

(क) क्या सरकार का कालायात और नागौर क्षेत्र के गांवों को लिये स्थानीय आधार पर पानी का सप्लाई को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, लंबकान्तर उठाऊ योजना को अन्तर्गत बनाई गई नहर की भांति कालायात और नागौर उठाऊ नहर योजनाओं पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है जिससे कि सरकार को इस कार्य के लिये प्रति वर्ष तदर्थ व्यवस्था करने के लिये जो अनावश्यक खर्च करना पड़ता है उसे बचाया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री केंदार पांडे) :

(क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार ने फरवरी, 1977 में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के चरण दो में संशोधन किया था और उससे पांच लिफ्ट स्कीमों की व्यवस्था की थी, जिनमें राजस्थान नहर पूर्व में स्थित कालायात और नागौर क्षेत्रों को स्कीमों भी शामिल थी। हालांकि ये स्कीमों में मुश्किलें सिंचाई स्कीमों के रूप में तैयार की गई है लेकिन इनसे संबंधित क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था होती। बाद में, 1978 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा पुनर्विचार किया गया और एक संशोधित प्रस्ताव तैयार किया गया जिसमें राजस्थान नहर के पश्चिम में स्थित कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में प्रवाह सिंचाई करना ही शामिल था। इस संशोधित प्रस्ताव में भी उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी का व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत का स्वीकार किया गया था। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने इस मामले में कोई अन्तिम फैसला नहीं किया है।

(Time Bound Promotion Scheme in Neyveli Lignite Corporation)

5917. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a "Time bound promotion Scheme" has been introduced in Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Tamil Nadu in 1979; if so, the details thereof and whether the above scheme has been approved by the Department of Personnel;

(b) whether the promotions of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officials have been badly affected on account of sudden introduction of the above scheme; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees' Welfare Association has represented to the Management on this issue previously and if so, what are the details and the details of the remedial action taken on these by the Management; and

(d) if the above scheme had not been introduced suddenly, how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees would have got the promotions from 1-1-79 upto now, grade wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that a "Time Bound Promotion Scheme" was introduced in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation with effect from 1-1-79, as a part of the comprehensive wage settlement dated 18-10-78 under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Under this scheme, promotion is given from one grade to a higher grade/post where there is regular channel of promotion, and to the next higher scale where there is no specific line of promotion, after completion of 10 years of service in the respective grade or scale of pay. The promotion is subject to passing of tests etc. wherever already prescribed. The benefit of such promotion will be the same as for the employees who are promoted regularly against the vacancies.

The scheme has been approved by the Board of Directors of Neyveli

Lignite Corporation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. They wanted to have the number of qualifying years (10 years) to be reduced for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, which was not agreed to as there is no such relaxation even in the normal case of promotion.

They were advised that if there are actual vacancies and no person is available who has completed 10 years of service, the vacancies are filled up with reference to the previous qualifying years of service prescribed for the respective post (prior to the Time Bound Promotion Scheme) and the roaster points are strictly observed.

(d) The promotion under the Time Bound Promotion Scheme are not against the vacancies. However, against the actual number of vacancies that have arisen during the period from January '79 to March '80 (about 125) only 27 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees would have normally got promoted according to the 40 point roaster. But, after the Time Bound Promotion Scheme, about 77 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees have had the benefit of promotion.

Setting up of Soda Ash Factory at Ongole, Andhra Pradesh

5918. SHRI PASALA PENCHALALAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up of Soda Ash Factory at Ongole in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost and capacity of the industry; and

(c) whether it will be with foreign collaboration; if so, the quantum of foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Acids

5919. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total yearly production each of (1) sulphuric acid (2) hydrochloric acid (3) nitric acid (4) formic acid (5) acetic acid (6) ascorbic acid (7) tartaric acid in each of the years 1976—80; and

(b) what are the units which produce each of the above acids in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total yearly production in the organised sector of the chemicals namely; Sulphuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Nitric Acid, Acetic Acid and Ascorbic Acid during the years 1976 to 1980 has been as under:—

Sl. No.	Item	Production (in tonnes)				
		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (Jan. to June.)
1	Sulphuric Acid.	1660000	2020000	2110000	2060000	1200000
2	Hydrochloric Acid.	230000	160000	190000	180000	110000
3	Nitric Acid	550000	490000	540000	600000	310000
4	Acetic Acid	24983	23978	30978	32077	14860 (provisional)
5	Ascorbic Acid	408.55	569.45	685.82	797.87	226.68 (Jan. to April, 80)