BG an'd 2,750 kms, of MG are to be renewed.

May I bring to the knowledge of this august House that though track renewal ig essential, ^e cannot correlate accidents to the track conditions only. We have got 75,550 rutt-

ning track king on the whole and today the speed restriction is only in respect of 2,000 kms. Accidents take place not merely on tracks which are fractured. All these have been identified. Within the plan allocations, Government is making every effort to do this. This is about track renewal.

So far as other preventive measures are concerned, to help the railway staff and for functional purpose. We have introduced certain systems. We do take advantage of advanced knowledge ^^ science and technology. Not that We are operating the Railways i'l a primitive way. There are certain things which have been replaced for thg advantage of gtafE and passengers. For example, we " have got the interlockin,g system, axle counters, route interlocking, automatic warning system and ultrasonic flaw detecters. For the benefit Of drivers we have colour light signals so that drivers can see and 8° ahead. If you remember, sometime back we used kerosene lamp signals. Today that system is being changed. These things are introduced for the benefit of all. In the suburban and heavy traffic stations, centralised signalling has been introduced through route relay and panel locking system. We are goibg ahead to see how best We can avert untoward accidentg on Indian railways.

Thirdly, I may mention about rolling stock. Ag has been mentioned in this august House earlier, we do have a certain overaged rollingstock, 7,000 odd coacheg and 35,000 wagons 3nd so on. Now, Sir, for the benefit of this House, I will just mention something about the periodical overhauls and the routine overhauls. In fact, in the recent past. We have taken up thig job as a crash programme. In the case of periodic overhauling, even within the short period from April to July, 1,440 rakes have been inspected an'd the time of routine overhauling also hag increased. For example, last year, we

used to have 5,231 wagoug per month for periodical overhauling. Today, it has gone up to 7,101. We have been increasing this as a crash programme because Of the occurrence of the accidents and it is not because of the criticism by the Opposition nor for any other reason. Because human lives are involved in the accidents, it is the utmost duty of the Government in a democracy to save even a single life and to avert such accidents. Therefore, Sir, with these 'few things, I would like to impress upon the members that the Government on its part is making the utmost efforts to see how best the acci-dentg can be avoided, so far as the details are concerned, it is not necessary for me to tell' all those things at the moment. My senior colleague will deal with those details. The honourable Member, Sezhiyanji, hag said that it ig 4.5 million passengers travelling On the suburban trains. I do correct myself. On that day, because of our emotional involvement for a brief period, I had mentioned it as 3.5 million. But I correct myself in this august House. If is 4.5 million passengers as he has said. The suburban service in Bombay, in comparison to the world, caters to 50 per cent of the total number of passengers travelling by the Indian Railways every day. Therefore, the work-load has also gone up. We have no objection to correct this. I correct myself with regard to this. Thank you. Sir.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Bhabra, 9 minutes ovv-

श्री हरी संकर भामड़ा: उपस्थाध्यक महोदय, रेलवे उप मन महोदय ने अभी कुछ भाषण दिया, कुछ चिन्नायँ प्रकट की। लेकिन उसका नेट रिजल्ट क्या है । यही चिन्ता कर रहे हैं। बजाय इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट देने के कितने एक्साइँट्स मोरियस हए हैं, बाद कद हुए है उनको वे नारीखें वनानी चाहिये जिस दिन एक्सीडेंट नहीं हुन्ना [श्री हरी गंकर माभड़]

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हो। इस अवस्त के महोते में । तारीख के नकर आज तक मंत्रो महोदय ने एक धित का नाम नहीं बताया जिस दिन एक्सी-डेंट नहीं हुआ है। यह तो कटोत हो गया है और इस लिये टए रेलवे मंत्रालय का नाम

Should be Ministry for Railway Accidents. It would be better if it is called the Ministry for Railway Accidents.

भाप बाहे कितना भी रैल मंतालय को सण्छा बताने की कोशिया करें, याप के मंत्रास्थ को स्थ्यं प्रधानमंत्री ने करडेम किया। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने इस मंत्रास्थ को मेरा बता कर, बॉपट बता कर, पिछले मन्नो को हटाया मार आप को यहां लायी। सारे एक्सोडेट्स क्यों हो रहे है वह में साप को बता बता पाईगा।

"In a desparate attempt to show showmanship and earn a good name, their idea is to forget everything and give a goby to every thing guch ag safety rules, maintenance of tracks, rolling-stock and engines, staff welfare, trade union rights, etc..."

AN HON MEMBER: Sir, on a point of order. (Interrwptions)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Bihar). The Prime Minister is right. (Interruptions) Sir, the Prime Minister is right.

SHRIMATI HAMIDA HABIBULLAH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on a point of order. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Order, please.

बो केवार पांडे: आप ऐसे ही कहते हैं। इस की जरूरत यहां पर नहीं है। रेलवे मंत्रालय के मंत्री बदल गये। दूसरे सा यय, लेकिन उम में कोई एक्बीजीशन की बात नहीं है। इसलिये उस के बारे में (व्यवसान) accidents स्वी शिव चमा झा: प्रधान मना जा नि ऐसा कहा है। (स्वदशान)

Re. Railway

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Mathur, you are cutting into Mr. Bhabhra's time, please remember that. (Interruptions).

श्री हरी शंकर भाभहाः मैंने उस समय भी कहा वा कि भाग का यह रेल्ये बोर्ड ग्रीर यह रत्नवे बोर्ड की अवान्टि ज ग्राज तक के मंत्रियों को ले दूबती रही है ग्रीर आग को भी यह ले दूबेगी। उन्होंने आगके बजट भागण में उल्लेख कर-नाया थाकि पिछले मंत्री के समय में जो कमी रही उस के बाद तीन महीने में हम ने उस की तुलना में इतना ज्यादा काम किया है। यह बान ग्राम के रेसवे बजट भागण में है जो कि ग्राम के इस हाउस में दिया है। (स्ववधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Order, order.

श्री हरी शंकर भाभद्रः जो मेन विचार है वह मैंने भाग के सामने रख दिया। यह दूसरी बात है कि वह मापको एमंद हो यान हो। एक बान क्रीर है। श*मी* मंत्री जो ने सीकरी रिपोर्ट के कुछ आंश्टे दिये कि किश्तनी रेकमेंडेशन उन्होंने की भीर उन में से इतनी हम ने इप्लीमेंट मीर इतन कर दी शंडर रेजन हैं। यह मैं भानसम् हूं। What is the net rijsult? You are getting accidents. After everything,, the net result is that everyday an accident is happening. Wg are losing everyday the lives of Indian people.

इस का मनस्तव साफ है कि हमारे में मानवता की कभी है और इमानदारी की कमी है और यह ईमानदारी की कमी ऊपर में मुख्य हो रही है, नीचे से नहीं

और इस का प्रमाण है आप के द्वारा जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है कि उस स्टेटमेंट को ग्रंदर ग्राप देखें कि हर घटना में बबा वात है। एक्सीडेंट हवा है। ईमानदारो को बात है उन में बनाइये छिपाने सं क्या फायदा। उन का क्या मनलब ? आप का जो एक्सोडेंट बागमती वाला है उस में बदलाघाट में शुरू बताया गया कि 270 खादमा भरे हैं। आपका कमिश्वर रिपार्ट करता है कि एक हशार पैसेंबर मरे हैं ग्रोर उन के दो दिन के बाद मिनिस्टर ग्रीर स्पोकर ने जो फोगर्स दो है वे तोन हजार योर ढाई हुआर को हैं। याप वताइये कि कहां 270 ग्रोर कहां तीन हजार और ढ़ाई हजार। तः छिताने से फायदा क्या? झुठ क्यों बोलते हैं? हिन्द-स्तान की जनता हैरीन है ग्राप के इस अर्ग्मेंट पर कि द्र्यटना तुफान के कारण हुई। मैटिरियलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट कह रहा है कि तुफान को कोई सूचना नहीं। एक पेड़ का पत्ता तक हिला नहीं लेकिन आप को गाड़ो तुफान से उड़ कर पानो के अंदर दुव गयो। तो मैं समझता हं कि निश्चितं रूप से ग्राप जिस तरह से त्फान से गाड़ो को उड़ा कर नदो में ड्वोसां ऐसे हो आप कोई तुफान बना दोजिये कि जिस में बिना पैसे के यह रेल प्रशासन ठोक हो जाय।

इस्रो तरह से दूसरी घटना बिलासपुर को है खोंगसाग को उस में जो गुड्स ट्रेन का ड्राइवर या थो एम एस चिरकुट उस न खोड़सा और पेट्रारोड स्टेगन पर लिखित दिया या किहमारे इंजन के ब्रेड काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और इसलिये में गाड़ा को खागे नहीं ले जाऊंगा। लेकिन खाप के खिछकारियों ने कहा कि गड़ा को ले जाना पड़ेगा। वहां स्टोप डाल है और उस पर बिना खेक के गाड़ा गया और एक हा ट्रैक पर दोनों गाड़ियों थो इस लिये खागे वालो पेसे-जर गाड़ों से वह टकरा गयो। श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर : वया आप को इस को मालूमात है कि उस ने वहां पर रिपोर्ट लिखवाई थीं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Bagaitkar, I will cut these minutes from your speech. *{Interruptions}*

श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा : मेरा मतलब है कि बाप दर्घटना को टाल सकते थे। ग्राप जितनो चिन्ता की बात करते हैं, ईमानदारो की बात करते हैं यदि वह सत्य होतो तो यह घटना न घटतो। ग्रहमदाबाद के मामले में भी रेल प्रशासत वाले झठ बोल रहे हैं कि फिश प्लट हटाने का मामला है। अभी एक वहां के एम० एल० ए० ने बताया है कि जिस जगह पर फिश प्लेट हटाने की बात प्रशासन वाले करते है उसके सो कदम को दूरो पर गैंगमेन रहता है। उसमें फिण प्लेट दिलकूल फिनश की हई थो और बात कर रहें हैं ग्राप कि फिक्स प्लेट हटी थो। वहां के लोकल आदमी जो रात दिन देखते हैं, उनकी बात न मानकर सारो दनिया को आप गलत बातें वताकर बल्गलाना चाहतं हैं? इस मामले में जब तक ईमानदारी नहीं बरती जायेगी, न ग्रापका स्टाफ ईमानदार होगा, ग्रीर न रेलवे एंडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन सुधरेगा।

पैसे को चिन्ता ग्राप हर बक्त करते हैं तो मत चलाइये गाड़िया । श्रापके पो० डब्ल्लूडी०वाल कहते हैं इन इक बैंटर टुबो दैन नैचर । यदि ट्रैंक खराब है तो उस पर गाड़िया चलाने से लोग मर सकते हैं, एक्सोडेंट हो सकते हैं । यदि रोलिंग स्टाक नहीं हैं, कच डिरेल हो सकतो है, इंजिन की श्रोवर हालिंग ग्राप नहीं कर सकते तो ग्राव क्या करते हैं। ग्रापने लोगों को मारना ही है ग्रीर श्रावादों कम करने के 20 प्वायंट प्रोग्राम में यह शामिल है कि रेलवे एरो- »99

[श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा]

प्लेन्स ग्रीर सारी ट्रांसपोर्ट को लगा दिया अये कि जितने लोगों को वे मार सकते है, मार, तो मैं इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता है।

(समय की घटी)

मेरा समय इन्होने जो लिया व्हमत काटिये ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभावपक्ष (डा० रफीक जकरीया) आपके माथर साहच ने लिया ... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा : मैं बस खत्म कर रहा हं। इसके ग्रलावा श्रीमन्, मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्छना चाहता हं कि छापने 5 घटनाधीं का उल्लेख किया है, मेरे पास चार घटनायें और है जिनका उल्लेख ग्रापने नहीं किया है िसकी हमने आलोचना की हैं। इन रेल दर्धटनाओं में भी मन्ष्य मरे हैं।

24 मई, 1981 को उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ स्टेशन के पास एक लेवल कासिंग पर झांसी की धोर जा रही सावरमती ऐक्सप्रेंस की भिड़ंत टैक्टर टाली से ही गई जिसमें घटना स्थल पर ही 5 व्यक्तियों की मत्य हो गई। यह खबर हिन्द्स्तान टाइम्स, नई दिल्ली के दिनांक 25-5-81 में छपी है।

15 मई, 1981 को गोरखपुर रेलव स्टेंगन पर 32 डाउन सवारी गाडी के एक डिब्बे में ग्रागलगजाने से 3 वच्चे जलकर मर गये। यह खदर हिन्द्स्तान, नई दिल्ली के दिनांक 16-5-81 में छपी है।

4 ग्रगस्त, 1981 को पूर्व रेलवे के धनबाद रेल मंडल के अन्तर्गत तसक्टवा तथा यादवपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच दो माल गाड़ियों में टक्कर हो जाने के कारण एक माल गाड़ीका चालक और दूसरी माल- गाड़ी के गार्ड की द्धंटना स्थल पर मृत्य हो गई। यह खबर भी हिन्द्स्तान, नई विल्ली के 5-8-81 में छपी है।

11 अगस्त, 1981 को एक अप सियाल-दाह फास्ट पैसेंजर गाड़ी की छत पर याता कर रहे लगभग एक दर्जन व्यक्ति गंगापल से टकराकर गंगा नदी में इद गय तथा कई ग्रन्य घायल हो गये। यह खबरहिन्दरतार, नई दिल्ली के 12 ग्रगस्त, में छपी है।

स्रापने इन घटना स्रों का वर्णन नहीं विया हैं, इ:प्या बताय कि ये क्या सत्य हैं। ये तो मैंने ग्रालोचना की रेलवे मंत्री नागाज होगे ... (व्यवधान)

श्री करेरार पांडे: में नागर मही होता ।

श्री हरीशकर भाभड़ा: मैंने पहले भी कहा या कि बापकी ईमानदारी में मझे कोई शक नहीं है। जो आप वह रहे है एसा बापकरेंगे बाप कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। इसलिये नहीं कर पा रहे कि आप अपने ग्रफसरों को समझने में गलतियां करते हैं। इसलिये मेहरदानी करके उनको समझने की कोशिश करिये और खास तौर पर इस रेलवे बोर्ड को समझाने की कोश्रिश करिए जिसने नीचे से ऊपर तक स्टाफ में विद्रोह कर रखा है। सारे अफसर रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को अपनी सम्पत्ति समझते हैं। हर अफसर ग्रपने नीचे के कमंचारी का शोषण करता है। शोषण करने से इंग्टिशन होता है ग्रीर वह ठीक से काम नहीं करता है। ये खुदा बनकर रहते हैं। इनको खुदा से मनध्य बना दिय जाये तो इससे काम ठीक होगा ।

श्री नर्गसह नारायण पांण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने बहे ध्यानपूर्वक माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों को सुना । मुझे बड़ी हैरत हुई कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं

पर चर्ची है। रही है और यह सदन हमारा एक वडा ही ऐसा हैं जिसको माना जाता है कि कुछ सुझाव भी आयेंगे जिससे सरकार को कुछ लाभ होगा । मुझे श्रीमन्, वडी हैरत हुई भाभड भाषण सुनकर । उन्होंने दुर्घटनात्रों को तो बताने की कोशिश की जो कि माननीय मंत्री जी के स्टेटमैंट में स्वयं विद्यमान हैं कि दुर्घटनायें हुई ग्रीर उन्होंने ग्राकडों से कहा कि किन-किन वजहों से दुर्धटनायें हुई । लेकिन इनके पीछे मन्तव्य वदा है. इनको दूर किया जाए, यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है । क्या इसके ऊपर कोई ठोस सुझाव ग्राये, मैंने ग्रभी तक श्रीमन, किसी माननीय सदस्य को ऐसा करते पाया नहीं । जिससे कि रेलों को लाभ हो सके, देश को लाभ हो ग्रीर दुर्घटन!यें कम हों । लेकिन ग्राज माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो ग्रांकडे दिये हैं वे तीन चार तरह के हैं। पहले प्रकार के ग्रांकडे तो ये हैं कि डिरेलमेन्ट से दुर्घटनायें हुई। डिरेलमेन्ट से जो दुर्घटनायें हुई उनकी रिपोर्ट रेलवे बोर्ड में होगी । उनके ऊपर कुछ एक्शन भी हम्रा होगा । डिरेलमेन्ट में जो एक्सीडेन्ट होता है या जो कोलीजन होता है, उनकी रिपोर्ट भी रेलवे बोर्ड में होगी और उन पर कुछ न कुछ एकशन जरूर होता होगा । लेकिन आज सब से बड़ा सबाल यह है कि ग्राज इस बीसवीं सदी में हम

रेलों में बैठ कर चलते हैं तो हमें यह पता नहीं होता है कि हम बच भी सकरेंगे या नहीं । ग्राप रेलों पटरियों की चैंज करते रहते हैं। नैरो गेज को मीटर गेज में बदलते हैं श्रीर मीटर गेज को बीर्ड गेज में बदलते हैं। हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि हमारी जो ये रेलवे लाइनें हैं, वया वे ग्रपनी क्षमता के ग्रनुसार हमारी रेलों के भार को सहन कर सकती हैं ? हमारे जो इंजिन चल रहे हैं, हमारे जो स्टीम इंजिन हैं या डीजल इंजिन हैं या कोयले से चलने वाले इंजिन हैं या कोई दूसरी तरह से इंजिन हैं, क्या इन इंजिनों का बोझ हमारी पट-रियां सम्भाल सकती हैं ग्रीर क्या इसकी वजह से कोई एक्सीडेन्ट नहीं होता है ? श्रीमन, ग्रापको याद होगा, वर्ल्ड बैंक की एक टीम भारत ग्राई थी। वर्ल्ड बैंक की टीम ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि भारत में जितने भी इंजिन हैं उनमें सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है रेलवे की जो वक्स शाप्स है उनमें भी सुधार करने की ग्रावश्यकता है। जैसा कि अखबारों में आया है, रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और दूसरे मैम्बरों की उनसे बातचीत हुई । रेलवे बोर्ड से उनकी क्या बातचीत हुई, यह हमें मालम नहीं है। लेकिन ग्रखवारों को पहने से ऐसा लगा कि जो पैसा वर्ल्ड बैंक देना चाहता है उसमें कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है श्रीर उस कठिनाई के कारण हमारी सरकार रेलवे सिस्टम में या

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(बो नर्रासह नारायण पाण्डेय] बक्सं जाप्य में जो मोई इजेशन किया जा सकता है, उतमें कुछ दिवकत पड़ रडो हो। इसमें किसी हयमन दष्टि से किसा को दोष नहीं दिया जा सहसा है । किसी वर्स गांप के जनरन मैनेनर को भो दाय नहीं दिया जा सकता है। जब तक वक्स जाप में पूरे श्रीआर नहीं होते हैं, इंजिनों को दूहरत करने के लिए सामग्रा नहीं होता है, जब तक किसी को दोष नहीं दिश जा सकता है । अभो हालन यह है कि वक्स कोप में अगर कोई इंजिन ठांक होने का श्राता है तो उपको कुछ हेर-फेर करके एक तरफ कर दिया जाता है। उनका कोई रिपेयर नहीं होता है। इंजिन जब वर्क्स गाप में जाता है तो उनको ठोक प्रकार से रिपेयर नहीं किया जाता है । ट्रेड युनियन का नेता होने के कारण, कई कार्यकर्ताओं ने हमें बताया है कि वक्स शोप पर टोक प्रकार से इंजिनों को देखभान नहीं होतो है। मैं गोरखपुर में रहने के कारण इर संबंध में कई बार शिकायतें सून चुका है। हम इस बात को शिक्षायत जारन मैनेजर से भो कर चुके हैं । हम मा वर्क्स शोप्स पर यह स्विति हो गई है कि अनर इंजिन बहाँ पर ठीक हरने के जिए हैं तो उसको दूसरा पटरा पर छाड़ दिया जाता है और उत्ता काई देवमान नहीं को जातो है। जितने भी ड्राइवर हैं या फाररनैन हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हमें ग्रावर टाइम दिया जाय । अगर अवर टाइम नहीं दिश जाता है ता वे रेत के इजिन को दूसरी पटरों पर खड़ा कर देते हैं। दूषरो तरक से गड़ा था रहा होता हैं योर नताजा यह होता है कि हैड कोलिजन हो जाता है। सिगर्नीवय में या दूसरो चोजों में चाहे छाप जितना भा आध्निक मजानरो लगाये, जब तक आप ग्रनो वन्धं शाप्स को ठांक नहीं

करेंगे, जब तक आप इंजिनों को ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक दर्घटनाएं नहीं रोको जा सकती हैं। जो हमारे देश में इ : वक्त गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, जो माल ग डियां चल रही हैं, जब तक ग्राप उनके भार को नहीं देखेंगे और यह नहीं देखेंगे कि क्या ये पटरियां इस भार को वहन कर सकती हैं तब तक ग्राप रेली की सेफ्टो के संबंध में देश को ब्राप्टबस्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । क्या दुर्घटनात्रों को छाप कम नहीं कर सकते? यह प्रैक्टिकल बात हैं यह फिजिकल बात है जिसको हमको करना पडेगा । यह बात सहो है और जैसा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि इसके लिये धन को जररूत है। जब धन का सवाल या जाता है चाहे वह रेलवे बोर्ड हो, चाहे मंत्रालय हो, सब हाथ पर हाथ धरे रह जाते हैं और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेन्ट को तरफ, सरकार के स्रोवों का तरफ देखने लगते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसका कोई परिमार्जन नहीं हो सकता । मेरा माननीय मंत्रा जो को सुझाव है कि छाप इस बारे में एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनायें। फेज्ड प्रोग्राम में ग्राप वर्तनाप को देखें कि कितना वर्कशाप हमारे विभिन्न डिविजनों में हैं और उन वकंशायों ही वया हालत हैं आपके पास मेम्बर मेके-निकल है आपके पास मेमबर इंजोनियर हैं, आपके पास बहुत टेक्नोकन एक्सपटर्स हैं जो कि रेलवे वार्ड में बैठे हुए हैं। उनका काम हैं कि समय समय पर जाय ग्रीर वहां को स्थिति को देखें कि वहां क्या स्टाक है उसमें इंजन को दुरुस्त करने के लिये पूरा स्टाक है कि नहीं, कितने इंजन आउट डेटेड हो गये हैं और याज की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, थाज की मांग के धन्तार, और रेल की पटरियों को देखते हुए इतना लोग वे वहन कर सकते हैं या नहीं । जब

Re. Railway

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है श्रीमन् कि यह बात सही है कि 1905 का यह रेलवे बोर्ड बना है। ग्राज का जो रेलवे बोर्ड है वह 1905 में बना है तो क्या वह म्राज की भावश्यकताओं को पूरा क^र संकता है, वह आपके मंत्रालय की आणाओं को क्या पूरा कर सकता है इसके बारे में भी अपना कमेटा गठित की है स्रोर इस सम्बन्ध में स्राप सदन में इस सब में कोई विल लाने वाले हैं आप बिल लाइये । अगर लोगों की आकांका है, अगर आप समझते हैं, अगर सरकार समझतो है कि इससे एफिसिएँ शो बढ़ सकतो हैं रेजबे की, जो इसको करने में कोई ग्रेज नहीं होना चाहिए। इस में . किसो के भी इंदार की बात नहीं है ताकि हम अपने देश में कम से कम एक यतिकार्म विस्टम स्थापित कर सके ग्रीर यह जो रेनवें बोर्ड है इन पर रेनवें मंत्रालय का कमांड हा सके और आप सही तरोकों से अपने कार्यक्रमों को, मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रमों को अपने अपने इरादों को सहा तराके से प्रतिपादित कर सकें। मैं आशा और विश्वास करता 🛎 हं कि माननाय मंत्रों जो इस सुझाबों पर विचार करेंग । इत पर ग्रमल करने के बाद मुझे पूर्ण विषयात है कि दुर्घटनायों कम होंगो और साथ हो साथ आज जो देश में आवश्यकता है, लोगों को एमेनि-टोज देने को वह दो जाय और लोगों की सेपट) दो जाय। इससे सेपटो की छोर ग्रापका ध्यान जायेगा और इससे ग्रापकी सरकार प्रशस्ति पायेगो । म झे ग्रामा ग्रीर विश्वास हैं कि मेरे सुझावीं पर मंत्री महोदय विचार कारेंगे।

Re. Railway

accidents

उपसमाग्रध्यक्ष (डा० रकोक जकरोया): मिस्टर धागाईतकर । केवल एक मिन्ट।

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर : श्रीमन, जो तथ्य अभी तक सामने आये हैं मुझे ग्राणा है कि उनसे मंत्रो जो के ग्रलावा उनका जे, रेलवे बोर्ड है वह इन तथ्यों से सह। अर्थों में कुछ निष्कर्ष निकलिने को कंशिय करेगा । क्योंकि आपके रेनवे मंत्रालय में जैसा दि सभी हमारे माननीय पांडे जो ने कहा बीर बाप भी जानते होंगे कि वजट के बक्त मैंने इस मामले को उठाया था कि क्या यह डायरकी खत्न नहीं होगा ? यह परम्परा बन गई है, मंत्र) चाहें चले जांय, ग्रापके पूर्व जं. मंत्री थे वे गये लेकिन जहां तक चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध होता है वह बरकरार रहता है। इसलिये यह जो रेनवें बोर्ड ग्रापका ग्राज है वह कई वर्षों से, प्राने जमाने से चलता आया है ग्रीर यह बहुत हो गैर-जिस्मेदाराना श्रयाणो में लगा हुआ है सीर सपने अधिकारों को बनाये रखने की मंशा रखने बाला बन गया है श्रीर काफो गैर-जिम्मेदाराना तराके से यह काम करता है। इसलिये आएको, रेलवे मंतालय को, इसको तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। ज। चोजें पालियामेन्ट में ब्रापके सामने रखा जाता है आपका रेलवं काई उसकी ग्रनस्वा कर देवा है, इसके बारे में मेरे मन में......

उपसभाष्यक (डा० रकीक जकरीया): जब श्रो मध् दण्डवते रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे

तो उस समय भी ब्रापने क्या यह बात रखी थी?

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर: हज्र यही राय उस समय भी दी थे। लेकिन जब कोई व्यक्ति कुर्सी पर बैठता है तो वह ग्रपना विवेक खो देता है, इसका मैं क्या करूं। जब वे कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं तो उनका विवेक भी बैठ जाता है तो इसका क्या इलाज है ? मैंने उस वक्त भी यह राय दो थो कि यह जो डायर को है इसकी खत्म किया जाये और जो यह आपका रेलवे बोर्ड हैं इसको भंग कर दिया जाय । यह अयोजों की देन है। इस इतिहास की वह पैदाईम है। यह आज हिन्द्स्तान में जिम्मेदारी निमाने लायक चीज नहीं है। यह मेरी पक्की राय है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं बहुत रिक्स्ट्रक्वीरंग की जरूरत है वरन स्थिति यह है कि मंत्री जो यहां पर नक्ताचीनो सूत लेते हैं, इस्तोफा उनको देना पड़ता है लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड बरकरार है। हम नहीं चाहते कि बाप इस स्थिति को चलाते रहें।

उपसमाध्यक (डा० रफीक जकरीया): इस पर जरा ग्रीर कोजिये, मंत्री जी।

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकार : जे सारे तथ्य सोकरी रिपोर्ट से सामने आए हैं उनका नतोजा नया है। मैं उस रिपोर्ट के ग्रंण को आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जो रेश्यो Replacement cost of capital assets

1.7 था वह घटते घटते 1978—
79 में 0.9 से नोचे खिसक गया है।
तो ग्राप क्या रेल को चलायेंगे। ग्रव
ग्राप लोगों को 640 करोड़ रुपये की
करूरत है to replace 6,000 kms. of rail
ग्राप मेरी जानकारी मही है तो
जापानीज टेक्नी फियंस ग्राए थे जिन्होंने
रेल की देखा तो वे तांजज्ब रकते रहे

कि रेल चलतो कैसे है। इसनो निक्कमी स्थिति में हमारी रेल आ गई है। मंत्री जी ग्रभी ग्रभी ग्राशा रखते हैं कि हरी झण्डी दिखा दी, कभी फास्ट पैसेंजर को चला दिया। परसों उन्होंने शायद समस्तीपुर से गोरखपुर एकः नयी टेन का उदघाटन कर दिया, यह मैंने अखदार में पढ़ा । मैं आप से अपील करना चाहंगा कि आप इस मोह को छोड दीजिए । धगर हिन्द्स्तान को जनता की जान के साथ ग्रापको खिलवाड नहीं करना है तो फास्ट ट्रेंस का सिलसला बन्द कर । सारी प्रायटीं ज गड़बड़ ग्रापक मंत्रालय में है। रेल का असली काम क्या है। क्या वह फेट को ढोए, क्या वह पेसेंजर को चलाए, क्या वह ए० सी० फर्स्ट क्लास राजधानी को देखें । यह जो पेसेंजर ट्रेंस में सेदेंड क्लास में चलने वाले लोग हैं जिनकी संख्या सब से ज्यादा है जिससे ज्यादा रेवेन्य ग्रापको मिलता है उनकी सुविधाग्रों की तरफ ह्यान दिया जाए । इन सारी प्रायटींज की तरफ आपने देखा नहीं। जो चलता है उसी को ही आप चला रहे हैं । इसलिए में चाहंगा और मेरी यह मान्यता है कि रेल पेसेंजर्स के लिए. लोगों के लिए उसके साथ साथ ग्रंगर रेलवे को इकोनोमी में सुधार लाना है तो फट का मामला जो है उसको ग्रापको ठीक हंग से सोचना पडेगा । ग्राज हो क्या रहा है। स्नापने लम्बी गाडियां बनाई, डीजल के इंजिन चलाए, उससे रेलवे के रखरखाव में ग्रीर रिष्लेसमेंट का मामला बहुत सीरियस बनता जा रहा है। आप इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो वह स्थित पैदा होगी कि एक भी रेल गाड़ी एक से दूसरे स्टमन तक नहीं पहुंच पाएगी । इतनी गम्भीर स्थिति रेलों में है। यह मैं ध्रू ट्रेंस के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं। ग्रापक दूसरे मंत्री जी ग्रभी नहीं हैं, परसों उन्होंने कहा:

^{द्व}ारा जो कुछ भाषको स्टोरेज दी जाती है और जिसका ग्राप बखान करके सरी दुनिया में धुमते हैं वह धापके लिए ठोक नहीं है, मैं ब्राएको साफ कह रहा ह that this bureaucracy is the most irresponsible hureaucracy—let make it clear to you.

स्रोर जब तक द्याप इसको दृहस्त नहीं करेंगे. आप ग्रगर लाखों ग्राज्यासन हमको देंगे कि इसमें मूबार होगा परन्तु हमें ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं है । इसलिए श्रोमन्, अधिर में मैं कहना चाहगा कि रेलवे मनी जो इसके लिए तैयार हो कि एक पानियायेंट को ममिति दोनों मदनों की नियुक्त को जाय भीर रेलवे के सारे कारोबार की वह नहकीकान करें. इन्कवायरो करे और जो तथ्य अध्योगे बह सदन के सामने रखे । बिना इसके THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Shri Dipeiwira-bhsusan Ghosh. You have eight minutes to speak.

माप कवल करिये । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: What will he speak in eight minutes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I cannot help, I have to follow the timings.

भी लाइली मोहन निगम (मध्य ंप्रदेश): सात बजे तक बात हो चुकी है कि बैठेंगे

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil I drive home a particular point. Mr. Nadu): The Deputy Chairman said that the (Vice-chairman, Sir. you must have House will go up to 7.00 p.m.

DIPENDRABHUSAN GHOSH (West Bengal). Mr. Vice-

accidevts Chairman, Sir, the Indian Railways have earned...

Be. Railway

VICE-CKAIRMAN (DR. ZAKARIA). There are still two more speakers and Mr. Rama-krishnan is one of them.

SHRI

GHOSH: Sir, there is utter neglect and mis'managemem: on the part of the Indian railway authorities. Not a single day passes in our country without a railway accident occurring in one or the other Part of our country. Had it occurred in any other democratic country, it would have shaken tihe very existence of the Government of that particular country. In our country also there was a timg when a Railway Minister had owned his responsibility for an accident occurred in the South. Such was the concept of ministerial accountability at that time.

AN HON, MEMBER: And moral standar(j at that time.

SHRI

GHOSH: But today, unfortunately, we are having Ministers who are coming with a Jugglery o'f statistics to prove that the number of railway accidents has decreased over the years though the toll of lives has been increasing over the years. However, I want to categorically state that the railway accidents which have occurred in the recent past are dUg to the utter neglect and misma-•nagement of the authorities, due to the use of outlived rollin,g stock and also putting up of the exhausted labour to run the railway system. My learned friendg have already stated, quot'.ng figures, particularly Mr. Goswami, how the rolling stock hag outlived its utihty, how the wagong have become sick, how the coaches have become sick and the ta-acks are unsafe. But I want to

DIPENDRABHUSAN

DIPENDRABHUSAN

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I am sorry Please just refer to the order because :,you have already exceeded your time limit.

0"-

SHRI DIPENDRABHUSAN GHOSH: That all right is but it is а new point which bring I want to home, that the Railway Board has been insisting on the workers to work i than for more hours what suggested by the Miabhoy Tribunal, to work morer thaw what was agreed upon between the Association and the Railway Ministry naturally, and, if the workers are asked the trains with such strain and exhaustion on the unsafe tracks with outlived rolling stock sick coaches, what would happen? Naturally must one take this aspect into consideration. So, before I fi'nish, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that ín order to avoid the acci dents Or accidents minimise the and loss of life over the railway track he should take the railwaymen's organisatiohs, the railway workers' organisa tions, into confidence, sit across the table with them discuss the mat and ters with them, because they are the petople who run the trains, they are who responsibi the people take the running litv of the trains and. there should fore. they taken confi be into a*nd dence their suggestions should worked upon. have an appeal to make to the hon. Railway Minister, I do not know what he will be doing, because it is up to him whether he would try to uphold the values of ministerial accountability which the late Lai Bahadur Shastri had set. At least, let there be an allparty parliamentary committee to look into the details of the causes of these accidents, to fix up the responsibility and to suggest remedial meaures.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS (Karna-taka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, so many of my colleagues have given so jnany suggestions with regard to railway accidents and 'now I would like to give some suggestions and put before you some facts and figures.

If we compare the number of railway accidents on the Indian Railways from 1973 till date, definitely the number has come down. I can say it hag come down definitely.

I would only like to examine why railway accidents happen. There are six causes for these accidents. Number one is the Station Master. He is also responsible for the accidents. Number two is the Guard and Driver, They are also responsible. three is the Railway Porter. The Railway Porter who puUg the lever when the train comeg is also responsible for the accident. Number four is sabotage—sabotage knowing-J ly or unknowringly. People remove the fishplates when the train comes. : Due to that, accidents take place. A That is very dangerous. But this is what is happening. Mischeivoug peo- ^ pie do that and accidents take place. Due to that, accidents happen all over Itidia,

Sir, the Indian Railways is one of the biggest concerns in India. When We see the figures, we find that in 1974-75, there were 925 accidents. and in 1975-76 there were 964 accideints. -If you compare these to the pre-Emergency time, you find that in 1976-77, the number of accidents had gone down. During the Emergency, we had seen that the officers were working efficiently, the workers were working sincerely. I ca'ii tell you that now definitely the numbej of accidents hag gone down, but even these should not take place because one train carries about 1800 people and their lives are involved, i can tell you that ih my own Divisional Railway, South-Central Railways, at Hubli, two or three yearg back, one accident took place due to the negligence of the ^ guard. The guard had kept the green signal On and he slept and the accident took place. And the Railway Board gave punishment not to the guard but to the driver. One thing I may

'tell you. Whenever you find any .guilty man-whether driver or guard anylx)dy-you see that punishment is given immediately. I have seen in many oaseg those people are kept under suspension and I ha.ve also seen that innocent people are punished a^rt the real culprits escape. That should not be there.

The other thing is that up to 1975 the guards and drivers were not that much educated. They used to get promotions from different small posts. Now they are all educated people. They are all graduates; after graduation, tliey take a professional course also. So they are professional guards and drivers. They are all educated persons. They should know the seriousness when they run a train carrying so many passengers.

In my Divisional Railways, the num-l^er of accidents has come dowh. In

- 1960-61, there were 130 collisions, 141i5 derailments. Now, during the periods April, 1980 to July, 1980 and April, 1981 to July, 1981, the numbers of collisions had come down to 21 and 26, respectively. So definitely the number has come down. My friends from the Opposition may be blaming the Railway Minister for this or for that, but he is trying his level best to minimise these cases. About the level crossing accidents, the number was 181 in 1960-61; now the number had come down to 32. Then the number Of the cases of fires in trains was 40'5 in 1960-61; now it is only 14. I have given the facts and figures. My friends may say anything. Of course, it is such a big concern; it is not a small concern. My request to the Railway Minister is that he should impress upon every worker and every ofl&cer that they have a duty to look after their own Department. If they
- do that, I do not think the Railway Minister would get so much trouble in this House and the officers would get a blame. I have given the facts and figures. I do not want to go into

this further because the time is short. But these are the facts and figures. Thank you.

Re. Railway

accidents

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIO ZAKARIA): Mr. Ramakrish-nan. You have got six minutes.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on August 24, 1981, a. train fell i'nto a river at Cinautla in Mexico, killing 200 people. This quirk of history will be laughable, were it not so tragic that today exactly 100 years later we are discussing the same issue.

According to the statistical reports, the hon. Minister would pei-haps like to know, the worst recorded disaster in railway history was the accident to a military train which took place in Grenoble i'n France on December 12, 1917 during the World War.

With due respectg to the hon. Minister who appears to have escaped the wrath of the Members here—I also join them, I am not one for your resignation or anything like that—I am very sOrry to say that the tragedy which has taken place at Baglagat in Bihar has overshadowed, and in fact it is the biggest, the worst a'nd the most unfortunate rail disaster which has taken place in history. Why has the necessity come for so many Members here to quote the figures? The fantastic figures of 2,000 and 3,000 are improbable. But even according to your own admission there were 270 deaths plus, according to the District Magistrate, Khagaria, up to 14-6-1981 there were 364 persons reported missing. A'nd, the Government itself, the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, has said that in and around that area there might have been other persons who might have registered with the police and other authorities. Let us put it at a conservative figure of 100. These total up to 734 persons who are likely to have lost their lives in this accident.

Sir, I am not here to get the blood Of the Government or aYiy such thing.

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan] But an issue of such a serious magnitude seems to have been taken in a lighthearted, cavalier fashion and 'n easy go lucky attitude seems to prevail at least as far as the Railway Ministry goes. I am not talking about individual Ministers. Thig sort Of cavalier attitude will bri'ng credit neither to themselves nor to the Indian Railways nor to India itself.

Why I am saying all this is that our hon. Minister has, no doubt, like a good chef in Royal Palace, given certain statistics. I am just saying that it can be twisted in 3ny way. There is an old quotation that there are lies, and damned and statistics lies. I am not suggesting that he is misleading the House. Mr. Goswami and others have trodden over the Sikri Commission Report. I will come to the operative portion of the speech since the time is limited. The India'n Railways is the fourth largest undertaking in the world, and it is the second largest to be managed by a. single undertaking. It has got 1.3 million km. in distance, covering 7,070 railway stations. These figures were "hot given by others. That is why I am leaving the freight hauled and other things.

But the point is that this giant monolith is being managed by a coterie of bureaucrats or demi-G'ods in the Railway Board. What is wrong with them? They have been giving certain excuses, saying how the railway track could 'not be replaced, what is wrong with the track, what is wrong with the equipment and other things. But what is being done about these? If the Planning Commission was not able to accommodate all the demands of the Rjailway Ministry in the Plan, what has the Railway Minister done to take it up with the Prime Minister, to take it up with this House and to take it up with Members of Parliament both inside and outside to see that such a big institutiPn as the railways, will get its due share in the interest of safety

Sir, the railways is one of the best legacies of the British. There were so

many good thitigs about the Britislt and so many bad things about them-The Indian Railways is definitely one of the good things. They have left us a vast infrastructure which. if operated properly and run efficiently, will be the cynosure of all the eyes of the world.

Re. Railway

accidents

Coming to" more mulidane matters, I would like to ask the mandarins of the Rail Bhavan, also referred to this Mr, Goswami; 1,5 the Planning Commission responsible for the distressed bridges, the number of which has gone up to 3,553? If not, they (the Railway Board) could have definitely-taken some steps on a war footing.

Then, the maintenance employees of the railways have reportedly contended on more thatn one occasion that they have not been given enough time to check the rail coaches, rolling stock etc. in order to meet deadlines. Is it done at the cost of safety? What has been done by them?

Out of 1 lakh km, automatic warn- • ing system has been introduced so far only in 1,312 km. Why can thig process not be speeded up? Is anybody's sanction required? What is the difliculty in this?

Then, Sir, more than all this, there i is the Passenger Safety Fund in the Indian Railways. On the 1st of January, 1980 this Fund had a balance of Rs. 25 crores. On the 1st January, 1981, it had a bala'nce of Rs. 38 crores. This Fund seems to be increasing. What for is the Fimd being used if it ig not going to be used for passenger safety or for their amenities or some such thing? What is the use of increasing this Fund from year to year? Then the Minister on page 5 of his statement talks of psycho-technical cell in the Railways as one of the points which has been taken to remedy the situation. According to one Of the representatives of the cell, all the drivers over 4',5 and drivers with spectacles disregard the signals. What has the Railway Board dohe about it? . I am not wanting that they should be

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan]

dismissed. Then there is a report which says that the railways have tended to be top-heavy. There used to be one Chief Engineer. Ntiw there is one Chief Engineer for Construction, one Chief Engi'neer for Traffic, one Chief Engineer for Bridges, one Chief Engineer for Maintenance, and so on. The ttop is getting heavy while the actual persons who do the day-today work are just not there... (Time bell rings). I will just give you a few-important suggestions. You know, I don't talk on all and sundry issues and I do not take time in disregard to or in disrespect to other Members. We only talk on important issues. Please give nie (iome time.

I humbly placing before the Minister and before the all-knowing bureaucrats v,h'o are sitting over there, a few of my very important suggestions;

Firstly, the railways should give greater priority to strengthening of the existing tracks and keeping them in order rather than giving in to populist demands made in this and the othei House saying that such and such new track should be opened, for the sake of prestige.

Secondly, the signalli'ng system should be completely modernised, whatever be the cost, because that is the only way that safety can be ensured in (the railways.

Thirdly, there are thirteen to fifteen computers in the railways. They should be used in controlling trains, and 'not for doing office work. In India;, there is 'enough unemployment and with the new powers acquired under the Ordinance which is supported by my party and my Government, you can definitely ask the people to do the clerical work, and these computers could be put to good use.

* Fourthly, greater emphasis should be laid on safety all round and a safety spirit inculcated. And for this I will say that you must take a leaf out of Italy. It is the Italian Rail-

761 RS-11.

ways which are reported to be the safest in the world, not the Japanese. Please mark my words. And there they levy a special travel cass on pa3" sengers and freight which can go for the application of greater safety mear sures on the railways. If a similar cess of 5% is levied in India, this will, yield a sum of Rs. 125 crores to the. GoveAiment and they can definitely go a long way.

Re. Railway

accidents

And then I raise one very important point and that ig about the Indian Railway Act of 1890 which is there sleeping like Rip Van Winkle. It requires a complete change. I understand the railways have appointed a consultant. I will read only one chapter of interest to you. Sir, you are a representative of so many minority interests.

Students who are killed in a rail;-way accident are not eligible for compensation, according to the Railway Board. Have you heard of it? Section 82(c) says that studentg are not entitled to compensation on the ground that they are dependents. Therefore, Sir, a comprehensive change should be brought in the Railway Act.

Finally, then, I only appeal to the honourable Minister. During the recent Bihar accident, the Chairman of the Railway Board, when asked fot reasons for the accident, says, "God alone knows". This ig a very light-hearted a'nd irresponsible statement. I am sure that even God does not know many of the things which happen in. India and, the world, today. Thank '

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Now I call upon the honourable Minister . . .

श्री लाइली शोहन निगमः एक, को प्रका हमको भी पूछने थोना मौका दीक्षिए। . . . (स्पन्धान)

THB VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): I can allow if etaly you are asking questions straightway and not making speeches. Yes, Mr. Gopalsamy.

Discussion under

Rule 176

GOPALSAMY (TamU Nadu): Sir, I am so thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Ela;-Mr. Goswami .borately narrated report of the Sikri Commission. Also three committees have submitted three reports; the Wanchoo Commit tee, the Sikri and the Kun23ru Com mittees. But what is tho use of hav of all these committees ing reports when many of the safety measures which have been spelt out by these committees have hot at all been im plemented? That, is why accidents place. Before this worst are taking disaster on the river Bagmati took place, there was that triple accident which took place at Vaniyamwadi in Tamil Nadu, and the inquiry commit tee came to the conclusion that the accident took place because of the poor signalling system. You will b^ surprised to know, the Statioh Mas ters' Association submitted a memo randum in December 1979.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Now, you are making a speech. Please be very brief and put only questions.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: This is a very important point.

They submitted a memorandum in December, 1979, and again sometime ill 1980 ih which they pointed out tliat accidents take place because of this signalling system in that particular section, that is, between Vaniyamwadi and Kaddampetty. I do not ikiiow what happened to these memoranda submitted to the Railway Minister and the Railway Board, I do hot know whether the whole thing was thrown into the dustbin. The honourable Minister informed the House that the bridge from over which seven bodies plunged into the river Bagmati, was a very good bridge. This is what ho informed the House. He informed

the House that it was a very good bridge. I want to khow from him whether this bridge is one of the 3,553 distress bridges mentioned by the Sikri Committers. According to __e; my information, thij, bridge is one of Of the 3,553 distress bridges mentioned by the Sikri Committee. Then how can the Minister sa^^ that the bridge is a sound one?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): That wiU do. You have made youi' poitit.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Sir, the Minister said that it is a very good bridge.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIO ZAKARIA): Yes. that is your

He will answer question. Mr it.

Nieam.

श्री ल(बली वोहन निगम : उपसभा-डयक्ष महोदय, ग्रापने मुझे बोलने की इजाजत दो है, इसलिए में पहली वान यह कहना चाइंगा कि जब माप एक माल गाडी पटरी पर दौडाते हैं तो वह हैंद्र करोड़ दगयों का माल लेकर चलती है। इस प्रकार की गाड़ियों में कितने एक्सीडेन्ट्स होते हैं, कितनी दुर्घटनायें होती हैं भौर उस तरीके से सरकार की कितना मुझावजा देना पड़ता है भीर देश को कितना नुक्सान होता है, यह मनी महोदय बताने की कुश करें। में माननीय श्री मल्लिकार्ज्न जी का भावण सुन रहा या । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, भाषके पास करीब-करीब 4 लाख डिजी हैं, वेशम्स हैं ।

श्री केंदार पांडे : ये तो पांच लाख 賽 し

धी लाइली वोहन निगम : मेरी जानकारी के धनसार चार लाख हैं भौर उनमें से 25 प्रतिशत बिलकुल इस्तेमाल के योग्य नहीं हैं । इनमें सुधार की भावस्थकता है । भापको

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उपसभाष्यक (डा॰ रफीक जकरीया) : चौथा और आखिरी ...

श्री शिव चन्द्र हो : श्रापका जो सिगर्नालग सिस्टम है उसका मार्डनाइजेशन करने को जरूरत हैं, वह मार्डनाइज्ड नहीं हैं। श्राप क्या इसके लिये स्कीम बनायेंगे ताकि हमारा सिगर्नालग सिस्टम मार्डनाइज्ड हो ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्राज इस तरह की घटना हुई बदलाघाट में, बहुत सी बातें हैं। इसलिये में इस बात की मांग करता हूं कि एक संसदीय कमेटी बनायें। तो क्या आप एक संसदीय कमेटी बनायेंगे जो इन बातों में जाकर रेकमन्ड करें कि किस तरह के कदम उठाये जायें।

श्री केंदार पांडे: श्रीमन, मैंने जो सदन में अपना बयान दिया, सम्बीयोट स्टेटमेन्ट जिसको कहते हैं। उसमें उन्हीं लोगों का जिक किया गया था जो पैसेंजर थे। इसी से मैंने 4-5 एक्सीडेंन्ट्स का जिक किया है। इसके अलावा भी एक्सीडेन्ट हर हैं, जिसके बारे में माननीय भंडारी जी ने लिखा था। राज्य सभा सेकेटिरियेट को मैंने क्लेयरीफिकेशन दे दिया है। उसमें मैंने कहा है कि यह जो हम फिगर्स देते है, मुरू से यह कन्वेशन रहा है, रिवाज रहा है कि जो पैसेंजर ट्रेन एक्सीडेन्ट की वजह से मरते हैं तो उन्हीं का हम इसमें जिक करते हैं। लेकिन लेबल कासिन से टकराकर कोई मर जाय तो उसका इसमें जिक नहीं होता, कोई ड्राइवर या कोई रलवे स्टाफ का धादमी मर जाय, जो पैसेंजर में नहीं आता है, उसका इसमें नहीं देते। यह रिवाज रेलवे में शुरू से है। इसके अलावा भी एक्सोडेन्टस हए हैं लिकन उनमें कोई भी पैसेंजर मरा नहीं। इसलिये मैंने कहा कि मानवीय क्षति हुई है। जो वैसेंजर

श्री केंदार पांडे : पटना में तीन आदमी मरे। इसका जिक 5वें एक्सीडेन्ट में किया है। अगर औप उसको पढ़ें तो आपको मालुम हो जायेगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झाः पटना में जो . . .

इस्लिये इस बारे में कोई कन्ट्रोक्सी नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर यह है तो आगे चलकर बयान में सब दे वेंगे कि इतने टक्कर खा कर मर गये, इतने ट्रेन से कूदकर मरे। अभी तक सब जिक इसमें नहीं है। हमनें केवल उन्हीं का जिक किया जो ट्रेन में पैसेंजर के रूप में चलें और उनमें जो लोग मर गये। इसमें 4-5 एक्सीडेन्ट्स का हमनें जिक किया और बाकी जो हैं उसका जिक जानबृक्षकर ...

श्री शिव चन्द्र क्षाः इसीमें जो गार्डे या इंजन ड्राइवरं मरे उनका उल्लेख नहीं है।

श्री केंद्रार पांडे: गार्ड मर उसकी बात अलग है, ड्राइवर मर उसकी धलगं बात है इसमें उसको नहीं देते। केवल पैसेंजर्स का देते हैं। यह रिवाज है रेलवे एडमिनिस्टेशन का शरू से। धगर आप कहें तो उसका जिक्क आगे से कर देंगे। हम आपसे छपाने की कोणिश नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह मेरी आदत भी नहीं है। मैं काफी दिनों से असम्बली और पालियामेंट में काम कर रहा हूं और मैं भी इंसान हूं। ग्रगर इंसान नहीं हूं तो मिनिस्टर कैसे वन गया, एम० पी० कैसे ही गया । हर एक आदमी इंसान है। मैं समझता हं कि सबके अन्दर इंसोनियत है। इसलिये यह हमारे लिये बड़ी तकलीफ की बात है कि इतने लोग मर गये। कौन चाहेगा कि एक्सीडेन्ट हो, कीन चाहेगा कि लोग मरें? क्या चेयरमैन चाहेगा, मिनिस्टर चाहेगा, कोई एम० पी० चाहेगा, कोई भी रेलवें

[क्री केंदार पांडे]

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के स्टाफ का अध्यमी नहीं चाहता कि एक्सीडेन्ट हो ग्रीर लोग मरें। इसलिये हमको काफो चिन्ता है, काफी दुख है कि इतने लोग मर गये। मैं इस बात को कहता हं कि मारली ग्राई एम रेसशंसिवल क्योंकि रेल मंत्री में हं इसलिये मारली इसके लिये में रेसपांसियल हं। हमको यह कहता च हिए भीर हमें भन्ती कमजोरियों को भो कहता चाहिए और अपनी कदित। इसी को भी कहना चाहिए और जो बात सस्य है उसको स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहिए। अवर हम सदन को कान्फिडेन्स में लेकर काम नहीं करेंगे तो फिर डेमोकैसी के कोई मायने नहीं रहे। इसीलिये डेमोकेसी में इधर भो बैठते हैं ग्रीर कभी उधर भो बैठना पड़ताहै। यहां पर सभी माननीय सदस्य हैं ग्रीर आतरेवल मेम्बर हैं। सब की ब्रेस्टिन बरावर है और हर एक श्रादनी को पूरा ग्रधिकार है अपनी बातें कहने का और सुनने का। इसीलिये मैंने लोक सभा में कहा था ---

> "निंदक नियरे राखिये, आंगन क्टी छवाय।"

इसिलये अपोजीशन में आप लोग बैठे हैं।
आपकी बात की कीमत है। आपको
फोडम है अपनी बात कहने की। जैसे कि
हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आप
नाराज न हों, हम कभी नाराज नहीं होते
मैं किटोसिज्म सुनना चाहता हूं कि हमारे
अन्दर क्या किमयां हैं और हम क्या
सुधार करें। उसको अप बतलायेंगे तो
हम देवेंगे।आप अपनो बात कहना चाहते
हैं, उस दिन आपने इस विषय पर डिबेट
मांगा तो हमने कहा कि डिबेट होना चाहिए
ताकि हम लोगों को आवनाओं को सुनें
और विचार सुनें। इससे हम अपनो बात
आपको बना सकते हैं और अपके विचार
भी जान सकते हैं। इसलिए पहले मैं यह

साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि उस बयान में सिर्फ के जुयल्टीज की बात है, इसमें कोई दो बार्वे या कंद्रीवर्सी नहीं हैं। यह एक्सी डेंट को छिपाने की कोई इच्छा मेरी नहीं थी। न मैंने इस प्रकार की कभी कांसपी रेसी की है, न कोई बात मैं छिपा सकता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 1960-61 से एक्सीडेंट होते श्रा रहे हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि मैं आया और इतने बढ़े-बड़े एक्सोडेंट हो गये। यह शुरू से हैं और जब में फिर्ज देता हूं तो वे कोई में नुफेक्चड फिग्जं नहीं हैं। यह जो बदलाघाट की दुर्घटना हुई, बागमती नदी की घटना घंटी इसमें इंटेसिटी अ.फ एक्सीडेंट को छिपाने की बात नहीं थी। लेकिन क्या यह बतलाना मेरा हक नहीं है कि 1960-61 से इतनी घटनाएँ घटी हैं, यह तो कहना चाहिए कि इसमें कोई इंटेंसिटी छिपाने की बात नहीं हैं। मैं इस बात को खुद कब्ल करता हुं कि आज तक जितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई है। 1960-61 से यह सब से सीरियस एक्सीडेंट बागमती का है। मैं इसकी मानता है। इस वात को मैं कैसे कहं कि नहीं। अभी पांच सात दिन पहले शायद आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि चाइना में बागमती जैसा . एक्सीडेंट हुआं जिसमें 216 आदमी मरे हैं। तो यह यहां जितनी घटनाएं हो रही हैं इसमें आप जानते हैं कि देन उछल गई, नीचे गिर गई। ऐसी घटनायें 14 हुई हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में एक नहीं दो नहीं 14 हुई हैं। लेकिन जितने एक्सीडेंट हुए है वे जमोन पर हुए नदो में नहीं। 14 इस तरह की घटनायें घटी हैं। इस तरह के अंधड़ अति है। इसकी मिसालें हैं चीर ऐसा 14 बार हुआ है । लेकिन इसमें मरने वालों की संख्या कितनी थी टोटल। जमोन पर कुद गई ट्रेन अंधड़ से, यह हिस्ट्रों की बात है। इसको भी सोचना चाहिए। 1978 में दिल्ली में भी इसी

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: रेलिंग की बात कहिये न ।

श्री के बार पांडे: रेलिंग वाली बात भी कहूंगा। पहले यह बात तो कह दूं कि दिमाग में कोई भ्रम नहीं होना चाहिए। भैं खुद मानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी बड़ो घटनाएं घटो हैं सब से बड़ो बदलाघाट को ...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Then why.. (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): Mr. Gopalsamy, please don't disturb him.

श्री केंदार पांडे: इसलिये अननेच्रल बात नहीं है। नेचुन्ल बात है। आप कहते हैं कि हजारों मर गये, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं। अब आप रोजनिय सुनिये। रोजिंग यह है ि हम जानने को काशिश वारें ि समस्तोपर से बदलाघाट को तरफ देन चलीं तो 14 स्टेशन हैं। जितने लोगों ने टिक्ट खरोदा या उसका हिसाब लगाएं। यह मेरे हने का मतलब नहीं कि उने हो लाग होंगें, ज्यादा भी हो स ते हैं। कुछ लाग छन पर चढ़ ज ते हैं, पायदान पर चढ़ जते हैं, लेकि जितने टि ट हम लोगों के बित वं 438 हैं। इतनो वृगिहुई यो और सि स्टेशन पर 10, 15, 20 या सि) पर 25 नादमी 💶 नरहसे थे। टटन नम्बर यफ वरिंग 438 । उस 438 का ए अनग हिनाव है और इसके अवाजा तो भगरान जाने

कितने थे उसमें, उसका हिसाबं मेरे पास नहीं है। लेकिन उसमें 9 कोचेज थे उस दिन। दो कोचेज सेफ रह गये और उसमें लोग बैठे रह गये। सात कोचेन में गाई का बैन ग्रीर एक पासंख बैन वे जो बे उनमें बहुत कम लोग थे, होंगे कुछ, लेकिन बाकी पांच कोचेज की बात कहिए। वे पांच कोचेज ग्रीर ये जो सात कोचेज गिर गये नदी में और उसमें जो बिकिंग हुई है वह 438 की है। अब टिक्टलेस कितने थे उसका हिसाब मेरे पास नहीं है । जो ऊपर चढ़े थे उसका हिसाब मेरे पास नहीं हैं। 438 तो देन के अन्दर थे। उसमें टिकट वाले भी अपर चढ़ते हैं, खाली टिवटलेस ऊपर चढ़ते, हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। हम अनुभव की बात करते हैं, हम बिहार की बात करते हैं, हम हिन्दुस्तान की बात करते हैं, हम भी हिन्द्स्तानी हैं, बिहार के रहने वाले है, यहीं के रहने वाले इन्सान हैं, मंत्री तो वाद की बात हैं। पहले हम इन्सान हैं तब मंत्री हैं। इसलिए जो भावना आपकी है, उस भावना से जरा भी मैं पोछे नहीं हूं क्योंकि यह एक नेजनल बात है। एक भी आदमी मर जाय तो थोड़ा बहुत पाप तो हमें भी लगेगा। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि हमारी मारल रिस्पांसिविलिटी है इन सबके लिए। जब से मैं रेल मंत्री हूं तो मैं वहुंगा कि हम नहीं हैं, यह नहीं है। हमको जानना होगा, हमको एकाऊंट देना पड़ेगा इस हिन्दुस्तान के समाज की, हिन्दुस्तान के पीपूल की, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को। हम मानते हैं इस बात को । लेकिन यह भी बात है कि ऐसी बात जो भी हैं हम छिरायेंगे नहीं, क्यों छिरायेंगे ? और सदन से छिपाने के माने काईम है. कमी नहीं छिपायेंगे .. (व्यवधान)

Re. Railway

accidents

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: I want to ask...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA): i am sorry I will

श्री केंदार पांडे: तो यह एक बात है। एक दात तो यह हो गयी। इसलिये मैं कहता है कि जो लोग कहती है कि कई हजार ब्रादमी मर गर्वे होंगे, 2-3 हजार ब्रादमी देन में चल रहे थे गलत बात है. इमेजिनेशन है, ऐसे हो कल्पना करते है। हमारे स्टेट के एक डिप्टो स्पोकर ने कहा कि तोन है गर बादमो और जब उनसे पुछते हैं तो भर्माते हैं, इसलिए बहुत लोग एकजेगरेट करते हैं, सहो बात नहीं करते हैं।

दूसरी बात जब घटना घटो उस दिन भै हिन्द्स्तान में नहीं था ...(व्यवधान) िस दिन यह घटना घटो बदलाघाट में में हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं था, मैं जास्त्रिया में था और उसी दिन रात की 10वजे आया ग्रीर स्वह में मैं पहुना ग्रादमी था जो सबसे पहले उस घटनास्थल पर पहुंच गंबा स्रीर तब से एक हेफ्ते भी बहां रहा, विहार में कैस्प िया। क्योंकि मैंने इस घटना को बहत संख्त समझा ग्रीर इसमें दा मत नहीं हैं कि यह सबसे बड़ी घटना है। इस बात को भैं मानता हा। इसके बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है अभी हाल में आई है, उस रिपोर्ट में जो सेपटो कमिश्नर, रेनवे सेफ्टो हैं वे हमारे इस्प्लायो नहीं हैं, वे टन्जिम एण्ड एवियेशन के एम्प्लायी हैं। ले िन शुरू में रेलवे में उन्होंने काम िया था ग्रव उनका कोई संबंध रेलवे से नहीं है। इसलिए मैंने जो इन्बजायरो करायी है, जांच करायो है, वह जिनसे करायी है वे रेलवे के इक्प्लायो नहीं है, रेलवे के ग्रन्दर नहीं हैं, बलि एवियेशन और टरिज्म में है ग्रीर जनरल मैंनेजर के स्टेंडर्ड के हैं, 35 हजार तक उनकी तनख्वाह है, ग्रच्छे प्रादमो हैं, तथा नोई इन्फ्ल्एंस उन

लिये, जांच पड़ताल की, दो सौ से ऊपर इविडेंस लिये ग्रीर जब मैं वहां पहुंचा, एक बात मैं कहना चाहता है कि जब मैं लुसाका से आया और बंदनाघाट गया तब वहां जो लोग सरवाईवर थे, जो बच गये थे, करोब 270 तो मरे और 125 इन्जर्ड हुए, यह हमारा फिनर है . . . (व्यवधान)

Re. Railway

accidents

भी शिव चन्द्र सा : गोशाखोरों ने कितने . निकासे ?

श्री केंदार पांडे: बताता है। गोताखीरों ने उसमें से निकाले 268 और दो जो थे उनको बाहर इन्जरी लगो थी वे मर गयें तो 270 हए। लेकिन इसके बाद यह है कि जो इन्तर्ड थे 125 और जो सरवाईवर थे, हम ग्रस्पताल में गये सरवाईवर्स से के लिए ग्रीर करने जानने की कोशिश की कि बात बवा है। सहरसा ग्रस्पताल में गये। वहां 54 ग्रादमी भर्तीये। हमारे जाने के पहले एक आदमी मर गया। हम जब वहां गये तो दो आदमी मरने वाले थे। लेकिन 51 आदमी सेफ एण्ड साऊन्ड थे। उनको माइनर चोटे लगी थीं, भैंने उनसे बात की उनमें एक नौजवान घादमी था उसने कहा कि ख्दा अरूर है, हम तो बच गये । सरवाईवर मैं, कहता हूं . . . उन्होंने कहा, मैंने पूछा उनके बैंड पर बैठ करके उस रोगी से की भाई सच्ची बात बतायों कि क्या हुआ ? तो उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत जोरों को हवा आई और हम लोग जो बैठे थे, उन्होंने क्या किया कि विडो को लगा दिया सब । उसके बाद उनको ग्रांख मंद गई, हवा जो जोरों से खाती थी धौर विंडो लगा विया, वह नहीं लगानी चाहिए थी ग्रौर हम लोग नदो में चले गये कैसे। फिर हम थोड़ो देर बाद नदो से निकल कर किनारे पर आकर लगे। accidents

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यह इसलिए मैंने कहीं कहा कि मालूम होता है कि वड़ें जोर से संघड आई।

लो उसके ग्रहाई-तीन घंटों के बाद बहां के लोकल जो अफतर हैं तथा और लोग, मुख्य मंत्री भी पहुंचे, ग्रीर लीग भी सब पहुंचे, जितने लोग वहां अव लेदन थे, सबके सामने बातचात हुई। उसके बाद लोगों ने कहा कि यहां तो गाछ नहीं गिरो, वहां नहीं गिरो। लेकिन उसके बगल के स्टेशन की छन उड़ गई थी। पना नहीं कि आप लोगों को इसको खबर है कि नहीं। मैं तो विहार का इस्व-इन्व जानता है। विहार में मैंने बहुत दिनों से बहुत सेवा को है ग्रीर जालोस वर्ष से वहां मैं काम कर रहा है। 1942 की मुबर्मेंट से लेकर ग्राज तक--1942 के हम फ़ोड़म फ़ाइटर हैं। उस दिन से जोड़े, तो चालोस वर्षी को हमारो पब्लिक लाइफ है जब से हमने काम किया है। मैं विहार के एक-एक व्यक्तिको जानता हुं, चल्या-चल्या जमीन को जानता हं और शिक्ष एरिया में, निक्ष क्षेत्र में नया है, वह भी जानता है। वहां पर मींस बाफ कम्ब्रुनिकेशन रेल के सिवाए कोई दूसरा नहीं है और मीटर-गेज है।

पून के बारेमें बड़े शुरू में निकल गया कि पुल टूटा हुआ। या। हन लोगों ने जाकर देखा, हनारे चेयरमैन गये, रेलव बोर्ड के मैम्बर लोग गये, हम सभी गये, हमारे डिण्टो मिनिस्टर गय, सब ने देखा कि पूल एकदम बिल्कुत इन्टेक्ट है । कोई शंका नहीं है। वह कमजोर पूल नहीं है।

रेलिंग जिसको कहते हैं, एक तरफ रास्ते पर चलने वाले पथिकों के लिए जी पैदल चलते हैं, उनको पकड़ कर, सहारा लेकर चलने के लिए वह एक तरफ है भीर नाई हजार पुल हैं इस देश में, जो विना रेलिंग के हैं। यह खाली में विहार की ही बात नहीं करता, बौर जगह भी पूल हैं जोकि विना रेलिंग

के हैं। एक्सथर्टस कहते हैं कि रेलिंग की कोई खास जरूरत नहीं है। उसमें जो बड़े-बड़ पूल हैं, वह तो बनते हैं, लेकिन यह छोटे-छोटे पूल हैं, इन पर रेलिंग की आवश्यकता साइटिफिकली नहीं है - और वहां पर एक तस्फ जो लगा है, हमारे माननीय श्री शिव बन्द्र झा जी उसो क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हैं। उन्होंने एक तरफ देखा होगा कि जो लगा है, वह रेलिंग भी नहीं है । यह नेवल नया है कि जो रास्ते, पैदल चलने वाले याद्री हैं, वे पकड़ कर, सहारा लेकर चलने बाल हैं। उसका कोई असर रेल एक्सी-डेंट पर कुछ नहीं है। अगर होता है तो वह तो कभी वर्दाशत ही नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए रेलिंग की जहां तक बात है, हिन्दूस्तान में सैकड़ों पूल ऐसे हैं, जो बिना रेलिंग के हैं और वहां एक्सीडेंट कोई खास बात नहीं है । उसमें लोग कहते हैं कि लाइन के बीच कहीं कुछ रेल बिछाते हैं लोग जिससे वह कुछ गड़बड़ी न होने पाए । तो वैज्ञानिक तरीके से, टेक्नीकल तरीके से उसकी जरूरत नहीं है ग्रीर जहां जरूरत होगी, वहां करेंगे । इसलिए आपने जो सवाल पूछा, उसमें बदलाघाट की बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हुं कि इसके बारे में नेवी के लोगों को मैंने ब्लाया और नेदी के डाइवर्ज लोग भीतर कदे, 60-80 बादमी धौर एक-एक जगह खोजा, लेकिन वे पांच डिब्बे ग्रमी तक निकल नहीं सके ।

उसमें फागमैन हीता है शायद नेवी में, तो उन लोगों ने डिच्चों के भीतर घ्स कर पता लगाया । वहां भी मालम नहीं हुआ । 270 ही थे। हो सकता है कि कुछ ग्रीर गिरे हों, जो वह गए हों। वागमती नदी की वड़ी तेज धारा है और 50-70 मट की गहराई है

ग्रीर उसमें यह लोग गिर गए हों। तो हो सकता है जि कुछ लोग बह गये हों। लेकिन उसके बाद जाल बिछवा करके तनाणा गया कि कोई लागें हैं कि नहीं, पर नहीं मिलीं। इसलिए यह 270 लाशें हो हमको मिलीं और वह आयेंटिक हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग बह गए हों। लेकिन जो लास्ट काऊंट लाशों का है, मान लीजिए कि अगर और कुछ लोग हों, तो दो डिभ्बे तो बचे थे, तो वे तो नहीं मरे, सरवाइवसं उस में से कद कर बाहर आ गए, वह भी नहीं मरे । इसलिए, जो बाकी कुछ हैं सब मर गए, मैं ऐसा मानता नहीं हुं। ऐसे हों, चले गए हों, छट गए हों, यह दूसरी बात है । इसलिए इस में कोई छ्याने को बात नहीं है ग्रीर ग्राप जानते हैं रिपोर्ट क्या है, नैचरल एण्ड हयमैन । रिपोर्ट यह है कि-strong gale and application of brake.

Biscmsion under

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तो स्ट्रांग गेल की जो बात हुई वह तो सही निकली । अब ब्रेक की बात है। जो रिपोर्ट है, मैं मानता हुं इस बात को कि हो सकता है कि ड्राइवर ने ध्यान दिया हो, उस ने तो यह कहा हमने ब्रेक अभी लगाया नहीं लेकिन हो सकता है कि अभने ही बचने के लिए किया हो। यह भी हो सकता है । लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट है ग्रायेंटिक है, उस रिपोर्ट पर शंका करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि यही इस में है और मोस्ट रेस्पांसि-बल पर्सन उस जगह पर जाते हैं, किम-भार इंक्वायरी करने जाते हैं। इसलिए हमारे सामने कोई ऐसा बाधार नहीं है जिस बाधार पर हम उनकी इंटोप्रिटी या उनकी पार्शनिटी पर शंका करें। एक बात है, वह जो एक्सिडेंट हमा उसके लिए हम सभी दुखी हैं। नैचरल एण्ड ह्यमैन, यही रिपोर्ट है और जैसे बाकी जो दूसरा एक्सिडेंट है, ब्रहमदावाद के ब्रासपास में, वहां की

रिपोर्ट ग्रा गई है। वहां का कमिशनर कहता है, बिलकुल प्योर एण्ड सिम्पल सैबोटाज है । अब एक माननीय सदस्य कहते थे, शंका प्रगट करते थे कि वहां का कौन ग्राया । हालांकि उनको पर रहना चाहिए । बोल इस मीके कर लोग चले जाते हैं। यहां सुनने के लिए रहें, तब संतोष होता हैwithout any aspersion on any hon. Member यह विलक्त हम लोगों का फर्ज है, जब बातें ग्राप करते हैं तो हमारी बातें भी आप सुनें। उस आइडिया को लेकर जा रहे हैं, कंविन्स नहीं होंगे। एक ग्राइडिया लेकर चले यहां रह कर भो कुछ सुनना चाहिए। ग्रगर ग्राप सोरियस हैं तो हनारी भी बात सुनने का आपका फर्ज है, कर्त्तव्य है। उसे नहीं भागना चाहिए, रहना चाहिए। लेकिन देखिए, क्या हालत है हमारी। हमें सोचना चाहिए । इस विषय पर जो बातें ग्राप कहते हैं उसका जवाब भी सुनिए , तब दिमाग साफ होगा । इस लए एकि। डेंट के बारे में जो बताया, मेरे बयान के बारे में जो बताया, वह

ग्रव दूसरी बात कहते हैं →-एक्सि-डॅटस हए, 3 कमेटियां बनीं । पहले भी एक बनी, 1962 में कुंजरू कमेटी, एक्सि-डेंट्स के बारे में। दूसरी 1968 में बनी कमेटी । भीर 1978 वनी सोकरी कमेटी । सीकरी कमेटी की सिफारिश के बारे में हमारे लायक डिपटी मिनिस्टर ने बहत ग्रन्छी वात कही। रिकमेंडेशस उनकी आई Most of the recommendations have been accepted and some of the recommendations have been implemented. कंसिडरेशन है। कुछ अभी अंडर वह फिगर उनको क्या जरूरत है। फिएर्स बताए हैं। उसके बाद तीन-तीन बार कमेटी बैठी । उन्होंने कहा फिर

[श्री केंदार पांडे]

कमेटी बैठा दी जाएगा, संतोष हो जाएगा । जी नहीं, में ऐवशन ग्रोरियेंटेड आदमी हूं। बात तो करूं ग्रीरकाम कुछ न हो तो बात करने से क्या फायदा ? पालियामेंट में हम को अपनी बातें कहनी चाहिए लेकिन ऐक्शन ग्रोरियेंटेड हम सब को होना चाहिए। इस बात पर मैं विश्वास करता हं। तो यह बात है, 3 कमेटियां बनीं । जो 30 साल पहले कमेटी बनी रेलवेज के थी इंडिपेंडेंस के बाद मृताल्लिक, उन्होंने सिफानिशें की । बहत-सो सिफारिणें लागुहुई हैं । अब इधर हमने फिर एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनायी है जिस के चैयरमैन मिस्टर बी० डी० पांडे हैं । बहुत हाई पावड कमटी है, उस में रिटायर्ड हाईकोर्ट जज हैं, अच्छे एक्सपर्ट हैं, टेक्निशियंस हैं, ये सब लोग हैं, उन की सिटिंग हो रही है; दो सिटिंग उन की हो चुकी है और भैने कहा है कि दो साल के ग्रंदर--दो साल का पीरियड दिया है--कमेटी की रिपोर्ट रख दी जिए फाइनल; इस के ग्रंदर दीजिए--ग्रांर उसको इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट लाग कीजिए । ऐसा नहीं कि उस को रख दें । कमेटी बना दी ग्रीर कोल्ड स्टोरेज में उसकी रिकमण्डेणंस रख दीं। I am not a man of that type. 質 表現 पर सीरियस हं; जो कहता हं मीन करता हं, इधर-उधर की बातें नहीं करता है। इस बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि ये जितने विषय हैं---श्रोवरहाल पिक्चर ग्राफ द इंडियन रेलवेज--लोक सभा में भी मैंने कहा था ग्रीर राज्य सभा में भी कि इंडियन रेलवेज ऐक्ट बहुत प्राना है, गलाम भारत के जमाने का और उस एक्ट में भ्रामल परिवर्तन की

गर उस एक्ट म ग्रामूल पारवतन का 7 P.M. जरूरत है। बहुत सा काम हो गया है। इन बातों को हाई पावर कमेटी के सामने हम ने रखा है। उस के बाद द्याप क सामने लायोंगे। इसी तरह से श्रापने बोर्ड के बारे में कहा है। मैने बार-बार कहा है कि डिसेन्ट्र-लाइजेशन होना चाहिए। बर्धन्द्रेड इस एक ए डेंजरस थिए, इस लिए डिसेन्ट्र-लाइजेशन होना चाहिए। श्राप्त पी०एफ०एक्ट की बात है, रेलवे बोर्ड एक्ट 1905 की बात है, इंडियन रेल-वेज एक्ट की बात है। पुरानी चीजें है, श्रंग्रेजों की देन है। उन्होंने बन या हस सन्दर्भ में, लेकिन श्राफ के सन्दर्भ में द्या होना चाहिए? मैं बिल्कुल श्राप की बातों से प्रभावित हूं श्रंग में काहता ह कि इस का सहयोग मिले।

Re. Railway

accidents

इसी तरह से एक और विषय है। इंडियन रेलवेज की केंगेस्टिटी इड़ ने का भी रिफरेंस दिया ग्या है। इन का की राय आवे, देखा जाय। यह सारी बत इस्में साफ-साफ हैं। सीवरी व मेटी की रिपंट अ देशी यह हाई पावर कमेटी है। उन का स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर ग्वनंगेट आप इंडिर वा। इस लिए दिया है क्योंकि बहुत इम्पान्टेट फिगर हिन्दुस्तान में नहे है, वेबिनेट सेकेटरी रहे हैं, एक्सपीरिएंस्ड आदमी हैं, दुनिया जानती है।

श्राप जानते हैं कि हम भी ट्रेंड यूनिय-निस्ट रहे हैं। जो कर्मचारी हैं, मजदूर हैं उनका पूरा सहयोग न मिले तो कोई काम नहीं होगा। ठीक-ठाक कर कितने दिन काम लीजियेगा? उन के वैलफैंगर पर 80 करोड़ रुपया हर साल खर्च करते हैं। 6 करोड़ वर्क्स पर, 8 करोड़ स्टाफ क्वाटॅर्स, पर, 36 करोड़ मेडिकल फेस्टिटिज पर 19 करोड़ हैं स्य एंड बेलफेंगर पर, 9 करोड़ एजूकेशन और 1 करोड़ कैंटीन एंड इदर फेसिलिटीज पर। रेलवे वर्क्स की वेलफेंगर के लिए हम हर साल 80 करोड़ खर्च करते हैं। इसे हम जरूर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि यही तो उसके चलाने वाले हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के जो रेलवे वर्क्स हैं उनपरमेरापुरा विश्वास [24 AUG. 1981]

[श्री केंदार पांडे]

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है, उन के इंटेंशन को मैं कमी डाउट नहीं कहंगा। इसीलिए इस साल मैंने देखा कहा कि हम पिछले साल से बोनस कुछ ज्यादादेंगे। उन्होंने नहीं मांगा, लेकिन हम खुदकर रहे हैं हम एनलाइटेंड एम्प्लायर की है सियत से, रेलवे मंत्री की हैं सियत से काम करना चाहते हैं। उन का कोग्रापरेशन लेना चाहते हैं उन का कोग्रापरेशन लेना चाहते हैं उन का कोग्रापरेशन मिला है। नहीं मिलता तो फेट ट्रेफिक इतना इम्प्रूव करता अप्रैल से जुलाई तक जो मालगाड़ी चली है जम कर उस का अकर है। फेट बढ़ा है। हम ने ज्यादा लादा है, बहुत इम्प्रूव किया है। जब फिगस अपरेंग तब बतायेंगे इस में कोई शक नहीं कि सभी रेलवे एम्पलाईज ने सहयोग किया है इस में।

देश के 50 परसेंट लोग बिलो-पावर्टी लाइन हैं। धगर हमें उन की गरीबी दूर करनो है तो इस देश का इंडस्ट्रियलाइ-जेशन करना होगा ग्रीर उस के लिए चाहिए एफोशिएटं ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम । इसलिये प्रधानमंत्री ने लाल किले में कहा कि कर्जा, कोयला, रेल-इन तीन में इन्युवमेंट होगा तब देश बनेगा। रशा में रिवोंह्युशन हमा, अन्त्वर रिवोल्युशन 1917 में। रिवोल्यशन तो हो गया, उस के बाद लनिन ने कहा रिणा को बिजली चाहिये, कोयला चाहिये एफिनिएंट ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम चाहिये उस के बिना यह देश नहीं बनेगा। ग्रभी तक संस्कार यही था पैसंजर दैफिक के लिये सूपर फास्ट सूपर सुपर फास्ट दैन चलाद्यो उसो की दिक्कतें हो रही थी पैसा पास नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि 35 परसेंट मिलता है फौट टैरिफ से। रेलवे की इनकम में हमन सुधार किया है। अभी भी 100 करोड़ हम सबसिडी देते हैं तब चलता है। सबसिड़ी कहां से लायगे। सबसिडो तब देंगे जब हपया कमा-योंगे। हमारी कमाई ठीक नहीं होगी **बो** रेल भी नहीं चला सकते। बराबर

स्पनफीडिंग से काम चल ने वाला नहीं है। मैं इस में विश्वास वस्ता है कि रेल ज्यादा कमाये ग्रीर इनवेस्टबरे। इस में भी धर्में देना पड़ता है 6 परसेंट के हिसाब से 350 करोड़ रुपया हर साल गवनमेंट आफ इंडिया को क्योंकि इस में लागत लगी है 6000 वरोड की। असंटम है यह इंडियन रेलवेज के ग्रीर उसके 6 परसेंट के हिसाब से हम को देना पड़ता है। देते है तब चलाते है। हम उस में कमी नहीं करते कि गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया से हम को मदद मिलती है लेकिन हम अपनी दमाई इतनी करें कि अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जाये यह हमारा प्रयत्न रहता है। यह पब्लिक सेक्टर है और एक वर्माशयल ग्रंडरटेकिंग है। रलवे मिनिस्टर का कर्माश्रयल बेन होना चाहिये। उस ना कमिश्यल आउटल्क होना चाहिये और उस को सोशल अर्जेज को भूलना नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन बेसिक बात है कि उस का करिंगल बेन होना चाहिये और ऐसा होने पर ही हम इसको ग्रच्छी तरह से चला सकते हैं।

द्सरी बात यह कि बाये दिन स्ट्राइक होते थे। वह खत्म हो गये मजदरों ने सोचा कि यह गलत बात है। उन को स्ट्राइक नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर वहीं अन्याय हुआ है तो उस को हम देखेंगे हम ने श्रूक में ही कहा है कि हम रिबेंज-फुल नहीं है और धगर किसी कर्म-चारी से गलती हुई है तो उस में कोई पांजड आंफ फ्लेश की बात नहीं है। हयमन अप्रोच से उसे हम ठीक करेंगे। आप ने कहा कि दस घंटे के लिये पहले का एग्रीमेंट है। लेकिन ट्राइब्यूनल ने भी दस घंटे का फैसला दिया है। अगर किसी से हम बेसी काम लेते है तो हम देखेंगे धोर नहीं चाहेंगे कि उस से ज्यादा समय तक काम लिया जाये। कुछ काम भी कम लेते हैं। राजधानी में काम कम

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