

ने स्थायी करने के बारे में कोई नियम बनाये हैं कि कितने दिनों के बाद स्थायी किया जायगा? मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। इन को काम करते हुए 31 से 35 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक स्थायी नहीं हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I have told him that he has taken a long time. They must be confirmed before retirement at least.

श्री० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न आने के बाद 35 दिन के अन्दर हम ने फसला किया कि कुछ पदों को स्थायी करना चाहिए और कुछ और भी हम स्थायी करने का विचार कर रहे हैं। इन का एक केडर बन जाए, इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : In his very prompt reply, the hon. Minister has said that they can be confirmed, प्मिट की जा सकती है, but they can not be promoted. May I know firstly the reason why these gentlemen who have been serving for 31 years are not liable or fit enough to be considered for promotion in comparison to others in his department and, secondly, why this delay in allowing these teachers to work for 30 years and 25 years with out being confirmed? What is the reason behind it? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on these two points.

PROF. SHER SINGH : As I have already submitted, these civilian teachers are on the authorised strength of the units to which they belong and, mostly, such teachers are taken out of the combatant personnel. It is only when such teachers were not available that civilian teachers were recruited. The appointments were of a temporary nature, but somehow they continued serving for many years. It has been a hardship to them. I accept it and, therefore, we have found a solution now. We are making 45 teachers permanent from 1st April, 1971. (Interruptions) In fact, this question came up before me only two months ago. We have taken expeditious steps. We are now trying to examine the question from the point of view of having a separate cadre for them.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : Does the hon. Minister realise that keeping a man on temporary basis for 31 years,

just to make him permanent, deprives him of facilities, like, provident fund and other things and, if so, is he thinking of compensating that loss and, if so, how?

PROF. SHER SINGH : These teachers enjoyed the benefits of some of the general rules issued in respect of civilians employed in defence establishments.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : The hon. Minister has not understood my question.

PROF. SHER SINGH : These rules were applicable to them also even though they were temporary. They enjoyed some benefits, like, quasi-permanency, pension, family pension protection of pay on becoming surplus and so on. I have admitted that there has been a great hardship to them. I do not defend what has happened. We have now taken steps to make them permanent.

Production of coal by coal washeries

*247. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal produced annually by the coal washeries in the country with 17 per cent ash content; and

(b) the quantity of coal with 17 per cent ash produced during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). The total quantity of coal produced by the coal washeries in the country with around 17% ash during the last three years is given below :—

Year	quantity of coal produced (In million tonnes)
1975-76	1.55
1976-77	0.48
1977-78	1.60

श्री बरेन्द्र प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप क माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है कि जितने भी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं और खास कर

बिहार में जो पतरात है, वहाँ के विशेषज्ञों ने यह शिकायत की है कि कोयले में राख की मात्रा ज्यादा रहने के कारण बर्मल पावर स्टेशन में फरनेस ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं और इस वजह से बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी होती है। जहाँ पर अच्छे प्रकार का कोयला नहीं दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण बिजली का उत्पादन कम होता है, उसके लिए मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The power stations are required to use a low grade coal, probably with more than 30—35% ash content in the coal. The boilers are designed to use only such kind of coal in this country. It is not proved that the generation of power is reduced because of the high ash content of coal because, after all, the power stations are designed in this country to use indigenous coal which has a high ash percentage.

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी की जानकारी में है कि ऐसे जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं वे बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं और यदि उनका नवीकरण कर दिया जाए तो कोयले का अच्छी प्रकार से उत्पादन हो सकता है ? क्या सरकार इनका नवीकरण करेगी ? यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में जो कारखाने कारखाना बहुत पुराना हो गया है, क्या उसका भी नवीकरण किया जाएगा ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The Hon. Member is confused a little bit. This washed coal is not supplied to power stations : washed coal is supplied only to steel plants. To the power stations we do not supply washed coal with a low ash percentage.

Of course the washeries are old, and they are being rectified and repaired, and new washeries are being set up in the coming one or two years.

Supply of coal to Industries in South India

*248. **SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate coal supply has forced a large number of textile, tea

and other small industries in South India to switch back to firewood and oil as fuel; and

(b) if so, the reasons for coal supply crisis and low despatches of coal to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). Inadequate availability of explosives, frequent power interruptions, labour unrest, inadequate rail transport and the strike in the Singareni Collieries during April & May 1978 are some of the main reasons for occasional shortfall in supply of coal to South India. Reports from there have been received regarding the use of firewood/oil by some of the industries.

श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दक्षिण भारत में कोयले का जो शार्ट-फाल है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए वे क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? क्या इस को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने कोई ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था की है जिस से वहाँ कोयला पहुंचाने में सुविधा हो ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : Already, there is improvement in the supply of coal in the southern region after the strike in Singareni Collieries was withdrawn. For your information, in April the despatch was 6.61 lakh tons, whereas in May it had gone down to 4.8 lakh tons; in June it had picked up and we have supplied about 7.48 lakh tons. We are constantly trying to see that the coal reaches industries in the south also.

श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि गुजरात में भी कोयला पहुंचाने की पर्याप्त सुविधा नहीं है ? क्या मंत्री जी के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है जिससे गुजरात में कोयला शिपिंग के द्वारा पहुंचाया जा सके क्योंकि गुजरात में जलमार्ग है ? यदि नहीं तो क्या मंत्री जी मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट के द्वारा वहाँ पर्याप्त कोयला पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?