

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: So far as the wages are concerned, I think they have not been paid and he is taking steps to pay them.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: What are the difficulties and the reasons why . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khobaragade, next question.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: Only one more question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

CLOSING DOWN OF THE THERMAL POWER STATION AT KHAPARKHEDA DUE TO SHORTAGE OF COAL

***494. SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE:** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND FUEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the thermal power station at Khaparkheda was closed down on the 18th and 19th February, 1961, due to shortage of coal and electric power could not be supplied to industries in Nagpur and other surrounding districts; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for short supply of coal to Khaparkheda Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL (SARDAR SWARAN SINGH): (a) No intimation about the closure of this thermal power station or the consequential non-supply of electric power in the region has been received by the Central Government.

(b) The coal stock position of this thermal power station was reported to be critical, but satisfactory arrangements were immediately made to meet the situation. Apart from an ad-hoc quota of 4,400 tons sanctioned during January, 1961, coal supplies have been diverted during February from few other power houses in the neighbourhood. During January the total receipts amounted to 28,063 tons. Temporary shortage appears to have

been due to increased consumption over and above the normal monthly quota of 22,000 tons.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: Sir, in the local press there were a number of complaints that the thermal power was closed for two days and because of this closure, all the industries near the Nagpur area were also closed. It is strange that these facts are not known to the Minister. But the facts are there that the thermal power was closed and because of that closure, the industries round about were also closed. So, I want to know what were the difficulties and why there was shortage of coal when the coal mines are there, I think, at a distance of only fifteen or twenty miles from Khaparkheda.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, if the mines are really so very near, the distance being fifteen or twenty miles as the hon. Member says, they would be well advised to organise road movement for supplementing their requirements of steam coal.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: That is what I want to know. What was the reason that the stocks could not be supplemented even though the coalfields are at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. Who is responsible for the loss of industrial production?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: If there is power failure, the distress is bound to be felt and we cannot view that with equanimity. That has to be avoided in any case and that is precisely the reason why I am suggesting that over these short distances movement could and should be organised by road to meet particularly difficult situation.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Does the hon. Minister know that the coalfields are so very near to this power station?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I know that the coalfields are quite near but I cannot give the exact distance, whether it is 15 or 18 or 20 miles.

SHRI A. D. MANI: The hon. Minister has not really answered the question put from this side of the House. The Pench Valley Coalfields are 45 miles away from Khaparkheda and the Korba coalfields are 15 miles from Khaparkheda. That being so, what was the difficulty in getting coal from these two coalfields for the Khaparkheda power station, because there has been a set-back in industrial production on account of this?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I think this is a query which should be put to the authorities in charge of the power station as to what particular difficulty they experienced in organising movement by road.

*495. [The questioner (Shri M. P. Bhargava) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 3107—09 infra.]

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लेरीकल सेवा योजना

*४९६. श्री किशोरी राम : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लेरीकल सेवा योजना १ मई, १९५४ से लागू की गई थी;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लेरीकल सेवा के पद-क्रम १ के स्थायी कर्मचारियों से अवर व्यक्ति, जो पद-क्रम १ में स्थायी नहीं किये गये हैं, सहायकों के पदों पर स्थानापन्न रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि कर रहे हैं, तो इसका कारण क्या है और पद-क्रम १ के स्थायी कर्मचारियों को सहायकों के पदों पर पदोन्नत करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

†[CENTRAL SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE SCHEME

*496. SHRI KISHORI RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme was brought into force from 1st May, 1954;

(b) whether the persons junior to the permanent employees of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, who have not been confirmed in Grade I, are officiating in the posts of Assistants; and

(c) if so, what is the reason therefor and what steps are being taken by Government to promote the permanent employees of Grade I to the posts of Assistants?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० एन० दातार) : (क) से (ग) मभा-पटल पर एक विवरण पत्र रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा योजना पहली मई, १९५४ से लागू कर दी गई थी, परन्तु इस सेवा के ग्रेड I के प्रारम्भिक गठन (Initial Constitution) को कुछ प्रशासकीय कारणों से सन् १९५८ में बहुत देर से ही अंतिम रूप दिया जा सका। इस बीच में सहायकों के कुछ पदों को लिपिक सेवा की अंतिम प्रवर्तता के आधार पर पदोन्नति द्वारा भरना पड़ा। इस तरह कुछ व्यक्ति, जिनका स्थान सन् १९५८ या उसके बाद तैयार होने वाली सेवा की अंतिम सूचियों में नीचा हो गया, सन् १९५८ से पूर्व सहायक नियुक्त हो गये। ग्रेड I के प्रारम्भिक गठन