1972-73

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1972, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1972.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1972-73—contd. (General Discussion)

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस रेल बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व चेयरमेन श्री गांगुलि की सेवाए जिस प्रकार से समाप्त की गई और जिस कारण से समाप्त की गई उसने रेल मंत्रालय की मर्यादा को बढ़ाने के बजाय काफी घटाया है । श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त करने के कारणो में व्यक्तिगत कारण ज्यादा थे । प्रशासनिक कारण कम थे । उनमें रेल मंत्री ने एक कारण यह भी बताया था कि उनके समय में...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHR! K. HANUMANTHAIYA): May I bring to the notice of the hon. House that this is a matter which is *sub judice* before the Delhi High Court ?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJL-NDRA PRATAP SINHA) : The matter which is the hon. Member has referred to is *sub judice* before the Delhi High Court.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : जो मामले सब-जुडिस होते हैं उनमें कुछ इश्यूज होते हैं और उन्हीं इश्यूज पर कोई बहस बाहर नहीं हो सकती । यह नहीं है कि जो मामला सबज्डिस हो जाय, कोई मामला जिसके बारे में किसी न्यायालय में विचार हो रहा हो उससे सम्बन्धित कोई विचार बाहर नहीं हो सकता है । ऐसी कोई विचि नही है और न कोई विधान है । मैं उन इश्यूज के बारे में कोई विचार नहीं करूंगा । सिर्फ इतना मे कह रहा हूं और कहना चाहुंगा कि जिस तरीके से सारी वाते हुई उम तरीके ने रेल मंत्रालय की मर्यादा कों बढ़ाया नहीं बल्कि घटाया ।

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह) : इनना ही काफी हे, आगे चलिये ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मै तो यही ममाप्त कर रहा था । मै यह कह रहा था कि एक बात यह कही गई थी कि रेल का लेखाजोखा रेड है. लाल है और रेलवे की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर नहीं रही है । ओ बजट पेश किया गया है 1972.73 का और जो 1971,72 का रिवाइज्ड लेखाजोखा पेश कराय गया, उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि 1971,72 का ऐक्चुअल लास 19 84 करोड़ है और मेरा ख्याल है कि उससे ज्यादा 1972,73 का लास होगा । लेकिन केवल आंकड़ों की जादूगरी से और जनरल रेवेन्यू से लगभग 44 करोड़ रु. दोनों सालों में घटा कर और रेलवे के खर्चे मे कमी करके 1971,72 और 1972,73 में यह दिखाया जा रहा है कि रेलवे अब रेड से बाहर हो गई, लाल मे बाहर हो गई और आमदनी में चली आई। मैं श्रीमन्, कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे कंवेंशन कमेटी के माध्यम से और वित्त मत्री को राजी कर के रेलवे मंत्री जी रेलवे की व्यवस्था मे बिना कोई सघार किय हुये यह कारगुजारी दिखाना चाहते है देश को कि हमने रेल की अर्थ व्यवस्था के सघार दिया। रेलवे कंवशन कमेटी ने जो डिविडेंट रेलवे द्वारा जनरल रेवेन्यू को देय था, उसमे 1971-72 में 21.53 करोड़ और 1972-7: में 22.19 करोड़ की कमी करके इस प्रकार 4 करोड की कमी करके और 44 करोड़ की छः रेलवे को दे कर रेल मत्री कां यह अवसर प्रदाग किया कि वह कहें कि रेल रेड से बाहर हो गयी मैं श्रीमन, यह कहना वाहता हूं कि सचमुच रेक मंत्रालय और बोर्ड ने कोई ठोस कटम इस बात ह लिए नहीं उठाया, कोई ठोम प्रयास इस बात क नही किय। कि रेलवे की आमदनी सूधरे, बढे औ रेलवे का खर्च घटे और रेलवे की बर्बादी कम हो

मै आपका ध्यान कुछ और विषयों की ओ भी दिलाऊंगा। एक तो रेल मंत्री ने यह दिखाया कि वह 1972-73 मे यात्रियों के किराये औ माल की ढुलाई में बढ़ोत्तरी कर के 17 करे

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[श्री नागेब्वर प्रमाद शाही]

रुपये की ज्यादा आमदनी करेंगे । उस के लिए उन्होंने अपने भाषण मे वर्णन यह किया है कि वह कोयले की, कच्चे लोहे की, मेगनीज की, और इसी प्रकार की और चीजों की ज्यादा ढुलाई करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं और उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सालों में यह काम क्यो नहीं किया गया और क्या इस्टीमेटेड इन्कम से बहुत कम आमदनी इन मदो में हुई ? मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई कारण नहीं है कि रेलवे को ढोने के लिए माल नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि कारण ठीक इस से उल्टा है कि रेलवे माल को ढोने के लिए मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे नहीं प्रस्तून करती है । उदाहरण के तौर गर बिहार में झरिया के इलाके से उत्तर प्रदेश मे कोयला आता है। पिछले दो मालों में कोयले को डोने के लिए रेलवे वैगंस न मिलने के कारण उत्तर ग्रदेश में भारी तबाही मची हई है । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश नं जो कोयला 60 रुपये टन बिक रहा था वह इस रमय 150 रुपये टन बिक रहा है। उसका कारण हवल यह है कि रेलवे वैगन्स वहा उपलब्ध नही हो हे हैं और झरिया से सीघे लोग टुक में कोयला गद कर ला रहे हैं । 500,400,600 मील की री पर ट्क से वे कोयला लाते है जिस के फलस्वरूप 30 रुपये टन बिकने वाला कोयला 150 रुपये ज उत्तर प्रदेश में मिल रहा है और युद्ध के दौरान ट के भट्टे तो जितने थे वे सब बंद हो गये हैं। जतने डेवलपमेट के काम थे चाहे वह सरकारी ां अथवा प्राइवेट, सारे काम ८प्प पड़े हैं । ईट ो 30,40 रुपये हजार में बिक रही थी आज सौ पये हजार बिक रही है । यह केवल रा मैटीरियल ं कारण हो रहा है । श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था ह रेल मंत्री जी का यह विचार कि 1972-73 कूछ जादू वह कर देंगे और माल की ढुलाई से 7 करोड़ रुपये की ज्यादा आमदनी हो जायगी ह केवल स्वप्न साबित होगा क्योंकि वह अपने त्रालय की हालत ठीक नही बना रहे हैं।

श्रीमन् मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं :रेल मंत्रालय ने मीटर गेज को ब्राडगेज में बदलने ' जो स्कीम रखी है उस स्कीम को लागू करने जो आधार होना चाहये, जो बेसिस होना चाहिये प्रको यह पूर्णत भूल जाता है और पोलिटिकल

तथा रीजनल आघार पर, राजनैतिक और क्षेत्रीय आधार पर, उसका निर्णय करते हैं । पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का बाराबंकी से बरौनी तक का जो सेक्शन है उसका आज से लगभग दम-बारह साल पहले मीटर गेज से बाड गेज में कंवर्शन के लिये सर्वे कम्प्लीट हो गया था लेकिन काम न शुरू करने के लिये बार बार बहाना बनाया गया और डिफरेंट ढंग से कई बार सर्वे कराया गया । एक बार कहा गया कि पहले भटनी-बनारस लाइन का सर्वे कर लो, यह पहले शुरू होगा । फिर कहा गया कि पहले बरौनी लाईन से काम जुरू होगा पहले उमका सर्वे कर लो । इस तरह से कुछ न कुछ बहोना बना कर के जो मव दस साल पहले कम्प्लीट हो गया था उसको लटकाया गया । और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उम लाइन के कंवर्शन से आपके रेलवे की कई गुना आमदनी बढ़ जाती । एक तो, श्रीमन्, सबको ज्ञात है कि आपके देश का उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र, नेफा का इलाका जो है वहां हमेशा चीन का खतरा बना रहता है और वहा पश्चिम से पूर्व को फौज की सारी रवानगी और वापसी उसी रेलवे के मातहत होती है और हजारों ट्रेनों उस लाईन पर चलती हैं । उन लोगों को लखनऊ में गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है और उधर से आकर बरौनी में गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है । वह इलाका जहां यह पड़त। है, उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी इलाका और बिहार का उत्तरी इलाका यह हर तरीके से पिछड़े हुये इलाके हैं और आधिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और अगर यह कंवर्शन हो गया होता तो उस क्षेत्रमे उद्योग की स्थापना में और दूसरे तरह की तरब्की में बहत मदद मिलती । मै आपको, श्रीमन, उदाहरण-स्वरूप बताऊ कि गोरखपुर में बड़े उद्योग इसलिये नही लगते है कि उद्योगपनि कहते है कि छोटी लाईन के डिब्बो में बड़ी बड़ी मंशीनरी नहीं ढोई जा सकती है। गोरखपुर में सरकार का एक फर्ट-लाइजर्स का कारखाना बनाया गया, टार्गेट से दो साल के बाद वह कारखाना पूरा हुआ, इमलिये कि बड़े-बड़े इंजिन जो जापान से लाये गये उनको टालीज से खींच-खींच कर, दो-दो सौ मील दूर तक ट्रालीज खीच करके पहुंचाया जा सका क्योंकि छोटी लाइन के डिब्बे उनको नहीं ले जा सकते थे । यह कठिनाई उस क्षेत्र की औद्योगिक तरक्की में पड़ती है । और ट्रांशिपमेंट का अपना एक प्रावलम है ।

अगर कोई रेल से कोयला मंगाये या और कोई सामान मंगाये तो या तो मरवाडीह में ट्राशिपमेंट कराये या बरौनी में ट्राशिपमट कराये और दोनो जगह के ट्रांशिपमेंट स्टेशन पर इतनी चोरी होती है और इतनी परेशानी होती है कि काफी कमा-इनीज का माल आधा हो जाता है।

इसके अलावा ट्रान्सशिपमेन्ट का जो चार्ज 10 परसेन्ट, 12 परसेन्ट माल पर बढ़ जाता है । जो माल कि 10 परसेन्ट कम कीमत पर पहुंचना है, वह 10 परसेन्ट ज्यादा पर पहुंचता है । इस तौर पर श्रीमन्, अगर वह लाइन पहले ली गई होती कन्वर्शन के लिए तो उत्तर रेलवे की आमदनी बहुत बढ़ गई होती, और हर प्रकार से उस लाईन को पहले लिया जाना चाहिये था । लेकिन इस बजट में उस लाइन के कन्वर्जन करने का प्रावधान किया गया है 46-47 करोड़ रु. के खर्च मे, कि वह डेढ़ करोड़ का खर्चा...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह) ः आप कब तक बोलेंगे ?

श्री नागेक्वर प्रसाद काही : मैं श्रीमन्, अभी काफी टाइम लूगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह) : आपके दल का काफी टाइम हो चुका, आप यह विशेष टाइम ले रहे हैं। ग्वैंग, जहां तक जल्दी हो सके लन्च के बाद खरम कीजिए।

The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M. The House adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the Clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the Clock. The VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA) in the Chair.

श्री नागेक्वर प्रसाद शाही : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लंच से पहिले यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हर दृष्टि से, सर्वे पूरी होने की दृष्टि से, साम-रिक दृष्टि से, राष्ट्र की मुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, व्यव-मायिक दृष्टि से, रेलवे के लाभ की दृष्टि से, व्यिड़े हुए इलाके के विकाम की दृष्टि से और हर दुष्टि से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की बाराबंकी और बरौनी शाखा को ब्राड गेज में बनाना बहुत आवस्यक था

और उसको पहिले ही पूरा किया जाना चाहिये था । लेकिन दुःख के माथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसके मुकाबले में मैसूर रेलवे को प्राथमिकता दी गई जो किसी भी दृष्टि से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की शाखा के मुकाबले मे नही आती । श्रीमन् मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बहुत बार इम ओर निगाह गई तो इस साल इम माखा के कंवर्शन के लिए 47 करोड़ के खर्चे मे से केवल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का ही प्रावधान किया गया है अगले वर्ष के बजट में । यह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की जो राशि रखी गई है उसमे यह ममझा जा सकता है कि अगर इम गति से इस काम मै प्रगति रही तो मेरा ख्याल है कि इम काम के पूरा होने में करीब 10-15 साल लग जायेंगे । और फिर वह क्षेत्र जो है आगे कई साल में पिछड़ा का पिछडा ही रह जायगा, वहां की उन्न हर प्रकार से अवरुद्ध पड़ी रह जायगी । श्रीमन् जैसा कि **मैं**ने निवेदन किया, उस क्षेत्र की औद्योगि प्रगति में भी छोटी लाइन का होना ही एकमाव वाधा है । कोई भी पजीपनि, उद्योगपनि वह जाना नहीं चाहता है क्योंकि उसके जहां दूसर जगहों पर उद्योग लगाने पर दम सौ रुपए खर होते है वहां यहा 15 सौ म्पए खर्च हो जाते है हर एक दृष्टि से वह काम होना चाहिए था मग इस बार शुरू होने पर भी डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया एलौ किया गया है जबकि बजट मैं गुजाइश है ।

श्रीमन्, अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं^{हि} 16.50 करोड़ का अगले वर्ष का बजट का पाट जो यात्री किराया और माल किराया बढ़ाक पूरे किए जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, वह घाट केवल रेलवे की व्यवस्था ठीक करके पूरा किया उ सकता है और यात्री किराया और माल किराय बढाने की कोई आवश्यकता नही होगी । अगर 4-मुख्य विषयों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय तो वह घा रेलवे का नुकमान समाप्त करके पूरा किया उ सकता है। एक तो आप देखेगे कि रेलवे के स्टो की यह हालत है कि करोड़ों रुपयों का ऐसा स्टो खरीदा जाता है जो साल दो साल के बाद बेका हो जाता है । वे पुर्जे और वे पार्टम् जो केवल साह दो साल तक इस्तेमाल हो सकते है और जिन॰ सीमित संख्या में खरीदना चाहिए उनको भा मात्रा मे खरीदा जाता है ताकि उनकी खरीद कमीशन कमाया जा सके और वही पुर्जे और स्टे

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[श्री नागेक्वर प्रसाद शाही]

के सामान के लिए यह कहा जाता है कि उनकी आवब्यकता नहीं रह गई है और वे स्क्रेप के रेट से बेचे जाते हैं। स्टोर्स का करोड़ों रुपयो का मामान जो खरीदा गया इस्तेमाल के लिए वह दो-तीन साल के बाद स्क्रेप के रेट से नीलाम होता है । इसमे रेलवे का हर साल करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान होता है । इस तरह का नुकमान और यह अख्टाचार जो कमीशन कमाने के लिए नाजायज तरीके से किया जाता है वह समाप्त किया जाय तो बहुत धन बच सकता है ।

दूसरा, श्रीमन् ओवरटाइम का प्रश्न है । चुकि यह कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है, मैं नही कहता कि ओवरटाइम न दिया जाय, मगर कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था बन गई है रेलवे में कि फर्जी ओवर-टाइम कमाने की आदत बढती जा रहीहै, यहां तक कि कुछ निदिचत समय के बाद रेलवे डाइवर के ओवर-टाइम का रेट बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है और इसलिए वह मोचता है कि ट्रेन भले ही लेट हो जाय, मगर हमारा ओवरटाइम बन जाय । मैं रेल मंत्रीजी के प्रात, दक्षिणी रेलवे के मैसूर डिवीजन का एक उदाहरण प्रस्तून करना चाहता हूं । उससे आपको ज्ञान होगा कि कितना और किस तरह से ओवरटाइम दिया जा रहा है। केवल मैसूर डिवीजन में 1968,69 में कुल एमाल्य्मेट्स 24 लाख रु० दिये गये और उसमें से 11 लाख रु० ओवरटाइम का दिया गया। 1969-70 में कल 26 लाख कु में से 8 लाख कु ओवरटाइम का है। 1970-71 में 27 लाख रु० में में 10 लाख 44 हजार २० ओवरटाइम का है। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे श्रीमन्, कि इसमे से लगभग आधा धन जो है वह ओवरटाइम के रूप में दिया जाता है। यह ओवरटाइम अगर समाप्त किया जायगा तो इससे दो तरह के लाभ होंगे । यदि काम ज्यादा है तो बेकार लोगों को उस काम पर नियक्त कीजिये और इसीसे उनको बेतन दे दीजिये । एक तो इसमे यह लाम होगा। दूसरे जो नाजायज ओवरटाइम बनाते है उसको यदि बचाया जा सके तो उसमे और डेवलपमेट के काम हो सकते है ।

रेलवे के किनारे की जमीन का रेल मंत्रीजी ने अपने भाषण मे जिन्न किया है । रेलवे के किनारे की जमीनों से आज जितना लाभ हो रहा है उसका सौ गुना ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता है । अगर उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक की जाय । अधिकांश भूमि आज भी पड़ती पडी हुई है और जिस भूमि पर खेती हो रही है, जो खेती के लिये दी गई है उसकी व्यवस्था इस ढंग से की गई है कि अगर सौ रु० एकड़ उस पर रेल को आमदनी हो सकती है तो 10 रु० एकड़ पर वह भूमि दी गई है । उसका नीलाम नहीं किया गया है और न उस पर लोगो को इस बात की नोटिस दी गई है, विज्ञापन दिया गया है कि रेलवे की भूमि उठने वाली है । कुछ लोग मिल मिला कर उसको ल लेते हैं और ला रेट चलता रहता है बहुन दिनों तक ।

एक दूसरा विषय जिसकी ओर मै आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं.....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह): देखिये , आप का समय हो गया है और आप मेहरबानी करके समाप्त कीजिये । यदि रेलवे वजट आज खत्म हो जायगा तो शनिश्चर को हाउम नहीं बैठेगा ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही. (Interruptions) याजी जी, मैं आप की ही बात कह रहा हूं। रेलवे कर्मचारियों से काम लेने की व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि वह पूरे समय काम नहीं कर पाने । वह दोषपूर्ण है। वर्कशापमें 6,7 बजें उनकी हाजिरी होती है और शाम को 4,5 बजे उन की छट्टी होती है। बीच में उनको खाने का समय दिया जाता है।घर के लिए वह शाम को 5 बजे कारखाने से निकलते है । उसमें हजारों ऐसे है कि जिनके लिए कोई क्वार्टर की व्यवस्था नहीं है और 20,25 मील की दूरी पर उनको घर जाना पड़ता है । माढ़े 5 बजे उनकी ट्रेन वर्कशाप से चलती है और 8 बजे वे वहां पहुंचते है जहां से उनको 3,4 मील चलकर घर जाना होता है । 11.12 बजे वह अपने घर पहुंचते है, अपने बीबी बच्चो से बात करते है और खाना खा कर सो नहीं पाते क्योंकि एक बजे उनको फि॰ चल देना पड़ता है। फिर 4,5 मील उनको कवर करना पडता है और ढाई बजे उनकी ट्रेन फिर चल देती है और 5 बजे वर्कशाप स्टेशन पहुंच जाती है । ऐसे कर्मचारी वर्कशाप में आकर सोते है। जिनके क्वार्टर पास नहीं हैं वे खाना आदि खाने घर

नहीं जा सकते, स्नान आदि नहीं कर सकते ऑग किया से निपट नहीं सकते इसलिए कारखाने मे ही आकर वे सब कियाओ आदि से निवृत्त होते हैं 1 6 वजे से कारखाने की ड्यूटी शुरू होती है वे 7,8 तक अपने काम से निवृत्त होते हैं 1 और घंटे दो घटे काम करके किर वही खाना बनाना शुरू कर देते हैं कारखाने मे इस तरह ड्यूटी आवर्स में मुध्किल से 2,3 घंटे काम होता है और इस तरह काम का कोई आउटपुट बढ नहीं पाता अगर उनके क्वार्टर की व्यवस्था हो जाय तो 2,3 घंटे के बजाय 7.8 घंटे काम करके वे अपना आउटपुट वटा सकते है 1

उपसभाष्यक्ष (श्री राजेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह) ः अव समाप्त कण्यि ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। रेलवे मत्री जी ने कपे मेशन की मद में जो पिछले माल 13 करोड़ का था इस साल 3.6 करोड़ घटा दिया है यह कहकर कि हम नुकसान कम कर देगे । यह नुकसान कम करके नही होगा बल्कि अमलियत यह है कि 13 करोड़ की अदायगी के वावजूद भी बहुत से क्लेम्म अनपेड रहते है क्योंकि उम फंड मे रुपया नही है मारे रुपये की अदायगी हो तो यह फड बहुत ज्यादा हो जायेगा इस तरह यह कमी जो की जा रही है यह एट दि कास्ट आफ कम्पटर हो जायगी जो नहीं होना चाहिए ।

SHRI K.C. PANDA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I would like to congratulate the officers and workers of the Indian Railways for their hard work and for keeping up the prestige of the country during the last war. The Budget envisages a surplus of Rs. 9.08 crores in the current year and that too after the Railway Convention Committee has recommended to be remitted Rs. 22 crores out of the dividend which was to be paid by the Radways. Again, in the year 1972-73 the Railway Ministry has proposed to increase the fares and freight amounting to Rs. 49.50 crores. With an anticipated increase in expenditure of Rs. 24.8 Crores the Surplus anticipated is only Rs. 32.43 Crores. In this connection I would mention that every year you are taising the fares and in certain years the freight also. Now that the Union Government is publicising much more of the socialistic order in the country, I would suggest why not we accept one class on the Railways, so

that first class, second class and the air-conditioned bogies can be converted into third class sleepers. The Railway Ministry will get more income from third class passengers. It will also eliminate so many troubles and discriminatory treatment being accorded to certain VIPs in the country.

Now, I would like to say something about the Railway Board. I would like to know whether the Railway Board has been reorganised after the Ganguli episode. I want to know how they propose to avoid such incidents in future. I want to mention about the elimination of coal-based engines and the dieselisation and electrification. I find that very well organised loco sheds are kept vacant. And there is no suggestion about conversion of such locosheds and the workshops into manufacturing workshops so that wagons are made. The difficulty about wagons is increasing day by day, wagons are not available even for perishable goods. There are also reports from various quarters that corruption is very badly prevailing at the railway officers' level for the supply of wagons even for perishable goods and daily necessities, essentials, of life. If these workshops are converted for manufacturing wagons and small necessary articles, then I believe the Railways will not only increase their revenue but also will solve the problem of discharging a certain number of employees who are engaged in the coal engines.

I cannot remain without mentioning something about ticketless travel. The hon, Minister has mentioned about the cooperation and coordination of certain State authorities with the Railways in detection of ticketless travel. But we were expecting such coordination from all the State authorities, and I want to know from the hon Minister whether all the State authorities have been requested about this, what their reaction is, in what way they have been able to help the Railway authorities in detecting ticketless travel so that this heinous crime is stopped.

The States have nationalised road transport. But there is no mention of any finance or help or assistance to such road transport undertakings which are working as the feederlines of the railways. To the best of my knowledge, in certain road transport undertakings, the Railways have got a share. And in view of the fact that the road transport undertakings of the private concerns are earning a lot and competing with the Railways the Railways should help and finance the nationalised road transport undertakings o

[Shri K. C. Panda]

the different States so that they can coordinate their work not only with the Railways but will also enable to get an income to the nationalised sector and also work as feederlines to the Railways.

As pointed out by one of my friends, I fail to understand what is the criterion for the conversion of the narrow-gauge lines, which has been decided by a High Power Committee as a losing proposition. Since all the narrow gauge lines are declared to be non-profitable, what is the criterion, how are they going to take up the conversion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : Metre gauge.

SHRI K. C. PANDA : I correct myself, metre gauge. How has it been taken up ? Statewise or Zone wise. I think that all of them give no profit to the Railways. 1 mention about a particular line in my State-Rupsa to Bangriposi via Rairangpur can be converted into broad gauge and joined to Badampahar because a broad guage line has come from Tata Nagar to Badampahar. Only a small distance of conversion of this line is needed and then from Rupsa to Jamshedpur will be a broad gauge line and it will be serving the entire area which produces iron ere and other minerals and also it will take the Utkal Express from Jamshedpur to Rupsa so that the mileage and other atrocities being committed in Utkal Express between Kharagpur and Balapure will be avoided. It will be economical as also it will serve the needs of the people. But I find no mention about conversion in these areas.

Then I should like to come to some important difficulties about my own State of Orissa. I think all hon'ble Members know very well that we have got the Utkal Express. We were very glad when the Minister announced in this House that there will be an Express from Delhi to Puri. It covers the longest mileage and the longest time. I wish it were not named as the Utkal Express because, it seems, the name Utkal somehow or the other does not encourage the Railway Ministry to make any improvement in that Express. By the time it reaches Agra most of the passengers have changed the train to reach Delhi earlier. The Utkal Express takes more than six hours to cover the distance between Agra and Delhi whereas an ordinary passenger or Express train takes hardly 3-4 hours. We have been] writing to the Railways to change the timing of the train but the Railway Ministry turns a deaf ear to our request.

In reply to one of my letters to the Railway Ministry I was told that they wanted to have a Waltair Delhi-Express via Raipur, Bilaspur, Katni and so on. But we have not been able to hear anything up till now, now do we find any proposal in the next Budget although it will serve not only the southern part of Orissa, but also the northern parts of Andhra Pradesh and some portion of Chhattisgarh areas.

Sir, there was some hue and cry about shifting the headquarters of the South Eastern Railway. We had a lot of correspondence. Later on, the Orissa Chief Minister, Mr. Biswanath Das, was somehow or other able to convince the Railway Minister who agreed that the headquarters of the South Eastern Railway was to be shifted to a place somewhere in Orissa. We have got the largest marshalling yard in Rourkela, and Orissa happens to be the central portion of the area of activities of the South Estern Railway. It has scope for expansion of railway lines in many areas. But I do not know the reason, which is best known to the Railways, why no action was taken. Neither any action was taken nor the assurance that the headquarters is to be transferred to Orissa was withdrawn. It has not been shelved either. I would mention another incident which appeared in the papers of West Bengal. Some of the Central leaders said "Aagun jale jabe" if the headquarters of Gardenreach is transferred to Orissa. That is, fire will burn in Calcutta. Why ? Calcutta was the headquarters of the entire country. Then the Capital was shifted. Calcutta was the headquarters of Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. Then each State got separated. Calcutta also happended to be the headquarters of so many railways. Now the other railways have their separate headquarters. Sir, here I would like to mention that had there been no necessity to connect Calcutta with Bombay or Calcutta with Madras, perhaps there would not have been any railway in Orissa up till now. In the entire track of 1,600 kilometres or so in Orissa, if you take away the two main lines of Calcutta-Nagpur and Calcutta-Madras, only a few hundred miles are left which serve the people of Orissa. In that, too the Raipur-Vijayanagaram railway line was constructed only to transport manganese and iron are from Madhya Pradesh to Visakhapatnam. Even the DBK railway was constructed with the help

of Japanese funds. But the assurances and commitments made by the highest Railway officials, while constructing the DBK railway, have not so far been fulfilled. I would mention an example. The irrigation water which used to pass through the railway track is blocked in a certain place. Here, on one side of the railway line, the cultivators enjoy a bumper crop, whereas on the other side, the field is dry. Even now when the State Government or the local authorities press for having a small hume pipe, which was assured previously, it is not being allowed, and the cultivators are suffering If such things go on, Sir, how long will the people remain contented with what is happening?

Then I would like to mention about some overbridges where so many accidents occur. There is need for one overbridge in Titlagarh which is supposed to be the sub-divisional headquarters of the Railways. The entire town has been divided into two parts by the Railways. So many accidents have occurred near the level-crossing. The State Government has provided the land. They have also agreed to construct the approach road. The Minister of Railways assured us here in this House and in several committees that he would take up the work in 1971. I have thoroughly gone through the Budget papers of the Railways, but I find nothing regarding the construction of the overbridge. I am glad that they have mentioned about another overbridge in Kesinga which, I hope, they will implement very soon. And two other overbridges are needed in Bolangir, the district headquarters and in Bargarh which is one of the best markets in that area. Here the main road passes over the railway line and there was an assurance in wiriting even, that the overbridges would be constructed in 1971. But I do not find them in the Railway Budget or in the explanatory notes that they have given. I fail to understand why it is being neglected like that whether for want of funds or for want of feelings for the people of Orissa who are dying every week or every fortnight one by one on these level-crossings.

I want to mention one more serious thing. The D. B. K. Railway has constructed a track from Kotabalasa to Bailadila. It was construted to take iron ore and in this 20th century the railway line was constructed in such a way that the railway authorities give the explanation the railway authorities give the explanation that the railway authorities give the explanation the railway authorit

that neither passangers nor any raw materials for any other industry can be transported on that line. What more disgraceful work can we find than this ? And I believe the Central Government has already given licences for two major industries in that/area in Koraput District, one paper mill and another aluminium plant. And they have been refused and told very clearly that their raw materials cannot be transported on that line because the gradient is so much that no transport of materials other than iron are can be made. I do not know how the Railway Ministry is going to reconcile the needs of the people and how long they can ask us to remain silent even for passenger traffic or for transport of any raw materials in that area, Again, the D. B. K. Railway has constructed railway stations at very distant places and they had assured that in between stations there would be passenger halts. For the past six years we have been trying our best to impress upon the authorities to have some passenger halts at least for five minutes or three minutes or two minutes, but to no avail. I want to mention one other thing. Tusra is a market where Adivasis from three or four districts, even from Andhra Pradesh, come to dispose of their goods. At the level crossing of the road and railway line leading to Tusra which is about five miles from the railway line, we want a halting station, but to no avail. I have myself moved for so many unmanned level crossings where accidents are occurring. But in spite of the inspections made by the officers for the last two or three years, nothing has been done up till now. Then I come to the coastal area. All Mambers of this House must have heard that Paradip is the deepest port in the country. Paradip Port was constructed, but there was no railway link and the Minister assured in this House and elsewhere that it would be completed by 1971. Again after some time it was revised and we were assured that it would be completed by 1972. But even after the rains no work has been started up till now. How do they think that the people of Orissa will remain contented with what they are giving now ? There was a suggestion by Orissa Government and other people to connect Talcher and Bimlagarh. But after a wide survey the Railway Minister said that it will not be a feasible line and that it will not be economic, and they suggested the other line joining Banspani Jankhpura and mining areas which would join from Rourkela and Jaipur Road. They agree that it will be economical.

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[Shri K. C. Panda]

sign of its being taken up. Is it proposed to be taken up?

There is no good road connecting the Hiterland with Gopalpur port which is going to be developed. This area is inhabited by Adivasis in the district of Phulkani. There was a proposal from the Oussa Government to connect Gopalpur with Borhampur and Borhampur with Bolangir. But there has been no survey nor even an assurance that this link will be taken up either in the Fifth Plan or Sixth Plan or even in the Seventh Plan. We are not having any reply from the Government so far.

Lastly, the Union Government has been saying that they will remove all regional imbalances in the country. I would like to ask the Railway Minister one thing. As I have already mentioned, we are a peace-loving people. We are being continuously neglected. Do you want the peace-loving people of Orissa to launch a direct, non-violent action to get these works done by the Railway Ministry or throuth some other source ? I do not want that to happen. I hope you will not provoke us to do that. But if this kind of attitude continues towards Orissaland its peace-loving people, how long do you expect them to remain silent and contented with what they are getting from you ? I sincerely hope that you will not continue this attitude in which case they will have to take to legal and non-violent means to get these things done by the Railways.

श्री नवल किझोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभा-ध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश में यह जो रेलवे है यह पब्लिक सेक्टर की सबसे बड़ी अंडरटेकिंग है । इतना ही नहीं, यदि देखा जाय तो एशिया की सबसं बड़ी अंडरटेकिंग और दुनिया में जो रेलवे सिस्टम है उनमें हिन्दुस्तान का रेलवे सिस्टम चौथा आता है और जितनी स्टेट-ओन्ड रेलवेज है उनमे दुनिया के अन्दर हमारी रेलवे नम्बर दो पर है । इसीलिये यह जरूरी है कि हम इस बात को देखें कि हमारी जो रेलवे है वह स्वस्थ व्यापारिक सिद्धातों के आधार पर चले, उसकी आमदनी बढ़े और उसमें मुनाफा हो क्योंकि हमारे देश की जो इकोनामी है उसकी तरक्की के लिये भी यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी रेलवे मुनाफे के साथ चले । शुरू शुरू में और काफी समय तक उनका परफारमेस, उनका काम बहुत अच्छा हुआ और हमारा जो जनरत रवेन्यू है उसमे बहुन बड़ा कट्री-ब्य्शन रेलवेज का होता था। मगर पिछले 7,8 साल से लगातार उसकी एफीशियेसी घटती जा रही है, उमका मिसमैनेजमेंट बढ़ता जाता है और बजाय मुनाफ के घाटा ही बढ़ता जाता है । यह एक मायुसी और नाउम्मीदी की बात है। मैं चाहता था कि मे रेल मंत्री को वधाई दु कि उन्होंने संश्ल्लम वजट पेश किया. मगर असल में यह सरप्लस वजट नही है। यह फीगर्स की एक जगलरी है,एक कला-बाजी है आकड़ों की लोगों को बहकाने के लिए और यह सच्चाई से काफी दुर है । यू भी यह पहला मरप्लस बजट नहीं है । 1970-71 में जव रेल मंत्री ने अपना बजट पेस किया था तो उन्होंने यह वनामा था कि 22.38 करोड का इस के अंदर सरप्लस होगा,नफा होगा। उस समय पालियामेंट ने कुछ ऐसी चीजों पर जिन पर कि वह किराया बढ़ाना चाहते थे, उसको मंजूर नही किया तथा पार्लियामेट के आग्रह पर स्वयं मंत्रीजी ने उसको वापम ले लिया और 13 करोड रुपया काटने के बाद भी यह उम्मीद थी कि 9.38 करोड़ का सण्प्लस होगा, लेकिन यदि आप देखें तो उस माल में 19 करोड से ज्यादा का यानी 19.84 का घाटा हुआ है। इसके बाद 1971-72 का जब वजट पेश हआ तो उसमे 6.87 करोड़ का डेफिसिट वताया गया था, लेकिन आखिर में अब उसमें 9.08 करोड का मनाफा दिग्वाया गया है । यह बनाया गया है इस बजट स्पीच में कि जो आमदनी की मदें थी उनमें आमदनी कम हई । जैसे कि मिसाल के तौर पर उनका ख्याल था कि एडीशनल गुड्स ट्रैफिक जो है वह 9 मिलियन टन होगा. मगर उनका कहना यह है कि चकि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर में उत्पादन घटा और जो उत्पादन के लक्ष्य थे वे पूरे नहीं हो सके इसलिए जो गुड्स का मुबमेंट था वह कम हआ और उसके कारण हम को आमदनी कम हई । श्रीमन् यह वात बिलकुल गलत, है, क्योंकि शिकायत लोगो की यह रही है और बहुत से साथियों ने यह बताया यहा पर कि कोयले की खदानों पर कोयला जमा था जो वैगन्स की कमी की वजह से लदान नहीं किया जा सका और जिस की वजह से टेक्सटाइल मिल्स और स्टील मिल्स और दूसरी फैक्टरियां बंद रहीं, उनमें उत्पा-दन कम हआ । तो वैगन्स की शार्टेज की वजह से

कोयले और स्टील का न पहुंचना उत्पादन के घटने का कारण था, न कि उत्पादन की कमी की वजह से रेलवे की आमदनी का कम होना । मैं कहता हूं कि अगर लोहा और कोयला, जो हमारे खाम रा मैटीरियल है, कच्चा माल है, अगर यह समय पर फैक्टरियो के पाम नहीं पहुंचेंगे तो उत्पादन घटेगा और उसके घटने से हमारी इकोनामी पर असर पड़ेगा। तो यह बात आपकी कहना उचित नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं यह वात मान सकता हूं कि कुछ आपके पास वैगन्म की कमी है, लेकिन वैगन्स की कमी आटिफिशियल तौर पर भी पैदा की जाती है। क्योकि जब वैगन्म की कमी होती है तो हर वेगन्म पर 50 या 100 रुपया जो गुइस क्लर्क है वह खा जाता है और इसमे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता है।

मान्यवर, इसमें घटी के कारणों के सम्बन्ध मे और बहुत सी बातें कही गयी है जैसी कि मुसाफिरो में जो अनिग की आशा थी,उसमें भी घटोत्तरी हुई है. इसमे पाकिस्तान की जग की बात भी कही गयी है भी कुछ बाढ की बात भी आयी है, कुछ माल की चोरी की बात भी कही गई है, पोलिटिकल एजी-टेशन्स और विना टिकट सफर करने वाले लोगो की बात भी इसका एक कारण बताई गई है। इस मौके पर मैं इस बात के लिए बधाई देन। चाहनाह रेल मंत्री जीको कि लड़ाई के टाइम मे जिस खुबी के साथ रेलचेज ने अपने फर्ज को अंजाम दिया वह काबिले तारीफ है और उसके लिए मै उनके मंत्रालय को, अपने अफ्सरान को और उन मभी लोगो को जा उसमे काम करते थे. उनको बधाई देता हं, वे बधाई के पात्र है। कुछ लोग उसमें शहीद भी हए, 13 आदमियों की जाने गयी और 26 जख्मी हुए, उनकी शहादत को मै गर्व की बात समझता हूं और मुझे यकीन है कि उनके जो परिवार है उनकी देखभाल के लिए भी सरकार वहीं इंतजाम करेगी जो कि उसने अपने सैनिकों भाइयो के परिवारो के लिए दिया है ।

श्रीमन्, मगर इसमें एक बात वड़ी तफरीह की यह है कि इन तमाम वजूहातों के बाद भी जो आम-दनी का एस्टीमेट 1070 करोड़ रुपये का था वह वढ गया और आमदनी जो हुई वह 1078 करोड़ रुपये हुई यानी इन तमाम मुसीवतों के बाद भी 8

करोड़ रुपया बढ़ गया, तो घाटा इसलिये नहीं हुआ कि आमदनी कम थी,बल्कि इसलिये हुआ कि खर्चे के ऊपप कोई कट्रोल नहीं था और खर्चा आमदनी के मुकाबिले में ज्यादा बढता हआ चला गया। श्रीमन्, इसमे एक बात मुझे यह भी कहनी है कि जो 9 रेलवे जोन्स् है, इनमें में 5 जोम का काम बहत अच्छा है और उनमें जो एस्टीमेटेड आमदनी थी. जितनी आमदनी का एस्टीमेट किया गया था, उससे 18 करोड़ 71 लाख रुपया ज्यादा आमदनी हुई,लेकिन वाकी जो। 4 जोस है,उन्होने एस्टीमेट के मुकाबिले में 29 करोड़ 44 लाख रुपया कम आम-दनी किया यानी जो टोटल हुआ वह 11 करोड़ ग्पया कम हुआ, उससे जो कि हमाश एस्टीमेट था। इनमें एक साउथ इस्टर्न रेलवे का भी जोन है । मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि जब इस जोन में वैस्ट बंगाल भी है, सेंट्रेल इडिया भी है, उडीमा है, बिहार है जिसमे कि रिच कोल फील्ड्म है तो फिर उसके बाद भी इसमे घाटे की गजाइश क्यों है और क्या आपने यह मोचा है कि इस्टर्न रेलवे जितनी हम उम्मीद करते थे, उससे जो 9 करोड की कम आम-दनी दे रही है वह क्यो और उसमें सुधार करने **के** लिये आपने कौन में तरीके सोचे है ।

श्रीमन्, एक जो बहुत बड़ी बात वताई गई, वह चोरी की बान, पिलफ़ेरेज की बात बताई गई है। सही बात हे और दूर्भाग्य की बात है कि 13 करोड़ रुपया हर साल कम्पेनसेशन मे देना पड़ता है और पिछले आठ दस मालों में यह कम्पेनमेशन की जो रकम है वह करीब-करीब दुगर्ना या ड्योदी हो गई है और जो आर० पी० एफ० है, रेलवे प्रोटे-क्शन फोर्म है, उस पर खर्चा 2 करोड़ के बजाय 12 करोड़ हो गया है। तो यह हिफाजन क्या होती है। शिकायतें इस बात की है कि इस चोरी के अन्दर रेलवे का स्टाफ, रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स, भी शामिल होता है । जिसको आपने प्रोटेंक्शन के लिये रखा है वह ही अगर चोरी में शामिल हो जायगा तो प्रोटे-क्शन कहां होगा । तो यह बात मै आपसे कहना चाहता हूं । कल श्री पीताम्बरदासजी ने कुछ आंकड़े दिये थे और उन्होंने बताया था कि जो आपकी साउथ इस्ट फ़न्टियर रेलवे है उसमें जितना आप कमाते हैं गुड्म के ट्रैफिक से उससे कहीं ज्यादा आपको कम्पेनसेशन के तौर पर देना पड़ता है और

यह एक साल से नही है, बल्कि चार, पांच, छः सालों से है । तो यह आपकी स्थिति है ।

पोलिटिकल एजिटेशन की बात कही गई। बंद की बान कही गई, स्ट्राइक की बात कही गई । यह वात सही है कि हमार देश में कुछ ऐमी राज-नैतिक पार्टिया है जो कि इस तरह के आन्दोलन मे हिस्मा लेती है,जिससे कि राष्ट्रीय सस्थानो को, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति, का नुकसान होता है और काम मे रुकावटें होती हैं और उससे आमदनी घटनी है,लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ यह भी है कि हडताले भी हुई हैं और अगर मै भूलता नहीं हूं तो इस तरह के 22 इंसीडेट्स हुये है, हड़तालें और एजिटेंगंस हुए है और जिनसे आपका काम डिसलोकेट हुआ है । तो मैं यह नानना चाहता हू कि जव दो यूनियस आपके यहां हैं, जो मानी हुई यूनियस है, आपने कहा भी है कि आपका उनसे अच्छा सम्बन्ध है और वह मैनेज-मेट के साथ सहयोग भी करते हैं, हमदर्दी भी रखते है तो फिर्क्या वजह है कि यह इंसीडेंट्स होते है. कोई ऐसा समझौता क्यों नही होता, जिस पर कि आजकल हमारे प्रेसिडेट साहब बहुत जोर दे रहे है और सही बात कहते है कि आज के जमाने मे स्ट्राइक को बैन किया जाय, उस पर एक तरह का मारोटोरियम हो, तो मै जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे जो मिनिस्टर साहब है, उनके क्या विचार है ।

श्रीमन्, यह जो आकड़े दे दिये है कि 13 करोड़ रुपये का कम्पेनसेशन में देने होते हैं, और 20-25 करोड़ रुपये का नुकमान होता है उन आदमियों की वजह स जो कि बिना टिकट सफर करते हैं,लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मेरा ख्याल है कि अष्टाचार भी बहत है । बिना घस के कोई भी काम नहीं होता है, अगर कोई आदमी अपना थोड़ा सामान भी भेजना चाहे तो ऐमा नही होता कि गुड्स क्लर्क उससे पैसा नही मांगता हो । अगर इस तरह के करप्शन की तादाद को भी जोडा जाय तो यह तीन सौ या चार मौ करोड रुपया बैठेगा । तो अगर इन्ही सब चीजों को आप बन्द करे, बन्द कर सकें, तो मैं सम-झता हूं कि आपका बजट बजाय घाटे के मुनाफे के अन्दर हो सकता है और आपका मनाफा बढ़ता जा सकता है ।

एक बात आपने छोड़ दी। एक वजह आपने घाटे की यह भी है श्रीमन्, कि रेलवे में और जो ये ट्रकें चलती हैं मडक पर, जो रोड़ ट्रासपोर्ट है, इनमें बड़ा कट थ्रोट कम्पिटीशन है। उमकी वजह यह है कि ट्रक वाले सामान को कार-खाने से उठाते है, कस्टमर के मकान तक पहुंचाते है उसमें दिफाजन भी ज्यादा है, मगर वह काम रेलवे वाले नहीं कर पाते। इसके साथ-साथ जो आपका मिस्मैनेजमेन्ट है,वह भी अपनी जगह पर इस सबके लिये जिम्मेदार है।

एक बात इसमें है कि यह जो 9 करोड़ 8 लाख का मुनाफा बताया गया है 1971-72 में, इस संबंध में रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशे की,जिसकी वजह से 21 करोड़ 53 लाख रु० वतौर रिलीफ यानी सहूलियत के रेलवे बोर्ड पर गवर्नमेट ने छोड़ दिया। अगर उसको इसमे से आप निकाल दें तो बजाय मुनाफे के, वह जाकर करीब-करीब 12 करोड़ रु० का घाटा होता है 1971-72 में।

श्रीमन, अब मै आता ह, 1972-73 का जो बजट है इम बजट में जो आंकडे दिए गए है, उसके हिमाब से हमको उम्मीद यह है,कि अगर मब काम ठीक बैठे तो हमारी ग्रास आमदनी करीब 1,126 करोड रु०की होगी और खर्चा 951 करोड़ का होगा। इस तरह से 175 करोड़ रु० बचता है। इसमें से अभी 191 करोड़ रु० और देने की बात है । इस तरह में काट-कट कर जो डेफिशिट है वह 16.50 करोड म्पए का रह जाता है। यह 16.50 करोड रु० जो है वह तब आता है जब इसमे वह जा आपको सहलियत यानी रिलीफ दी गई है-22.19 करोड रु०की जो कि कवेंशन कमेटी की सिफारिशों की वजह से आपको गवर्नमेट ने छोड़ा है-अगर उसको अलग कर दें तो यह डेफिशिट वढ जाएगा और 38.69 करोड़ रु० हो जायेगा। अब, श्रीमन्, जो इन्होंने कुछ रेट बढ़ाये है सामानों के ऊपर, गुड्स के ऊपर और फर्स्ट क्लास, सेकेन्ड क्लास के पैसे-न्जर्स पर, एयर-कंडिशन्ड के किराये पर, मैं उसमें भी इनको सपोर्ट करता हूं, अपना समर्थन देता हू, इसके बावजूद भी कि मैं यह जानता हूं कि इनके किराए बढ़ाने से जो कीमतें हैं वे भी बढ़ जाएगी । मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि कोयले

पर,कोक पर और अनाज के ऊपर इसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा । मै जानता नहीं, वह पड़ेगा कि नहीं पड़ेगा मगर इसके वावजुद भी मैं इसका सर्पोट करता हं । सीजनल टिकट पर कलकत्ता और वांबे में कुछ ू बढाया है,मगर इसमे बढोत्तरी दरअसल नही की है, बल्कि जो एक डिस्पैरिटी थी मद्रास के मुकावले में उसको ही इन्होने कम किया है, सो ठीक है । इस सबसे 17 करोड मिलने की आज्ञा है। लेकिन वह 17 करोड रु० उनको मिल भी गया तो श्रीमन्. जैसा कि इसमे उन्होंने दिखाया है कि मुनाफा हो जाएगा करीब-करीब 50 लाख रुपए का, परन्तु अगर 22 करोड़ रु० की जो रकम है जो बतौर रिलीफ के सरकार ने छोड दी है, अगर उसको हम काट दें तो मैं समझता हं कि करीब 21 करोड़ ह० के घाटे का यह बजट है। क्योंकि यह जो रकम देनी है । 59.70 करोड़ म० एज डिविडेंड अगर गवर्नमेंट इसको भी छोड़ दे तो आपको मुनाफा बजाय 50 लाख के 160 करोड़ का हो जाएगा। अगर गवर्नमेंट की महूलियत देने में आप य**ह** दिखायें कि मुनाफा होगा, तो इससे एफिशियेन्सी नही वढेगी, आपके आफिसरानाके दिभाग में एक कम्प्लेसेन्मी पैदा होगी, संतोष पैदा होगा और बजाय इसके कि वे एफिशियेन्सी बढाए, वे ख्इा होंगे कि हमने पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्यर माहबन को बहवगवा दे दिया, अपने आंकडो की कलाबाजी दिखा के उनको खुश कर दिया । इमसे जो स्थिति है उसके अंदर सूघार होने का नही है। इमलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं अगर घाटा है, तो ठीक है, आपके अंदर जो खामिया है प्रबन्ध में कमियां है, उनको दूर कीजिए, तब जाकर आपकी ठोम बुनियादी बन जाएगी. वश्ना नही बन पाएगी।

एक दो बातों के लिए और भी मैं हनुमंतैया साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूं । यह सही है कि जब से ये मंत्री होकर आए है, तब से पकचुएलिटी और टाइमिंग की दृष्टि से रेलवे में सुधार हुआ है यद्यपि वह सुधार मेल, एक्सप्रेम और मेन लाइन्स पर हुआ है, ब्रान्च लाइन्स पर नहीं हुआ है । मै जानता हूं कि एक इलाहबाद-सहारनपुर पैसेन्जर गाई(चलती है । श्रीमन्, लखनऊ मे चार-पांच घंटे लेट होना तो उसका पेशा हो गया है, स्टीन हो गया है, मैं भी जब स्टार्ट होता हूं तो 3 घंटे

देप से होता हूं ; क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं ढाई तीन घंटे लेट हो ही जाएगी । फिप भी इसमें कोई झक नही कि पंकचुएलिटी मे बहुत कुछ सुघार हुआ है । 3 P. M.

श्रीमन, एक बात श्री हनुमतेया जी ने और अच्छी की है और वह यह है कि जब उनके पाम किसी चीज के बारे में शिकायत की जाती है तो वे उसके ऊपर प्राम्ट ऐक्शन लेते है; इसमे कुछ आंधड़े दे दिये गये हैं उन लोगों के जिनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई है, यद्यपि वह संख्या बहुत कम है फिर भी मंत्री जी के लोगों ने मिनिस्टर ऑफ सम्पेन्शन का नाम क्यों दे दिया है, यह बात मेरी ममझ में नहीं आती है, लेकिन यह बात बिलकुल मही है कि जब भी कोई शिकायत उनके पाम जाती है तो वे उसके वारे में प्राम्ट ऐक्शन लेते है और इसके लिए मैं उन्हें वधाई देता हूं।

श्रीमन्, रेलवे के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि जो मीटर गेज लाइनें है, उनको ब्राड गेज लाइन में वदला जायेगा । यह बात होनी चाहिये और यह एक अच्छी वात है । लेकिन मे इस सम्वन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहना हं कि इम को वहा पर किया जाना चाहिये,जहा पर पैसे जर और गुड्स ट्रैफिक ज्यादा है । वहां से आपको इस चीज को स्टार्ट करना चाहिये,लेकिन इसके साथ ही माथ आपको नई लाइनो केवारे मे भी प्रायर्ग्टि। देनी चाहिये । अगर आप ऐसा करेगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा;क्योंकि जो क्षेत्र बैकवर्ड हैं, पिछड़े हैं, वहां पर आपको नई लाइन बिछाने **के** सम्बन्ध में प्रायण्टिी देनी चाहिये, ताकि उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का भी विकास हो सके । जहा तक उत्तर और दक्षिण के हिस्से को ब्राड गेज से मिलाने की बात है, वह बहुत अच्छी वात है और मै समझता हं कि यह बान होनी ही चाहिये ।

इम श्पिगेर्ट में एक बात और यह कही गई है कि रेलवे को अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए जो सामान बाहर से आयात करना पड़ता है, उसमें काफी कमी की जा रही है और उसको यही पर बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । मैं इसके लिए साननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं । अब हमारे देश को कई जगह से फारेन ऐड सिलना बन्द हो गया है और अगर हम अपने यहां ही सब तरह की चीज

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[श्री नवल किशोर]

बनातें लगेंगे तो इससे हमे आत्म-निर्मंग बनने मे अपने में सेल्फ सन्फिशियन्सी और सेल्फरिलायन्स लाने में वढावा मिलेगा । इसके साथ ही साथ देश के अन्दर जो टैक्नीकल नो हाऊ है वह मी डेवलप होगा ।तो यह जो रेलवे कार्य करने जा रही है वह बहुत अच्छी चीज है । अभी तक तो हम 30 प्रतिशत तक वाहर से चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करने थे जिसको अब घटा कर 9 प्रतिशत तक ले आये है। अगर हमें आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते इंडिजिनम मैटिरियल से ही अपनी चीजे बनाने लगेंगे तो हमे विदेशी मुझा पर डिपेन्ड नहीं करना पड़ेगा और करना भी नही चाहिये । अगर कोई चीज नहीं है तो उमका आल्टरनेटिव निकाला जाना चाहिये और नई चीज निकाली जानी चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, इसमे जो रेलवे लाइनों के पास की जमीन की बात कही गई है और मंत्री जी ने भी इस बात को भाना है कि जो पटरी के पास जमीन फालतू पड़ी रहती है उसका अच्छी तरह से इस्ते-माल किया जाना चाहिये । यह सब ठीक बात है और जितनी भी रेलवे पटरी के धाम ऊबड खाबड जमीन है, जो करीब 1 लाख 20 हजार एकड है, अगर उसका खेती के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा तो इसमे देश और जनता को बहुत ही फायदा होगा। लेकिन मैं इस सम्बन्ध मै एक बात यह कहना चाहता हं कि बरेली डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे, आइजटनगर में, आपने कई हजार एकड जमीन क्वार्टर बनाने के वास्ते गरीब किसानों से एक्वायर कर ली है। रेलवे विभाग ने उस जमीन के थोडे से हिस्से पर तो क्वार्टर बना लिये है और बाकी जमीन वेकार पडी हई है और जो मीनियर आफिसर है उन्होंने उसे अपने कब्जे में कर रखी है और अपनी तरफ से खेती करने हैं या कराते है । उसकी आमदनी उन्हीं के पास जाती है। कई दफा इस वारे में रेलवे विभाग को रिप्नेजेन्टेशन दिये जा चुके है कि जब तक उस जमीन पर क्वार्टर नहीं बनाये जाते तब तक इस शर्तपर उम इलाको के गरीब किसानो को वह जमीन खेती करने के लिए दे दी जाय कि जब आप उस जमीन पर क्वार्टर बनायेंगे ता वे आपको वापस कर देंगे। मै समझता हं कि

यह एक न्याय संगत और मुनासिब वात है और रेलवे विभाग को यह मुझाव मान लेना चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, जिम तण्ह से उत्सव कपने का रौति रिवाज होता है उसी तरह में सदर्न रेलवे भी हर साल कुछ आदमियों को रिट्रेन्च कर देती है और जब यहां से दबाव पड़ता है तव उनको वापस ले लेती है । मैं समझता ह कि यह जो लिट्रेन्चमेन्ट कप्ते का वार्षिक श्चिअल (Ritual) का तरीका है उमको बंद किया जाना चाहिये । आप हर माल कुछ आदमियों को रिट्रेन्च कप्ते है और जब दबाव पड़ता है तो वापस ले लते हैं । तो इस तपह से जो यह हर माल तफरीबाजी की जाती है, जिमने मुलाजमीन को परेजानी होती है, यह तफरीबाजी बंद की जानी चाहिये ।

जहा नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने की बात कही गई है वहां में बिहार की बात कहना चाहता हू। श्रीमन्, आपके ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो आरा-सहसराम लाइट रेलवे चलती है, इसी तरह पश्चिमी बंगाल में मार्टिन लाइट रेलवे चलती है. उनके वारे में रेलवे विभाग के पास कई दफा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन और मैमोरेन्डम आये हैं कि इसको गवर्नमेंट टेक ओवर कर लें। तो जब हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ रहे है और बढ़ना चाहिए और जब इस कदर लोगो की ख्वाहिश भी है और ये कन्मर्न अच्छे भी है तो मै चाहना हं कि जो हमारे हनुमन्तैया जी है वे इस बात को देखें कि इनका टेकओवर किया जाय । यही नहीं डालमिया साहब की भी एक रोहनाम लाइट रेलवे है और शिकायत यह है कि वह ज्यादातर उनके पसर्नल युज में आती है और जो आस-पास के लोग है उनको कोई खाम बेनीफिट नहीं पहुंचता । मै समजता ह कि आपकी राथ हो तो इसका भी टेकओवर कर लिया जाय ।

श्रीमन्, मै मजदूरों के बारे में दो-एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आपका केजुअल लेबर है, मैं इम बात को मानता हूं कि सबकों परमानेस्ट करना आसान नहीं है, न सबकों आप एग्जार्ब कर मकते है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ज्यादा में ज्यादा जितने लोगोंो एग्जार्ब कर भके अवश्य एग्जार्ब करे। दूसरे मैने पढ़ा कि आपने 36 करोड़ रुपया 1971 में और 14 करोड रुपया 1972

यानी 50 करोड़ रुपया दिया दो सालों के अन्दर इन्टरिम रिलीफ के रूप में,आपने काम करने वालों को आप ओवरटाइम देते हैं, नाइट ड्यूटी एलाउंस भी बढाये हैं, डियरनेस एलाउंस भी बढ़ा है,कम्पेन-सेटरी एलाउंस देते है, हाउस रेन्ट वगैरह देते हैं, यह सब ठीक है,मगर एलाउंसेज के बढने और एफीशिएन्सी के बढ़ने मे भी आपस मे कोई न कोई मम्बन्ध होना चाहिए । हम पे बढाएं, एलाउंस वटाएं तो एफीशिएन्सी भी बढ़नी चाहिये तब तो उसके माने हैं । कोई भी कामर्शियल कन्मर्न कभी घाटे पर बोनम और डिवीडेन्ड नहीं देता । आप जितना ज्यादा दे सकते है दीजिए, लेकिन इसका सम्बन्ध उनकी एफीशिएन्सी के बढ़ने के साथ जोडना चाहिए ।

विना टिकट सफर रोकने के बारे में आपने एक स्टेट का एग्जाम्पिल दिया कि हरियाणा ने सहयोग किया, बहुत अच्छा काम किया, कई हजार आदमी पकड़े गए और कई लाख रुपया बतौर जर्माना बसूल किया गया।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सारी स्टेट्स हरियाणा के पैटर्न पर क्यों नहीं काम करतीं ? मजे की बात तो यह है कि जो आदमी टिकट नहीं खरीदता वह ज्यादा शान से, हिम्मत और अथारिटी के साथ आपकी ट्रेन में चलता है बजाय उस गरीब के जो टिकट लेकर चलता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो हरि-याणा ने किया है वही दूसरी स्टेट्स को करना चाहिए।

जा चेन-पुलिंग होते हैं उस वारे में कोई चर्चा इसमें नहीं थी। कई दफा हमने देखा है कि चाहे मेल हो या और कोई गाड़ी हो, कभी हमारे स्टूडेन्ट्स की बात होती है, कभी स्टूडेन्ट्स की आड़ में सिसकिएन्ट्स होते हैं जो जहां जी चाहा जजीर खीच देते हैं और गाड़ी खड़ी हो जाती है। इसके बारे में आपने क्या सोचा है?

यही नहीं, सीक्योरिटी क्या है । आदमी जब ट्रेन में चढ़ता है और अपने घर पहुंच जाता है तो समझता है कि भगवान की बड़ी कृपा हुई, सत्य-नारायण की कथा न भी कराई जाय, परंतु सत्यनारा-यण का नाम तो लेता ही है । कत्ल, डैकोइटी सब कूछ होता है । जी.आर.पी. भी चलती है. भले ही दो सिपाही चले। सीक्योरिटी न के बराबर है, इसको भी देखने की बात है।

श्रीमन्, यहां बहुत सी बातें हुई लेकिन इका-नामी की कही चर्चा नहीं हुई, न आस्टेरिटी की । मेरा खयाल है कि आज भी रेलवे का टाप हैवी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। रेलवे बोर्ड मे मिस्टर गांगुली के बारे में मझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, आपने जो किया ठीक किया, लेकिन उस कांड से, एपीसोड से एक वात साफ हो गई कि यह रेलवे बोर्ड सफेद हाथी है. व्हाइट एलीफैंट है और इस सफेद हाथी के अन्दर बडे क्लिक्स (Cliques) है, इनडिसि-ष्लिन है, नेपोटिज्म हैं, फवेरेटिज्म हैं और तमाम खराबियां हैं । कई बार यह बात उठती है कि इस रेलवे बोर्ड को समाप्त किया जाय,एवालिश किया जाय। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप π्वालिश करने को फौरन तैयार न हों तो मैम्बर माहबान की तादाद को आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता कम कर सकते हैं। एक बात मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हं हन्मन्तैया जी, आप चेयरमैन थे एडमिनिस्ट्रे-टिव रिफार्म्स क**मी**शन **के** और उसने इस सम्बन्ध में भी कई अच्छी-अच्छी सिफारिशें की हैं। मैंने उम साहित्य को पढा है जो आपने दिया, 49 में से सिर्फ 9 सिफारिशों को ही फाइनेलाइज किया गया है अभी तक इसके माने हैं 17-18 परसेंट। उस वक्त आप चेयरमैन थे। तो जो आपने स्वयं सिफारिशें की हैं उनको तो इम्प्लीमट कर दीजिए । इसलियों में आपमें यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान दे।

श्रीमन्, मजदूरों के बारे में वहुत कहा जाता है कि उनका पार्टिसिपेशन हो । वह पार्टिमिपेशन पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये एक आदर्श जगह होगी कि वहां से स्टार्ट किया जाय । अगर मजदूरो का पार्टिसिपेशन आप इसके अन्दर करायेंगे तो यह जो डर है कि वे हड़तालें करते है, जब उनको मैनेजमेन्ट के अन्दर उसकी दिक्कतों का अहसास होगा तो मुझे यकीन है कि वे हड़तालें नही करेंगे । आप एक बात यह कह सकते हैं कि उनका पार्टि-सिपेशन किस तरह से हो । इम सिलसिले में मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूं । आपका जो

[श्री नकल किशोर]

तो ठीक है और अगर अभी इसको आप एबालिश न करें तो आहिस्ता-अहिस्ता इसमे कमी की जाय और तब तक आप एक मजदूरों के रिप्रे-जेंटेटिव को रेलवे बोर्ड के अन्दर रख दीजिये ताकि वह भी उनके साथ बैठ कर कुछ चीजें समझे और कुछ चीजों की देखें

करप्शन के बारे में मैंने इसमें देखा कि आपके यहां एक विजिलेंस आर्गेनाइजेशन है और उस विजिलेंस आर्गेनाइजेशन ने इस दफा करीब 38 गजटेड आफिसर्स के अर्गेस्ट ऐक्शन लिया और 1;319 नानगजटेड के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जव कि तादाद आपके यहां टोटल 17 लाख से ज्यादा है। तो कुछ तो किया, मगर यह किये या न किये के बराबर चीज हो जाती है।

आपने किराया बढाया । मैंने उसको सपोर्ट किया, पर मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हं कि इसके साथ-साथ कारेस्पोंडिंग अमेनिटीज क्या हैं । आज फर्स्ट क्लास में जाइये और देखिये कि कोचेज की क्या हालत है। गदियां फाड दी जाती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको आप फाड़ देते हैं, मगर आप देखिये कि उनकी हालत कितनी खराब होती है । इस तरफ भी घ्यान देने की जरूरत है । यहां कुछ स्टेशनो पर खासकर नई दिल्ली पर फिलिट छिडकी जाती है । वह वी. आई. पी. टीटमेंट हमारे चक्कर में शायद सभी को मिल जाता है और सभी डिब्बों में फिलिट कर दी जाती है । मगर इसको कमफर्ट कहिये या लगजरी कहिये, यह चीज लखनऊ में या और किसी स्टेशन पर कही भी नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों होता है, इसको भी देखने की आव-इयकता है ।

इसी तरह फूड की बात देखिये । शेर खां साहब ने बतलाया था कि आपकी कैटेरिंग किस तरह की होती है । जो खाना ट्रेनों में मिलता है उसके दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं । आप दाम बढ़ा दीजिये, मुझे इसमें कोई खास एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन आज होता यह है कि कभी गर्म चाय कमरे मे आ ही नहीं सकती । अब आप देखिये कि खाने का स्टैं-डर्ड क्या है । । हनुमंतैया साहब कभी जाय तो उनवे हमारे साथ जाकर देखें या खाना खाय तो उनको मालूम होगा कि खाने का स्टैंडर्ड क्या है । दैट हैज टु बी इम्प्रुब्ट । उसमें सुधार होना चाहिये !

श्रीमन, मैं दो बातें और कह कर खत्म कर दूगा । एक बात यह है कि डिजेलाइजेशन की जगह पर ट्रेनों को इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन होना चाहिये । अगर आप डीजल को बढ़ायेंगे तो आपको उसे फारेन से इम्पार्ट करना पड़ेगा और उसमें फारेन एक्सचेंज की दिक्कत आयेगी । फिर ये जो इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेंस हैं, ये काफी सस्ती बैठती है और अच्छी होती है । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इसकी तरफ भी हमारे मंत्री जी ध्यान दें ।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हं और वह यह है कि ये जो प्रोमोशंस होते है इन प्रोमोगंस में मेरिट को आधार बनाना चाहिये । आफिसर लोग मनमाने ढंग से प्रोमोशंस कर दें यह बात मझे पसन्द नहीं है। इसके अलावा रेलवे में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स का जो परसेंटेज है, उसके सिलसिले में एक जगह उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि अच्छे आदमी हमको नहीं मिलते है। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो क्लास 4 एम्पलाइज हैं उनमे क्या शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स का परसेटज पूरा हो गया है; क्योंकि क्लास 4 एम्पलाइज के लिये कोई स्पेशल क्वालिफिकोशन की जरूरत नहीं है तो मैं यह चाहता हं कि आजादी के 20 या 25 साल बाद कम से कम हनुमंतैया जी कैंसे आदमी को जो डाइरेक्टिव या बेसिक प्रिंसिपूल है कांस्टिट्युशन में उनको अपने यहां इम्पलीमेंट करना चाहिये । और ज्यादा बात मझे नहीं कहनी है। मैं इस बात की आशा करता हूं कि हनुमंतैया साहब ने जिस आशा के साथ यह बजट पेश किया है वह उनकी आशा अवश्य पूरी होगी । मेरी शुभकामनायें उनके साथ हैं, लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा आपसे कि यह कंवेशन कमेटी के कंसेशन पर अगर आपने अपने को निर्भर रखा तो वह आपकी एफीशियेंसी का नापदंड नहीं होगा, एफीशियेंसी के मायने यह है कि वातस्व मे काम में एफीशियेंसी हो। एक बात और कहना मैं भूल गया। समाजवादी ढांचे में अभी तक सैलन्स चलते हैं। मैं चाहता हं कि यह ऐयाशी भी अब बंद कर दी जाय। मैं मम-

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झता हूं कि अब इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । अगर मिनिस्टर एक फोर सीटर के अंदर चल सकते हैं. तो आपके जनरल मैनेजर को भी उसके अंदर बैठना चाहिए और बैठना होगा । अगर समाजवाद के अंदर उनको अपने आपको फिट करना है तो यह सब करना होगा, जो फिजूल खर्ची है उसको बद करना होगा । उनको आप बंद कीजिए ताकि हम लोग समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ सकें और मुझे यकीन है कि रेलवेज की जो जगह पहले थी, वह जगह आपकी फिर कायम होगी, वापस होगी । अन्त मे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि चकि रेलवेज सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक सेक्टर है. इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान के पब्लिक सेक्टर का फ्यूचर, उसका भविष्य भी बहत कुछ डिपेंड करता है इसकी एफीशियेंसी वकिंग पर । मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 99.996 रेकरिंग, जिसके मायने सेंट परसेंट होता है, मैं पब्लिय सेक्टर का हामी ह और चाहता ह कि उसका एक्सपेशन हो, लेकिन यह भी बतलाना चाहता हं कि केवल सेंटीमेंट पर और नारेवाजी पर वह इस कंट्री में कामयाब नहीं होगा । उसको अपनी एफीशियेंसी साबित करनी पडेगी और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मुकाबले ज्यादा साबित करनी होगी। अच्छा हो कि हन्मंतैया जी इस काम को अपने मंत्रालय से, अपने विभाग से शुरू कर, हिन्द्रस्तान की रेलवेज से शुरू करें, ताकि आगे हम को और ज्यादा उनको बधाई देने का मौका मिल सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हं।

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG (Himachal Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Railway Minister for the very hopeful Budget that has been given to us this time. It is not only because there is improvement in the working of the Railways, but so many other things seem to be happening in our country which are very encouraging. But I must say that my Pradesh is the only Pradesh in which since independence not an inch of railway line has been built. We have been shouting on the top of our voice, but the only thing that we hear is that the Kalka-Simla Railway is costing the Government too much and that you are going to discontinue it. That is the only improvement that has come to our Pradesh. I understand that mostly our Central Government is worried about the money spent on us. I can say this much that any place in a hilly area will cost the Central Government money because billy

areas are never easy places. When people tell us that we are a backward people, I say that we are not a backward people in the hills. We are handicapped people. We have to do so many things which the people of the plains cannot understand. Take the case of roads. If you want to construct a road in the plains, it will not cost the Government much. To construct a mile of road in the plains it will cost the Government a lakh of rupees, but in the lower hills it will cost Rs. 3 lakhs per mile. In the upper reaches of the hills it costs from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs per mile. Does that mean that the Government is going to stop all road construction in my Pradesh ? Are the Central Government going to think only the money part of it ? I think we the people who are living in the hills are handicapped. So, it should be the duty of the Central Government to provide us with certain railway lines which are essential. We can understand that the Government cannot give us a railway line everywhere, but there are places where railway lines should be given. Do you not know that Himachal Pradesh is the only Pradesh where not a single bit of metre gauge or broad gauge has been added ? We have got two lines, viz. one from Kalka to Simla and the other from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar. These are the only two small gauge lines we have got. I know that they are not paying. They will never be paying. And our Government is not going to think only about paying capacity but they are going to see about those people living in those handicapped areas, how they are going through.

Sir, I must, first of all, say about some small things which have come to my notice. One is that the Government is losing a lot of money by ticketless travel, because of people who do not buy tickets. I have got a humble suggestion to make, because-I know-if the Government can check all the people who are going without tickets, they do not have to increase the fare for the people. Otherwise, they are increasing the fare every time and it is becoming impossible for the people to travel by train which is the cheapest means of travel. But we are also paying for those people who are not buying their own tickets. I have got a submission. Like the foreign countries, there is no place like a platform. You buy a ticket and you get into the train. Unless you have a ticket, you cannot go in. Half of our trouble is, every Tom, Dick and Harry is walking into the platform by buying a platform ticket paying ten or fifteen paise. My submission is that we charlet to save

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should be one platform outside. I know. If there is no platform ticket, the Government will lose plenty of money. We should have an outer platform where people can go along with the passenger. But into the inter platform only those people who hold tickets should go. And if some old person or disabled person must go in, there should be a ticket which he has to buy for, say, Rs. 1 or Rs. 2. Then only those people will go who have to go there.

Another thing I felt was this. We have got the big gate through which people walk in rows of four or five. And they will walk even without showing their tickets. And while going in or out nobody checks them. If you put up a revolving gate, then each time only one person will go and the person who is checking the ticket will have the benefit of checking all the people.

Further, what I find at Kalka Railway Station is this that a fight is going on because of excess of luggage. And railway people are asked to Catch 10 per cent or something of the people for excess luggage. That is unfair to those people who are checking the luggage because luggage-checking should be before they enter, not after they have got down. 1 feel that if there is a weighing machine from where the people are going enter other their luggage, the individual will have to pay for the evers before he enters the platform. There should not be any place where there is no weighing machine in the enterance of luggage room. I wish to tell you a few days back, I carried certain heavy luggage because of the election, I had certain materials with me. I must be having about 10 maunds excess luggage. I went to the weighing machine I put my luggage on it and looked for the clerk but could not find him. And the train was leaving. I had to take the luggage with me unweighed. I told the guard, "I am taking excess luggage," This happened because the weighing machine was not there at the gate. It should be on the gate through which the cooly is carrying the luggage. The cooly should be weighed along with the luggage. You can put $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for the cooly. That way, a person standing there does not have to go and see the needle in other place. It is done there, in air travel and we should not mind paying for excess luggage because in air travel also we are paying for each pound of excess weight of luggage which we are carrying. And why should we carry burges hugenee with out paving But one should

not be stopped on the way because one has got excess luggage. So, I feel that if you have got a sparate gate for the luggage people and another for those with no luggage, a revolving gate, side by side by which they can go through them it should solve the problem. Then there should be a special gate for the luggage which should not be very far away from the passenger entrance. If you do that there will be lots of income on account of excess luggage because the person cannot enter unless he has paid for the luggage. At Kalka, whenever I get out, I find that the people who are caught for excess luggage are poor people alone because the officials are very much afraid of a welldressed person. They hesitate to check him fearing that he might be in M. P. or a Railway officer or a Minister. Therefore, he looks around and spots out the poorest person to check him and harass him. I know it because every third day I am at Kalka. Therefor, I can talk only about Kalka. And what is happening at Kalka must be happening elsewhere too. First of all there is no security for the security of the railway employee's who is checking the luggage and the passenger may start beating the official because people are absolutely furious about the whole thing.

Then, the bogies for coal get short and all the people shout about Coal shortage. Presently we do not have factories as yet. But we will be shouting soon when we have started factories in Himachal Pradesh. Bringing coal is getting difficult. You do not need coal for running the factories alone, but you need it for the railways too. Let us encourage our Government to have electricity, where they have got its generation arrangements, for running the railways because that would save coal for other things. Secondly, I feel we would be saving wagons for other commodities which have to be brought in by rail.

The other things, as was rightly said by one of our fellow Members here, is in connection with the late running of train. So many times the passengers are not informed about the late running of trains because the telephone system in the railways is the poorest as it seems that the winding sort of telephone used at the railway station is at least seventy years old. I think the Railways should be one of the places where there should be the best arrangement as for as the telephonic communication is concerned because that will help the people knowing what is happening around.

Then let me tell you something about the railway attendants. As some of the hon'ble Members have already said, we do not know why we are having railway attendants. Possibly he is there to see that the passengers do not fight with each other. But I feel the job of the tailway attendant is to attend to the people who are there. I have to get up at a particular station every time at 6 o'clock, or whether I come from Simla or go to Simla because the train reaches at about 6-20 in the morning. Every time I have told the attendant to wake me up at such and such a place but he has forgotten. Now I have given up asking him. Now I have got a little alarm clock which works better than the attendant. This way I can avoid the inconvenience to the fellow. I just do not understand why the attendant cannot tell me, "Madam, you have reached the station". I know so many times people are sleeping and they do not know that they have reached the station. It is all right in day time. But in the early mornings this much courtesy should be shown by the attendant. It should be their duty. I have actually complained about it once or twice. But it is no use complaining when nobody is going to listen about it. That is why I have given it up. I thought it is a good opportunity to let the Railway Minister know that I have got an alarm clock which is more effective.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra-Pradesh) : Now the Minister will see to it that he is more effective.

[The Vice-Cnairman (Shri Ram Sahai in the Chair]

SHRIMATI SATYAVATI DANG : 1 must tell you, Sir, that we in Himachal Pradesh are finding it very difficult because our leaders and our bosses at the Centre do not seem to realise what Himachal Pradesh is and why should Himachal Pradesh have broad gauge. Sir, when we have good relations with the State next to us, we have no difficulty. But when there is a Ministry next to us which is not very helpful like the one in 1967-68, when we had an Opposition Ministry in Haryana and also in the Punjab, all our wheat, all our commodities were stopped by road by these Governments. So much so, when one of our Ministers was coming in one day and his grandchild was having a packet of biscuits in his hand, the authorities took even the biscuits away saying, "You cannot bring anything from Punjab or Haryana to Himachal Pradesh".

I know it should not happen in democratic countries and one pradesh has to be generous to another pradesh. But we cannot control everybody. We feel very strongly that if Himachal Pradesh also had a railway yard and a railway line coming into the pradesh. we will not have to depend on road traffic. It becomes so humiliating. When I was going through Chandigarh one day, I was stopped like everybody else and when he saw me, he said, "would you open your car-boot ? We have caught someone taking wheat into Himachal Pladesh". Now I keep my car tools in a gunny bag. And when he pounced on my gunny bag, he found something very hard there, Then I told him "the wheat in Himachal Pradesh has become very hard," It becomes so hurtful to us. If the Central Government is not going to realise our difficulties, who is going to realise our difficulties ? They have no control on the provinces. If they want to stop wheat, they can stop it. If the railway line is there, if we have a railway vard there, we can always transport wheat from anywhere; We do not have, to depend on Punjab or Haiyana. We do not have board gauge line and that is why there is a hue and cry for a yard at Parmanu. It is only three miles from Kalka. We have again and again asked the Government, "Please have some merey on us. Give us some place where we can bling our goods from other places." All our goods get down at Kalka and kalka is in Harvana. If Haryana stops us from taking the goods by road we cannot lift the goods. Don't you think Himachal Pradesh deserves few railway yards in Himachal Pradesh ? Do we have to go through this torture all the time ? If we want to take the goods by road, we are not allowed. The neighbouring States do not allow our trucks to come in. Every truck which goes there is challaned before it reaches Kalka. But have to face it. I know if the Central Government is sympathetic, we do not have to go through this. I know it will be hard on the people of Kalka who live on us. We do not want to take away anybody's bread and butter. But we feel strongly that if we have this yard and this railway line, it would he helpful to us. When we asked the Central Government, it was surprising that they said, "Why don't you pay for your own railway line from Kalka and yard ?" Have you ever seen the Central Government asking any State Government to build its own railway yard ? Are we stepchildren of the Central Government ? Are we not allowed ever a yard when everywhere you are having it ? Must the poor, little Himachal Pradesh suffer all the time ? This

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is wrong. Then they said, "We will not give it because it will result in loss". Our Government then told the Central Government, "We will bear the loss. Whatever income comes you take it. If it comes to the point where you will lose, then we will bear the loss." 1 do not see why the Central Government should refuse it. It is said that it will cost Rs. 2 crores. For Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 2 crores is a very big expenditure which we cannot afford. I do not see why the Central Government is not accepting it, particularly when the Central Government is not going to lose anything as if there is any loss, we are ready to bear it. We know that there will not be any loss on this yard because Parmanu is going to be or industrial area Secondly, all the fruits and vegetables and other things from Himachal Pradesh comes to Parmanu and from Parmanu it goes down. Now I will give you another reason why we are asking for a yard in Parmanu. You may have seen all our apples and potatoes and other things which leave Parmanu and enter Haryana, rotting on the roadside to be transported on a bigger truck. We have no control over that. Three miles after Kalka all the apples are dropped and they are put in another truck and taken to Delhi. And it is up to them when they want to have it sent. So many times we have seen 25000, 28000 or even 40000 cases lying on the roadside because we have no say in the matter. We should have a station at Paramanu. And that also I shall explain to you, because your engineers have gone there and seen the place. They are ready to have it below the bill behind the town which is absolutely a wrong place because the main highway goes up where we are suggesting for the station. The Government of India will have to construct few more miles of road from the station behind the hill to go to the place where all the industrial area has been located. I think it should be worthwhile for the Government to make it at Paramanu especially when we are having all the industrial area there. Then secondly all the vegetables and fruits are going to be loaded from Paramanu. I do not think that we are going to run into a loss. When the Government of Himachal Pradesh has already volunteered to bear the loss, to pay loss I do not see why the Government is hesitating in building the line and a railway yard at Paramanu. I very strongly request you to look into the case personally and see that this privilege is given to us so that the people of those fruit-growing areas do not suffer because some other province is not interested in their out-

put. I would also say one way of reducing the expenditure is instead of having the small gauge starting from Kalka, have it start from Paramanu. Another thing I always feel whenever I go up and down on the Kalka-Simla train is that we have about 17 or 18 stations on that 52 mile stretch, or it may be about 70 miles. Hardly any passenger gets down at any of these stations excepting at 4 or 5 stations. I have a submission. You only keep those people who check or man these four or five stations where people get down and get in; all the rest of the railway paraphernalia can be reduced at other stations and a telegraphic connection between the stations will do the job of the persons sitting at those places. Keeping so many persons at those stations is wasteful when nobody gets in or gets out there, and the train also need not stop for fifteen minutes at each of these stops. You can reduce the entire paraphernalia of Station Master, Assistant Station Masters and others, I must bring to your notice that the restaurant near the Barog railway station has been closed for the last one year. It is a sad affair that we get into the train at 7 in the morning and we have to travel till about 1 or 1.30 in the afternoon and there is no place where in between we can get a decent meal to eat. I do not know of any railway where the passengers are not supposed to eat on the way. Here on this line there is not a single place where we can get except some puri and vegetable. I must tell you Barog is a tourist place where lots of foreigners used to set down for lunch. Do you expect them to go to puriwallah's shop and eat there ? Do you expect them to go two or three miles ? There is no place at all where meals can be had in a decent restaurant. Why ? I will tell you why this happened. This railway restaurant pay at the time of Britishers used to only one rupee to the railways as a token of rent. On a railway line where only two or three trains go in a day, is there any railway restaurant which can make money ? If they are not making money, why are you charging them? So much ? Are we here only to charge them ? Then, Sir, it was decided that Rs. 101 would be collected. With great difficulty they were running a restaurant there, and you are asking them to pay Rs. 101. But the railway people insist on this rent. Now it has become over a thousand rupees. For what ? I am also going to ask everybody this question : How can a restaurant pay such a huge amount when it does not have even 20 or 30 customers per day? I think it was doing very good work. If the restaurant is not there, we passengers have no place to go. for breakfas or

lunch. I can tell you that for the last one year I have been reaching Kalka at 6.20 and 1 have been taking my breakfast at 6.30 because I know there is no breakfast on the way. Lots of people are going there by rail Car paying double the fare. Are they not entitled to have breakfast on the way ? Sometimes you are spending lakhs of rupees. But on the issue of a thousand rupees this restaurant is not allowed to work. Before that we had to struggle to set electricity connection there, as the electricity was cut. For what reason? They told him; "You are not using enough of it", What a logic ? It is not run for profit. Now everybody is taking full breakfast at 6.30 in the morning. I would like the members to take their breakfast at 6.30 and see how they feel about it. I request the government to make a provision for the restaurant to start functioning again though it is not run on profit. They should see the accounts of the restaurant who runs it. If it is running it at a loss, then they should not ask for meat rent. They should take only a token rent. After all he is running it for the service of the people.

Another thing is that we have no broadgauge station at kalka. The station is at the fag end of Punjab. Himachal Pradesh Can have another apart from Paramanu. There is a small station at kandooli where we are developing a timber yard. It is going to be great big timber yard and this is the only broad-gauge station in Himachal one. But there is only train which stop for sufficient time. It will easily take five minutes for people to find out where they have to board, the train. This station is going to be the gateway of the Himachal or kangra side. If trains do not stop there for enough time for people to board and unboard, it is easier for them to go upto Pathankot. Then there should be at least two trainsone going from Simla and another from Delhi. These things should be considered sympathetically.

Every time we suggest that there should be a railway line, we are told that there is no industry there. For the last 20 years Government have not been able to provide railway lines on the ground that there is no industry. But how can we ask people to start industry when there is no railway line. This is going to be a vicious circle. Government must come forward and construct railway lines and yards. Otherwise industrialists will wait for the railway people to start railways and railways will wait for the industrialists to start industries. Sir, we in Himachal Pradesh have crossed the era when we used to ask for charity. Do not think you are giving charity to Himachal Pradesh. I think we are now a full-fledged State and you must, therefore, consider our demands in a better way. Paramanu is also developing in to an industrial area. A whole lot of industries are coming up there. A station in this area will certainly be a paying proposition commercially.

Now, Sir, I can tell you another thing. A long time ago, after independence, we requested the government that we must have the telephone system in Kotgarh. They said that we cannot have the telephone because it does not pay. This way we had a terrific argument for three years. Then finally, Sir, the Government said, "All right. We will give a PCO and see whether it pays and if it pays, you can have it". But, we argued them that it will pay, but not in the first year because nobody knows about using a telephone. Afterwards, when they put the telephone at the PCO, we had 13,000 calls from different people of that area asking for the prices of foodstuff and so on. So, we proved to the Government that at least 13,000 calls could be made. So, Sir, unless somebody starts something there, they won't know whether it is paying or not. When we say that we want to make that area an industrial area, I think, the Central Government must do something to see that it is made into an industrial area. Unless the railway line is there, people may not start industries and unless the industries are started. the Government will not give the railway line. This position should not be there.

Now, Sir, there is the Bhakra-Nangal railway line. It is with the Bhakra Board. It is almost an idle line and we have asked the Railway Board again and again to take over this line, bacause it passes through Himachal Pradesh and this will be very much beneficial to us if we can connect this area with Nangaf station and board the train on the way instead of trying to go to Nangal. As the railway line is already there, the Government does not have to spend very much for this and I feel that we deserve this much of sympathy from the Central Government.

Then, another thing I would like to mention. The trains come from Nangal to the fertilizer factory. We are very near to the fertilizer factory. Actually, Himachal Pradesh is surrounded by this fertilizer factory and other things. Now, you have got the railway line to the factory. If this can be extended, it will benefit us and since we are more worried about the

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] Shrimati Satyavati Dang]

commodities that come in and go out of Himachal Pradesh, if we can get this line and these trains, we will be very much benefited and the people of this area, especially of Unna and Bilaspur, will stand to gain.

Then Sir, the National Highway is going through Kalka, Nalagarh, Tiratpur to Bilaspur. This is under construction now. You know. Sir, all the fruits from Kulu pass through Bilaspur to Nalagarh side or it has to go to Nangal. Now, if there is a railway line, about three or four miles towards Nalagarh from Nangal. all our fruits from Kulu, Mandi and Bilaspui area can be brought in the wagons instead of their moving either to Nangal or to any other station which are in Punjab house is tell you this. Sir, because we find the attitude of our neighbours not so neighbourly and we do not want to say harsh things about our neighbours But, we can always expect the Central Government to understand the meaning of what we are trying to say and help us in these things.

Then, Sir, there is a place called the Brotte wala which is an industrial place near Nangal So, that area also can be fully developed once the railway line and the station house been set up. Then, Sir, I must bring to your notice one more thing. Punta valley is known for its industries and timber. We have got a hydel project in Giri-Bata and now, the Government of India is starting a cement factory in Punta. The quarries are in Punta, but in Punta valley their is no railway head. A timber 'mandi' is also going to come up. I feel very strongly. Sir, that all these industries will not find it easy to run, unless the Government gives them the facility of a railway line. I know the Government of India is going to say that it is a very long line, But the Railway Minister in his opening speech on the Budget has said that some development will be done in every State. So if you are not going to give anything to us, then stop giving anything to any other State. You have to give something to us. If in the next budget also you bring something for others and not a single line is given to us, then how do you say that some development will be done in all the States ? We do not ask you to make a long railway line. But Punta deserves a long railway line from Jagadhari. Haryana and Punjab are full of stations, whereas their next province has no station whatsoever. A cement factory needs a railway line. Still if they want to send cement out, all these things will be requiring a railway line.

I must congratulate the Consultative Committee for suggesting that the 'Nangal Express' should be called 'Himachal Pradesh Express'. I appreciate the sentiment behind this whole gesture, but only by having a name does not help us to set the rail in Himachal (*Time Bell Rings*).

One minute. It is exactly like the Srinagar Express or Jammu Express where there is no railway line. So I would request, Sir, again that all this demand does not cost you very much because these are railway yards. The only railway line we ask for is for Paramanu which is 5 miles away from kalka and the Punta Valley which is going to be a very important industrial area.

Sir, I sit down and I again hope that the Railway Minister is going to look into the matter personally and see that the people of Himachal Pradesh who are very much handicapped otherwise also come up in this way. I hope that the next time we can come and congratulate the Railway Minister like other people who are saying that certain lines have been constructed. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM SAHAI) : Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur.

श्री जगबीश प्रसाद माथुर (राजस्थान) : उपसभाव्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रकार की रेलवे की स्थिति है, उस स्थिति का अनभव करके अगर माननीय मंत्री महोदय के बन में वात होती तो शायद वह मंमद के ममक्ष अपना भाषण नहीं रखते. क्योंकि वह स्वयं स्वीकार करके चले हैं कि इट इज ए कास्टीट्यू शनल लायबिलिटी, इट एज ए कॉम्टी-टयशन डयटी और इस कांस्टीट्युशनल ड्युडी के नाते में वे मजबरन अपना भाषण मदन के मामने रखते है अन्यथा जो रेल्वे की स्थिति है. जिस स्थिति में रेलवे को सरकार ने जाकर पहंचा दिया है, उसके नाते शायद उनकी इस प्रकार की हिम्मन नही होती कि वह सदन के सम्मुख आयें विशेष तौर से जिस समय वह रेलवे मंत्री बने और प्रारम्भ की जो घटनायें हैं, उस घटना में उनके सम्बन्ध मे जो धारणायें थी रेलवे कर्मचारियों के मन के अन्दर और जनता के अन्दर उन्होने वह अपेक्षाये पूरी नहीं की हैं।

उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाहे गंगोली माहब हों, चाहे बालिगा साहब हों, व्यक्तिगत रूप से दोनों Budget (Railways)

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के सम्बन्ध में मुझे शिकायत करने का कोई कारण नहीं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जिम ढंग मे व्यवहार किया है उस नाते से स्पष्ट रूप मे कर्मचारियो के बीच में. जनता के बीच में यह घारणा फैली है कि क्योंकि बालिगा साहब मैंसूर के है और हनु-मंतैया साहब भी मैंसूर के है, इस नाते में एक पक्ष-पात करने के नाते उन्होंने गंगोली के साथ अन्याय किया है । गंगोली ने भी जिस प्रकार से व्यवहार किया कोई उसको एप्रिझिएट नहीं कर सकता है । कर्मचारी होने के नाते में एक गलत नरीका उन्होंने विरोध का अपनाया, मगर मंत्री महोदय ने जिम तरह से कार्यवाही की, जिस ढग से व्यवहार किया

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : May 1 say that the hon. Member has to behave, because this is a matter which is before the court ?...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : I was not going into the facts of the case. I am only saying : What about the way in which you behaved ?...

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I want you to give a ruling. This is not the time for this. I am not afraid or unmindful of the allegations he makes. It is sub judice.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : 1 am not saying anything about the case.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम सहाय) : माथुर माहव आप जब किसी के बिहेवियर के बारे मे कहेंगे, फैक्ट्स के बारे में कहेंगे तो वे चीजे ऐसी है जो कोर्ट मे जा सकती है और कोर्ट उनका काग्-निजेन्स ले सकता है, इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इसका जिक न करें। कई बार हाउस में यह बात पहले भी आ चुकी है। उसको कहने की आव-ध्यकता नहीं है, जितना कहना था कह दिया अब रेलवे के बारे मे जा कहना हो कहिए।

श्री जगदोश प्रसाद माथुर : चलिए, आपकी बात स्वीकार कर ली ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों मुझे श्रीनगर जाने का मौका मिला था, इफी साहब से मिलने का भी मौका मिला था। तब मैंने उनसे कहा थ। कि अपने देश के दो किनारे है, नीचे कन्या-कुमारी और सबके ऊपर काश्मीर, क्या अच्छा है इनको रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ दिया जाए। हमने उनसे कहा कन्याकुमारी से चलाइए। तो उन्होंने

कहा काश्मीर ने क्या बुरा किया है। कन्याकुमारी की योजना लेकर आए है, क्यों नही काइमीर तक रेलवे लाइन को जोडा जाता है। देश की एकना की द्रप्टि में उन्होने बात कही कि बडी अच्छी बान होती । लेकिन मुझे लगता है, माननीय मत्री महोदय का द्ष्टिकोण मार्वदेशिक नही है। जहां तक मीटर गेज को बाड गेज में बदलने का मवाल है, जिस रूप में मंत्री महोदय ने खास लाइनों को प्रायरिटीज दी है उसी रूप मे हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ ऐसे प्रात है, जिनकी राजधानियों में ध्यान दिया हो ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज पूर्वी क्षेत्र के अंदर आमाम के प्लेन्स में , जिस प्रकार की रेलवे की स्थिति है, क्या वहां ब्राड गेज से रेलवे लाइन नही जोड सकते थे? अभी वहिन जी बोल रहीं थी हिमाचल प्रदेश के संबंध में। हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी शिमला में अभी मीटर गेज भी नहीं पहुंची, बाड गेज का तो सवाल ही कहां। हिन्दु-स्तान के दो सीमा प्रांत हैं और पिछली वार युद्ध के समय रेलवे कर्मचारियों को हम सब बधाई देते है कि उन्होंने वहां पर बड़ी कर्तव्यनिष्ठा से, कर्तव्यपरायणता से काम किया, युद्ध के दौरान उन्होंने बलिदान भी किया। लेकिन जो गुजरात और राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती प्रान्त है, वहा दोनों प्रान्तों की राजधानियों को आज तक हम ब्राड गेज लाइन केन्द्र सरकार की राजधानी में नहीं जोड सके ।

अब अगर प्रायरिटीज पर जान। चाहें तो जितनी योजनाओ को माननीय मत्री महोदय ने लिया है, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो दक्षिण के अंदर और दक्षिण में भी मैसूर प्रान्त को वे प्राय-रिटी देते हैं। मैं कहता हूं, माननीय मंत्री महोदय मैसूर प्रांत के नही हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान के रेल मंत्री हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के रेल मंत्री होने के नाने वे केवल एक प्रान्त, एक क्षेत्र की दुण्टि मे विचार करें, एक ही क्षेत्र के अंदर नई लाइने खोलें, आप एक ही क्षेत्र के लिए मीटर गेज को बाड गेज के अंदर वदलें, यह बान समझ में नहीं आती। अगर हम राजस्थान और गुजरात जैसे प्रदेशों मे डेन्सिटी आफ पापुलेशन की तुलना दूसरे प्रांतो से करे जहा बाड गेज हैं और फिर डेन्सिटी आफ पापुलेशन के खयाल से बहां अगर मीटर गेज है, उसको बदलने

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

की बात कहें तो भी कुछ समझ मैं आ सकता था। 🗉 हमें इस बात की भी शिकायत है कि सन 1950 से आज तक जो उन्होंने रिकार्ड दिए हैं कि उन्होंने रेलवे लाइनें खोली है, रेलवे का विस्तार किया, तो यह गेज को बदलना कोई विस्तार नही है। आज हिन्दूस्तान में ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां लाइनें डाली जा सकती हैं, लोगों की मांग है कि ब्राड नही दे मकते तो मीटर गेज ही दीजिए, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से हमानी चार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में दूसरे सेक्टर्स के अंदर विकास हुआ है, प्रगति हुई है उस अनुपात से अगर हम देखें तो रेलवे इसमे हमारा पिछडा हआ क्षेत्र है, पब्लिक सेक्टर होने की वजह से ही हालत खराब है और उस नाते से हम प्रपो-र्शनेटली देखें, जब से हमारा देश आजाद हआ, उस समय जितना हमारा किलोमीटर था आज के दिन तक जिनना हमने उसको बढाया है, उसके नाते से बाकी सेक्टर्स के अंदर योजनाओं मे कितना विकास हुआ है, इस नाते से हम विचार करेंगे तो रेलवे विभाग सबसे नीचे आता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहा तक रेलवे की आर्थिक स्थिति शोचनीय है, स्वयं माननीय मंत्री यह मान कर चलते है, उन्होने अपने भाषण मे भी कहा है और कल भी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्रीमान शफी साहब ने कारण दिए थे कि किराया कम है, भाडा कम है। मझे लगता है नहीं जिस मात्रा मे अच्छाइयां भरी है उस मात्रा में वराई नहीं भरी है। हिन्तुस्तान में आजादी के बाद से रेलवे विभाग हर साल किराया भाड़ा बढ़ाता ही चला जा रहा है, कहीं कमी नही हई। आप दूनिया के देशों से तूलना करना चाहते हैं कि दुनिया के देशों में प्रति किलोमीटर कितना बढ़ा है, लेकिन दूनिया के देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी है इस बात की माननीय मंत्री महोदय कभी तूलना नही करते। आखिर हमारे हिन्दस्तान के जो नागरिक 4 P.M. है उनकी भी देने को कोई क्षमना है और इस क्षमता से आप ज्यादा चार्ज करते है या नहीं करते हैं? आपको उनकी क्षमता के अनुरूप ही चार्ज करना चाहिए।

दूसरा मब से बड़ा कारण रेलवे में हानि का जो है वह यह है कि रेलवे की जो प्रशासन की व्यवस्था है वह टीक नहीं है। आपने भी अपने भाषण में कहा है कि यह विभाग, पव्लिक अन्डर-टेकिंग का सबसे बड़ा विभाग होने के बाद भी इसमे बहन मिम मेनेजमेंट हैं और सब प्रकार की चोरियाँ इस विभाग में होती हैं। चाहे जनता का माल हो, चाहे रेलवे का माल हो । सब प्रकार की चोरिया इम विभाग में होती है। आपने म्वय कहा है कि हमे 13 करोड रुपया कम्पेसेशन के रूप में देना पडता है । तो यह जो रुपया आपको कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में देना होता है वह जनता की जेब काट कर ही देना पड़ता है। जब जनता की जेब कटती है तो फिर आप किराये के रूप में काटते हैं, आप किराया बढा देते हैं और यह सिर्फ इसलिए कि आपका जो रेलवे विभाग है वह इन-इफिशिएन्ट है। अापको जो कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में रुपया देना पडता है वह व्यापारियों को देना पडता है और कल श्री शफी कूरेशी जी ने स्वयं कहा कि मुगलसराय याई मे जो चोरी होती है, उसमे रेलवे कर्म-चारी ही चोरी करते है और उनका हाथ भी होता है। वहा पर रेलवे कर्मचारी चोरी करने में भाग लेते है और इस तरह से रेलवे कर्मचारी चोरी करने के अपराध में पकड़े भी गए हैं।

आज रेलवे को जिम तरह से कम्पेंसेशन देना पड़ता है, व्यापारियों के क्लेम्म का भुगतान करना पड़ता है, ज्यार छोटी मोटी चोरी होती तो उनके बारे में इतनी दुःखी नही होती, लेकिन जब 13 करोड़ रुपया कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में देना पड़ता है तो तब मालूम होता है कि रेलवे मे कितनी बड़ी चोरी होती है । आज देखने में यह आता है कि बेगन्म के बेगन्स गायब हो जाते हैं । और रेलवे के कर्मचारी इन बेगनों को और इममे जो माल होता है उसको गायब करने में दूसरों की मदद करते हैं और स्वयं भी यह कार्य करने हैं । अगर रेलवे कर्मचारी इस तरह का कार्य न करते तो आज रेलवे को इतना घाटा नहीं होता और न ही इतना रुपया कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में देना पडना ।

इस सम्बन्ध मे मै रेलवे बोर्ड की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं जहां पर आपने अनेक विषयों के विशेषज्ञ रखे हुए हैं । आज इन विशेषज्ञों की बजह से रेलवे

को इतना घाटा उठाना पड रहा है, देश की आम जनता को ज्यादा पे करना पड रहा है और रेलवे विभाग मे तरह-तरह की चोरी होती है। आज रेलवे में अव्यवस्था के कारण, प्रशामन ठीक न होने से क्लेम्स के रूप में करोड़ों रुपया देना पड रहा है । आप इस रुपये को देने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के पास जाकर कहते है कि हम किराया बढा रहे है, लेकिन आप इस व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं कर पा रहे है । जब रेलवे बोर्ड मे इतने विषयो के विशेपज है और जब इन लोगो के बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है तो आप नाराज हो जाते है कि उनके वारे में चर्चा नहीं की जानी चाहिये । मैं किसी के बारे में व्यक्तिगत रूप से चर्चा नही करना चाहता हं, व्यक्तिगत रूप में वे भले हो सकते है, लेकिन जहां रेलवे मे अव्यवस्था का मवाल है, रेलवे मे प्रशासन करने का मवाल आता है, तो क्या उम प्रशामन को सुधारा नही जा सकता है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह बात नहीं कहना चाहता हू कि वे ही सब बातों की तरफ देखे । श्री नवलकिशोर जी ने उनकी तारीफ बहत काफी कर दी है मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसी की शिकायत नही करना चाहता ह, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहना हं कि जब रेलवे बोर्ड में इतने विषयो के विजेपज है तो क्या वहा पर जो प्रशासन में कमी आ गई है, जो माल की चोरी होती है, उसको सुधारा नही जा सकता है और उस चोरी को रोका नही जा सकता है ? अगर यह बात नही की जा सकती है तो फिर रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बरो की उपयोगिता के बारे में आप क्या तर्क देगे ?

जहां तक जनता को अमेनिटीज और सुख सुविधा देने की बात है यह प्रशासन का कार्य है कि वह इस ओर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दे । आज रेलवे बोर्ड में जो अलग अलग विषयों के विशेषज्ञ है उनसे यह अपेक्षा की जा सकती है कि वे जनता की सुख सुविधाओं का खयाल रखें और साथ ही साथ प्रशासन में भी एफिशियन्सी लायें क्यों आप उनमे बड़ी बड़ी अपेक्षा रखते है ।

इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से माननीय सद-स्यों ने निरुह-तरह की बातें कही, बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही, लेकिन मैं उन बातों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता हूं सिर्फ राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध मे कुछ निवे-दन करना चाहता हूं । जहां तक राजस्थान का रेलवे

से सम्बन्ध है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैने रेलवे मंत्री जी में पिछले मर्तवा भी यह निवेदन किया था कि सीमा से लगा हआ प्रदेश है । पिछली बार युद्ध के समय जिस तरह का प्रभाव और सीमावर्ती प्रान्तों में पड़ा उसी तरह से इम प्रान्त में भी पड़ा । राजस्थान के अन्दर रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने जिम तरह का कार्य किया वह बहन ही सराहनीय था, लेकिन मीटर गेज और ब्राड गेज की लाइनो की वजह से जो वाटेल-नेक माल के पास हो जाता है उससे काफी कठि-नाई का सामना करना पड़ता है तथा मिलिटरी मवमेंट में भी बडी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता,इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमने कई बार यह माग की कि कैपिटल के माथ एक ब्राड गेज लाइन का सम्बन्ध कर दिया जाना चाहिये, परन्तू दुर्भाग्य से मंत्री जी ने उसकी ओर ध्यान नही दिया। सबसे बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात तो यह है कि मब प्रातों की कैपिटलों को तो बडी लाइन से जोड दिया गया है, मगर राजस्थान को नही जोड़ा गया है।

राजस्थान में मीटर गेज लाइनें हैं और वे भी दो जोन्स में बंटी हई है। यह एरिया नार्दन और वैस्टर्न जोन्म में बंटा हुआ है और उनके टाइमिग्म में भा तालमेल नहीं है, जिसके कारण लोगों को आने जाने में अमूविधा होती है । इसी तरह से वैस्टर्न रेलवे का कोई टी टी या गार्ड गाडी लेकर दिल्ली आता है तो चकि दिल्ली नार्दर्न जोन में आता है, इसलिए इन लोगों को रात में ठहरने की सुविधा प्राप्त नही होती है । यहां सेन्ट्रन और नाईने रेलवे की व्यवस्था होने के कारण वेस्टर्न रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के सोने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, उनको घुसने नहीं देते, कहने है कि तुम्हारा क्या लेना देना, यह तो सेन्ट्रल और नार्दर्न रेलवे का मामला है । क्या इतना भी कोआर्डीनेशन रेलवे के अन्दर नही हो सकता ? फिर यह रेलवे बोई किम नाते से बैठा है ? राजस्थान के अन्दर पिछली बार इन्होंने सेक्शन की है कोटा-चित्तौड लाइन । उसका कई बार सर्वे हआ लेकिन हआ कुछ भी नहीं । उत्तर भारत के लिये मंत्री महोदय के मन मे कोई ध्यान नहीं है, इसलिये उस रेलवे लाइन के वारे में भी कोई ध्यान नही । What are you going to do about that railway line? जयपुर

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

से कोटा को जोडने की बात थी। उम बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं किया । रेलवे के टाइमिंग्म की एक छोटी सी बात है। यहां से अहमदाबाद मेल जाता है, अजमेर पहचता है साढे 8, पौने 9 के लगभग, जो वहां से पैसिंजर जाती थी रतलाम के लिये वह मेल के पहुंचने के बाद जाती थी, अब इन्होंने व्यवस्था कर दी कि मेल के पहुंचने के आधा घंटा पहले ही चली जाती है। किसी पैसिजर को उदय-पूर जाना हो तो जा नहीं मकता, चित्तौड जाना हो तो जा नहीं सकता, पूरे 12 घंटा बैठा रहे तब उसकी गाडी मिलेगी । माननीय मत्री महोदय इस विभाग में आने से पहले एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन के चेयरमैन थे. उस नात से उनके मन मे सुधार की कुछ कल्पनाए थी, कुछ विचार थे, अब रेलवे मे वे सारी कल्पनाएं उनके सामने है, इस विभाग को भी सुधारने की दप्टि से वे विचार करे ।

रेलवे में, जो आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के ऊपर भार बन कर बैठा हे,जिस प्रकार का भयंकर अप्टाचार हे, उसके कारण रेलवे घाटे मे जाती है । इस घाटे की व्यवस्था को सुधारने की दृष्टि, से अख्टाचार को दूर कर सकें । तो बहुत बड़ा काम है । नन्दा जी जब मंत्री थे, कई आपरेशन भी किये, कई कल्पनाएं, भी रखी, कुछ विचार भी रखे, नन्दा जी के स्थान पर आप आए है---यह आपकी व्यवस्था है कि कौन किसके स्थान पर आए---तो जिस काम को तो नन्दा जी ने शुरू किया था उसकी आप पूरा करें । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप रेलवे से अप्टाचार को मिटाने का संकल्प करें तो जो घाटा होता हे और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर रेलवे जो भार बन कर बैठी है यह दूर हो सकता है ।

दूसरं जो आपके दिमाग मे रीजनलिज्म की बात है, आपके प्रान्त और आपके क्षेत्र की बात है, उत्तर भारत की विलकुल उपेक्षा हो रही है वह उचित नही है। शफी माहब तो उत्तर भारत के है, कम से कम वे उत्तर भारत की समस्याएं मंत्री जी के सामने रखें। चाहे राजस्थान हो, पंजाब हो, मब प्रान्ती की समस्याएं हैं, उनका भी विकाम होना चाहिये, उनमे भी नई सब लाइने खुलनी चाहियें, उनमें भी मीटरगेज को बाइगेज में वदलने का मवाल है, इस दृष्टि से इन क्षेत्रों की ओर भी ध्यान दे, इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है ।

SHREK, HANUMANTHAIYA : Su. Jam grateful to the many hon. Members who have spoken appreciately of the efforts for improvement that are continuously being made by the Railway Administration. In fact, Sir, there are some Members who resort to extreme type of criticism by using words like 'nugglery' and 'deceit' maybe out of their abundance in the heart of the speaker. It may be that the Member concerned is always so obsessed with the idea of jugglery and deceit that he speaks in that manner. What I expect especially from a dignified House like Rajya Sabha, or to put it in English, the Council of States, is a correct assessment of the situation. If defects are there I would be grateful if they are pointed out to me and I have every sincere desire to rectify them. In those areas where improvement is being effected, if some appreciative words are spoken, as was done by my hon. friend, Mr. Nawal Kishore, it would be not only a correct assessment but much encouragement to the whole Railway administration. Some hon. Members are accustomed to the routine way of speaking, even in the free use of sentences and phrases to attack the Railway Board with all kinds of undignified adjectives. I can only say that it is their routine way and the number of years they have spent in parliamentary life have not in any way improved their language. That is all that I can say.

Sir, the hon. Member from Himachal Pradesh spoke so eloquently that I was simply overpowered by her cloquence. I have great regard for her fighting spirit on behalf of her State, Only she sits at a height of 7,000 feet and I cannot easily reach her even through the railways. If I ani unable to comply with her request for railways, it is not because of want of will on the part of the Railway Ministry or the Government of India, but because of the place where she sits, like Parvathy as-they sayon the Himalayas. Nevertheless I assure her that the line from Nangal to Nalagarh or Pontanwala will be examined for construction. A survey has already been ordered, and when the survey report is ready, Sir, I suppose her desire will be met provided, I say, we have resources enough for the purpose. She knows, being a senior Member of the House, that the tailways are not an empire in themselves. Any line that is proposed a new, or any conversion

that has to be done, or any facilities to be given, has to be approved in an indirect way, not in a direct way, by the Planning Commission because plan resources have to be allocated, every five years, for the Railways to do some of these things. And that is the limitation with which we work. But it is not a limitation which we resent. It is a healthy limitation so that the resources available to the Government of India can be spread over every Ministry to do service to the nation in a satisfactory way.

Sir, many hon. Members who spoke on the Railway Budget are not here. This is one unhappy or happy feature. I do not know whether it is unhappy or happy.

SHR1 A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Very unhappy.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The other day I said in the Lok Sabha that it is a very happy feature that Parliament is like a watch-dog. I shall not use that word here lest it should be misunderstood. Let me use the words "a very vigilant guardian". If everything is right with the word, the guardian, naturally, sleeps of does not bestir himself much. It is only when there is danger of disturabance to the ward that he wakes up in order to safeguard his interests. Now that the railways are running satisfactorily, probably hon. Member think, "Janay do." Thay are doing their work properly. Even if we do not attend the debate or criticise, it is not of much consequence." Therefore, I construe it as an indirect way of approving the way the tailways have been run in the last one year. But, if hon. Members take interest, that merely gives me further hope, that they may come with further ideas which will help me to rectify the mistakes. Even there I welcome. But I cannot hold in great admiration those hon. Members who make criticism and points but do not find time to attend through the debate. Nevertheless, I have to athere to the path of courtesy and I will make references to the hon. Mambers who have made some points.

Shri T. U. Anandan raised the point that employees rendered surplus, because of closure of some loco sheds, should be provided with alternative employment. Instructions have been issued that our requirements of artisans should be met by re-deployment of the surplus staff from the loco sheds and similar other locations. They will be given the necessary conversion training which may extend to six months or even one year, if necessary, to enable them to occupy equivalent posts in other trades, particularly in the existing diesel and electric loco sheds or in the new ones to be set up.

He stated that persons appointed as Chaiiman of the Railway Service Commissions should be familiar with the Railways' working and problems and should be subject to Government regulations. As such only serving men should be appointed as Chairman, Railway Service Commissions. The Union Public Service Commission makes the choice actually from out of a panel furnished to them by the Railway Ministry. The field of choice for this panel consists of serving or retired Railway or other Government servants, ex-Members of Parlia ment and other eminent persons, including educationists, lawyers and scientists, The ruleprovide that the post of Member-Secretary of any Railway Service Commission should necessarily be filled by a serving Railway officer, An officer from the Railway, whet recruitment is made, is also co-opted to all thi selection boards convened by the Commissior for the selection of candidates. Therefore the observations that the hon. Member made are being implemented.

My hon. friend, Mr. Sher Khan, stated that the improvement in punctuality achieved should be sustained. As a result of the special punctuality drive launched during the period 11-6-71 to 10-7-71 there has been as hon. Members have happily noticed considerable improvement in punctuality. I do not want to exaggerate my own achievement It is for hon. Members to judge and say whatever they feel in the matter. It is true that the main line trunk route trains are running exactly on time. That amount of achievemen has not been possible in the case of branch lines Even there the punctuality has improved two fold. The punctuality was 25 to 30 per cen and it has gone up to 50 per cent. I will narrate only one instance. Especially in Bihar the branch line trains which pass by villages have to stop for the peasant to put his hay on top o the train. Unless it is done, the Station Maste will be beaten up. Things that are happenin; in eastern U.P.and Bihar in the matter of misha ndling of Railways are a fiction in themselves 1 myself did not know it until I came to thi Ministry, Ticketless travel and misuse o railway facilities are most rampant in thos regions. Elected Members of the House ar afraid even to say so because they are afraid c their election prospects and various othe mischievous things to which they may be subje cted if these are old rights which come of the

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people have been enjoying are interfered with. This has to stop and this has to stop gradually. Therefore, as I have said in my Budget Speech, I propose to contact the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of Bihar and U.P. after the Budget Session. I want to request them to salvage the fair reputation of U.P. and Bihar from these evils. I want, in the course of a year, that the railway system in Bihar, U.P and Bengal should work as satisfactorily at least as in the rest of the country. This is very dflicult work. This is an evil that is being enjoyed almost as a matter of right. And If I plead for a little more time and patience to enable me to put forth extra efforts, I hope the House will be generous enough to give it to me.

The punctuality drive, however, suffered a little set back during the 14-day war in December, 1971 because of the black-out and also because we had to cancel several passenger trains and goods trains in order to run the specials. This interfered for a little while with the punctuality of the railways. But in February the punctuality has rallied again. So far as the Railway Administration is concerned, including the much criticised members of the Railway Board, I might say that we are very, very sincere in working towards the goal of perfect punctuality throughout the country. It may not be possible in a few months. But that is our ultimate objective.

Sir, Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee stated that the expenditure on welfare of workers has to be stepped up as he felt that it was inadequate. He is right. He represents labour. He is one of the respected leaders of the labour movement. But I want to bring to his notice that the per capita expenditure on staff welfare has increased from Rs. 34 in 1951 to Rs. 194.3 in 1970-71. It is a phenomenal increase and it should be taken notice of by the House. Sir, without exaggeration, I say I have travelled in Russia. I have seen some of the industrial plants in that country. The facilities afforded to our workers, whether in public undertakings like the Indian Telephone Factory in Bengalore or the Loco Manufacturing Unit in Madras or in other places facilities like clubs, playgrounds and various other facilities they are far superior to those provided even in the USSR. If I say so, they do not believe. I merely want all those people to go and see the facilities that are given in the USSR which is a Communist country and which has a workers' Government and compare these with the facilities that we have given to the workers in our public undertakings, whether they are medical facilities or educational facilities or other facilities.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : But do you give it to all ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The facilities are not confined to any particular class. They are spread over to all classes of railway employees. Sir, for instance, the Railway Medical and Health Services are comprehensive and cover preventive, curative and promotive activities. The services are rendered through 97 hospitals and more than 500 health units are spread over throughout the network of the railways.

About the supply of medicines about which Shri Yajee complained, I want to bring this figure to his notice. The actual expenditure on medicines during the last five years is given below. In 1966-67, we purchased for our Railwaymen Rs. 3.20 crore worth of medicines. In the next year it went up by Rs. 20 lakhs, and it was maintained at that level in 1968-69. In 1969-70 it went up to Rs. 410 lakhs. This year I have provided Rs. 420 lakhs. Therefore progressively even, apart from medical and other institutional facilities, the purchase of medicines required daily or periodically is going up in this fashion.

He complains that the medicine is diluted. Here I join issue with him. It is not the Railway Board that dilutes. It is the compounder or the doctor at the lower levels who may be doing it. Therefore, it is up to the leaders of the labour movement to see that these malpractices are not done at these levels. The Railway Board and the administration are so generous to the workers. If the people at the lower level dilute the facilities that are given to the rest of the community, it is the organised labour unions, who plead always for labour who have to wake up and save the reputation of the labour unions from these evils. Therefore, while I am prepared to give as much medical and other facilities to the railway employees as possible I beg of the leaders of labour movement to see that these are used and used properly.

Sur, Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee, I know, takes quite a lot of interest in the Eastern region. He is particularly fond of that region because of his association with Shri Subhash Chandra Bose whose memorial he has laboured to crect in Manipur. He wanted a railway line from Silchar to Dharmanagar. Engineering traffic [21 MARCH 1972]

surveys carried out receatly for the Dharmanagar-Agartala line measuring 153 kilometres and costing about Rs. 45 crores have revealed that the line would not be financially justified. Traffic surveys have however been included in the 1972-73 budget estimates for new lines from Akhaura to Sabroom via Dharmanagar and from Silchar to Jiribam. The decision regatding the construction of these lines will be taken after the results of the traffic survey become known.

SHRI SRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Assam) : What about the conversion to broad gauge from Bengaon in Assam ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon'ble friend is right when he expresses his anxiety for that line. I made a reply to the point in the Lok Sabha. I did not want to repeat it. It is reported in the press. Nevertheless, in deference to the wishes of my hon. friend, 1 state this. We do want to give more lines, whether new or conversion, to the Eastern region. But a new situation has arisen. Prior to the establishment of Bangla Desh, as we know it today, the trafic system was altogether different because the lines of communication had been cut off due to the intransigence of the rulers of the then Pakistan. We could neither run our railways nor could we make use of the waterways and roadways. Now that the two Prime Ministers, our own Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Bengla Desh, have come to agreement for mutual co-operation, it will be possible to sort out and rationalise all these three systems of communication, railways, waterways and roadways. We have to examine afresh, therefore, what are the new lines that are required, what are the conversions that are required, what capacity waterways will be able to transport and what is the capacity that the roadways would be able to do. Having examined this in a comprehensive manner, the Railway Board and the administration want to decide in the light of this assessment as to what is needed for the purpose of satisfying the people of the Eastern region.

Sir, Shri Balachandra Menon said that the contract labour should be abolished. Is he here ?

SHRI A. D. MANI : He is here. All your critics are here.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Hon. Members are aware that the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, came into

force last year. This Act does not envisage the total abolition of contract labour. It provides for such abolition in specified cases where certain criteria laid down in the Act are satisfied An Advisory Board constituted under the Act was first to make recommendations in regard. to the jobs which have to be taken out of contract labour. Such a Board has been constituted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment They have yet to make recommendations. We will take action as soon as the Ministry of Labour advises us in this behalf. In regard to the rest of the contract labour which is not to be abolished, the Act provides for the registering of employers, licensing of contractors and certain other welfare measures for the labour employed by the contractors, including effective supervision of payment of wages by the employers' representatives. All contractors are being licensed. Thereafter, they will have to follow the provisions of the Act.

Shri Balachandra Menon also made a suggestion that committees associating workers and the management and also the State Governments should be formed. As hon. Members are perhaps aware, certain steps have been taken recently to associate the labour, management and State Governments in committees formed to eradicate thefts and pilferages on the Railways. This joint effort will be continuous and I am certain it will be fruitful.

Sir, Shri Abdulla Koya made references to the construction of over or under-bridges. I wish to bring to the notice of the House, Sir, the actual position. With reference to the construction of bridges, the rules for apportionment of the cost have been recently liberalised. Fifty per cent of the cost of construction of a 24-feet wide road over-bridge in the city area, including a 6-feet wide footpath on both sides, including approaches but excluding the cost of land for the approaches is borne by Railways. The balance, together with the cost of any land to be acquired for the approaches, is borne by the State Government or the Road Authority, as the case may be.

The Railway Safety Works Fund was constituted on 1-4-1966. The amount due to Kerala State under this Fund is Rs.19.28 lakhs approxi mately, up to the year 1971-72. The Safety Works Fund is to assist the State Governments in meeting their share of the cost. If the State Government's share is more then the amount under the Safety Works Fund available to

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them, the State Government will have to find extra funds from their own resources. The construction of 17 over-bridges has been approved for the year 1972-73, of these five are costing more then Rs. 5 lakhs each. Prior to this on an average only two bridges were being constructed every year in that State. It has now gone up to 17. Plans and estimates for five more proposals for the construction of road over-bridges are under finalisation. These are expected to be approved during this year and in the following year. Therefore, the hon. Member and other Members from Kerala will feel highly satisfied that so many over-buidges are being taken up for construction. Never before in the history of that State have so many bridges been built in such a short time.

SHRI B. V. ABDULLA KOYA (Kerala) : We have been neglected all these years.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA . In fact, my ambition is to get more money for the putpose. I wish my request prevails with the appropriate authorities. If a portion for the amount that has been earmarked for unemployment, general unemployment, is given to the Railway Ministry to construct over and underbridges, I will do so with such speed and on such equitable basis all over India that employment opportunities can be afforded throughout India for educated and uneducated people and the bridges built will be permanent national assets instead of roads and other things that are being made in the villages which are washed away in the next rainy season.

Shri K. Chandrasekharan and Shri Koya said that trains in the southern region and in particular Madras-Mangalore Mail should be dieselised. A large number of goods and passenger trains in the Southern Railway have already been dieselised. More trains will be dieselised when more diesel locos are manufactured and become available. They are being made in our Diesel Locomotive Work at Varanasi. 1 am trying to step up the production also...

SHRI B. V. ABDULLA KOYA : Out grievance is not a single train has been dieselised in this particular part of Kerala.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have also to meet the requirements of other regions. We have to go on the basis of all-India priority. Three pairs of passenger trains running to the west coast from Madras-the train numbers are also given here: 19/20 Madras Cochin Mail,

27/28 West Coast Express and 41/42 Kerala Express have been already dieselised. Dieselisation of 1/2 Madras Mangalore Mail will be considered when adequate diesel locos become available. I am making this gesture in order to meet the wishes of the two honourable Members. They also referred to increases in the monthly season ticket fares. May I point out that the rates in Calcutta and Bombay areas have been made only equal to those in Madras? It is only equalisation or as I would call rationalisation, it is not an extra burden that has been imposed. I do not know if the honourable Members who criticised the proposal have seen the table given on pages 25 and 26 of the Memorandum explaining the Budget Proposals. If they do so, they will find that for a number of distances there is no increase at all in the monthly season ticket fares, and for a number of others there are only nominal increases of 5 paise, 10 paise and 20 paise. In fact, in the Bombay area 53 per cent of the monthly season ticket-holders will not have to pay any increase in their fares and another 30 per cent pay incerases of less than 45 paise. The percentages in Calcutta are of the same order. As I have mentioned, there is every justification for equalising the rates for all distances in these three cities. But I have refrained from doing so and limited the increase to a maximum of Rs. 2.15 in the case of Bombay and to a maximum of Rs. 1.15 in the case of Calcutta. The honourable Mambers I hope will ultimately see that this equalisation or what is called rationalisation has to be worked out fully in the coming years. It is not that we want to treat anybody or any city invidiously. In this great country of ours where equality of opportunity is guaranteed, equal treatment is the basis of our way of life. I do not think any honourable Member who seriously thinks on the subject wants to perpetuate this inequality of fares in these three cities.

SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA (Uttar-Pradesh) : Why not abolish the class system ?

SHR1 K. HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon, friend Shri Mani made a point that information regarding train movement is often not available at stations because of interruption of line communication. It is due to theft of overhead copper wires and telecommunication cables. Sections which are prone to theft of copper wires are being provided with aluminium wires in replacement, Railways have already commissioned 2,600 route kms. of

aluminium wires and work is in progress on 5,000 route kms. more. It has also been decided to provide microwave wireless communication on the trunk and other important routes of Railways, 4,250 route kms. of microwave communication are in use. Work for another 10,000 route kms. is in progress.

He also made a very good point about relative advantages of dieselisation and electrification. The same point was made by the hon. lady Mamber from Himachal Pradesh. The point was also made by several Mambers. We do not import any hon. diesel oil as such at present but we have to import 60 per cent of our crude oil, from which diesel is refined. This involves foreign exchange to some extent. Diesel oil consumed by Railways, however, constitutes only 12.5 per cent of the total diesel oil consumed in the country, the balance of 87.5 being consumed mostly by the road transport and a small quantity by the agriculture sector. The use of diesel oil on the Railways is six times more efficient than diesel oil used by road vehicles in terms of the work done, that is, net tonnekilometres per litre of diesel oil.

The House is aware that we have already electrifield the Howarh-Delhi line via the Grand Chord and a number of railway lines in the iron and coal belt. Two-thirds of the Bombay-Calcutta line via Nagpur has also been electrified and the question of taking up the electrification of the section from Durg to Bhusaval via Nagpur is also under considration. There are also other areas like Bombay-Ahemedabad, Kirandul-Waltair, Panskura Haldia and Madras-Vijayawada which have been taken up for electrification. Because of the high initial cost, electrification becomes economical only when there is very heavy freight traffic, i. e. of the order of 6 to 8 million tonnes a year.

Sir, I was very much enlightened this morning when an hon. Mamber asked about electric generation and consumption in the country by way of a Calling Attention Notice. I was sitting here and listening to the answer that was given by the hon. Minister in charge of that portfolio. After bestowing a great deal of thought, I am convinced that the ultimate solution for this country is electric traction. Coal is not a modern material for the purpose of traction. Hon, Members know it and I do not want to elaborate on that point. Diesel oil makes us dependent on foreign resources to some extent. We should not take that risk

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all the time. The cheapest and the best ultimataly is electric traction. For that electricity must be made available in plenty to beign with. The Minister was making the point that except for Kerala and Mysore the other States in India are not even self-sufficient in the generation of electricity. It is only these two States. Kerala and Mysore, that are generating electricity much more than their requirements and they are selling the surplus electric power to the adjoining States. Therefore, I am beginning to think why electric traction should not be introduced, to begin with, in these two States where electricity is available. In fact, Sir, the Chief Minister of Kerala and his colleagues made the point when I visited that State a few months ago that they are prepared to give electricity at subsidised rates if the Railways can introduce electric traction in their State. These are matters for examination, not merely by the Railway Administration, but by the Planning Commission. If ultimately this . examination proves the feasibility of electric traction in these two States and in Southern India and also wherever electricity is available and is offered, then, I hope, Sir, to introduce on a phased basis electrification of our railway lines.

Sir, the hon. Members are very much sympathetic towards labour. You see, Sir, in a democracy, sometimes distrotion of thinking also takes place. It is inevitable, But, we have to, as wiser pcople, restrain it with an effort. We are all the elected representatives in a democratic government and we are always on the side of the many and not on the side of a few even if they are right. Otherwise, we cannot come to Parliament or to power. But, Sir, it is only the statesmen who will be able to say where is right and where is wrong irrespective of numbers. We always plead that the labour is being ill-treated, that it is no being paid sufficiently and the welfare of labour is not being attended to. These speeches I hear in any number. But, Sir, I hardly hear a speech making suggestions as to where from to bring the money to meet these demands. That portion they conveniently leave for me to answer or to bear the whole responsibility for this, as the case may be. I beg of this House which, under the Constitution, has the authority and which is supervising the whole working of the Government, to think in a balanced manner, because, before we ask for something we must know where the resourcees come from. Even as we are, I make bold to say that the employees in the Railways have not

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suffered in any way as some of the hon. Members think. Sir, especially the CPM Members think that it is a fertile ground for them to speak on and generate a spirit of following in the ranks of labour or the poorer classes of people. I want to tell him also-Shri Monoranjan Roy said that the work has increased, but the number of employees has gone downthat it is not true. Sir, between 1969-70 and 1970-71, in one year, the strength of the staff, that is, employees, has increased from 13.52 lakhs to 13.66 lakhs. If you scrutinise the figure for the last decade, you will find that the employment number has increased in a very progressive manner.

Sir, as regards remuneration, the total cash emoluments of a Class IV employee in the initial grade was only Rs. 65/- in 1950-51. Today they stand at Rs. 163/- including the two instalments of interim relief recently granted. Similarly, a clerk used to get Rs. 100/- in 1950-51 and the same person now gets Rs. 241/- An Assistant Station Master was getting only Rs. 109/- in 1950-51. He now gets Rs. 305/- Therefore, the hon. House will see that the Railway Administration or the Government of India or the Parliament has not treated the labour with any degree of stepmotherliness as is very often made out. In fact, their emoluments and their employment opportunities have increased as these figures show. I want to make the hon. Mambers feel that while they plead for increased facilities, allowances and salaries to employees, it will inevitably lead to increase in freights and fares; there is no other go.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Quite right.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : When we raise it, people object to it. And when we do not raise it and there is a deficit budget, then hon. Members always think that the railways are inefficient and useless.

Sir, I have heard of a person being placed on the horns of a dilemma. These are two horns. But here there are three horns : Deficit. wages and freight and fares. If you want to put the railway administration on three horns, I can only plead : Do not be so harsh and unkind.

Sir, apart from these increases in salaries and emoluments, the principal among the the employees are improved medical facilities, equalisation of the leave admissible to the large complement of Class IV staff that is admissible to Class I, II and III staff, provision of educational assistanc and subsidies, increased grants to Staff Benefit Fund and several other welfare measures, including the opening of substantial subsilized hostels in the various linguistic areas and the opening of subsidised health homes, etc. Sir, in 1950-51 the number of hospitals and health units was only 416 with a bed strength of 2435 and the per capita cost of medical service was Rs. 32.30. At present, there are 671 hospitals and health units with a bed strength of 10,430. The cost of medical service per capita has gone up to Rs. 137.79. Prior to 1950-51, Class IV staff, who formed the majority of the labour strength, were entitled to leave at half the rate admissible to Class I, II and III staff. This has now been increased to what is admissible to the later group. Class IV staff were formerly not entitled to monetary assistance when they are compelled to put their children in schools outside their place of work. In 1957, they were made eligible for educational assistance of this nature. From 1960 onwards, all Class III and IV staff have been further given reimbursement of tuition fees paid on behalf of the children studying up to Higher Secondary standard.

The Staff Benefit fund was being granted a sum calculated at Rs. 1/- per head of employee on the rolls annually. It has now been increased to Rs. 4.50 per head. This fund is intended for financing various welfare measures, such as sports and recreation, relief of the distressed, scouting and so on. A special feature added for being financed from the Fund is the award of technical scholarships ranging up to Rs. 75 per month to children of Railway employees who are sent up for higher education in science, engineering, medicine, etc. There are 14 subsidised hostels in the Indian Railways where the children pay so little as Rs. 7.50 in the case of the lowest class IV employee going up to a maximum of Rs.45 in respect of senior class III employees, towards both boarding and lodging. These are intended for the children of employees who are stationed at places which do not have educational facilities of the requisite standard. There are also 20 Holiday Homes located at hill stations and sea-side resorts, at which the employees can spend their leave at a nominal charge ranging from 25 Paise per day for class IV staff to 75 Paise per day for class III staff. There are also two large all-Railway Holiday numerous concessions and facilities extended to | Homes at Srinagar and Pahelgam. There are

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about 300 Handicraft Centres patronised by about 44,000 members of railwaymen's families who are taught handicrafts such as embroidery, knitting, tailoring, etc. during their spare time. This helps them to learn some craft and augment their family income. The Railways also place orders on Railwaymen's families for the stitching of certain simple garments for use by their staff and in hospitals.

If an overall view is taken of all the welfare measures that have been in operation, it will at once be seen that the Railwaymen's means and well-being have been progressively got improved. In fact, the average cost per employee in 1950-51, including expenditure on welfare, was Rs. 1,297 and it now stands at Rs. 3,599.3. Therefore, as I have submitted earlier, the House will appreciate that the employees in the Railways have not been treated badly or even in a stempmotherly fashion. If I have to remind the House of the famous saying of the Prime Minister, in this country of such large unemployment, it is a privilege to be employed. And Railway employees have all these facilities in addition to free passes. If any labour leader or if any hon. Member-in spit of all these facilities and wage-increasesgoes on egging them to further ambitous approach to these facilities, they will not be serving the country as such. It may be, they will be serving a section of it. I want the hon. Members to rise to the national level of thinking and do justice to all manner of people who are employed or unemployed-whether in the trade union or outside, whether it is one part of the country or the other. In this country today we have to see that socialism is not meant only for the employed either in the Government service or in industries. Socialism is meant for the unemployed primarily but none of us plead for the unemployed in the rural areas. All the time we are vehemently talking of the cause of the employed--to further improve their prospects and privileges, salaries and wages. Sir, that should be slowed down and their kind attention has got to be diverted to the helpless. the disorganised, to the underdog who is really wallowing in dirt and mud in the villages. If the Railways save some money, it must be

5 P.M. the other unfortunate people might

be helped. There are so many other points and I do not know whether the House will have the patience...

SHRI A. D. MANI : I wish to say that under your administration the Railways have responded very much to public opinion. SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have notes prepared on many more points. It may take one hour but I will only emphasise on one point and close my speech. My Whip is also giving instructions to me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): You have met all the points.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I am thankful to my Chief Whip because he wants to economise on my energy.

SHRIPREM MANOHAR (Uttar Pradesh) : Kindly appraise the House about the availability of wagons and how you are going to meet the shortage of raw materials like coal to the Small Scale industries. It is very important.

SHRIK, HANUMANTHAIYA : All right, I will comply with your point. Coal loading reached its peak in 1969-70 when 8176 wagons were loaded daily, including 6242 wagons for the Bengal and Bihar coalfields. The peak figure was 8176 wagons. Thereafter, movement of coal from Bengal and Bihar fell off primarily for two reasons firstly, the demand leval dropped and continued to be low from December 1967 to August 1970. Secondly, from September 1970 onwards the Railways were not able to meet the demand in full due to serious dislocation in train services in certain sectors arising of the unsatisfactory law and order situation and prevalence of anti-social activities which cause interruptions in railway transport and extensive immobilisation of wagons. In the Railway Budget speech last year and this year 1 have given figures of how many overhead wires were cut, how many railways wagon parts were stolen disabling wagon movement. I also indicated even the political bundhs which are staged by way of competition from every political party in the estern region affected the movement of wagons and I have described it in my Budget speech. I have already referred to the extraordinary situation created by flood and the relief measures for refugees and the need for national security and Defence. During the 14 days' war and subsequently, the House will appreciate, the wagon movement for the private civilian use could not in the very nature of things come up to satisfaction. Even before these pressures were over, vigorous measures were initiated to set up loading from the Bengal and Bihar field as a result of which the daily average loadin

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went up to 5758 wagons in January and in February to 6,000. Our aim is to reach loading of 6500 wagons per day from the Bengal-Bihar coalfields. The Railway are confident of reaching this goal and do better than 8100 wagons per day inclusive of loading from the outlying coalfields. Sir, I will take hon. Members into my confidence about this. This brief is prepared by the Railway Board because I cannot remember all these figures. Now that they have given me these figures, if they do not come up to this expectation you can be rest assured I will hold them responsible.

SHRI PREM MANOHAR : Not for coal alone but for other raw materials also. I may just bring to your kind notice that in Saurashtra there are soda ash factories. In yesterday's papers it is reported that all these soda ash factories are to be closed down in view of the fact that they could not get booking facilities for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ months while soda ash is being sold in black market at a premium of Rs. 500/per tonne. The Government is only helping the blackmarketeers by not providing wagons to move soda ash from the factories to the consumers.

SHRI K.HANUMANTHAIYA : Nobody need help the blackmarketeers; they help themselves.

SHRI PREM MANOHAR : But the Government should provide wagons to these facteries.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I assure hon Members that it is in my own interest, it is in the interest of our finances to move more wagons. I am not patronsing anybody by providing wagons; I would help my own railway system and bring about a better reputation for its finances. Therefore I am conscious of it and I will do it. I invite every hon. Member to bring it to my notice. Many of them write to me; they come to me wherever they find there is wagon shortage and I immediately join in conference with the concerned Member and the Director and I try to do my very best in order to meet those demands because knowing as we do the set-up, we have to make the best use of our national resources and wagons and are national resources. There are certain impediments and difficulties and there are also criminal activities and I am taking steps to check them.

So far as corruption is concerned of which he spoke, it is there but kindly see that corruption is not the monopoly of the Railway Administration alone.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Not at all.

SHRI PREM MANOHAR : That is a fact.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : And corruption is not the monopoly of one country or of one age, but even though it is a persistent evil ...

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bibar) : Product of capitalism.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Mr. Khrushchev humself in a public speech pointed out that there is corruption even in the USSR. Therefore don't worry about capitalism and socialism. Human nature is the same whether it is socialism or capitalism.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): It is coming from the days of vedas. (*Interruptions*) If you go through the Vedas and Mahabharata, you will see corruption there. You have not read them perhaps.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : But it does not mean that it should continue.

SHRIA.G.KULKARNI : But it is a human failling; what can you do ?

SHRIK.HANUMANTHAIYA: Mr. Kulkarni is right. Suppose the human body gets afficted by a disease or illness. Nobody says a disease has come, let me not call a doctor, let me not take any medicine, let me die of this disease. As soon as the disease appears, we call the doctor, take the medicine and make efforts to cure the disease. Likewise wherever there is corruption and malpractice it is a challenge to human behaviour; we have to put them down. Eternal vigilance is needed not merely for liberty but for purity also. Therefore for the health and purity of the Railway Administration you can be rest essured that I will be one of those Ministers who will take the most severe steps in order to counteract corruption and other malpractices.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : The Minister has not taken cognisance of the persistent demand from my area that the Maharashtra area should be organised into one railway system—Central Railway or anything-right from Sholapur to ... SHRI A. D. MANI : What is this ? Delhi is also part of Maharashtra.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEĽ : Don't be guided by regionalism.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : You have orgenised it only on the basis of regions, Eastern, Western, Southern, what are these ? Sir, I want to know from the Minister the final proposals of the Ranlway Ministry about concerntrating the railways in all the Marathispeaking areas into one system. That is what I asked.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAAIYA : SIF, the very name 'Maharashtra' is so powerful; I cannot contain it within any bounds or regions, nor in any zonal headquarters; I cannot confine it to that. The last point; so far as my friend, Mr. Kulkarni is concerned, Sir, he need not think this is an end of the discussion. We shall further discuss what is the reorganisation necessary. It is not merely for one State that we have to do. We have to keep the whole country in view before we do any reorganisation.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : India as a whole.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHIYA : Sir, I want to make one very sincere appeal to hon. Members to take interest in what I proceed to say now. The total surplus cultivable railway land available in the country is more than 1,20,000 acres. Out of this 80,000 acres (42,000 acres through State Governments and 38,000 acres directly by the Railways) have been licensed to cultivators for 'grow more purposes. The total estimated annual food' income is approximately Rs. 8 lakhs. The surplus cultivable railway land in between Stations is normally handed over to the State Governments for management for 'grow more' food' purposes, while the same at Stations and in Railway colonies is allotted to the Railway employees and to the cooperative societies formed by railwaymen for purposes of 'grow more food'. At such locations where elimatic and soil conditions are suitable, the Railway administrations have been instructed to encourage the cultivation of castor, sunflower and other plantation crops. Exploratory pilot projects are being done on the South Eastern Railway with the cooperation of the Agricultural Research Institute. I have issued instructions for licensing all railway tanks and burrow-- ---- -

pits for pisci-culture. In such cases first preference may have to be given to cooperative societies formed by railway employees. In case railway employees do not come forward. the same may be given to other cooperative societies too or farmers or landless people. The Railways have also been directed to take up the programme of tree plantation in vacant railway lands taking care that the trees grown do not affect the electric, telegraph and telephone lines and signals. I am also issuing instructions for use of railway land for purposes of other appropriate cultivations as suited to the locality. The real point is that the efforts that have been made so far by the Railway administration in the way I have stated have not been very effective. As I go in a railway train to any place, I do not see any crop at all on either side of the track. It means that all these schemes that have been briefed to me are on paper only. Hereafter I propose to make them really effective. People must not only see these schemes on paper but see also the crops in the fields on either side of the track. It is here that I seek the cooperation of hon. Members, at least in their constituencies, or in places round about their residences. They have to be catalytic agents---as they say---and organise the State Government officials, the Railway officials, and the labour union people to put in their joint efforts in order to make use of this land for productive purposes. Someone talls me that even if we grow only, castor, we can make more than Rs. 10 crores a year out of this land. That does not require much care and effort or manure. Under the new scheme even if only sun-flower plant is grown it will be more remunerative. The people who cultivate must be imbued with a sense of producint more, thereby paying homage to the motherland. It is not by agitation, strikes and the pursuit of selfish class interests or wage interests that the country can be served properly. The other day I read a write-up in the New York Time magazine about the progress that China is making. I request every hon. Member to read it. There the labourer is so conscious of the advance of his country that, whenever a discussion takes place, he will measure his work or work in terms of doing national good. There is never a case of organising for the purpose of promiting ons's own class interest or personal interest. In Japan I was amzed to find that employees in the industrial and governmental undertakings refuse to go on leave even when they are entitled to it. Their method of construction is this : "If I go away and someone else does the work during my absence, that proves that I am not indispendsable. I

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can be dispensed with. I must be in the plant or in the industry for making myself to be an indispensable man. That is the honour to which I should be entitled." Therefore, they refuse to take leave, even though the rules framed allow them to take so many days leave. The result is that the topmost executive compels them by some other means to take leave. If Japan has come up to that standard of industrial development, it is because of the spirit of the worker of this kind. If China has already become a world power it is because concentrated work is done in order to make the country great. The new labour policy that we have

to forge in this country, whatever might be the denomination of the labour union, is that it should be not class-oriented or selfish-oriented, but country-oriented or nation-oriented. It is only then that we will be able to become a great power that destiny has decreed this country to become. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM SAHAI) : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1972.