

Wage Board for Railwaymen

320. Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demands of the Railwaymen, for the appointment of a Wage Board and for the provision of cheap grain shops have been put forward once again by the Railwaymen's Federation for the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the reasons for not conceding these demands?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes; a delegation from the All India Railwaymen's Federation met the Prime Minister on 14-4-66 and presented a memorandum which inter alia contained a demand for the setting up of a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen and provision of subsidised grain shops in line of what existed prior to 1949. Also there has been demand from the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

(b) As regards the setting up of a separate Wage Board, Government's policy was clarified in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 220 replied on 25-2-66, namely, that pay scales of Railway employees are based on recommendations of successive Pay Commissions which went into the pay structure and conditions of service of Central Government servants as a whole. The Government do not consider it necessary to set up a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen.

By Cheap Grain shops, presumably the reference is to Subsidised Grainshops. Subsidised Grainshops, which were introduced during the last War, came to adverse criticism by the Parliament and elsewhere on account of corruption that crept into these shops and in view of the past experience it is not proposed to reintroduce

these subsidised grainshops on Railways.

Canteen Employees of Northern Railway stationed at Lucknow

321. Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri J. M. Biswas:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canteen employees of the Northern Railway stationed at Lucknow have been arrested without assigning any reason;

(b) whether they have been deprived of the minimum facilities for their defence; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New process of Cement Manufacture

322. Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri G. C. Naik;
Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri A. Dipa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the new process of cement manufacture successfully designed by the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat;

(b) how this new Shaft Kiln Process differs from the existing process; and

(c) the main advantage of this new process over the existing one?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat (Assam) has designed and set up a vertical shaft kiln plant for producing cement

with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day. This is one of the two such plants recently set up for the first time in the country. The other shaft kiln plant of the same capacity has been set up at dalmiapuram in Madras by the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation.

At present the production of cement in the country is by the rotary kiln process, both wet and dry with a capacity of about 600 tons per day. The cement factories in the country are employing the wet process predominantly. Shaft kilns can be used only for the dry process. Compared with the rotary kilns, the shaft kilns have the advantage of low installation cost less requirement of space and built-up area and also lower cost of fuel as they are smaller units. The advantage of shaft kilns of the type set up at Torhat and Dalmiapuram is that such small shaft kiln plants are suitable for exploitation of areas with smaller deposits of limestone. These plants will be particularly useful in areas where the limestone deposits are limited or where transport facilities are not easily available. The cost of production of the standard conventional type 600 tons per day capacity unit is less than the smaller units employing the new process.

Licences for New Industries

323. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Andhra and Mysore States for licences for the setting up of new industries during 1966;

(b) how many of them were from Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) how many of these applicants were granted licences and for what industries?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Forty three

applications for licences for new industrial undertakings in Andhra Pradesh, including two in Kurnool District, and twenty six applications for new industrial undertakings in Mysore State were received and accepted for consideration during 1966.

(c) Six licences in all have been issued and of these only one is for a new industrial undertaking for manufacture of Glass-lined equipment in the Hyderabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

Composition of Statutory Boards under the Ministry of I. D. & C. A.

324. Shri Y. G. Gowd: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Statutory Boards working under his Ministry;

(b) whether the members of these Boards are elected or nominated by Government;

(c) how many of these Boards were reconstituted in 1966; and

(d) whether any persons from Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh were appointed to any of these Boards?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Two. The Company Law Board and the Central Boilers Board.

(b) The Members of the Company Law Board are appointed by the Central Government according to the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 10E of the Companies Act, 1956. 15 members of the Central Boilers Board including the Chairman are nominated by the Central Government. These include one representative of the Union Territories. Each of the State Governments (excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir to which the Act does not extend) nominate one member each. These nominations are made under the provisions of Section 27 A(2) of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.