

Rules for Transfer of Judges

2926. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules framed by Government determining the circumstances in which a High Court Judge can be transferred, when he can be transferred, where he can be transferred and whether he would be entitled to any allowance on transfer; and

(b) if not, how these matters are being regulated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Transfers of Judges from one High Court to another are governed by Article 222 of the Constitution. This Article does not prescribe when or where a Judge of the High Court can be transferred or the circumstances in which he can be transferred. Now does it envisage the framing of rules in this behalf. The Government has, therefore, not framed any rules on these aspects. Clause (1) of this Article, however, provides that the President may transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. Transfers of High Court Judges are made after complying with the provisions of Article 222(1).

Clause (2) of Article 222 provides for compensatory allowance to a Judge transferred from one High Court to another. Under this provision, compensatory allowance of 10 per cent of the salary has been allowed to transferred Judges.

सिनेमा गृहों की हालत

2927. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में अन्य देशों की तुलना में सिनेमा गृहों की संख्या बहुत कम है;

(ख) क्या देश में सिनेमा गृहों की हालत बहुत खराब है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उदासीनता दिखाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मनोरंजन कर में वृद्धि के बावजूद निर्धन व्यक्तियों को सस्ती श्रेणियों के टिकट उपलब्ध नहीं होती ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी): (क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति संबंधी कार्य दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि 31-1-1980 को, अनुमोदित 64.68 करोड़ जनसंख्या के लिए हमारे पास कुल 10,392 सिनेमाघर हैं। विकसित देशों में आम तौर से सीटों का अधिक, अनुपात है। देश में प्रदर्शन सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम कम लागत वाले सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण के लिए आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देता है।

(ख) और (ग) फिल्मों का वाणिज्यिक प्रदर्शन पूर्णतया निजी क्षेत्र में है, जबकि इसलिए यह विषय राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित है। सिनेमाघरों की हालत एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भिन्न-भिन्न होती है, यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि यह समान रूप से असन्तोषजनक है। मनोरंजन कर में वृद्धि का टिकटों की दरों को कम करने के बजाए इन को बढ़ाने पर सीधा असर पड़ता है।

Companies of Dalmia Group

2929. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the companies under the direct/indirect con-

trol/ownership of the Dalmia Group Members;

(b) type of business carried on by each concern; and

(c) the assets of each of these companies at the time of their beginning and at present?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). No company admitting itself to be controlled by Dalmia Group Members is registered under Section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. It is, therefore, not possible to identify the companies, give details of the type of business carried on by them and indicate the value of their assets.

It may, however, be stated that the Company Law Board, by its order dated 8th February, 1980 held that the 23 undertakings were under the control of group of persons who are members of the family of Shri Jai Dayal Dalmia. This order has been appealed against and the matter is now pending before the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court.

After the order of the Company Law Board two of the 23 companies, namely Orissa Cement Ltd., and Konark Minerals Ltd. registered themselves under Section 26 of the MRTP Act but without admitting interconnection with other Dalmia Group companies. In their case the details of the assets and the type of business are as follows:—

Name	Type of business	Assets as on 1979
Orissa Cement Ltd.	Cement, Refractories, Cement products (as per Balance sheet as on 31.12.1979)	Rs. 31.21 crores
Konark Minerals Ltd.	Mining of Fireclay and Chromite, (as per Balance sheet as on 30.6.1979)	Rs. 6,000/.

Cost of production of Coal per Tonne during 1980-81.

2930. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the cost of production of coal per tonne during 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prospects of sharp increase in coal production are none too bright; and

(c) the break-up of the target for 1981 to 1985 and the measures taken to meet the growing demand of vital users of coal like power and steel industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) The provisional average cost of production of coal produced by Coal India Ltd., is about Rs. 123.83 per tonne for the period April, 1980 to January, 1981.

(b) No, Sir. There is already a growth of 8.7 per cent in the coal production from April, 1980 to February, 1981 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

(c) The target of coal production has been fixed at 121 million tonnes for 1981-82 and 165 million tonnes for 1984-85. The following measures