

एन्टीबायोटिक्स फैक्ट्रियों में कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान

12. श्री ओ. पी. त्यागी : क्या पेट्रोलीयम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र की विभिन्न एन्टीबायोटिक्स फैक्ट्रियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान एक समान हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विभिन्न फैक्ट्रियों में वेतनमानों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस असमानता के कारण क्या हैं ?

#### PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES IN ANTIBIOTICS FACTORIES

P. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of the employees working in various public sector antibiotics factories are identical;

(b) if not, the details of pay scales in different factories; and

(c) the reasons for this disparity?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलीयम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच. आर. गोकहले) : (क) दो उपक्रमों, अर्थात् इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि० के एन्टीबायोटिक्स प्लांट बीरभद्रा, ऋषिकेश और हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लि०, पिम्परी (पूना) में, वेतनमान यद्यपि पूर्णतया समान नहीं है तथापि कुछ मामलों में उनकी तुलना की जा सकती है।

(ख) दोनों उपक्रमों में वेतनमानों के विवरण-पत्र संलग्न हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट LXXXII अनुपब संख्या 3]

(ग) दोनों उपक्रमों द्वारा वेतन-मान, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ क्षेत्रीय परिस्थितियों, उद्यमों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं एवं अन्य सम्बद्ध तथ्यों का उचित ध्यान रखते हुए निर्धारित किये गए हैं।

(THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The scales of pay in the two undertakings, namely, Antibiotics Plant, Virbhadr, Rishikesh of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Poona are not completely identical though they are comparable in some cases.

(b) Statements showing the pay scales in the two undertakings are attached. [See Appendix LXXXII, Annexure No. 3.]

(c) The scales of pay have been fixed by the two undertakings, are attached. [See among other things, to the regional considerations the particular needs of the enterprises and other relevant factors.]

#### SHORTAGE OF MOLASSES

IS. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

SHRI S. B. BOBDEY:

SHRI V. R. PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report regarding shortage of molasses in the country during the current year; if so, what steps are proposed to augment the shortage;

(b) what is Government's policy with regard to the supply of molasses for industrial purposes and at what rates; and

(c) whether the products manufactured by the Chemical Units out of the molasses, so supplied, are also under Price Control Order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Government is aware of the current shortage of molasses in the country. To meet the demand for molasses, arrangements have been made to import molasses anti alcohol. The position is being closely watched and further necessary action to augment supply will be taken when the situation so warrants.

(b) Distribution and pricing of molasses is regulated either under the Central Molasses Control (Amendment) Order, 1972 which is in force in some States or under the respective enactments of the other States.

(c) No chemical products are manufactured directly from Molasses. Molasses is mainly used for production of alcohol. The other uses of molasses are for tobacco curing, cattle and poultry feed and foundries etc. Alcohol is used in manufacturing products like polyethylene, synthetic rubber, drugs, insecticides and other chemicals. Out of these the prices of synthetic rubber and drugs are controlled by the Government. Among insecticides the price of D.D.T. is also regulated.

#### **SLOW PROGRESS IN H.K.L. AND B.H.E.L.**

14. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: SHRI V. R. PARASHAR: SHRI S. B. BOBDEY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report about the slow progress in HEL and BHEL, to produce requisite power manufacturing units and if so, what steps Government propose to take to expedite either production or make alternate arrangements to instal machines to produce more power; and

(b) whether Government have undertaken any positive steps to join States Grids to increase supply of power in case of emergency and if so, what is the progress there of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI BAIJ NATH KUREEL): (a) The Government is already aware of the crucial role which the production at HEL/ BHEL Plants is likely to play in the achievement or targets of power production laid down in the Fourth Plan and also for future Five Year Plan. A Committee of Power Ministers of 7 different States is already going into this problem with a view to identify and eliminate any difficulties in regard to supply of equipment for project execution. The situation is being watched carefully and Government will take steps to ensure that the power projects are not handicapped on account of non-availability of generating plant and equipment.

(b) As a result of persistent efforts, practically all the State power systems have been inter-connected in the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Regions of the country. Power exchanges are also taking place over this inter-State transmission lines. Flu progress made so far in the establishment

of grid systems and the benefits derived from them is given below:—

The Punjab and Haryana systems are inter-connected by 220 kV transmission lines under the Bhakra system. The Delhi power system is drawing power of the order of 85 MW from Bhakra Management Board System over the 220 kV "Ganguwal-Rohtak Road" line with the completion of Hissar-Ballabgarh Delhi 220 kV line, the Delhi system has now been running in parallel with the Bhakra Management Board system. Rajasthan is connected with the Bhakra Management Board system through a 220 kV S/C line from Hissar to Khetri and a 132 kV S/C line from Hissar to Rajgarh; the power drawal over these lines is about 50 MW and 2040 MW respectively. A 220 kV line from Muradnagar to Delhi, was commissioned in January, 1970 and Uttar Pradesh was drawing up to about 35 MW of power over line from Delhi system.

The Gujarat and Western Maharashtra power systems are inter-connected through the 220 kV line via Tarapur Atomic Power Station and this line is enabling both Maharashtra and Gujarat to draw power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station. A 132 kV S/C line on D/C towers with one circuit strung, interconnecting Chandni (Madhya Pradesh) and Bhusawal (Maharashtra) was commissioned in 1969. The second circuit was commissioned in February, 1972.

The constituent States in the Southern Region are already having unified grids in the respective systems. A 220 kV S/C line from Bangalore to Singaperumalpet, interconnecting the Mysore and Tamil Nadu power systems was commissioned in November, 1965 and power of the order of 150 MW is being fed into the Tamil Nadu system from the Mysore system whenever possible. The 220 kV link between Pamba (Kerala) and Madurai (Tamil Nadu) was commissioned in 1969-70 and Tamil Nadu has been receiving 100 MW from Kerala over this line. A 110 kV S/C line from Mangalore (Mysore) to Kasargod (Kerala) was commissioned in October, 1966 and since then Kerala State has been drawing power from Mysore for meeting the load demands in the Kannur region. The 220 kV S/C line from Munirabad to Hampi was completed in 1970 and power of the order of 70-110 MW was being drawn by the Andhra Pradesh system over this line. The 221 kV S/C line (Mamchittoot (Andhra Pradesh) to Katpadi (Tamil Nadu)) has been completed.

The various power systems in the Eastern region are already interconnected by 132 kV lines. Bihar is drawing power of the order of 500 MW from Damodar Valley Corporation through 132 kV S/C line from Chand