would like to know how this programme is being arranged. There is no point in having a discussion in one House and in the other House after a month. It loses all meaning and importance. I suggest, therefore, that before we adjourn-I am not saying anything about the other House-but in this House we should discuss it before we adjourn. In this part of the session we should discuss it before we adjourn and in the other House also it may be simultaneously taken up, so that there is not such a big gap between the discussions in the two Houses. I think, Madam Deputy Chairman, this is a very reasonable suggestion and the Government should make it clear. I understand that some people are not interested in having it in this House during this part of the session, and they want to leave it to fee taken up at a latter time.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: I do not know, Madam, what has appeared in the Press. But so far as the Government's information goes, no definite time has been suggested. All that the Prime Minister has said in the other House was that certainly we would discuss it in both the Houses. But the Committee of Experts which has been appointed by the Government is looking into the whole thing to suggest what steps the Government should take with regard to that Report I think it would be much more useful to discuss it when their suggestions are also received. And so far as the hon. Member's apprehension is concerned, that there will be a big gap between the discussion in both the Houses, this we will try to avoid.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I appreciate, Madam Deputy Chairman, this point, because he has clarified the position. I take it that more or less simultaneously the Report will be discussed in the two Houses. So, do I understand from what the hon. Minister has been good enough to state on the subject that the matter is under the consideration of some experts and so on? Who are these experts? And do I understand that when the Report comes to us we will also get the Government's decisions on it and the actions they have taken with regard to the persons or

Government's decisions on it and the actions they have taken with regard to the persons or the companies concerned? Do I understand that we shall be discussing these two things together, the Report and the Government's action thereon?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: The hon. Member will please wait and see.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Minister has explained that there is not going to be very much of a time lag between the discussion in this House and the other House. We should leave it to them for the time to be given. I do not think you should have any apprehension that this Report will not come to this House for discussion.

The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at five minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at half past two of the clock, THE DEPUTY *Chairman* in the *Chair*.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1963-64 GENERAL DISCUSSION—continued

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Madam, I was talking about recognition. When there are two or three unions recognised in all the other Railways, I do not understand why the hon. Minister cannot give recognition to other but recognise only one union in the Southerm Railway. At this juncture, it is necessaa^y¹ to promote understanding between the Railway employees and the Administration. Hence I hope the Minister will see that the Dakshin Railway Union is recognised. The complaint of all recognised unions is that the permanent negotiating; machinery is not working properly and even decisions arrived at in the joint meetings are not being imple-

1477 Budget (Railways) , 1963-64 [RAJYA SABHA]

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[Shri P. K. Kumaran.]

mented. So, I think it is necessary that the Industrial Disputes Act should be applied in the case of the Railway employees.

My last point is regarding the construction of new lines. Now that the coal and steel belt areas are well served and enough capacity has been created to meet the traffic offered by these areas, I think it is possible and necessary for the hon Minister to divert his attention to the hitherto neglected southern States, namely, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala. The proposed lines from Secunderabad to Ongole, Nandyal to Katpadi and Ray a drug to Chitradrug in Mysore State and from Mysore to Tellicherry should now engage the attention of the hon. Minister as early as possible. These lines, if constructed, will open up the hitherto underdeveloped areas of the South and I hope the Minister will see that early steps are taken to survey the unsurveyed lines. There are certain surveys which have been done two or three times over and -some practical steps should now be taken to construct these lines.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are nine more speakers. I do hope you will accommodate each other and -•ten minutes for each would help.

DR. JAWAHARLAL ROHATGI (Uttar Pradesh): I will be very brief. I have nothing much to say.

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं और धन्यवाद देता हूं कि जो इन्तजामात रेलवे में तरक्की के वास्ते इस वक्त हो रहे हैं उनको उन्होंने बतलाया और उनके मुताबिक ग्रपना बजट तैयार किया जिसको तमाम प्रेस ने, तमाम अखबारों ने. तमाम लोगों ने, इस साइड ने, उस साइड ने, दोनों ने माना कि जरूर प्रच्छा बनाया है गो इफ्स एड वट्स कहीं कहीं लगाया वह इफ्स एड बट्स तो लगा ही करते हैं, लेकिन वे थोड़े से हैं ब्रौर मिनिस्टर साहब उनका जवाब दे सकेंगे ग्रौर जहां कहीं कभी होगी उसको पुरा कर सकेंगे ।

वजट में इस कदर तमाम इन्तजाम करने के बाद भी ३१ करोड़ रुपये की बचत की गई है जो कि इस साल सिर्फ २३.२० करोड़ रुपये थी और यह तब है जब कि मुसाफिरों के ऊपर किराये में कोई इजाफ़ा नहीं किया गया है । लोगों का ख़याल था कि मुसाफिरों के किराये में इजाफ़ा जरूर होगा । लेकिन जब यह बजट आया और जब लोगों ने मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच सुनी तो मालूम हुआ कि इजाफा नहीं हुआ है । इससे लोगों को काफी तसल्ली हुई । गो माल में थोड़ी सी रेवेन्यु बढ़ गई है, लेकिन कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है, सिर्फ १ परसेंट बढ़ाई गई है । इससे भी १६ करोड़ रुपये की जायद आमदनी हो जायेगी ।

हमारी रेलवे ने जो काम किये हैं, जो रेलवे के परफार्मेंसेज हैं वे पहले से बराबर बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। मुझ को मालूम है कि एक जमाना ऐसा आया था जब कानपूर की मिलों में कोयला नहीं रहा था, उसका ग्राना मुश्किल हो गया था, ग्रीर यह हो रहा था कि मिल कल बन्द होंगी, परसों बन्द होंगी झौर हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे । लेकिन रेलवे ने उसका इन्तजाम किया और कोयला थोडा-थोडा करके वक्त पर आ गया और कोई मिल बन्द होने की नौबत नहीं आई. मिल बराबर चलती रहीं। सब से ज्यादा जो हमें डर था वह बिजली का था, हमारी इलेक्ट्रिटी का था, जिसकी वजह से तमाम मिल्स चलती हैं। उसके लिये भी कोयला बराबर पहुंचता रहा और कोई दिक्कत नहीं हुई।

यह सब इन्तजाम होते हुये भी उन्होंने जो वालन्टरी डिविडेंड ४.२५ से ३.५ परसेंट बढ़ा दिया है, यह भी एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि सराहनीय है और इससे एक्सचेकर में जो ४ करोड़ रुपये बढ़ गये हैं उसके लिये उनको मुबारकबाद देना है। इसके अलावा डेप्रिसि-

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एशन फंड में १० करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं और ४ करोड़ रुपये डवलपमेंट फंड के लिये भी रखे गये हैं।

इंडियन रेलवेज में पार्टिशन होने के बाद नहीं मालूम कितनी दिक्कतें आईं। बहत से लोग इघर उघर हो गये और बहुत से लोग यहां से चले गये । कई जगह तो लाइनें टूट गईँ। इस तरह जितनी भी दिक्कतें झाईं उन सब को दर किया गया और इस कदर इन्तजामात किये गये कि अब एशिया में तो यह सब से बड़ी रेलवे है ही, दुनिया में भी इसका सैकंड नम्बर समझा जाता है। रेलवे का प्लान ग्राउटले भी इस साल इमर्जेन्सी में बढ़ा दिया गया है। पहले थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान के लिये १३२५ करोड रुपये रखे गये थे। मगर झब काम ज्यादा करना है, इस लिये उसको बढा करके १४७० करोड़ रुपये कर दिये गये हैं। में समझता हं कि यह बढ़ाना मुनासिव ही हुआ है। मैं ज्यादा बक्त लेना नहीं चाहता, इस लिये इस सिलसिले में मैं और कुछ नहीं कहंगा। थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो नई लाइन्स खोलने की बात है वह तो है ही, लेकिन जो इलेक्ट्रिक के इंजिन्स बन रहे हैं वे भी शायद कहीं कहीं इस्तेमाल ही सकेंगे ताकि कुछ रुपयों की बचत हो ।

मुझे एक वात खास तौर से कहनी है। कानपूर एक बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन है ग्रीर लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश का कैपिटल है । इन दोनों जगहों से माना जाना बहुत रहता है और बहां डबल लाइन होनी चाहिये । वहां डबल लाइन होने की बात एक असें से चल रही है और कानपुर से उन्नाव तक ११ मील डबल लाइन बनाई भी गई, लेकिन लखनऊ तक डबल लाइन नहीं हो सकी । पहले यह खबर थी कि शायद इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से वहां ट्रेनें चलें, लेकिन उसमें बायद देर हो । इस लिये लखनऊ से कानपुर तक डबललाइन हो ही जानी चाहिये । इसकी तरफ मुझे खास तौर से अपका खयाल दिलाना है। इसके अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि अब कानपुर में इतनी बिजली पैदा होती है कि जो उसके करीब करीब के जिले हैं जैसे 1252 RS-4.

फतेहपुर नार्दनं रेलवे पर, उरई सेंट्रंल रेलव पर और कन्नौज नार्थं ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर, वहां तक बिजली पहुंच गई है। इस लिये उन लाइनों के स्टेशंस पर बिजली लगाने में ज्यादा दिक्कत नहीं है और ज्यादा सर्फा होने की भी उम्मीद नहीं है।

एक्सिडेंट्स के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि एक्सिडेंट्स के बारे में हमें यह मालूम हुआ है कि हम बैठ करके बात करेंगे । इस लिये उसका जिक करना मुनासिब नहीं है। एक चीज में और बताना चाहता था कि जो अनमैंड लेवल कासिंग हैं उनमें कास-बैरियर्स लगा दिये जाये जिससे कि लारियों वगरह को घूमना पड़े तो एक्सीडेंट्स बहत कम हो जायें । ऐसा होने से वे एक दूसरे को दर से देख सकते हैं, लारियां इंजन को देख सकती हैं ग्रौर इंजन वाले लारियों को देख सकते हैं । ऐसा नहीं हो कि सीधे वे चले आ रहे हैं और उधर से गाड़ी या जाय । मेरा यह सूझाव है कि हर अनमैंडकासिंग पर कास-वैरियर जरुर लगाना चाहिये और वह बल्लियों से भी लगा सकते हैं या रेलवे-लाइन के टुकड़ों से लगा सकते हैं। तो इस तरह से एक्सीडेंटस को कम किया जा सकता है।

थर्ड क्लास में जहां तक अमेनिटीज का सवाल है उसके लिये आपने बहुत कुछ किया है। जब मैं छोटा था उस बक्त थई क्लास की जो हालत थी उससे अब मैं देखता हं कि वह बहत वदल गई है। झब मुसाफिरों को सोने की जगह भी मिल सकती है, उनके लिये रिजर्वेशन भी हो सकता है ग्रीर बहुत सी उनको सहलियतें हो गई हैं लेकिन एक चीज की तरफ मैं आपका ख्याल दिलाना चाहता हं झौर वह चीज यह है कि उनमें लाइट बहुत कम होती है । इसकी वजह से हजारों आदमियों के हजारों घंटे खराब होते हैं। अगर अच्छी लाइट हो तो कम से कम ६ बजे से दस बजे तक आदमी वहां कुछ न कुछ पढ़ सकता है या कुछ न कुछ कर सकता है लेकिन लाइट इतनी कम होती है कि उसमें कछ भी पढा लिखा नहीं जा सकता या कोई

1481 Budget (Railways), 1983-84 [RAJYA SABHA] General Discussion 1482

[डा॰ जवाहरलाल रोहतगी] काम नहीं किया जा सकता है। लाइट को बढाने में कोई ज्यादा दिक्कत भी नहीं है क्योंकि बह वहीं पैदा होती है, सिर्फ थोड़ा सा बल्ब वगैरह को बदलना होगाँ । इसलिये मैं खास तौर पर क्षजं करना चाहता हूं कि थई क्लास में लाइटस को बढाना चाहिये। फर्स्व क्लास में भी ज'र डिंग के लिये लैम्प्स थे वे भी हटा दिये गये हैं और उनकी जगह लकडी लगा दी गई है । अब, फर्स्ट क्लास में भी काई कुछ पढ़ नहीं सकता है। तो फर्स्ट करास में ग्रीर थईं क्लास में लाइट का खास इंतजाम होना चाहिये । आवरकाउडिंग के बारे में मझे यह कहना है कि उसके लिये ग्रगर कुछ कर सकें तो करें। जहां-जहां ज्यादा स्रोवरकाउडिंग होती है वहां जनता ट्रेन वगैरह चलायें या एकाव बोगीज थर्ड क्लास की ग्रौर लगा दें तो ग्रोवरकाउडिंग कम हो जाय। ग्रोवरकाउडिंग तो अब भी बहुत ज्यादा है । इतनी बसेज चलती हैं, रोडवेज की गाड़ियां चलती हैं लेकिन तब भी ग्रोबरकाउडिंग बहुत होती हैं। लेकिन इसके अलावा मुझे एक बात और कहनी है ग्रीर वह यह है कि थई ग्रीर फर्स्ट क्लास ग्रौर एयर-कंडीशंड के लिये तो कुछ इंतजाम है लेकिन सेकेंड क्लास की जो हालत है बह बहत ही नरम है, खस्ता है। उसमें न तो कोई सफाई वगैरह रहती है और न गद्दी वगैरह रहती हैं। जो गाड़ियां हैं भी वे भी पुरानी हैं और न मालूम कब से लगी हुई हैं। इसके अलावा उसमें रिजर्वेशन भी नहीं हो सकता है । थईं क्लास और फर्स्ट क्लास में लम्बे सफर के लिये सोने का इंतजाम है स्रौर सीट का भी रिजवेंशन हो सकता है लेकिन सेकड क्लास में न तो बर्थ का रिजवेंशन हो सकता है और न सीट का रिजर्वेशन हो सकता है। तो ग्रगर सेकेंड क्लास में भी बर्थ का रिजवँशन हो जाय ग्रपर-वर्थ का रिजवँशन हो जाय तो उससे मिडिल क्लास वालों को बहुत फायदा होगा ग्रीर उनको बहुत ग्रासानी हो जायगी । इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सेकंड क्लास की तरफ भी कुछ थोड़ा सा ध्यान

दिया जाय । पहले यह ख्याल था कि सेकेंड क्लास बिल्कुल अवालिश कर दिया जायगा लेकिन पवलिक ने और रेलवे वालों ने यह ठीक समझा है कि सेकेंड क्लास रखा जाय और इसको अवालिश करने की कोई बात नहीं है, इसलिये इसकी तरफ भी ध्याम देना चाहिये ।

स्टाफ के लिये आप काफी अमेनिटीज का बन्दोबस्त कर रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे खास तौर पर कानपुर के बारे में कहना है कि वहां मकानों की बडी दिक्कत है। वहां रहने के मकानात बहुत अधिक किराये परमिलते हैं और आसानी से नहीं मिलते हैं। तो वहां पर क्वार्टर्स बनाने की बहुत जरूरत है। यों तो हर जगह इसकी जरूरत है, हर छोटे से छोटे स्टेशन पर जरूरत है लेकिन कानपूर में तो क्वार्टर्स की वजह से बहुत दिक्कत है । वहां उनको रहने के लिये जगह नहीं है, रात में उनके सिर पर बारिश का पानी पड़ता रहता है तो फिर दिन में वह क्या काम करेंगे। वह जाग भी नहीं सकते हैं और सो भी नहीं सकते हैं, दिन भर ऊंघते रहते हैं। तो उनके रहने के लिये ऐसी जगह कम से कम होनी चाहिये कि उनके सिर पर कोई साया हो ग्रौर वह वहां ग्राराम कर सके, लेट सके, ताफि दूसरे रोज अपने काम के लिये बह तैयार हो सकें।

दूसरी वात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स है ग्रीर जो गवर्नमेंट पुलिस है उनमें ग्रापस में ज्यादातर को-ग्रार्डिनेशन नहीं है। जब उनको ग्राप केस देते हैं तो वे कुछ करते नहीं हैं ग्रीर इस तरह से रेलवे का बहुत नुक्सान होता है। गद्दियां काटी जाती है, लेम्प्स निकाले जाते हैं, चोरियां होती हैं लेकिन कुछ पता नहीं चलता है ग्रीर लोग पकड़े नहीं जाते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स का कैसा काम है। ग्रभी हाल में ऐसा हुग्रा कि एक ग्रादमी लेटरीन के ग्रन्दर घुसा हुग्रा था, उसने ग्रन्दर से बन्द कर रखा था, ग्रीर जब सब सो गये तो वह लेटरीन के ग्रन्दर से निकला ग्रीर गला काट कर सामान

ने गया। तो प्रेंटेक्शान का ऐसाइंतजाम है। में कहना है कि ऐसा इंतजाम होना चाहिये कि डिब्बों की देखभाल ठीक से हो सके और गवर्नमेंट पुलिस का और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स का काम अच्छी तरह से हो सके।

एक बात मुझे यह भी अर्ज करनी है कि कानपुर में जो हावड़ा-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस आती है, जोकि ११ ग्रंप और १२ डाउन कहलाती है, ये गाडियां पूरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर खत्म होती हैं जब कि इस में ज्यादातर मसाफिर नई दिल्ली के होते हैं। तो यह दोनों देनें जो पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन से चलती हैं वह नई दिल्ली स्टेशन से चलें और जो पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन तक आती है वह नई दिल्ली स्टेशन तक आये । इस से मुसाफिरों को बहुत ग्राराम हो जायगा और आसानी हो जायगी क्योंकि पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन से ७ मील, १० मील या १२ मील उन को जाना पड़ता है जो कि बहत कास्टली होता है और इनकन-बीनियेंट भी होता है। तो मझे खास तौर पर आप का ध्यान इस और दिलाना है कि ये ट्रेनें बजाय पुरानी दिल्ली स्टेशन से चलने के या वहां पर खत्म होने के नई दिल्ली स्टेशन से चलें झौर वहां खत्म हो तो ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होगा । हो सके तो लखनऊ-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस के लिये भी ऐसा ही किया जाय लेकिन कम से कम कानपूर वालों के लिये हावड़ा-दिल्ली एक्स-प्रेस के लिये यह बन्दोबस्त जरूर हो ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि गोरख-पुर से ग्रासाम को जो मजदूर लोग जाते हैं उन के लिये एक ही टेन है और वह बडी तकलीफ-देह है। जो मजदूर लकड़ी काटने के लिये जाते हैं उन को उसमें बडी तकलीफ होती है। तो बहां एक देन और बढ़ाई जाय, कम से कम सीजन के दिनों में जब कि बहुत से मजदूर लकडी काटने जाते हैं तब उन दिनों में तो जरूर बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हं । वह यह है कि गोमोह जंक्शन यर एयरकंडीशंड डिलक्स ट्रेन खडी नहीं

होती है और उस से लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। अपगर यह ट्रेन वहां भी खडी हो जाया करे तो बहुत से पैसेंजर्स को बहुत झाराम मिलेगा ।

General Discussion

कैटरिंग के बारे में बहत शिकायत हई श्रौर बहुत लोगों ने इसके बारे में कहा । मैंने अक्सर इसके बारे में देखा है और खद भी दैवलिंग में इसका इस्तेमाल किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि कैटरिंग की बात ऐसी है कि मुख्तलिफ जगह पर वह मस्तलिफ तरह की है, कहीं उसका इंतजाम अच्छा है और कहीं अच्छा नहीं है। एन० ई० आर० में उसके वारे में ज्यादा शिकायत है। तो इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर लेडीज की एक एडबाइजरी कमेटी बना दी जाय और उसमें एक लेडी को पेड-सेकेटरी की तरह पर रख दिया जाय तो फिर अच्छी देख-भाल हो सकती है और अच्छा खाना मिल सकता है । इमर्जेंसी के लिये ऐसा हो रहा है तो अगर हमेशा के लिये ऐसा हो जाय तो ज्यादा झच्छा होगा । यों कैटरिंग का जो काम गवर्नमेंट ने शुरू किया है वह ज्यादा अच्छा है और ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा अगर इसके लिये सूपरविजन का ग्रच्छा इंतजाम हो सके । वस मझे इतना ही कहना है। मैं फिर कहता हं कि मैं समझता हुं कि आपने जो वजट बनाया है वह बात मौजूं बनाया है और आप का, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का इंतजाम बहत अच्छा है और बहत खबी से काम चला रहे हैं। मैं फिर झाप को मुबारकबाद देता हं।

श्री दयाल दास कुर्रे (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, इस बात पर तो कोई दों मत हो ही नहीं सकते कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने इस समय तक काफी प्रगति की है और इस में भी कोई संदेह नहीं है कि आगे भी करेगी और जैसा कि मैंने कहा इस में भी कोई दों मत नहीं हो सफते । फल मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता महोदय श्री सत्याचरण शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि विस्तार की बण्टि से भारतीय रेलवे का स्थान एशिया में नम्बर वन है---खुशी की

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[श्री दवाल दास कुरें] बात है—--ग्रौर उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि विश्व के देशों में इसका नम्बर दूसरा है। यह भारतवर्ष के जिये एक गर्व की बात है, फक की बात है।

मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इस वर्ष जो बजट सदन के सामने इसका श्राया है उसका स्वागत देश ने किया है और उसका स्वागत इसलिये हुआ है कि रेलवे के जो साधारण मुसाफिर हैं, यात्री हैं, उन पर कोई और चार्ज नहीं लगा है। उनकी भावना को देखते हुए मैं भी इस बजट का स्वागत करते हुए रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को, अफ्रसरान को और रेलवे मिनिस्टर को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं। वे बाध ई के पात्र हैं।

रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने जो भी काम किया है देश की सुरक्षा को सामने रख कर किया है ग्रौर ऐसे स्थानों में नयी लाइन खोली हैं जहां से हम कोयला ला सकें। कोयले की खदानें जहां-जहां नयो निकली हैं उन स्थानों को रेलवे से संबंधित करने का विशेष उपाय किया गया है और इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन को पूरा करने का, सफल बनाने का प्रयोस किया है। उन में से खास महत्व की लाइनें इस प्रकार हैं : सिंगरौली से ग्रोवरा तक ३६ मील. सिंगरौली से कटनी तक १४६ मील, ग्रामला परासिया से सिरगोंडा तक ११ मील, बुटीबोरी से उमरेर तक २३ मील । बेलाडिल्ला खदान से झागे जो हम लाइनें ले जा रहे हैं उन में ३ लाइनें मुख्य हैं। सम्बलपुर से टिटिलागढ़ तक ११३ मोल की लाइन प्रायः पूर्ण होने को हैं। दूसरी लाइन विमलागढ़-किरिबुरू लाइन है जो कि बीहड़ पहाड़ी इलाके में बन रही है ग्रौर जैसा कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने विचार किया है, अप्रैल से यह लाइन खुलेगी । तीसरी लाइन जो बेलाडिल्ला से कोट्टवलासा तक २७० मील की है यह सब से लम्बी है ग्रौर आशा है यह १९६६ में पूरी हो जायगी । आप को मालम है यह बेलाडिल्ला मध्य प्रदेश

के बस्तर जिले में है और बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यहां जो लोहे की खदानें हैं उनसे हम लोहा प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं, उससे हमारा देश उन्नति की अरोर जायेगा इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं । जब तक रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने इस क्षेत्र की अरेर ध्यान नहीं दिया था, तो मैंने देखा था कि वहां एक इंच भी रेलवे की लाइन नहीं थी। मैं कहूंगा कि यह हमारे लिये और देश के लिये बड़े गर्व की बात है कि ये लाइनें जो बनने जा रही हैं उनकी वजह से दिनों दिन उन्नति होगी और ये अंधकारपूर्ण जंगल जन, धन से भरपूर हो जायेंगे

इस विषय पर भी मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान ग्राकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि कोरवा जो मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में है, वहां सरकार को कायले की बड़ी खदान मिली है क्रौर बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि उसके क्रागे सुरगुजा एक बड़ा जिला है जहां अधिकांश भाग में कोयले की खदान निकली है। वहां वहत कृम भाग में रेखते खाइन बनी है। इसलिये अगरे हमें वहां रेलवे लाइन बनानी है तो यदि सुम कोंदवा की लाइन को कटघोंच होते हुए, रामानुजगंज होते हुए पटना तक उस लाइन की मिला दें तो हमें उस भाग की प्रगति कोरते में वड़ी सहायता मिलेगी ग्रीर काफी फायदा होगा। उस से हम वहां की जमीन में जो कोयला भरा है उससे हम शीघ्रातिशीघ्र ला सकेंगे ग्रीर देश को ग्रागे बढ़ायेंगे यह मेरा नम्प्र निवेदन है।

इस में तो कोई संदेह नहीं है कि हम ने बहुत से वैगन बनाये हैं और १९६६३-६४ में उसकी संख्या ३०,००० तक बतायी है । यह हमारे लिये गर्व की बात है । जहां तक इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सवाल है, २१६ स्टेशनों में तो १९६२ तक इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है । इस वर्ष हम १४५ स्टेशनों को और कवर कर लेंगे । तीसरे दरजे के डिब्बों में हम पंखे लगा रहे हैं और इस काम में काफी तरक्की हुई है । ब्रादरणीय बक्ताओं ने स्लीपिंग कोचेज

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की भी बात कही है । बहुत खुशी की बात है कि यर्ड क्लास के पैसेन्जरों को भी हम सोने की व्यवस्था देने जा रहे हैं ग्रौर उस में एक थोड़ा सा बंधन लगाया गया है कि उसके लिये यात्रा ४०० मील से कम की नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस विषय में हमारे अनुभवी और वयोवृढ वक्ता श्री सप्रू साहब ने जो इस समय हमारे बगल में विराजमान है कहा था कि ४०० मील की अपेक्षा यदि हम ३४० मील का प्रतिबन्ध लगाएं तो हम और अधिक लोगों को उसकी सुविधा दे सकते हैं । मैं उन की सम्पत्ति में अपनी भी सहमति प्रकट करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि रेलवे मन्त्रालय इस विषय पर अवश्य विचार करेगा ।

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में एक विषय पर आपका घ्यान आक-षित करना चाहता हूं कि पूर्व के भाग में जैसे गोरखपूर से इस तरफ रायगढ़, बिलासपूर, कटनी और जबलपुर आदि के भाग से लोगों को ग्राने के लिये फास्ट टेन बहत कम हैं। इस विषय में सरकार का घ्यान पत्र लिख कर आकर्षित कराया गया पर अभी तक वह कार्यान्वित नहीं हुग्रा । मेरा नम्त्र निवेदन था कि यदि बिलासपूर से दिल्ली तक एक खास टेन की व्यवस्था की जाय तो खास कर पूर्व के भाग से जो हम लोग आते हैं हमें बारह घंटे की बचत हो जायगी और हम अपने कार्य को बड़ी सुविधापूर्वक कर सकोंगे । इसके लिये लाइन तो बराबर है ही और बडी खशी की बात है कि डबल लाइन अधिकांश भाग में हो गई है और वह लाइन आगे बढ़ती जा रही है, यदि हम एक फास्ट ट्रेन की व्यवस्था कर सकें बिलासपूर से कटनी होते हए, वीना से नई दिल्ली तक, तो मैं समझता हं सरकार का इसमें खर्च भी नहीं होने वाला है ग्रौर हमारे काम में बड़ी सुविधा हो सकती है । मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि इस विषय पर रेलवे मन्त्रालय ग्रवश्य विचार करेगा । अभी फिलहाल जबकि फास्ट ट्रेन के बारे में मन्त्रालय विचार करेगा उसके पूर्व यदि बिलासपूर से दिल्ली तक एक बोगी ही कम से कम एटेच कर दी जायगी तो हमें तूरन्त ही फायदा पहुंचने लगेगा और मैं समझता हूं उसमें मन्त्रालय को नुकसान तो बिल्कुल भी नहीं होगा ।

पीने के पानी के सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि हर स्टेशन पर पीने का पानी होना आवश्यक है । जब मैं एक बार ट्रेविल कर रहा था तो बुड़हार के स्टेशन पर मैंने एक कुली से पानी की मांग की तो लिखित जवाब ग्राया कि यहां पीने के पानीकी व्यवस्था नहीं है, ग्रीर गर्मियों के दिनों में पानी पिलाने के लये ग्रादमी रखा जाता है, बाकी दिनों में पानी नहीं रखा जाता है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरे पास इसकी लिखित सूचना है ।

(Time bell rings.)

स्कालरशिप के बारे में कहा गया है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट भौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़कों को ही स्कालरशिप क्यों दिया जाता है। मैं कहता हूं कि जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति भच्छी नहीं है उन सब को स्कालरशिप दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूं यदि हम पावर्टी बेसिस पर स्कालरशिप देने लगेंगे तो इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं होगा और इसकी संख्या बढ़ाई जाय जिससे हर ऐसे लड़के को फ-१० ६० स्कालरशिप के तौर पर आ जाय।

स्कुल की भी चर्चा की गई है। प्राइमरी स्कूल,मिडिल स्कूल, हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल और हास्पिटल काफी तादाद में खोले गए हैं। एक हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कल का मझे बड़ा कट अन-भव है और उस विषय में मैंने मन्त्रालय को कई बार लिखा । वह है बिलासपुर में एक हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल की बिलॉडंग के बारे में हमने करीब डेढ लाख र० की मांग की थी पर इस विषय में न कोई कार्यवाही हुई और न कोई विचार ही हुग्रा । मैं चाहूंगा कि जब इतनी सेविंग हमारे मन्त्रालय ने की है तब हम बच्चों के साथ, जो हमारे भावी नागरिक बनने जा रहे हैं, खिलवाड़ न करें और उनके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे वे देश की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेवा कर सकें। चुंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है---कहने के लिये बहुत सी बातें थीं-मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD (Maharashtra) : Madam, I think that there is no time at your disposal to give us for long speeches, and that is why 1 shall abide by your decision and I shall take as little time as I can. I will be very brief and instead of making a long speech I will only raise two or three points for the consideration of the Railway Minister.

I just want to bring one fact to the notice of the Railway Minister, and that is, there is enough railway land lying on both sides of the railway line which can be cultivated. In this connection, Madam, you will find that I represented the matter to the hon. Railway Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, last year. He was also pleased to assure me that that land would be given to the landless people for cultivation. Not only that but he was also very thankful to me and said: "You have brought a very nice thing to my notice", and so on. But to my great surprise I find that no such lands have been given for cultivation to the landless people. So, I request the Railway Minister that if they start thinking from now on of distributing these lands or giving these lands for cultivation to the landless people, then and then only they will be in a position to do it in time, that is before the monsoon. So, I request the Railway Minister to consider that problem.

Secondly, I just want to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to the fact that the airconditioned coach attendants were doing their job continuously for the last several years to the entire satisfaction of the air-conditioned coach passengers. They were given the necessary training from the Railway Workshop, Matunga and certificates were issued to them accordingly. But unfortunately or fortunately, Madam, many of them were from the Secheduled Castes. Some of the orthodox people, may be officers, complained about this and some junior persons working in some other departments of Railways, junio_r khala-sis, are now brought from other Railways and straightway taken and given promotions on grade Rs. 120—212. If at all promotions were to be given, they ought to have been given to the senior people, but that was not done. So, I request the Railway Minister to reconsider the matter and to please see that the demand of those who have worked for several years as air-conditioned coach attendants is favourably considered.

Thirdly, I wijl just mention for the information of the Railway Minister that I am receving several complaints from the Secheduled Caste railway employees that they are harassed and ill-treated by the orthodox Hindu officers. I do not say this of all Hindu officers, but it cannot be denied that there are some orthodox Hindu officers who ill-treat them and harass them. Their due promotions are not given to them. While giving selection grades, their claims are debarred and they are not given, and other junior officers are promoted over them. It is the policy of the Government to give special concessions and special promotions to the Scheduled Castes but in spite of all that, Madam, you will find that they are not given their due promotions but junior hands are promoted over them. That should, not be the case and the Railway Ministry should consider this matter.

As regards removal of untouchabi-lity, I can say that there are so many tea-stalls, bookstalls, and other stalls in all stations. These Scheduled Caste and Tribe persons should be allowed to run these stalls. You will find, Madam, that there are book-stalls in all stations, and there is one company, Messrs. Wheeler and Company, to whom out of something like 425 book-stalls 325 ar_e given, as if that is its sole monopoly. That should not be the case. In such cases all these stalls should be distributed to individuals so that they may be benefited, they can earn their bread. Specially as regard* tea-stalls, I request the Railway Minister to see that they are given particularly to the Scheduled Caste and Tribe people so that that will help in the removal of untoucha-bility as well as enable them to earn their bread too.

Madam, if you just see the map of India, you will find that in the western part of Maharashtra, particularly Colaba and Ratnagiri districts, there is no railway service at all. So, I request the Railway Minister to see if they can extend the railway lines to those two districts. If you go into the interior, Madam, you will find that many of the people living in 1ne interior have not seen what a railway train is. That should not be the position. Those people should also get that benefit.

These are the points I have put within the time given to me, and I hope that the Railway Minister will pay them attention and will do the needful.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken exactly five minutes.

श्री लीलाधर ग्रस्थाना (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं अन्य माननीय सदस्यों के साथ माननीय रेलवे मन्त्री जी को रेलवे बजट पेश करने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हं भौर कहना चाहता हं कि उन्होंने जनता की सुविधा का काफी ख्याल रखा है। यह भी ठीक ही है, जैसा कि ग्रन्थ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, कि संकटकाल के समय रेल का किराया बढा दिया जाता मगर उन्होंने किसी तरह का किराया नहीं बढ़ाया । इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी एक गौरव की बात है कि जब हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय संकट या, फौजें और सामान एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जी रहा था और हमारे सामने काफी कठिनाइयां थीं, तब भी कोई गाडी कम नहीं हई, किसी गाड़ी का समय नहीं बदला और इस तरह से रेलवे का कार्य झासानी के साथ चलता रहा । में माननीय रेलवे मन्त्री जी के समक्ष दो तीन सझाय पेश करना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हं कि वे उन पर ग्रवक्य घ्यान बेंगे ।

पहली बात यह है और जिस के बारे में करीब करीब सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में काफी ग्रोवर-काउडिंग रहती है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह सझाव है कि जब कोई टेन लगती है तो उसमें तीसरे दजे के डिब्बों को एक साथ लगाया जाना चाहिये ताकि वे एक दूसरे से इण्टर कनेक्टेड हों। इस समय यह होता है कि कुछ डिव्वे तीसरे दर्जे के लगे होते हैं और उसके बाद दूसरे या फस्टं क्लास के डिब्बे लगे होते हैं। थई क्लास के डिब्बों के बीच में फस्ट ग्रौर सेकेण्ड क्लास के डिब्बे लगे रहते ह जिससे मुसारोंफिको बहुत असुविधा होती है। गाडियों में डिब्बे लगने के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं होता है और अगर इस तरह का कोई विभाजन हो जाय कि तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे एक दूसरे से इन्टर-कनेक्ट हो जायं, उनके बीच झाने जाने का पैसेज हो जाय, तो बहत सी दिक्कतें जो इस समय यात्रियों को उठानी पड़ती हैं वे सब दूर हो जायेंगी। आजकल यह होता है कि ग्रगर किसी डिब्बे का दरवाजा खुला हुआ रहता है तो सब बादमी उसी में घस बाते हैं भौर फिर दूसरी जगह निकलने का मौक़ा महीं मिलता है। अगर सब तीसरे दर्जे के कम्पार्टमेन्ट एक दूसरे से कनैक्ट कर दिये जायं तो अगर कोई यात्री किसी डिब्बे में धुसता है झौर उसको वहां पर जगह नहीं मिलती है तो वह दूसरे डिब्बे या और अगले डिब्बे में जहां जगह मिले सुविधापूर्वंक बैठ सकता है ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि अगर डिब्बे एक दूसरे से इन्टर-कनैंक्ट होंगे तो डिब्बों में अगेवरकाउडिंग की भी समस्या कम हो जायेगी । आजकल यह होता है कि लोग अपने साथ ज्यादा सामान ले जाते हैं आरेएक ही डिब्बे में सब सामान भर देते हैं जिससे लोगों को बैठने के लिये स्थान बहीं मिलता है । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इन गाड़ियों में भी उसी तरह का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाए जिस तरह आपने कुछ

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[श्री लीलाधर ग्रस्थाना]

गाडियों में एक अलग डिब्बा सामान रखने के लिए रखा है। अगर आप एक छोटा सा डिब्बा इन गाडियों में भी सामान रखने के लिए मलग रख देंगे तो जो लोग अपने साथ ज्यादा सामान ले जाते हैं वे इस डिब्बे में रख देंगे ग्रीर जितना मनासिब और जरूरी सामान होगा वह अपने साथ रखेंगे । अगर आपने इस तरह का प्रबन्ध कर दिया तो इससे गाड़ियों में स्रोवरकाउडिंग की समस्या भी कम हो जायेगी।

इसके संबंध में तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आजकल अगर कोई बदमाश किसी डिब्बे में घुस झाता है तो उस डिच्चे के लोगों की जान खतरे में पड जाती है। अगर डिब्वे एक दूसरे से इन्टर-कनैक्ट होंगे तो इस समय यात्रियों के दिल में जो भय रहता है, जो डर है, वह निकल आयेगा । इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि अगर श्रापने इस तरह का प्रबन्ध कर दिया तो इस समय यात्रियों को जो अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है वह दूर हो जायेगी ग्रौर रेलों में ग्रोवर-कार्डाडग की समस्या भी हल हो जायेगी।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि रेलवे में जो थर्ड क्लास स्लीपर कोचेज गाड़ियां हैं उनमें जो पुरानी गाड़ियां हैं उनमें तीन टायर का सिस्टम है। जितनी भी पूरानी गाडि़यां हैं उनमें तीन टायर होने की वजह से वे एक दूसरे के इतनी नजदीक हैं, इतनी नीची हैं कि कछ समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह की गाडियां क्यों बनाई गईं। उन में जाने के लिये इस तरह से जाना पड़ता है जैसे किसी छेद में जाना होता है। इस तरह से डिब्बों में बैठना बहुत ही मुश्किल काम है ग्रौर अगर कोई घुसने की कोशिश करेगा तो उसका सिर टूट जायेगा और उसको यात्रा करने के ब जाय अस्पताल में दाख़िल होना पड़ेगा । ्स तरह की सुविधा ग्राज पुरानी गाड़ियों

में ग्रब भी मौजूद है। इसलिये मेरा ग्रापसे यह निवेदन है कि जिस तरह से आजकल बहत सी नई गाड़ियों में दो टायर का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है उसी तरह से इन पुरानी गाड़ियों में भी कर दिया जाय । अगर भ्रापने इस तरह का प्रबन्ध कर दिया तो यात्री सम्मान पूर्वक और आराम के साथ जा सकेंगे ।

एक बात मैं आपसे और निवेदन करना चाहता हं ग्रीर वह यह है कि इस समय हमारे देश में रेलों का काफ़ी विस्तार किया जा रहा है श्रीर बहत से नये रेलवे स्टेशन खोले जा रहे हैं। आज ऐसी जगहों पर भी स्टेशन खोल दिये गये हैं जहां माबादी नहीं है, कोई साधन नहीं है ग्रीए जह पर गुन्डागदीं होती रहती है। इस तर ह के बहत से स्टेशनों में यह देखने में ग्राया है कि बाहर के जो भ्रादमी स्टेशनों मैं काम करने के लिए भजे जाते हैं उन्हें मार दिया जाता है, करल कर दिया जाता है और तरह-तरह से परेशान किया जाता है। उन लोगों की मदद करने के लिए कोई भी आदमी नहीं आता है ग्रीर इस तरह से ेलोग उन स्टबनों में भयभीत की स्थिति में रहते हैं। ऐसी जगहों पर ऐसे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भेजा जाता है जो अपने आफिसरों को प्रसन्न नहीं कर सकते है। इस तरह के कर्म-चारियों को सजा ने केलिए रेल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वाले न स्वानों पर भेज देते हैं जहां इन लोगों को तरह तरह की मुसीवत का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस तरह के स्टेशनों को वहां के लोग लट लेते है, उनके घरों के ताले तोड़ देते है, करल कर देते है ग्रौर तरह तरह की कठिनाइयों का उन्हें सामना करना पडता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इन लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए रेलवे विभाग को विशोध ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसके लिये मेरा एक सुझाव है जो कि शायद एक दो जगह कामयाब भी हो चका है कि

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जहां ग्राप कोई नया स्टेशन खोलें वहां वहीं नजदीक के आदमी, जो आपकी क्वालिफिकेशंस को पूरा करते हों, उन्हीं को रखें। ससे यह होता है कि अगर कोई स्थानीय ग्रादमी है तो उसकी वहां जानपहचान भी होती है ग्रीर उसका साथ देने वालेभी कुछ लोग होते हैं। ग्रगर कोई बाहर का ग्रादमी होता है और उसको मार डाला जाय तो कोई गवाही देने के लिये त्तपार नहीं होता है और इस तरह अदालत भी किसी को सजायाब नहीं कर सकती । ऐसी हालत मैं जहां तक मुमकिन हो आपके स्यानीय हों जिससे वे कुछ कर्मचारी अपनी रक्षा का प्रवन्ध कर सकें। दूसरी बात उसके वास्ते यह भी आवश्यक है कि जब ग्राप कोई स्टेशन खोलें तो ग्राप वहां के स्टेशन मास्टर को कोई फायर आर्म या बन्द्रक वगैरा दें। ग्राज उनके पास अपनी रक्षा के कोई साथन नहीं होते हैं। अभी होता यह है कि वे ग्राना माल-ताल बन्द करके ग्रपनी रक्षा के लिये नजदीक के गांवों में चले जाते है श्रीर उनको बेईमानी भी करनी पड़ती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि ग्राजकल बहुत से लोग बिला टिकट चलते है ग्रीर ग्रगर किसी स्टेशन मास्टर ने या किसी रेलवे कर्मचारी ने उनको रोका तो वहीं लडाई हो जाती है, मारपीट हो जाती उस कर्मंचारी को उलटे है। फिर डाक्टर को कुछ रुपया देकरके गलत मेडिकल सार्टिफिकेट देना पडता है। यह सब भी होता है। इस वजह से मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको रोकने के लिखे ग्रापको उचित प्रवन्त्र करना चाहि ।

एक बात स्थानीय है, जैसा कि माननीय जवाहरलाल रोहतगी जी ने ग्राप्ती आपसे निवेदन किया था, हमारे यहां कानपुर से माबवगंज नार्दर्न रेलवे में एक लाइन जाती है ग्रीर उस पर जो खराब से खराब इंजन होते हैं, वे चलाये जाते हैं। दस बज अगर किसी को उन्नाव पहुंचना हो तो वह दो वजे पहुंचता है। ड्राइवर से पूछने पर मालम

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हुआ कि शिकायत यह है कि कोयला इतना खराब होता है कि उसकी बजह से देर होती है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस लाइन पर अच्छे इंजन चलाये जांग और ऐसे कोयले का प्रबन्ध किया जाय कि आदमी कम से कम एक दो घंटे के फर्क में प च जाय, तब भी लोग कचेहरी जा सकते ह। इस कोयले की खराबी से न मालूम कितनी खराबियां पैदा हो जाती है जिनकी यजह से लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है।

कानपूर और लखनऊ के बीच में एक उन्नाव जंब शन है। वहां रेल का एक ऐसा फाटक है कि उस रेल के फाटक के एक तरफ सारी आवादी है और दूसरी तरफ कचेहरी है, तमाम दफ़्तर है, लड़कों के स्कूल हैं, लड़कियों के स्कूल हैं। १० और ११ वजे के बीच में बहुत सी गाड़ियां उस फाटक से पास ोती हैं जिससे सारा देफिक बन्द हो जाता है। छोटे छोटे बच्चे गाडी ग्राने के दबत लाइन को कास करते है और लोों को बड़ी सख्त परेशानी होती है। एक तजवीज यह भी थी कि वहां ग्रीवरबिज बनाया जाय । ग्रभी इमजेंसी का टाइम है, इस वजह से यह तो कहना मुश्किल है कि वह स्रोवरद्रिज सभी बन जाय मगर आप अपने विचार में यह रखें कि वहां कुछ न कुछ इस प्रकार का प्रवस्थ किया जाय जिससे लोगों को आने जाने की सुविचा हो सके।

समय कम है और अन्य साथियों को बोलना है, स वजह से मैं आप से अन्त में यही निवेदन करूंगा कि जो मैंने छोटे छोे सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर आप विचार करने की क्रुपा करें।

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR (Madhya Pradesh): Madam, I am aware that I have no time . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Yes, you should be brief.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Yes, I am very much obliged to you tor giving me this opportunity for ex-

[Shri R. S. Khandekar.] pressing my views. I will not dilate on the points which have already been covered, points like overcrowding, accidents, lack of planning, etc. But I would like to emphasise one or two points regarding the bureaucratic ways of the railway officials. I am very sorry to say that the general staff of the Railways, although it is courteous Members of Parliament, is very towards rude to the public. I may quote an instance here. I have already sent a complaint to the Ministry also and have received their only. My acknowledgement complaint We is this. receive only acknowledgements stating that the matter is under consideration. But we do not know whether the complaint is correct or whether we are wrong or whether anybody was punished. We receive acknowledgements from the Ministry but we do not know what has happened to the cases. I want to refer particularly to the case of the Deputy Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Assembly. H_e and his wife went to see off some one at Bhopal early in the morning. They had platform tickets with was standing outside. them. Their car They got some parcel from their friend and they went out. They were checked by the staff and they said that they were travelling without tickets. The Deputy Speaker said that both he and his wife had their platform tickets. The checking staff said, "You are babus. And it is your practice. You know somebody and get those tickets and you are travelling without tickets. You have got down by this train." They were detained for two hours and ultimatepay penalty. ly the Deputy Speaker had to That complaint was also made. I do not know what has happened to that complaint, whether it is correct or not. It was reported to me

Then there was another instance also which I referred to the Railway Ministry. It is about a certain guard at Bhopal. He was transferred from Bhopal to Bina. The poor man did not get any quarters at Bina. So, he had to come to Bina from Bhopal. He was asked to vacate his quarters. His wife was pregnant. There were some school-going boys also. They wer_e forced to leave the quarters. Ultimately, the guard was punished. I do not know whether he was dismissed also. I referred that case also to the Ministry. These are the ways of handling th_e cases of the staff and the public. So, my submission is that there is a lot of bureaucracy and the highups are following the old bureaucratic methods in regard to staff matters. This should be reoriented.

The next point that I want to make is regarding the changes in the timetables. We have the Parliamentary Consultative Committee. But we never discuss matters when certain timetables are changed or certain stoppages are cancelled or when certain trains are cancelled. These things should be considered in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee.

The other point that I would like to emphasise is with regard to catering. Much has been done to improve the catering service. But I have a very sad experience about catering. I was travelling by the Grand Trunk Express. I do not know why it is called the Grand Trunk Express. It is neither grand nor trunk. If it is grand, it is grand in dirtiness, in running It is not 'trunk' because it does late not join any of the capitals of the States excepting Madras and Delhi. Bhopal has only recently become a State capital. Even Hyderabad is left out. And if it is to be called the Grand Trunk Express, it should join Kanyakumari and Kashmir and only then will it became the Grand Trunk Express in its real sense. Anyway, catering was so bad there that I made a complaint. You will be surprised to learn that the whole department was shaken and I was asked to withdraw the complaint. Of course, I refused to withdraw. I do not know whether matters have improved now in that train.

The last point that I want to make is about planning. There is lack of planning in the Railways. So many hon. Members have referred to the fact that there is of railways in certain parts of concentration the country and that certain other parts are left without them. Even the State where I come from is devoid of train services in many places. Last year also I said something about this and certain railway lines were introduced. But the whole emphasis on laying a new railway line is the consideration of the availability of raw materials, of mineral wealth, iron ore, manganese ore, coal, etc., for export. But there is no consideration of the development of that area or the passenger traffic or the movement of food-grains. Therefore, this sort of planning is most defective. New railway lines are opened only at places where you can find iron ores or manganese ores, and they are connected to the ports. Of course, we are badly in need of foreign exchange and we must develop our exports but at the same time there should be all-round development of the country. Otherwise, there will be regional feelings and one region would feel that it is neglected. This has became a sore point in the minds of the people there and it may become a hindrance to national integration.

Then, 1 would like to say one word about the narrow gauge lines. I do not know why the Railways are keeping these lines still. In my own State there are four narrow gauge lines. They are running at a loss. It has been admitted even by the Railway Ministry that the expenses are about 200 per cent, more than the gross earnings. So, my submission is that they should be converted into metre gauge and they should be connected with or they should be extended to neighbouring States, and particularly in my State, on account of the dacoit menace there is great need that the whole area should be covered by railway and it should be extended to neighbouring States like UJ?. and Rajasthan.

With these words, Madam, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. I think I have kept to the time-limit.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; You have. Mr. Bansi Lai. After you there are two more speakers. The Minister will reply at 3.40.

भीं बंशीलाल (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने जो ३१ करोड़ रुपये का सरप्लस बजट पेश किया है उस के लिये मैं उनको वन्यबाद देता हूं । सदन में सदस्यों ने रेलवे विभाग की खामियों के बारे में कुछ जिक किया लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ दिनों पहले जब कि देश एक भारी विपत्ति में से गुजर रहा था ग्रीर जब कि फोज को ग्रीर फौजी सामान को देश के एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे बक पहुंचाना कोई मामूली बात नहीं थी तब रेलवे ग्रधिकारियों ने रात दिन लगातार काम कर के ग्रपनी इयूटी को पूरे रे पर निभाया ग्रीर इसके लिये हमें उनकी सराहना करनी चाहिये ।

सके साथ साथ में रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से ग्राप के जरिये यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि देहली और रिवाडी के बीच की जो रेलवे लाइन है वह एक बहुत बिजी लाइन है भीर करीब सौ या डेड सौ ट्रेन्स उस पर सोजाना गुजर-ती है लेकिन इस का ३० मील का ट्वड़ा तो डबल लाइन का हो चुका है मगर २० मील का ट्कडा ग्रभी बाकी बचा है, ग्रगर वह ट्कड़ा भी शीघ्र ही डबल लाइन हो जाय तो रेलवे के यातायात मैं बडी सुविवा हो जायेंगी ग्रौर गाड़ियां लेट नहीं होंगी। इस के साथ साथ में यह भी सुझाव पेश करूंगा कि रोहतक से भिवानी का एक ३० मील लम्बी रेलवे लाइन का ुकड़ा बनना बाकी है जिसका कि बहुत पहले से हो चुका था। भिवानी का रोहतक से ब्राडगेज में मिलाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि भिवानी एक ऐसा शहर है जहां कि पहले बहुत भारी व्यापार होता था मगर दूसरी जगहों के बड़ी 1501 Budget (Railways), 1963-64 [RAJYA SABHA] General Discussion 1502

[श्री बंशीलाल]

रेलवे लाइन से मिल जाने के कारण ग्रार भिवानी के उस से न मिलने के कारण ग्रव बह शहर बिल्कुल नेगलेक्टेड है। तीसरा सुझाव मैं यह पेश करूंगा कि पठानकोट से श्रीनगर तक रेलवे लाइन होनी बाहिये। यह देश की सुरक्षा के हित में भी बारूरी है।

एक और बात की ओर में मंत्री महोदय का घ्यान दिलाऊंगा, और वह रेलवे टाइमटेबिल को बनाने की मझीनरी के बारे में है। यदि टाइमटेबल को बनाते समय पैसेंजरों को सुविधा ग्रीर रेलवे के रेवेन्य का भी ध्यान रखा जाय तो बहुत ग्रच्छा हो। मिसाल के तौर पर पिछले दिनों एक डिजेल कार देहली-सराय रूहेल्ला से हिसार तक चलाई गई ग्रौर वह रेलवे-कार देहली-सराय क्रुट्रेल्ला से चार बजे चल कर साढ़े नौ बजे रात को हिसार पहुंचती थी लेकिन रेलवे प्रधिकारियों ने यह कह कर डिजेल-कार को बन्द कर दिया कि इस मैं पैसेन्जर्स ज्यादा बैठते है, ग्रोवरकार्जीडंग बहुत होती है ग्रोर इसलिये गाड़ी खराब हो गई है। वह डिजेल-कार दो ढाई साल तक बन्द हो गई लेकिन फिर देहली से चलने लगी मगर ग्रब वह हिसार रात को साढ़े ग्यारह बजे पहुंचती थी और उसका नतीजा यह हुया कि उस पर पैसेजरों ने चलना ही बन्द कर दिया व ोंकि उन्हें साढ़े ग्यारह बजे हिसार पहुंच कर सारी रात प्लैटफार्म पर काटनी पड़ती थी । इसलिये मंत्री महोदय से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बात की जांच पड़ताल करें कि कैसे रेलवे टाइमटेविल बहुत ीक ढंग से श्रीर सोच-समझ कर बनाया जाय ।

एक बात यह है कि देहली से फाजिलका वाया रिवाड़ी और भटिंडा जो मीटरगेज है उस में कोई फास्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। यह इस्पॉर्ट लाइन है और यहां एक फास्ट ट्रेन जरूर होनी बाहिये।

मझे यह भी कहना है कि मैंने सुना है कि पिछले दिनों जयपूर में माल की लोडिंग अगैर अनलोंडिंग के लिये कई टेंडर्स आये थे ग्रीर उनमें एक को आपरेटिव सोसाइटी ने भी कोई टेंडर दिया था और दूसरे एक वम्बई की किसी पार्टी ने टडर दिया था, कोम्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी का टेंडर नीचा या और बम्बई की पार्टी का टेंडर ऊंचा था, मगर कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी को नेगलेक्ट कर दिया गया ग्रीर बम्बई वाले व्यापारी को वह दे दिया गया ग्रीर बम्बई के व्यापारी ने उसे जयसुर वालों को ही फिर रुबनेट कर दिया है। तो उस मैं सबलेटिंग चल रही है। मैरा कहना है कि कोम्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को प्रिफरेंस मिलना चाहिये । सके साथ ही एक बात यह भी है कि जब माल लोड करने के लिये वैगंस सप्लाई करते है ो सब व्यापारियों को आप एक ही कैटेगरी में लेते हैं। कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को इनकरेज करने के लिये कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज का नम्बर बाकी और व्यापारियों से पहले आना चाहिये क्योंकि कोन्नापरेटिव सोसाइटोज के पास लिमिटेड फंड होता है और अगर उनका माल ज्यादा दिन ६का रहे ो वे फिर अच्छी तरह से व्यापार नहीं कर पाते हैं और इस तरह से कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज फेल हो जाती है। मंी महोदय से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को प्रिफरेंस दें।

कल देवकीनन्दन नारायण जी ने वताया था कि आपने बुक स्टाल्स को ए० एच० व् कं० को दिया हुआ है और उन्होंने उसका सबलेटिंग किया हुआ है। तो यह बात खाली बुक-स्टाल्स के लिये ही नहीं है बल्कि चाहे ी-स्टाल की ही या दूसरी किस्म की चीज की हो, जो भी ठेके दिये जाते हैं उन सब में बड़ी सबलेटिंग है तो इस सबलेटिंग को दूर किया जाये।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि टिकटलेस ट्रैवॉलग का एक बड़ा भारी मसला है । देहली ग्रौर रिवाड़ी के बीच में, रिवाड़ी ग्रौर जा साना के वीच में ग्राम तौर से हम देखते हैं कि बड़ी टिकटलैंस ट्रैर्गीलंग होती है।ो में मंी महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंग कि इस टिकटलैस ट्रैर्वीलंग को चेक किया जाय।

इसके अलावा में समझता हूं कि रेलवे विभागम से खामियां दूर हो ो जा रही है और बड़ी तेजी के साथ उसमें एफिशियेसी आ रही है। थें के यू, मैडम।

شری اے - ایم - طارق (جاوں اور کشنیر) : آپ سیپایتی مہودیہ -میں آپ کا بے حد مشکور ھوں کہ آپ نے مجھے در چار ملت دئے -

میں سب سے پہلے ریلوے مذستر دو اور دوسرے تمام افسران کو اور ریلوے کے محکمہ میں کام کرنے والوں کو اس لئے قابل مہارک باد سمجہتا ہوں کہ اس آمرجنسی کے دور میں جس نیک نیتی، دیانت داری، جوش و خروش اور وطن پرستی کے جذبہ سے انہوں نے کام کیا ہے وہ مہرے لئے اور ھم سب کے لئے قابل فنظر ہے اور قابل تعریف ہے -میں صرف تین باتیں عرض کرنا

جاھٹا ھوں اور متھے امید ہے۔ کہ وزیر صاحب اس کی طرف توجہ دیں گے -

پہلی بات یہ ہے - جیسا کہ میرے دوست نے کہا ہے - کہ کوآپریٹیوز کو اہمیت مللی چاہئے، ان کو بڑے بڑے سرمایہ داروں پر آور انڈیوجیول پر پریفرنس مللا چاہئے -یہ سےبلے دوسری بات جو مجبے کہتی ہے وہ

یہ ہے کہ آزادی کے پہلے ڈاللڈک کارس

میں صرف فرست کلس کے پیسلنجرس کو کہانا کہانے کا حق ہوتا تھا جس کے حق میں هم نہیں تھے اور اس بنا پر ازادی کے بعد یہ حق تمام پیسلمجرس کو دیا کیا چاہے وہ تہرہ کٹس کے موں چاہے فرسٹ کلاس کے ہوں یا سہکلڈ کلاس کے ہوں لیکن اِس کے ساته هی ڈاللنگ کار کی ایکبوڈیشن نهیں برهائی گئی <u>ہے</u> ۔ رہ بالکل اتلی سی رکھی گئی ہے جندی کہ پہلے تھی اور اس سے سفر کرنے والوں کو بے حد تکلیف ہوتی ہے - جو لوگ بهالم هوتے هيں وا الله نهيں سکتے ههي - اکر اٿوين بهي تو کہاي جالهن -اور اس کا تدبیجه به هوتا هے که جر الوگ دہ کہر ۸۰ میں کیزے ہوتے میں جب وا اللے اسٹیشن پر وہاں۔ پہلچتے ھیں تو ان سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ کہانا سرو کرنے کا رقمت ختم ہو گیا ہے ہم نے کچن بلد کر دی ہے – اِس لیے مہیں فرهواست هے که کسی ته کسی طریقه سے ڈائللگ کار کی ایکموڈیشن بڑھائی جائے - جہاں تھرۃ کلاس کا کمھارتے ہنت ہے وہاں اس کے بیچے میں ایک **ۆاللىك** كار پرارائىد كى جائے اور فرست کلاس کے بیچے میں ایک ڈائللگ کار پراوائید کی جائے اور خونوں کے کہانے میں کوئی فرق نہ امر اور سروس میں کوئی فرق نہ ھو ۔ ليمن أيكوموتيش كو بوهاني كا خهال کیا جائے -

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لهاس مهی میں صرف میں لکتا ہوں معیر بھی لکتا ہوں اور ایک معمولی آدمی بھی - ولا کہتے سنتھیں کہ میں فلاں آدمی ہوں - اگر کولی میرے ایسا ناتے سے قد کا آدمی اس لباس میں سنر کرتا ہے تو ان کر یہ حق ہے کہ ولا پوچھیں کہ میرا تکت کہاں ہے اور میں کہتا ہوں کہ ...

"I am a Member of Parliament", then he has got a right to ask for اب اگر میری جیب میں my pass. آئڈنٹٹی کارڈ نہیں ہے و یاس نہیں ہے تو مجه ناراض نہیں ہونا چاہئے اور اسی طرح سے کوئی بھی ہو وزیر ہو اسپیکر ہو اس کو ناراضنہیں،ہونا چاہئے۔ میں کوئی دس نمډری تو هون نېډن که مهرا ذودو اس کے پاس ہو - مہرا ایسا آدمی بهلا بهی هو سکتا هے اور برا بهی ہو سکتا ہے - سب طرح کے آدمی مہں-تو ان سے بہت زیادہ تو نہیں کرنی چاهئے - همیں ان کے ساتھ کواپویت کرنا چاہئے جیسے کہ اگر میں سنر کرتا هون تو معجم إيدا ألدَنتَتى كارة جهب مهن رکها چاهلے - جو پاس هم کو ملا ہے اس کو جھب میں رکھا چاہئے -امس کے ساتھ ساتھ ھی ریلوے والوں کا بھی فرض ہے کہ اگر کھیں تھوڑی سی کمی ہو تو جلتا کے ساتھ و عوام کے ساتھ حلوک مهن ولا تهوری سی نرمی يهدا كرين -

[ٹری اے - ایم - طارق] تیسری چیز جو میں کہلا چاھتا ہوں رہ یہ ہے کہ ھلدوستان میں کنچہ ایسے علاقے تھے جن میں آزادی کے پہلے لوگوں کو جانے کا موقعہ نہیں ملا تیا اور اب لوگوں کو جانے کا موقعہ نہیں ملا تیا اور بے مذہبی جکہ ہے جو کہ ایک لحطاظ انٹرنیشلل جکہ ہو گئی ہے اور اسی طرح سے اجدیو ہے، سر ھند ہے و آگرہ ہے۔ انٹرنیشلل جکہ ہو گئی ہے اور اسی میں پہلے تھی وہ ویسی کی ویسی ھی ہے - تو اس کو کنچہ اور بڑھانے کی آج

چوتھے چھڑ یہ ہے کہ میرے ایک دوست نےجو یہ کہا کہ ریلوے کے افسروں کا روید زیادة تر قهدک نهدر هے میں اس سے اتفاق نہیں کر سکتا ہوں کیونکہ ریلوں میں بہت سے لوگ ہیں اچنے بھی ھیں اور برے بھی ھیں ۔ لهکن هم یه نهیس کهه سکتے عیس که ریلوے کے تمام کام کرلے والے بد تمہز ههن اگر يه درست هو تو همارے لئے سفر كرابا تاممكن هوتا أور هم سغر انههن كر سكتے - يه حقيقت نهين هے - ليكن جند باتهن ايسي هين جن ميں ا سے بھی کچھ توقع کی جاتی ہے - مثال کے طور پر میں معبر آف پارلیملت ہوں تو ریلوے کے افسروں کے لگے یہ فررون نهین هے که وه معهد کو يهجانهن - اگر وه مجهکو سنجهتے **می**ں تو ٹھیک ہے کیونکہ اس آخری بات جو میں وزیر صاحب سے کہلا چاہتا ھوں وہ یہ ہے کہ آزادی کے بعد اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ریلوے کی صغائی میں کافی کمی آئی ہے۔ باتھ رومس بے حد گندے رہتے ھیں – سیت اگر پہت جانی ہے تو ھیں – سیت اگر پہت جانی ہے تو ھیں – میت اگر پہت جانی ہے تو ھیت موتی ہے - کمترکیوں سے ایسا معلوم ھوتا ہے کہ وہ ریلوے کی نہیں اور جیل خانے کے بھی اس کمرے کی ھیں جو کہ جیل خانے کا سب سے بدترین کمرہ ھوتا ہے -

تو میں ان سے درخواست کروں کا کہ ان دو چار باتوں کی طرف صفائی کی طرف ڈارڈنڈک کار کی طرف و پانی کے انتطام کی طرف اپنی توجه دیں -ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں ایک بار پھر ریلوے کے شاندار کام کے لئے انھیں انتہائی مبارک باد دیتا ہوں -

[ंश्वी ए० एम० तारिक (जम्मू और काश्मीर) : उपसभापति महोदया मैं श्रापका बेहद मशकूर हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे दो-चार मिनट दिये । मैं सबसे पहले रेलवे मिनिस्टर को और दूसरे तमाम अफसरान को, और रेलवे के महकमे में काम करने वालों को इसलिये काबिले मुबारकबाद समझता हूं कि इस एमर-जेसी के दौर में जिस नेकनियती, दयानतदारी, जोशोखरोश और वतनपरस्ती के जज्बे से उन्होंने काम किया है, वह मेरे लिये और हम सब के लिये काबिलेफ्छा है और काबिलै-तारीफ़ है ।

मैं सिफंतीन बातें ग्रजं करना चाहता इंग्रीर मुझे उम्मीद है कि वजीर साहब इस की तरफ तवज्जह देंगे । पहली बात यह है, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने कहा है, कि कोग्रापरेटिश्स को ग्रहमियत मिलनी चाहिये, इनको बड़ बड़े सरमायेदारों पर और इंडिविजुग्रल्स पर प्रिफरेन्स मिलना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात जो मझे कहनी है वह यह है कि आजादी के पहले डाइनिंग काम में सिर्फ फर्स्ट क्लास के पैसेंजर्स को खाना खाने का हक होता था जिसके हक में हम नहीं थे और इस बिना पर आजादी के बाद यह हक तमाम पैसेंजर्स को दिया गया है चाडे वह थई क्लास के हों चाहे फर्स्ट क्लास के हों या सैकेन्ड क्लास के हों । लेकिन इसके साथ ही डाइनिंग कार की एकोमोडेशन नहीं बढायी गयी है। वह बिलकूल उतनी ही रखी गई है जितनी कि पहले थी धौर इससे सफर करने वालों को बेहद तकलीफ होती है। जो लोग बैठे होते है वह उठ नहीं सकते हैं । अगर उटें भी तो कहां जायें । ग्रौर इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो लोग क्य में खडे होते हैं जब वह ग्रगले स्टेशन पर वहां पहुंचते हैं तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि खावा सर्व करने का वक्त खत्म हो गया है हमने किचन बन्द कर दी है। इसलिये मेरी दरहवास्त है कि किसी न किसी तरह से डाइनिंग कार की एको-मोडेशन बढायी जाय । जहां धर्ड क्लास का कम्पार्टमेंट ह वहां उसके बीच में एक डाइनिंग कार प्रावाइड की जाय और फस्ट क्लास के बीच में एक हाइनिंग कार शोवाइड की जाय ग्रीर दोनों के खाने में कोई फर्क न हो जीर सविस में कोई फर्क न हो लेकिन एकोमोडेशन को बढाने का ख्याल किया जाय।

तीसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं बह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ ऐसे इलाके ये जिनमें ग्राजादी के पहले लोगों को जाने का मौका नहीं मिला था श्रौर श्रव लोगों को जाने का मौका मिला है, जैसे कि श्रमृतसर है जो कि एक लिहाज से मज़हबी जगह है, जो कि एक

^{†[]} Hindi transliteration.

[श्री ए० एम० तारिक]

इन्टरनेशनल जगह हो गई है, और इसी तरह से अजमेर है, सरहिंद हैं, आगरा है। ऐसी जगहों पर जो एकोमोडेशन रेलवे में पहले थी वह वैसी की वैसी ही है तो इसको कुछ और बढ़ाने की आज बेहद जरूरत है।

चौथी चीज यह है कि मेरे एक दोस्त ने जो यह कहा कि रेलवे के अफसरों का रवैया ज्यादातर ठीक नहीं है, मैं इससे इत्तफाक नहीं कर सकता हूं, क्योंकि रेलवे में बहुत से लोग अच्छे भी हैं और बरे भी हैं। लेकिन हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि रेलवे के तमाम काम करने वाले बदतमीज हैं। ग्रगर यह दहस्त हो तो हमारे लिये सफर करना नामुमकिन होता और हम सफर नहीं कर सकते । यह हकीकत नहीं है । लेकिन चन्द बातें एसी है जिनमें हमसे भी कुछ तवक्का की जाती है। मिसाल के तौर पर में मैम्बर ग्राफ पालियामेंट हं तो रेलवे के अफसरों के लिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह मक्तको पहचानें, ग्रगर वह मुझको समझते हैं तो ठीक है क्योंकि इस लिबास में मैं सिर्फ मैं लगता हं स्रौर मेम्बर भी लगता हं ग्रीर एक मामली ग्रादमी भी । वह कैसे समझें कि मैं फलां ग्रादमी हं ? ग्रगर कोई मेरे एसा नाटे से कद का ग्रादमी इस लिबास में सफर करता है तो उनको यह हक है कि वे पूछें कि मेरा टिकट कहां है; ग्रौर मैं कहता हं कि "I am a Member of Parliament" then he has a right to ask for my pass. Ha अगर मेरी जेब में आइडेंटी कार्ड नहीं है, पास नहीं है, तो मझे नाराज नहीं होना चाहिये, भीर इस तरह से कोई भी हो, वजीर हो, स्पीकर हो, उसको नाराज नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं कोई दस नम्बरी तो हं नहीं कि मेरा फोटो उसके पास हो। मेरा जैसा बादमी भला भी हो सकता है और बराभी हो सकता है । सब तरह के झादमी हैं। तो इनसे बहत ज्यादा तबक्को नहीं करनी चाहिये । हमें इनके साथ कोग्रापरेट करना चार्रहए, जैसे कि ग्रगर में सफर करता हं तो मुझे अपना आइडेंटिटी

काडं जेव में रखना चाहिये, जो पास हमको मिला है उसको जेब में रखना चाहिये । इसके साथ साथ ही रेलवे वाले का मी फर्ज है कि ग्रगर कहीं थोड़ी सी कमी हो तो जनता के साथ, ग्रवाम के साथ, ग्रपने सलूक में वह थोड़ी सी नर्मी पैदा करें ।

ग्राखिरी बात जो मैं वजीर साहव से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आजादी के बाद इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि रेलवे की सफाई में काफी कमी आई है । बाथरूम्स बेहद गंदे रहते हैं, सीट ग्रगर फट जाती है तो कई साल तक उसकी मरम्मत नहीं होती है खिड़कियों से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह रेलवे की नहीं हैं बल्कि जेलखाने की हैं और जेलखाने के भी उस कमरे की हैं जो कि जेलखाने का सबसे बदतरीन कमरा होता है ।

तो मैं इनसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इन दो-चार बातों की तरफ, सफाई की तरफ, डाईनिंग कार की तरफ, पानी के इन्तजास की तरफ अपनी तवज्जह दें। इन चन्द अलफाज के साथ मैं एक बार फिर रेलवे के शानदार काम के लिये उन्हें इन्तहाई मुबारक-धाद देता हूं।]

भी गोडे मराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम डिप्टी चयरमैन मैं उन वातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता जो इस सदन में कही गई है लेकिन दो-तीन बातें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हं। ये जो दूसरे दरजे के कम्पार्टमेंटस हैं जिनमें इतनी श्रोवरकाउडिंग होती है उसको देखकर मझे ऐसा लगता है कि ये दूसरे दरजे के डिब्बे खत्म किये जायें तो शायद बेहतर होगा क्योंकि उनके स्थान पर धर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे भी लग सकते हैं मेरा यह सुझाब है कि सेकिन्ड क्लास के डिब्बों को सत्म कीजिये और उनकी जगह थई क्लास के स्लीपर डिब्बों को बढाया जा ये। सैकेन्ड क्लास के डिब्बे हम देखते हैं कि वर्ड क्लात से भी गये गजरे रहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोग अपनी शान रखने के लिये सेकेन्ड क्लास का टिकट खरीदले हैं

परन्तु उनको न आराम मिलता है न उनकी शान बनती है।

तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में ग्रभी जो सुविधाएं हैं उनको बढाने के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहंगा कि कुछ ऐसे इलाके हमारे देश में हैं जहां त्यौहार होते हैं खास कर जो स्थान गंगा के किनारे बसते हैं बहां गंगा स्नान के लिये ग्रक्तर त्यीहारों में लोग सफर करते हैं। तो उन त्योहारों का पता रेखवे को रहता है लेकिन फिर भी उनके लिये इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हर साल हमारे सूनने में आता है कि कभी १०० बादमी मर गए, कभी २४ मर गये, कभी छत पर बैठ कर सफर करते हैं तो उसकी वजह से मृत्यु होती है । यह हर साल होता रहता है फिर भी रेख मंत्रालय उसके बारे में नहीं सोचता है, यह बहत गम्भीर सी बात है, क्योंकि हम मन्ष्य के जीवन को ज्यादा क़ीमती नहीं समझते हैं । इसलिये हमारी हर कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि इस चीज को दूर किया जाये। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, विहार ग्रौर जहां जहां इस प्रकार के त्यौहार हर साल होते हैं उनका पता पहले से लग। कर स्पेशल ट्रेन वहां पर लागु की जायें।

एक बार मैं यहां से मद्रास जा रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि एक पूरे फर्स्ट क्लास के कम्पार्ट-मेंट में किसी एक कनवेन्ट स्कल के विद्यार्थी थे, १२ वर्ष से १७--१८ वर्ष के विद्यार्थी थे ग्रीर सब फर्स्ट क्लास में सफल कर रहे थे ग्रीर मुझे पता लगा, फर्स्ट क्लास का कन्सेशन लेकर कनवेन्ट के विद्यार्थी जा रहे हैं तो मुझे समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि फर्स्ट क्लास में स्ट्डेंट कन्सेशन देने की क्या जरूरत है । एक तरफ आप कहते हैं पैसा बचाना चाहते हैं फजुलखर्ची को बचाना चाहते हैं । फर्स्ट क्लास में कन्सेशन देने की जरूरत मझे नहीं लगती । कोई देश ऐसा नहीं जहां विद्यार्थी जो छोटी उम्र के हों, फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर कराये जाते हों, इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है फर्स्ट क्लास का यह जो कन्सेशन है यह खत्म किया जाये।

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केटरिंग के बारे में भी मुझे यह कहना है कि ग्रान्ड ट्रंक एक ऐसी ट्रेन है कि जिसमें मैं ग्रभी छः सात महीनों से देखता या रहा हं कि

अभी छः सात महीनों से देखता आ रहा हूं कि केटरिंग दिन व दिन खराब होती जा रही है। तो इस बारे में भी हमारे मंत्रालय को सोचना चाहिये।

एक और चीज में कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों को ग्राजकल राजनैतिक ग्रविकार नहीं हैं। उसके वारे में भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि ग्राखिर वे गवर्नमेंट सरवेन्ट किस मामले में है वे वैसे ही कर्मचारी हैं जैसे फैक्टरी वर्कर्स होते हैं। उनको राजनैतिक ग्रविकार क्यों नहीं दिया जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राता। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि कम से कम रेलवे में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये कि उनका राजनैतिक ग्रविकार उनसे छीना जायें।

एक बार मैं शिमला जा रहा था। रास्ते में एक छोटी सी रेल मिलती है जो कालका से शिमला तक जाती है। जब मैंने उसका टिकट पूछा तो मालूम हुआ वह इतना ज्यादा है कि आप सोच ही नहीं सकते हैं यानी दिल्ली से कालका त का जो रेल-भाड़ा है उससे भी बहुत ज्यादा है। कालका से शिमला तक का टिकट कितना होगा इसकी क्रीमत पहले नहीं निकाली गई थी। अभी कई साल पहले उसकी कीमत तो निकल आयी लेकिन टिकट जैसा का तैसा है और भाड़ा पहले का लागू किया हुआ है। तो इसके बारे में रेलवे विभाग पूछ-ताछ करके टिकट कम करे।

वीच में एक दिन मैं बंगलौर गया था तो वहां पर एक रेलवे ग्रोवर ब्रिज वना हुआ है। वह ऐसा बना हुआ है कि रोज दिन-दहाड़े चार-पांच एक्सीडेंट जरूर उस रोड पर होते हैं क्योंकि इस तरह का वह बनाया हुआ है कि दूसरी तरफ से आने वाले को पता नहीं चलता कि इघर से कौन गाड़ी आ रही है या इघर वाले को पता नहीं चलता कि उघर से कौन गाड़ी आ रही है। वह एक अजीव ढंग से बनाया गया है और वहां बहुत से आवजेक्शन्स किये

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गये हैं कारपोरेशन को और दूसरी आथारिटीज को लेकिन फिर भी वह जैसे का तैसा बना हुआ है और उतसे वहां पर रोज एक्सीडेंट बढ़ते जाते हैं। तो उसके बारे में रेखवे मिनिस्ट्री को पूछताछ करके उस ओवरब्रिज के बारे में कुछ करना चाहिये।

यह जो रेल में चौरियां वगैरह होती हैं उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है । सिर्फ रेलवे की पुलिस इस बारे में देखभाल करे, इससे तो हमें लगता है यह मामला मुलझेगा नहीं । हमारी जो ग्राम पुलिस है उसका भी इस काम में थोड़ा बहुत इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि ग्राजकल हम देख रहे हैं कि बहुत काफो पिलफरिंग वहां पर हो रही है । इसलिये रेलों में ग्रौर खास कर जहां गुड्स वैगन होते हैं वहां इस चीज को रोकने में हमारी जो ग्राम पुलिस है उसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये ग्रौर सिर्फ रेलवे पुलिस पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिये ।

यहां पर व्हेस्टोब्यूल ट्रेन के बारे में जो बात कही गई है वह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि जहां हम प्रगति करना चाहते हैं वहां इसमें भी प्रगति होनी चाहिये कि एक ट्रेन में हम एक डिब्वे से दूसरे डिब्बे में था जा सकें। लेकिन अगर हम महसूस करते दैं कि उसकी वजह से चोरो और गन्दगी ज्यादा होगी तो उसके लिये कुछ और तरीका निकाला जाय तो अच्छा होगा। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि व्हेस्टीब्यूल ट्रेन को खत्म किया जाये। तो मैं इसके खिलाफ ह कि व्हेस्टीब्यूल ट्रेन को खत्म किया जाये।

रेलवे में जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं उसके बारे में हम लोग पिछले दो-तीन सालों से देखते ग्राए हैं कि वे वढ़ते ग्रा रहे हैं। यह सही है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में कम हूए हैं लेकिन फिर भी यह जो रेलवे एक्सीडेंट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उसके ग्रनुसार जो रिकमन्डेशन्स हैं उनको पढ़ कर उनके मुताबिक कुछ जल्दी कार्यवाही ग्रगर हो तो बहुत ग्रच्छा होगा।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Madam Deputy Chairman, various sections and parties of this honourable House have participated in this debate which is one of the longest debates before this honourable House. The hon. Members have given their valuable suggestions and made comments on various important matters concerning the Railways. This is an occasion, Madam, when not only matters of high finance and financial soundness are discussed, but the working of the Railways as a whole is reviewed with a view to examining how far the performance has been up to the expectations or met the requirements of the country and what are the shortcomings that have to be removed. If I may respectfully say, on all these matters there have been very valuable suggestions and I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members belonging to different parties coming from different parts of the country who have given so much careful consideration to this matter. Hon. Members ar_e not only representatives of the people, but are also in a sense customers of the Railways; as such I have had the added advantage of being benefited by their comments, reflecting not only the views, expectations and aspirations of the large number of our countrymen whom they represent but also I get the benefit of their personal experience as railway users. If it is remembered that Railways constitute a vast organisation which deals with a very large number of passengers and carries a very large volume of goods, then perhaps it can be assessed in proper perspective whether the performance is up to the mark. It might interest hon. Members to keep an eye on the figures, not that they are not known but sometimes we are prone to overlook them. Roughly, in a year, the number of passengers that are carried by the Railways is four times the population of our country. It runs to a little over 150 crores—160 or 170 crores a year. So it is a very large number and all these passengers who are customers and patrons have to be satisfied.

Again, the volume of freight traffic carried by the Railways is large, both in goods as well as in parcels. The figures have been supplied, and hon. Members have them. There has been an increase in the goods traffic of a little over 10 per cent. I am very happy to report to the Parliament that the target of additional 15 million tons for goods traffic, which the Railways had set for themselves, when we commenced the current year, has already been fulfilled. Till the end of February 15 million additional tons would have already been carried, it is assessed; and whatever additional tonnage is carried in the month of March, over what was carried last year, will be overfulfilment of the target. I am particularly gratified at this performance, because there were certain additional strains which the Railways had to bear on account of the emergency movements. I am sure that the appreciative words that the hon. Members of this House have used, while commending the services of railwaymen in effecting the emergency movement, will be a source of great encouragement and inspiration and would enable the railwaymen at all levels to carry on their heavy responsibilities with greater cheer from the knowledge that their good ^rork has been appreciated by this august House and by Members belonging to different parties. Notwithstanding the strains that were caused by the movement of material as well as men on account of the emergency, the additional transport that \as been achieved over and above the • additional 15 million tons, which was the target for the Railways for the current year is a matter of immense satisfaction. I would like to recall that this increase is unprecedented In no single year, in the history of the Indian Railways, has there been additional goods transport performance of this order that the Ra'Vays have Seen able to achieve.

It is these two highlights, one, the overshooting of the target for additional transport in the matter of goods secondly in sound financial

management that the Railways have been able to show, during the current year that have given widespread satisfaction in the country. That does not mean that I am not conscious of various shortcomings. There are many. Some of them have been mentioned by hon. Members, based on their own experience, or as reported to them by the vast number of people whom the hon. Members have the privilege to serve. These people come into close contact with the hon. Members who occupy high positions in the public life of our country. I would like to say that the shortcomings that have been pointed out will serve the useful purpose of enabling me and the Railway Administration to remove these deficiencies and to strive to serve to the greater satisfaction of the crores of patrons of the Railways.

I would, at this stage, like to Bay a few words about the financial aspects which have been touched upon by several hon. Members. Some of these points have been mentioned in the Budget Speech, a copy of which had Tseen laid on the Table of the House, while others are referred to in the Review and other Budget documents that have been circulated. The broad picture, which I would like to place before the honourable House relates to the various items of outgoings from the railway revenues. There is some confusion, understandably, because some of the financial aspects may not be quite apparent. I would, therefore, attempt to place in a very simple form, the implications of some of the financial aspects of the Railways. On the revenue side, it is a simple picture, because the revenue is mostly the earnings from the passenger traffic, parcel traffic and the earnings from the goods traffic. On the expenditure side, the matter requires a little more detailed consideration and analysis. We have got what are called the direct revenue expenditure-you may call them working expenses. Certain terminologies have been adopted in the Budget, but for the sake of simplicity, I say that working expenses mostly

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[Sardar Swaran Singh.] would be on staff, on fuel and on other stores of consumable nature which are consumed from day to day on repairs and maintenance and certain other items. Apart from these items of working expenditure, there are two funds built up from revenue from which expenditure is incurred.

Again, apart from this works expenditure. Railways have got certain obligatory commitments by virtue of the directives that have been given by Parliament, namely, the contribution to the General Exchequer. Then we have got other miscellaneous expenditure which has to be incurred. The obvious major item is depreciation, provision to cover depreciation both of rolling stock and track and other assets. Very large sums of money are required for replacing the rolling stock and for renewing the track; these are the main items of expenditure which are to be met from what is called the Depreciation Reserve Fund. This is now a charge on the revenues; otherwise the capital will go on accumulating and will become so large that heavy outgoings by way of annual outlay will have to be met. Therefore, this is rightly met from the revenue accounts.

Again, there are other types of expenditure which are met from what is known as the Development Fund, namely, the expenditure on passenger amenities and on certain other types of works like staff welfare and safety works. Then separately we have got the expenditure on capital account. So far as the capital expenditure is concerned, that is financed by the general revenues. But for the others the Railways have rightly taken upon themselves the responsibility of finding the money from the current resources or accumulations from earlier years' resources. This distinction is important; and the entire structure of railway financing is based upon these fundamental principles.

I would now give some details to indicate what are the items of expenditure that are incurred. It is necessary to remember this because an impression is sought to be created that these amounts go lo some sort of a dead account or fund, that these amounts are just accumu.atid for use at some remote point of time. This is not a fact and this should be remembered. I may mention that in relation to gross earnings, Rs. 550 crores, that are expected to be realised in the current year 1962-63, the Railways will be financing expenditure to the tune of Rs. 105 crores of a capital nature, partly out of the current revenues, that is to say, open line works revenue, and partly out of the funds created from out of the revenues, namely, the Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Development Fund. This is no small achievement, as it relieves the strain on the General Exchequer for raising the resources for the Railways to that extent. It also conforms to sound commercial principles of financing as much as possible out of the Railways' own resources.

I may mention that in 1962-63 an expenditure of as much as Rs. 70 crores will be met out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund on replacement of worn-out railway assets. This will be made up of about Rs. 21 crores for replacement of rolling stock, i.e. locomotives, carriages and wagons, and about Rs. 40 crores for track renewal, and the balance on replacement of bridges, machinery and other assets. The magnitude of this expenditure will also indicate the attention that is being given to track renewal as well as to the replacement of other assets requiring renewal. The Development Fund, which is built up wholly from the annual railway surpluses will be financing expenditure of about Rs. 23 crores in 1962-63. Of this nearly Rs. 3 crores will be on passenger and other railway users' amenities, about Rs. 8 crores on staff welfare works costing individually more than Rs. 25,000, and nearly Rs. 12 crores on operating

improvements including safety works, which cannot be regarded as being directly remunerative from the point of view of earning 5 per cent return on the outlay. The open line works revenue expcaditure in 1962-63, that will be met from current Railway revenue will be about Rs. 12 crores; these works include staff wellare works and operating improvements costing individually less than the similar works charged to Development Fund, that is to say, less than Rs. 25,000 and less than Rs. 3 lakhs each respectively. I am giving these details to show the type and the order of expenditures of a capital nature which are financed either from the current year's revenue or from the revenues of earlier years accumulated in the two railway funds.

Apart from these, the other important item is the contribution to the General Revenues. I am grateful to the hon. Members for appreciating and supporting the proposed enhanced contribution to the General Revenues, the rate being now increased from 4,25 per cent to 4:5 per cent. This, I feel, would be justified by higher rates of borrowing and it would also be a welcome addition to the resources of the General Exchequer. The Committee, Convention 1960 had recommended 4.25 per cent and if we took a narrow legalistic view, the Railways could have taken an attitude of not increasing that contribution yet. I am venturing to place this proposal before Parliament, knowing the concern of Parliament about augmenting the resources so far as the General Exchequer is concerned. This is, therefore, an additional amount that will go directly to the exchequer.

So far as additions to the Depreciation Fund and the Development Fund are concerned, although they will not be required during the next year, they will remain in those funds and can be used when we go to step up the renewal programme for tracks or the replacement of rolling stock or other rehabilitation works or operating improvements, which are a legitimate charge either on the Depreciation Reserve Fund or the Development Fund respectively.

Therefore, so far as the financial picture is concerned, I think that the proposed levy is a sound proposition and it is for this reason that it has been generally welcomed by all sections of the House as strengthening the Railway finances.

Shri Santhanam and some ocher hon. Members, while generally supporting the proposals to raise additional revenues and the objectives for which they are intended, have pointed out that it involves a modification of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee of 1960 as accepted by Parliament in December, 1960. I am sure the, House will agree that both on account of the national emergency and on account of the expansion in the programme of the Railways in the Third Five Year Plan to cover which an additional outlay of Rs. 145 crores has already been approved, it has become necessary to take stock of the position afresh. Shri Santhanam has suggested that contribution from revenue to the Depreciation Reserve Fund could be fixed as a percentage of the capital-at-charge, without the amount being determined from time to time by Railway Convention Committees. The

proposed addition of thirty 4 P.M. crores of rupees to the fund in

the last three years of the Plan will increase the average annual contribution to the fund in the Third Plan from Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 76 crores. With an approved outlay of Rs. 145 crores in addition to Rs. 1325 crores as provision for the Railways' programme in the Third Plan, there will be expansion of railway assets beyond the outlay of Rs. 1255 envisaged when the Railway Convention Committee made their recommendation in 1960, or an addition of Rs. 215 crores. In fact, the data supplied by the Railway Board to the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, had suggested a 3-8 per cent, provision for Depreciation [Sardar Swaran Singh. J Reserve Fund on capital and a stepwise increase as proposed, as capital outlay increases will secure the same objective as indicated by Shri Santhanam.

There is another aspect, Madam, to which I would like to refer. Some hon. Members have expressed concern about the rise in the working expenses; and in this connection, mention has been made about the high proportion or percentage of the cost on staff as compared to other industries. 1 think Shri Jaipuria and some other hon. Members drew pointed attention to this aspect. I would venture to submit that comparison with different industries is not quite appropriate. I can imagine a useful or purposeful comparison of an industrial unit with Chittaranjan Loco Factory or the Coach Factory at Perambur or some of the manufacturing units of the Railways. When we are concerned with a transport service, which is spread over thousands of miles, in different parts of the country, with a very large number of trainsgoods and passenger-running day and night, we cannot compare the strength of the personnel required, or the expenditure incurred on them in such an undertaking with the number of staff or the staff expenditure required for running an industrial undertaking or a manufacturing unit. The comparison, therefore, is not justified and it is all the more surprising that a person who himself runs an industry should indulge in a comparison of this type. We cannot compare two things which are not comparable.

The real test on this score is twofold, one is the number which is alleged to be unnecessarily large. On that point, there have been conflicting views expressed on the floor of the House. Those hon. Members, who are connected with labour unions of one or the other political inclinations, have generally suggested that there is understanding in certain grades and at certain stages. On the other hand, vague suggestions have been made that there is some overstafling. The second important point would be about emoluments. Are the emoluments at the proper rates, or are they excessive? If this honourable House is satisfied with regard to these two aspects, namely, the number of bodies and the emoluments, then I think no hesitation or misgivings should be present in any one's mind on the score of the staff expenditure on the Railways. So far as emoluments are concerned, the matter is simple. The Railways have, I think, on the whole looked after their staff fairly well and they have generally been guided by the recommendations of the various Pay Commissions and also the awards of adjudicating tribunals or by whatever might be agreed upon as a result of bilateral negotiations. The general pattern, so far as the emoluments are concerned, can be said to be fair, may be a little on the liberal side, which should not be grudged if we remember that the type of work which railwaymen at various levels have to perform is arduous and involves strain, both mental and physical. I venture to place certain facts from which it can be judged whether the record of the Railways on this score is satisfactory or not. A general statement was made that there is no industry in the public sector or the private sector where the staff cost constitutes as much as sixty per cent, of the working expenses. I need hardly point out that the proportion of staff expenditure will depend on the nature of the industry. the degree of mechanisation, the number of staff and the rates of pay and allowances. The Railways are a public utility service, not merely a manufacturing unit, and it will necessarily have to incur staff expenditure in relation to the quantum and the quality of transport service. It may interest the House to know that the British, French, German, Canadian and the American Railways, in spite of the higher degree of mechanisation they have, in recent years have been incurring expenditure on staff ranging from 55 per cent

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to 64 per cent of the total working expenses. The rates of remuneration and conditions of service and hours of work of railway staff, in common with those of Other Central Government staff, have been fixed on the recommendations of the successive Pay Commissions or awards of adjudicators or tribunal. It is the recognised policy of the Government to progressively improve the conditions of service and welfare and medical facilities for their staff. While, therefore, the cost per railway employee has inevitably increased, greater care has been exercised by the Railways to keep down to the minimum the increase in the strength of staff required for tackling the increasing workload of the Railways. Between the years 1950-51 and 1961-62, that is, an eleven-year period, the total strength of the staff increased only by 29 per cent., whereas the index of performance, even by the strict test of train kilometres which is a more rigorous test than net ton kilometre and passenger kilometre, has increased by 38 per cent. Now, coming nearer, in the period from 31st March 1956, that is, from the beginning of the Second Plan period, up to the 31st March, 1962, the increase in staff strength was 14.8 per cent., against 32 per cent, increase in passenger traffic, nearly 40 per cent, increase in goods tonnage and about 50 per cent, increase in ton kilometres. From these figures, one can conclude whether the expenditure on the staff is properly scrutinised and carefully examined in relation to the total expenditure. Now, all this has been possible not only because of the increasing volume of traffic of goods but because the Railways have secured better utilisation of Railways' assets through various organisational measures and operational improvements. I should also add that in a category like the railway workshop staff not directly connected with operation, we have in fact prevented altogether any increase in staff strength since 1958 by introducing the incentive scheme of payment by results. This at the same time has facilitated the taking in hand of a greater

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volume of repair work in the workshop as well as new lines and new items of production. These figures and the background that I have ventured to place before the House do not leave any doubt that a criticism, which I presume was not based on a correct appreciation of the facts, should not remain and We should have satisfaction that the Railway Administration has given a great deal of thought to this aspect.

There is one other aspect which I venture to place before this august House. Something was mentioned about the efficiency and performance of the Railways. I am not mentioning only the increased traffic that they have handled, but the percentage increase in performance as compared to the increase in investment. This is a good test. Some information is already available in the literature which has been supplied. One ratio is quite familiar, that is, the operating ratio. That is, the proportion of the total working expenditure to gross earnings. That gives what is called the operating ratio. The figures with regard to this ratio have been supplied and hon. Members will see from them that the operating ratio has come down progressively. There is another test which I would place before the honourable House. About efficiency of Railways generally, whether financial or otherwise, to which reference has been made by more than one hon. Member, I may mention that there is a very clear criterion which has been brought out in a graph appended to the Review that has been circulated to hon. Members with the Budget papers. The graph very pointedly brings out how in relation to the percentage of increase in locomotives, track capacity and other railway investments, the actual performance, in terms of additional net ton kilometres, is far in excess of the percentage increase in the assets. This is ample testimony to the fact that we are putting railwaymen and material to the most economical and best use. While I do not say that there is no room for

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[Sardar Swaran Singh.] further improvement, I am sure that this graph will convince the House and the country that the Railways have continued to do well. Various other details have also been given in the Review to judge performance in relation to expenditure. For instance, in workshop repairs, locomotives, carriages and wagons, the index of expenditure for the last few years has increased at a much lower rate than the index of performance as judged by the number of units of rolling stock prepared. There are also similar other items of expenditure. Even in regard to compensation claims for goods lost or damaged, the annual expenditure has come down from Rs. 375 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 3.61 orores in 1960-61 and Rs. 335 crores in 1961-62, even in absolute money value: when judged in relation to the total tonnage of transport and increasing price levels at which this compensation payment is based, the index for 1961-62 would work to 55-7 1950-51 being the base with 100. These are actual performance data in relation to the incurrence of additional expenditure. This comparison from which I have tried to eliminate the extraneous financial element of fluctuating prices also indicates that the Railway assets, both of equipment and fixed assets and rolling stock, have been put to maximum use by improving efficiency and by improving the capacity of railway-men at all levels to carry their onerous responsibilities. This has been partly due to progressive introduction of modern techniques and modern methods of manufacture as well as of transportation and other aspects.

There are one or two other matters which I would like also to mention while discussing the financial aspects of the Budget. Mention has been made of what is contained in the Railway Audit Report. I intervened and pointed out that the Audit Report goes to anfther body, namely, the Public Accounts Committee. They go into the various points and ultimately we convince them or we become convinced and take suitable and appropriate action. The function of audit is very important; it is a very powerful and potent instrument for enforcing financial discipline, but to jump to sweeping conclusions from what appears in the Audit Report will not be a very safe procedure. It should be remembered that hundreds of crores of passengers are involved and each passenger amounts to a separate transaction. Besides, the Railways are handling crores of tons of material, crores of parcels. That means that there are crores of transactions which the Railways have to handle and the huge revenue that comes in is of the order of Rs. 550 crores in the current year-it may touch Rs. 600 crores next year-all that does not come in always in large amounts. Sometimes very small amounts have to be collected. Therefore, it is a vast financial operation where a very large number of transactions of revenue and expenditure are involved and the performance with regard to accounting and financial discipline has to be viewed in the background of the size and nature 01 the problem. If we are dealing with, say, about Rs. 550 crores on revenue earnings account in a year, about Rs. 350 crores on revenue expenditure and another Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 crores on capital expenditure account, and if you total up the irregularities that are thrown up and which have been mentioned in the Report which has been copiously referred to-it refers to an earlier year-it does not total up to more than about a crore. Now, I should not be taken as defending any irregularity, because irregularity is an irregularity irrespective of the amount involved and we should naturally take a very strong view and strict view and ensure that there are no lapses. But I do venture to suggest that this matter should also be judged in relation to the size of the problem and the nature and number of the transactions involved. And in this background if the Audit Report is seen, it will be found that the picture is not depressing. The Audit

Report in its very nature is intended to pinpoint the lapses and irregularities from year to year with a view to effecting continuous improvement in financial working. As I mentioned when I intervened, there is a Parliamentary Committee, namely, the Public Accounts Committee which is expressly charged with the task of examining the Audit Report in detail and discussing it with the representatives of the Railway Board. Until the Committee has gone into the Report and assessed the degree of lapse in each case, it would not be appropriate for me to discuss the merits or demerits of each case.

I shall content myself with pointing out that in the concluding paragraph of the Audit Report it has been indi cated clearly that the total loss adjust ed in 1961-62 which amounted to Rs. 96 lakhs including losses due to natural calamities like floods and cvclones. which will naturally varv from year to year and constitute sub stantial amounts in relation to the capital and revenue expenditure of the year, was only 0-11 per cent. I would refer also to paragraph 7 of the Audit Report in which it has been mentioned that the lapses of Budget provision "Works-Capital under the head Grants", as a whole, were 6-8 per cent, in 1961-62 as against 8-4 per cent in 1959-60 and 11-4 per cent in 1960-61, which is a recognition of progres sive improvement. It has also been pointed out in the same paragraph that an appreciable portion of even the saving of 6-8 per cent was on account of a cost reduction of about Rs. 6-5 crores effected by the Dandakaranya-Bolangir-Kiriburu Railway Project Administration through substantial changes in the physical alignment and other engineering aspects Such a reduction in the cost of work, the House will appreciate, is commendable, even if it meant lapse of funds which remained unutilised. It is not quite usual to find such appreciative remarks in many audit reports. The usual drill of various audit paras being examined by the P.A.C. will

continue and appropriate action will be taken when the lapses are established and in that context no one will be spared. I have ventured to point out these aspects from the Audit Report itself, to indicate what the quantum of lapses is as compared to the overall size of the operation and how, even in the Audit Report, there are appreciative references with regard to certain aspects.

I gave a figure about the operating ratio. Now, it is expected that it is likely to be 76-5 per cent in 1963-64, whereas in the years 1955-56 to 1962-63 the ratio has varied between 82*4 per cent and 78-3 per cent. It should be remembered in this connection that there is going to be an additional provision of Rs. 10 crores to the Depreciation Reserve Fund in 1963-64 also charged under working expenses.

Now, one point was specifically mentioned and I would like to say a few words with regard to that. This is about the conversion of the Howrah-Burdwan section from DC to AC. Some hon. Members had referred to it. This was also raised during the Question Hour some days ago on the floor of this House. Now, the explanation is guite simple. Electric traction has been in the process of evolution all the world over. Originally, it was mostly DC traction and lower voltage was generally utilised. At the time electrification of this particular section was undertaken in 1953-54, this matter was gone into with great care. It is true that in certain parts of the world AC electrification and utilisation of higher voltages had been undertaken, but it was still at an experimental stage. After a very careful technical examination, it was decided that it might not be free from risk to go in for AC traction and utilising higher voltages. Pressure of traffic on that section was immense. Therefore, it was decided that it should be DC traction. Now, of late, technological developments in the world have made it possible to utilise the normal grid voltages, which are pretty high in AC transmission system

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[Sardar Swaran Singh.] and AC traction had by then made tremendous progress. It was, therefore, decided that additional extensions should ail be of AC. Now, once you take that decision, it beccmes necessary that something, which was undertaken earlier as the best possible mode of traction at that point of time, should also be co-ordinated and integrated with the expanding system. This is all that has happened. To say that it was a great blunder or mistake in planning is not correct. The modern trend is all towards AC traction and higher voltages. This has enabled a reduction of expenditure on overhead equipment and a number of other items. Transmission costs also are less because of higher voltage and the AC transmission system. In fact, our AC electrification and the boldness with which the Indian Railways have planned and executed this is the envy of railway systems in many parts of the world, including some foreign countries which can be said to be more industrially advanced. Even foreign technical experts have paid a tribute to the imagination and skill displayed by our engineers in undertaking AC traction system. When we alter the DC section, it does not mean that everything is scrapped. There will be overhead equipment and a number of other things which will be utilised. But ^prtain technical changes will be necessary. It has been fully considered and the firm conclusion is that it is better to switch over to AC. Otherwise, by carrying on with DC the recurring expenditure will be of a high order. Different types of traction arrangements will also cause operational delays. So, there is nothing wrong in all this. We could not start work on the AC system when that system itself had not been fully developed in the world.

Leaving the financial side, I shall now say a few words about the operational side. As I have already pointed out, the highlight of the present Budget is the additional tonnage of goods that the Railways have been able to carry. Human memory is short and we have forgotten the type of atmosphere that prevailed in both Houses and outside in the country in April last year and for some months before that, when there were complaints of shortage of coal all over the country. I was, in fact, happy when one of the hon. Members opposite, I think Shri Khobaragade, said that we had paid too much attention to coal, steel, cement and other big industrial commodities and that we had not paid enough attention to general goods. That is a tribute, half of it at any rate, that in this essential sector, namely, coal, steel and cement industrial units, which the House will readily agree are priority units, it is necessary to keep them going by carrying all the raw materials and by moving all the goods that they manufacture. So, it is a tribute that Railways have met the essential requirements of the growing industrial complex.

The other part of his argument, where he wanted to say that we have not paid that much attention to general goods, also is not correct. I will not give any elaborate figures with regard to that, but even in general goods it will be found that with regard to the additional general goods traffic that we have carried over the tonnage that was carried last year there is an increase of roughly about 'O per cent, whereas in coal it is roughly about 11 per cent. The increase is thus practically of the same order, and apart from these increases in percentage the real test is the outstanding registrations. On registrations hon. Members have made references. I would like to stress one important aspect in this connection. Registrations are not always a correct index of the demand. As is quite natural, if there are scarcities, then the registrations are inflated. As soon as wagons are supplied, most of the registrations were cancelled. The supply position improved suddenly and we were able to mobilise our resources over the last two months or

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so, and thus cut down some of the outstanding registrations. An interesting phenomenon came to light. The cancellations were more than 50 per cent. When the wagon supply became easy, the registrations which stood at several thousands were knocked out by half, and the indenters did not ask for wagons when they were actually offered. So, registration is not the full test. The real test is whether there are any strains in the matter of supplies in the different parts of the country in essential commodities. It is not a source of minor comfort to learn that in our press, for instance, for the last three months or four months or so, the complaints about shortages of goods transport are surprisingly few. You will not find practically a single complaint of any significance about shortage of coal for any industrial unit. That is why I put a question to my esteemed friend, Shri Ansari, when he was saying that certain industrial units are not getting coal. It came to me as a matter of great surprise. When I put him the question, then the industrial units turned out to be the domestic soft coke for Delhi. About that also, I have made enquiries. Actually, there has been a very liberal supply of soft coke in Delhi, and there are no complaints of shortage either from the consumers or from the Delhi Administration who are generally very vigilant in the matter of soft coke.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Sometimes people are not prepared to take the allotments.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: As my friend has very rightly pointed out, allotments were not taken. Wagons actually arrived here and they were not taken possession of by the consignees. So, we have succeeded, I think, in meeting the essential requirements on this transport front.

I am not myself fully satisfied about overcrowding particularly in the third class in certain busy sections, and more particularly the trunk routes in the country. We must, while talking

.of overcrowding, distinguish between .certain busy routes, mostly trunk and suburban sections, and certain less busy but longer routes and many of the branch lines. Most of the hon. Members generally from the very nature of their duties would see some of the busy sections of our transport system travelling as they do from one important capital to another or from Delhi to their places and back. It is a fact that overcrowding in these trains does continue. That does not mean that Railways have not given enough thought in that direction. They have, and in fact the actual provision of additional facilities for passengers is more than what was provided for in the Plan itself. You can very well say that planning should have been more liberal, that there could be a cushion. This was mentioned by some hon. Members. I would be quite frank and I admit that there is not enough of cushion; not to talk of enough of cushion, there is practically no cushion either in the goods facilities or in the passenger facilities. You will naturally ask why this state of affairs prevails. We again come back to resources. If we have the resources, then we could plan in a liberal way and could always provide a cushion. When there are competing demands of other equally and sometimes even more important requirements of the country, then some priorities have to be settled; it is a very difficult, very time-consuming but very elaborate process that is gone through when the priorities are finally settled. If left to each Ministry, a very good case can be made out that there should be additional allocation for Railways so that there could be enough of cushion for additional goods and additional passenger traffic. A good case can be made out on behalf of the steel plants and coal production that there should be more of steel production and more of coal, and similarly with regard to power, irrigation, social services, housing, education and the like. But when we are expanding, when we are trying to change the pattern of our economy, we have to plan the allocation of our

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LSardar Swaran Singh.] resources in such a manner that taking an overall national view we get the optimum result from whatever meagre resources, both internal and external, are available to us.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: In this connection will the Railway Minister Kinaiy explain why he allows a balance of Rs. 16 crores in the Development Fund to lie at the end of the year? Why should not all the Rs. 16 crores be used for developmental purposes, for reducing the congestion in third class carriages in the trains?

SABDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sixteen crores balance in the fund is much less than what it used to be some years ago. Over the last several years the outgoings from this fund are practically of the same order as the amounts that go into it and it was even necessary to take loans from General Finance. I may remind the hon. Member who dealt with certain aspects with great skill that he will excuse me if I were to say that on the financial side he will have to study the subject a little more, because the Development Fund is not utilised for the type of outlay which is in his mind. That outlay is capital expenditure. For instance, the number of coaches and other assets have to be increased from what their present number is; that is booked as capital expenditure. There is a limit even to the capital resources that are available, and Rs. 16 crores in any case will not take us much further. We are in fact spending hundreds of crores of rupees on rolling locomotives. stock-steam diesel locomotives, electric locomotives-track capacity, new lines, improvement of signalling and the like. So, the amount which was in the mind of the hon. Member will not really solve the problem which is before him.

I was submitting, Madam, that the increase in passenger traffic has been more, and if we have to strike a balance between the additional goods capacity and additional passenger capacity, our thinking has been that in the overall economic development of the country, industrial strength of the country, growth of the country, it is necessary that we should attach greater importance to movement of goods because that goes to the base of development, and, therefore, we cannot take a risk on that. And the hon. Member might recall that even small shortfalls in goods transport capacity caused strains which were out of all proportion to the shortage in transport. It might interest hon. Members to know that even with regard to coal, our experience has been that the additional quantities that we have moved are not of the same order as was thrown up when there were shortages. When the supplies have become more smooth and when wagons have become available, then the requirements at the other end have been found to be not of the same order as it appeared to be when there were shortages; there were cases in which even at an important centre like Kanpur, for several days train loads were standing and they were not unloaded, there were similar difficulties at other places also. Now, I do not blame anybody. If there are shortages, then the demands get inflated. Therefore, we are doing our best within the resources available to decrease overcrowding. But I am afraid that on certain routes the situation is not likely to improve appreciably.

I am particularly grateful to the hon. Members who have appreciated the work of the Railways at the time of the emergency, and I will not say much on that score.

Concern has been expressed by hon. Members over ticketless travel. Now, you can well imagine that there is nothing more irritating to the Railway Administration—and I am sure, to hon. Members—than this phenomenon of ticketless travel. It is a queer thing that there are certain parts of our country where this racket is somewhat worse as compared to the other parts. SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh); Gorakhpur.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: T have avoided naming individual places lest some Member might get hurt, if I name his own town. But there are certain parts where this evil is rampant. Now, we are doing our best, and I would like to assure hon. Members that this matter is really engaging very serious and sustained attention. Some figures are given but I do not want to justify anything on the basis of figures. By more intensive checks, Railways have been able to realise some more amount. That might be indicative of a larger number of persons travelling without tickets, and a proportionate number of people having been detected, it might have yielded more revenue. So, that is really no index of the actual quantum of ticketless travel. Why do people travel without tickets? Some hon. Members try to simplify the point, saying that this is on account of overcrowding. Well, I beg to differ. It is not due to overcrowding but it is on account of certain lapses in us, and it may be that some people think that it is a brave or a grand thing to do. And the tendency to defy whatever may be the rules and regulations is regarded, unfortunately, as a very brave act among certain sections of the people over which they gloat. It would not always be an economic reason, because if. you have a look at the cross-sedion of those who are detected, you will find people who do not resort to -.his nefarious practice for economic understand indigent reasons. I can persons, the beggars doing this but unfortunately, students or industrial workers to those lapses which, also fall a victim surely, cannot be due: to economic reasons. I do not know how to deal with this. We have to deal with this both by strengthening our arrangement of checking and by strengthening the punitive measures. The House would recall that we strengthened the checking arrangement, and also increased the punishment for ticketless travel by an amending Act. Even that did not have the desired effect, Now, I

have written to certain State Education Ministers to enlist their support and I feel that if civil authorities become a little more active, things can improve. I was particularly happy when one of the hon. Members, pointed out that one energetic and enthusiastic district magistrate succeeded in eliminating the evil entirely from a district. If that can be done by one district magistrate, it can be done by other district magistrates also if they devote attention to this aspect. You will kindly see that this is a matter in which the cooperation of hon. Members is needed and I think the fact that this is discussed in Parliament and that it will be reported, will itself have a great effect upon the minds of people. It will percolate to the heads of educational institutions. We will also persuade them, and on the administrative side also efforts will be further strengthened. And I have a feeling that, with the level of economic development rising, some of those lapses might disappear.

About acts of pilferage-for instance, pilferage of coal-it is very annoying, irritating and also depressing that people should feel tempted to steal such a commodity as coal which is fairly bulky and not very costly judged by any standards. Still people think it worthwhile to pinch away five or ten kilograms of coal which means a value of less than a rupee or so. These are the unfortunate lapses of our population as such. Therefore, whereas those things are extremely disliked by everyone including the hon. Member, I do not see much light as to how we could tackle all these matters, except to pursue the line that we have already pursued, namely, to tighten our checking arrangements, enlist the support of the local civil administration, enlist the support and sympathy of social workers and educationists and create an atmosphere whereby people may not resort to this sort of lapses, whether it is on the

Railways or elsewhere.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Before the hon. Minister proceeds to the next

[Shri M. Govinda Reddy.] point, I would like to know from him about one thing. We have read in the newspapers that some of the ticket collectors have been assaulted-and a few fatally-by ticketless travellers. In view of these incidents, may I know whether the Administration Railway has made arrangements to give sufficient protection to ticket collectors? It may be that because of these incidents, the ticket collectors may be scared of going and doing their duty in places where there are large groups of ticketless travellers.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is a fact that incidents and instances of that nature have come to the notice of the Railway Administration. In these cases, we have enlisted the cooperation of the local authorities and generally, they have taken a fairly strong line. I think that the ticket collectors whose task is unpleasant and generally thankless, do not feel-I have the confidence-shaken as a result of stray incidents of that type. But I think the arm of the law is strong enough to deal with the situation. And those acts of assault or the like on the ticket examiners will, I am sure, be very firmly dealt with by the local civil authorities, and whatever protective arrangements are necessary to enable these railwaymen to discharge their duties effectively will certainly be given and will be strengthened.

There is one other matter of importance, namely the punctuality of trains, "hich has been commented upon by '-me hon. Members. Now, I would be ,uite frank and say that wherever a train is not punctual I have no defence; ¹ expect of railwaymen at all levels to ,ee that the trains do run punctually. There can be good reasons of an accidental nature, for instance some odd thing cropping up. Now, that might be excusable, but in those sections where the trains do not run punctually on account of other attendant circumstances, for example, some line works, being undertaken, some repairs or replacements being undertaken, I had instructed Railways that they

should have a second look and change the time-table if they cannot actually run the trains according to the times mentioned in the timetable. They did make some changes, which have again been adversely commented upon by certain hon. Members. That matter is also under very careful consideration and we will see that that position is reviewed, and where the works have been completed or are nearing completion and where the risk is likely to be the least, there the running time will again be reduced. I want to allay the fear that was in the minds of certain hon. Members as if the running time has been permanently increased on certain sections. That is not correct. That was undertaken as a temporary measure to enable Railways to run according to this longer time or within this longer time on account of engineering works or the like that were in progress. As soon as these near completion and other enabling works and line capacity works get completed, these timings will be altered. In terms of actual performance punctuality has improved-that is a fact-and on certain sections it has improved more than on others. The overall average of punctuality has considerably improved as compared with the figures of the last year. But on punctuality I do not go by percentages and I expect railwaymen at all levels to see that passenger trains all over thp country run punctually. Now we are in a stage of development; a number of developments are happening in the country, and, therefore, it does happen that on account of these developments there are occasions when the train_s are not punctual, but I hope that, as these line capacity works and other enabling works are completed, they will speed up the trains and they will also run these trains to time. This improvement on punctuality we have been able to show in the overall figures is notwithstanding the strain on account of the emergency. Therefore, whereas any lapses On this score cannot be condoned by me, I would like the House to appreciate matters against the background that I have

submitted, namely overall improvement and, secondly, overall improvement notwithstanding certain setbacks on account of the emergency.

Occurrence of accidents has been commented upon by hon. Members. I would also like to pay my tribute to the work done by the Kunzru Committee and its members. They have gone into this matter with very great care and have made certain interim recommendations. I have already placed a statement on the floor of the House indicating that most of these recommendations have been accepted, not only accepted but most of them have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation. It is not something which is in cold storage; those recommendations are very useful and they are being quickly implemented.

Conflicting views have been expressed with regard to the cause of accidents. Some members tried to suggest that it was mostly on account of lapses on the part of railwaymen. Others have said that it was due to faulty track or bad maintenance of locomotives or the like. It is difficult to generalise, but We have to plug all loopholes and We have to see that travel by our railway system is safe. Our record is not bad when compared with other systems; but even so, this is a matter in which we should insist on high standards, and I feel that the interim recommend -it ions made by the Kunzru Committee and their final recommendations, which will be in their fina] report, will be of great use and will enable the Railways to cope efficitively with this problem, which exercises the minds of people.

One other master, I think, calls for a reply. Some hon. Members have said that there are various railway gauges in th_e country and that we should try to eliminate these different gauges and should have, as far as possible, broad gauge everywhere. Now, theoretically that ma_v be a good ideal, but practically we have to remember that we have inherited a sys-

tem in which there is huge mileage of metre gauge and there is a huge mileage of broad gauge. I think, of a total of about 35,000 route miles of railways, as much as 14,000 route miles is metre gauge and over 16,000 is broad gauge. Now, a suggestion has been made that any new line should always be broad gauge. If vou start analysing this suggestion, you will com[©] to the conclusion that if you have a small link of broad gauge in a system which is entirely metre gauge it will introduce more transhipment points and will not materially alter the situation. It is a very bold suggestion and a good suggestion that every kilometre or every mile of metre gauge be converted into broad gauge. This rfratter was gone into, and the amount of expenditure that would be required to convert every kilometre of metre gauge and narrow gauge into broad gauge is so colossal that you have to decide whether such heavy expenditure is to be incurred in extending your railway system and improving the facilities, * or whether that amount should be deployed for alterng the existing gauges. At the same time various steps have been taken to rationalise the metre gauge system. More links and more connections have been provided so that there may be a smoother flow of wagons from one part of the country to the other. The House would no doubt be aware that the entire metre gauge system in the country now is connected, and we can move from any part of the metre gauge system to any other part, and, therefore, that is the stage, that we do at the present, of our development. There is nothing final in this. Whenever the country develops more, when our resources develop, when we have more steel, when we have more funds for this type of purpose and the traffic also grows which cannot be handled by metre gauge, then we may convert it or have an alternative broad gauge system. But situated as we are, we have inherited a system which cannot be transformed easily into broad gauge. Wherear that i\$ my assessment with regard ta the metre gauge system, so far as the

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[Sardar Swaran Singh.] narrow gauge is concerned, I think it requires a little more speedy conversion into either metre gauge where the system is fitted in the metre gauge or even broad gauge where the volume of traffic justifies. We should appreciate that we are not starting on a clean slate but we have inherited this complex system and, therefore, we have to make the best use of it. We cannot take a purely theoretical view of the matter. Left to themselves, the railways, wherever the volume of traffic justifies, would very much like this conversion from metre gauge into broad gauge. But when there is scarcity of resources, again we have to balance what is the best way to utilise them so that the transport capacity that is created might be of maximum service to the country. This, Madam, covers most of the points so far as the transport aspect is concerned.

Now, certain staff matters were mentioned. It is not my intention to go into that in any great detail. The hon. Members who are connected with railwaymen's unions, this is the time, this is the occasion when they have to highlight difficulties of staff and they have to point them out. The railway staff, on the whole, are in the happy position of being served by fairly well-organised unions which function quite effectively and usefully at various evels—at the district level, divisional level, and even at the central or Railway Board level.

The general system of recruitment, I think, also is such that it is impartial. I was somewhat disappointed to hear comments when it was said that members of the Railway Service Commission were not doing their duty fairly impartially. I think that insinuation is not quite fair. There is the elaborate process of advertisements and inviting applications, holding tests and the like, and I think that so far as recruitment in various departments of the Administration is concerned, the Railway Administration can claim to have evolved methods of recruitment which are based on fair selection; it affords opportunity to almost all the people, to all qualified young men to compete for various jobs.

Some hon. Members mentioned that we should pay special attention to training facilities. That is a matter to which the Railway Administration attaches the highest importance, and it wil] be m_v endeavour to see that the training facilities at the initial stages as well as at refresher stages are strengthened. Special attention is being devoted to that aspect.

Certain other local matters have been raised. I wish I had the time to reply to many of the local problems. Whether it is the provision of a railway line to the remote parts of the country like Kashmir, Tripura, Manipur or certain other parts, or some other links that have been suggested, or other local inconveniences and the like, I would like to assure the House, Madam, ^that these suggestions that have been given will, I hope, prove of considerable help in taking them up at appropriate occasions and levels both in the matter of planning or our future development as well as in the matter of improving the performance of the railway system.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): I ask on a point of clarification whether you can do something about devising a scheme for the decasualisa-tion of the huge casual staff. In fact, more than two lakhs of casual staff is there. Something ought to be done about that.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: That matter has been receiving the attention of the Railway Administration. Already some steps have been taken. Madam, you will kindly appreciate that there are certain types of work where the employees have necessarily to be of a casual nature when the work itself is casual. for instance, construction work and the like. But where the work is of more or less a continuing nature and where the people are kept not on a regular basis but on a casual basis, the instructions are that Railways should constantly review the position and see that where there are jobs of a permanent or regular character, casual labour should be fitted in if found suitable. And in the process efforts are also being made to see that those who are in continuous service over a period of six months, more facilities by way of regular scales of pay and some other conditions of service are made available to them. That, I think, is a reasonable approach

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: About the 65 victimised railwaymen the hon. Railway Minister knows that it is a very sore point for the employees. Will he consider the question of bringing to bear a new approach upon this problem?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I am, Madam, averse to using strong adjectives. But I would very much like to repudiate the suggestion of victimisation. There is no question of victimisation. The House knows that the strike was illegal and action was taken either by courts of law or by framing regular charges, and punishments were awarded. They may not be liked by certain hon. Members or certain unions. But there is no question of victimisation. In individual cases, on individual merits, certain action was taken. But I have said that if there are certain aspects which escaped the notice of the Administration at that time and any other points are brought out, then I am prepared to review those cases. So, there is no question of victimisation at all.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: Sir, I had just mentioned in my speech very briefly as regards the land which is lying vacant by the side of railway lines and which can be given for cultivation. In that connection there was a discussion with the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister had assured me to do so. May I know, Sir, what the policy of the Government is as far as that matter is concerned?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think, Madam, steps have been taken in certain Railways by way of handing over that land which lies vacant along the railway tracks to the State Governments. We thought that it might not

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be possible for the Railway Administration to handle this matter direct. Certain State Governments have actually farmed the land out to tenants and the like, and that is being made good use of. That, I think, is a correct procedure. If the hon. Member has any particular parts of land along any particular track in view, then we can examine that also. It should be appreciated that all land along all tracks is not capable of being tilled because we have got all types of topography in our country.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have just one more point. Madam, the allocation for passenger amenities is being fixed at Rs. 3 crores. And year in and year out it is being agitated in Parliament that something should be done to increase the allocation for passenger amenities.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think the expression "passenger amenities" has been used by the hon. Members in the House in a very wide sense. It should be remembered that many new facilities that are created do contribute to passenger amenities. It is some particular types of work which come out of the annual allocation of Rs. 3 crores, but that should not mean that this sum of Rs. 3 crores is the only amount that is spent on passenger amenities. This is only to cover special types of work where some new platform or a new shed or a particular type of small foot-bridge or the like is provided. There are large sums of moneys by which additional facilities and services are created by way of capital assets which do add to the amenities of the passengers; it will be a wrong impression for hon. Members to carry that this amount of Rs. 3 crores is the only amount that is spent on service to railway users.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Manday, the 4th March 1963.