

As on 1st March 1976

<b>Ministers</b>	Kamalapati Tripathi Mohd. Shafi Qureshi Buta Singh	Minister for Railways Minister of State in the Ministry of Railway Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railway
<b>Members Railway Board</b>	M.N. Bery ... B.M. Kaul G.P. Warriar P.N. Kaul	Chairman Financial Commissioner Traffic Staff Mechanical
<b>Additional Members Railway Board</b>	U.S. Rao K.L. Bery K.T. Mirchandani P.K. Anantanarayanan V.S. Gupta P.R. Chopra D.B. Vohra Dr. S.S. Verma	Vigilance Mechanical Finance Traffic Electrical Engineering Works Staff Health
<b>General Managers Zonal Railways</b>	V.P. Sawhney V. Ramanathan M.R. Reddy K.S. Rajan S.C. Misra M. Menezes E.J. Simoes H.L. Verma ...	Northern Railway Western Railway Southern Railway South Central Railway North Eastern Railway South Eastern Railway Eastern Railway Northeast Frontier Railway Central Railway
<b>General Managers Production Units</b>	J. Matthan S.N. Mathur K.S. Ramaswamy	Integral Coach Factory Diesel Locomotive Works Chittaranjan Locomotive Works
<b>Construction Units</b>		
<i>General Manager &amp; Chief Engineer</i>	T.V. Joseph	Southern Railway (Construction), Bangalore
<i>General Manager</i>	A.K. Chakravarti	Metropolitan Transport Project (Railway Calcutta.
<b>Director General</b>	R.M. Sambamoorthy	Research Designs and Standards Organisati

## Indian Railways - some background information on organisation and management

Since it is intended to draw on the experience of the Indian Railways it may be relevant to give in brief some background information on their organisation and management.

### General Description

1. Asia's largest and the world's fourth largest system, in terms of route kilometres, Indian Railways are the second largest system in the world under a single management. The following are some of the indicators of the size of the railway network in India:

Route length	60693 Km	<u>Traffic carried annually</u>
Track length	103,300 Km	Freight 237 million tons
<u>Rolling stock</u>		Passengers 3000 million
Diesel locomotives	2000	Trains run every day 11,000
Electric locomotives	900	<u>Number of employees</u>
Steam locomotives	8200	Regular 1.4 million
Passenger coaches	3700	Casual 0.3 million
Wagons	4,00,000	
Electrical Multiple Unit Coaches (for suburban traffic)	2300	

### Number of stations

Block stations 6166  
Flag and halt stations 1934

2. Railways are the main artery of India's inland transport and carry about 65 per cent of the freight and 51 per cent of the passenger traffic of the country. The system is split almost equally between two track gauges - broad gauge (1.676 m.) and metre gauge (1.000 m.). Both the broad gauge and metre gauge networks extend to most parts of the country, but about 80 per cent of the traffic is carried on the broad gauge and the metre gauge acts largely as a feeder. Diesel and electric tractions now dominate the motive power scene of freight traffic; passenger traffic is still largely hauled by steam locomotives though a large number of long distance mail/express trains have been brought in recent years under diesel/electric traction.

### Organisation and management

3. The Indian Railways network is owned and managed by the Central Government. The operations are controlled and directed by the Railway Board under the over-all supervision of the Minister of Railways who is assisted by a Minister of State and a Deputy Minister. The Board has five members including the Chairman. The Chairman is the ex-officio Principal Secretary, and each of the Members are the ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India. One of the Board members is designated as the Financial Commissioner who is mostly a non-railwayman. He has discretionary powers to report directly to the Minister of Finance on financial matters. Other members of the Board and the Chairman are railwaymen of proven ability who have risen to the top positions by virtue of their merit. They have separate portfolios of functions allotted to them. The functions assigned to the different members are given below:

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Major policy matters - Inter-ministerial coordination - Inter-departmental coordination - Research and Development - Planning

(Note:- There has been a convention on the Indian Railways that the Chairman assumes responsibility for certain technical functions relating to the department he comes from, in addition to his own functions. For instance, the present Chairman, is responsible for the portfolio of Transportation since he is a traffic officer.)

#### Member (Traffic)

Organisation and control of the entire movement of freight and passenger traffic - Safety and Accident Prevention - Railway Security Force - All Commercial matters including Claims Compensation, revision of freight rates and passenger fares, arrangements for booking and delivery of consignments at the stations, rail-journey reservations, passenger amenities - Catering and Vending Services - Market Research and Sales Promotion.

#### Member (Engineering)

All civil engineering works connected with track, bridges and other fixed installations - Execution of works including maintenance - Feasibility Studies - Railway Electrification, signal and Telecommunications

#### Member (Mechanical)

All matters connected with operation, maintenance and replacement of locomotives, wagons, coaches, cranes etc. . Production of rolling stock in the different Production Units - Technical guidance on designs, maintenance and operating procedures etc. - Performance of loco sheds and work-shops - Planning expansion of work-shop and shed capacities in consultation with the Member (Traffic) - Matters connected with procurement of wagons, spare parts etc. from the private sector as well as from abroad.

#### Financial Commissioner

Financial control over the expenditure - Financial concurrence in Revenue and non-Revenue expenditures - Formulation of annual budget proposals - Coordination with the Ministry of Finance - Decisions on increase/reduction in rates and fares.

#### Member (Staff)

All policy matters regarding recruitment, training, promotion transfers etc. of railway employees - Staff welfare matters - All matters connected with Labour Unions - over-see functioning of the Railway Staff College at Baroda.

4. In order to meet their own requirements as well as to meet some foreign demands Railways run three big factories producing rolling stock. There is a factory producing diesel locomotives, another producing Electric locomotives and the third producing passenger coaches. Besides, there are a number of factories in private and public sectors producing wagons. The Railway Board is also responsible for the working of these factories. The average level of production of these factories is as under, though it is much below their installed capacities:

6. The railway network in India is divided into nine zonal railways, each of which is under the control of ~~the~~ a General Manager, and each zone is a large system on its own account. All Railways are organised on the 'Divisional' as opposed to 'District' pattern. The route kilometres falling in each of the zonal Railways is on an average 7000 though there are wide variations from Railway to Railway due to work-load.

7. Indian Railways are also responsible for the planning and execution of four Metropolitan Transport Construction Projects located at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and these have been entrusted to the Railway administration as agents of the Central Government.

<b>MEMBERS OF RAILWAY BOARD</b>			
<b>Chairman Railway Board</b>		<b>A.K. Mital</b>	
<b>Member Electrical -</b>	<b>Navin Tandon</b>	<b>Member Staff -</b>	<b>Pradeep Kumar</b>
<b>Member Engineering -</b>	<b>V.K. Gupta</b>	<b>Member Mechanical -</b>	<b>Hement Kumar</b>
<b>Member Traffic -</b>	<b>Mohd. Jamshed</b>	<b>Financial Commissioner -</b>	<b>S. Mookerjee</b>