

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard for the Class IV employees of Survey of India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cases of the different categories of Class IV employees of the Survey of India are accordingly under review now.

Coal and Coke

1689. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India (Railway Board) Ministry of Railways have increased the railway freight from June/July, 1961 by about Rs. 90 per wagon of coal and coke whereas the Delhi Administration has increased only by about Rs. 60 and that too from September, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration had reached an agreement with the procuring agencies that they should not charge any middlemen's commission and these orders were to be enforced from August, 1961 but the procuring agencies violated the agreed order and are charging as heretofore; and

(c) whether it is a fact that retailers are being penalised unnecessarily by Rs. 30 per wagon due to the failure of the Department in implementing their order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) From 1st July 1961, railway freight on coal and coke has increased from Rs. 20.12 per tone to Rs. 23.74 per tonne. This works out to about Rs. 72 per wagon of 20 tonnes.

Delhi Administration took this increase as also other factors into consideration and revised the rates for sale of coke and coal with effect from

1st September 1961 as per statement given below:

Specification of the articles	Statement	
	Maximum wholesale price per quintal (100 kg)	Maximum retail sale price per quintal (100 kg) of coal and coke screened through not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ Mesh
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Soft Coke	6.40	7.60
2. Steam Coal (Selected B).	5.65	6.75
3. Steam Coal (Grade I & II)	5.35	6.55
4. Steam Coal (Grade III A)	5.25	6.45
5. Steam Coal (Grade III)	5.10	6.30
6. Steam Coal (Rajhara)	5.25	6.45
7. Hard Coke (Grade I)	8.30	9.50
8. Hard Coke (Grade II)	7.75	8.85
9. Hard Coke (Rejection)	6.40	7.60

(b) There was no such order or written agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

1690. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration has fixed a ceiling at four wagons as the monthly quota, both coal and coke inclusive, to encourage socialistic pattern and the Chief Commissioner has reduced the quotas of those retailers who were getting more than 4 wagons per month under heading of *ad hoc* or otherwise in 1956; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been instances of violation of the orders of the Chief Commissioner and quotas of one or more dealers

have been increased under one pretext or the other?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) In accordance with the recommendations of the Coal Advisory Committee the maximum quota fixed for a retailer is four wagons per month.

(b) In one case the quota was found to be 4-2/3 wagons per month. It has now been reduced to 4 wagons. Quotas of other dealers have not been increased beyond four wagons per month.

Coal and Coke in Delhi

1691. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what was the monthly quota of (i) soft coke; (ii) steam coal; (iii) hard coke; (iv) rajhara coal before the commencement of the Block Rake Scheme i.e., 1957-58 in Delhi;

(b) what were the figures in January 1961 in respect of the above;

(c) how many wagons of coal and coke were allotted to the procuring agencies to procure during the months of February to November, 1961;

(d) how many rakes moved during the months of October, November, December, 1960 and January, 1961 respectively against sanctions of ad-hoc basis; and

(e) how many wagons moved against sanctions during the months of October 1960 to January 1961 besides block rake in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Soft coke (including Rajhara coal for which there was no separate quota): 1000 wagons p.m.

Steam coal: 100 wagons P.M.

Hard Coke: 50 wagons P.M.

(b) same as above.

(c) 1500 wagons per month.

(d) & (e)

(Movement in wagons)

	Regular	Ad hoc
Oct. 60	833	656
Nov. 60	595	664
Dec. 60	462	1042
Jan. 61	1051	542

(The above movement was partly in block rakes and partly in separate wagons).

Coke and Coal

1692. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procuring agencies dropped bulk quantities of soft coke wagons (item of public consumption) from the quota of coke and coal which was supposed to move for Delhi since February 1961 and if so, for what reasons;

(b) what was the procedure adopted by Civil Supplies Directorate to allot the surplus wagons which were over and above the quota fixed for the FRD's;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the surplus wagons of steam coal, hard coke and Rajhara coal were being sold in the black market with the knowledge of Civil Supplies officials under the pretext of Reserve Stock; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the dealers who were removed from the list of approved quota holders due to misloading of wagons signed agreements as presidents on behalf of the procuring agencies with Delhi Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Surplus wagons were kept as reserve stocks.

(c) No.

(d) one such person who signed the agreement as President on behalf