

Indiscipline among Workers of D.V.C.

313. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been growing indiscipline among the workers of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and that the Chairman of the Corporation was recently assaulted by the workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the growing incidents of indiscipline among the workers of DVC; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Seven persons involved in the assault have been suspended and charged. The DVC management have enforced punctuality by applying the 'no work no pay' rule and taken measures to curb indiscipline. For better industrial relations, intensive tours in the field areas, group meetings with the officers and the staff have been organised with a view to boosting their morale and to re-orienting their attitude towards work. High-power grievance redressal teams have been sent to field formations. As a result of these steps taken, power generation in D.V.C. is showing signs of improvement and in October 1980, generation was 15 per cent more than that in the previous month.

Government proposes to support the measures taken by the management of D.V.C. for promoting staff betterment and discipline. The Government's objective is to optimise the performance of the Corporation in national interest and in the interest of the three participating Governments

Offer by USSR for Coal Mining Technology

314. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which are already giving us know-how on coal mining since when and the extent of benefit accrued; and

(b) the comparative position of working the coal mines by Indian technology and foreign technology; (country-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The countries from which know-how on coal mining has been obtained and the extent of benefit accrued from their technology are as follows:—

POLAND: Poland has been assisting in development of deep underground mines in Central Jharia since 1958. Two mines are under development with new techniques of mining thick and semi steep seams with stowing as well as mechanised longwall mining without stowing. One large washery in Karanpura has been built as per Polish design and with equipment. Useful experience has also been gained in the sphere of rapid sinking of mine shafts and associated winding installations. Polish assistance has been taken for preparing a master plan for integrated development of Jharia coalfield. Polish concept of centralised mine planning and design has been effectively introduced for building the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute at Ranchi.

U.S.S.R.: The USSR has been assisting in development of large underground and opencast mining since 1958. Before nationalisation, the USSR collaboration was limited to development of two underground and one opencast mine and one large central workshop in Madhya Pradesh and one large washery in East Bokaro from concept to commissioning. After nationalisation, collaboration has been extended for development of a large deep underground mine in Raniganj and very

large mechanised opencast mines in Singrauli, Ramgarh and Jharia. The Jharia project will have washeries also. Feasibility reports for all these mines except for Jharia have been completed jointly by U.S.S.R. and Indian Engineers. Soviet know-how in planning and design of these projects is being gainfully utilised for similar other projects. The collaboration has also been extended for implementation of these projects and for consultancy on specific mining technology problems. **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** Co-operation for mining thin seams through coal ploughs was initiated in 1976 and two units of fast moving ploughs were procured on commercial basis for exploiting good quality thin coking coal seams in Jharia. Results have been fairly encouraging and more application is envisaged.

In 1978 an agreement was signed with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for specialised training in degassification, longwall mining coal beneficiation technology and hydraulic mining. Indian engineers have been trained in F.R.G. and F.R.G. experts have been deputed to India. A mine site for trial of hydraulic mining has been identified in Jharia. The other areas of further collaboration are under examination.

FRANCE: In 1960, a team of Indian engineers were trained in France for mining thick seams with greater recovery of coal reserves without stowing. In 1965—67, a pilot project in Karanpura was successfully implemented for extraction of an eleven metre thick seam by sub-level caving using wire netting as artificial roof which continued till 1977. In 1978 more advanced French Technology for mining virgin and developed thick and steep coal seams was sought from France. Feasibility reports for application of such techniques in Jharia, Ranigunj, Karanpura and Talcher are being prepared by French agencies. Further assistance in the form of equipment and technology transfer is envisaged.

UNITED KINGDOM: British assistance has so far been limited to import

of coal mining equipment and more recently transfer of know-how in the areas of mechanised longwall mining with shearers and self advancing support. Supply of complete package of equipment and associated training of Indian personnel in longwall mining are presently being availed. Many mine engineers have been and are being trained in Britain under the Colombo Plan schemes.

CANADA: A proposal for cooperation with Canadian mining group for introduction of hydraulic mining in steep and soft coal thick seam has been finalised.

Indian technology of coal mining prior to nationalisation was mainly limited to extraction of seams lying at shallow depths by bord and pillar method with or without stowing resulting in low productivity, lower safety and lower percentage of extraction. After nationalisation, more stress has been given to mechanised opencast mining and gradual changeover from bord and pillar to mechanised longwall technology for higher productivity, safety, conservation and economy. Foreign technology for under-ground and opencast mining is being sought only in such cases where application of conventional Indian practices are proving inadequate and uneconomic. Application of each particular foreign technology is being decided after assessment of specific needs of the mining situation and the competence of the collaborating country.

Power Production in the Country

315. **SHRI PIUS TRIKEY:**
SHRI H. N. GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of power production in the country since March last year;