

(b) The monthly requirement of copper ore as per the rated capacity of the Concentrator is 2,33,000 tonnes. The monthly requirement of copper concentrates as per the design of the Smelter is 19,250 tonnes. Month-wise figures of ore production at Khetri copper Project during 1975-76 are given below:

Month	Ore production in tonnes during 1975-76
April, 1975 . . . . .	66,230
May, 1975 . . . . .	66,761
June, 1975 . . . . .	54,397
July, 1975 . . . . .	50,166
August, 1975 . . . . .	68,051
September, 1975 . . . . .	65,038
October, 1975 . . . . .	62,027
November, 1975 . . . . .	55,437
December, 1975 . . . . .	71,229
January, 1976 . . . . .	69,693
February, 1976 . . . . .	62,537
March, 1976 . . . . .	83,827

(c) Ore production at Khetri Copper Project is expected to go up steadily over the coming years. According to the estimates made by the mining consultants of Hindustan Copper Limited the project will be producing about 1.95 million tonnes of copper ore by 1979. The Company has also developed Chandmari Copper Mine which is adjacent to the Khetri Copper Project for the production of 1,50,000 tonnes of ore per annum. The capacity of this mine is being expanded to 3,00,000 tonnes per annum. The copper concentrates from Dariba Copper Project which has a capacity of 100 tonnes of ore per day, are also being fed to the Khetri Smelter. The capacity production at Khetri Smelter is, however, expected to be achieved

only when the Malankhand Copper Complex goes into production. In the interim period, a part of the deficit is also proposed to be met by importing copper concentrates.

#### Compensation to Persons of Indian origin evicted from Sri Lanka

2467. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the compensation being paid to persons of Indian origin evicted from Sri Lanka for the property left by them in Sri Lanka and for their eviction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): No person of Indian origin residing in Sri Lanka has been evicted from Sri Lanka. Some of them are being progressively repatriated to India under the 1964 and 1974 Agreements. As a general rule, at the time of repatriation they are allowed to bring with them their movable assets. No cases of immovable assets left behind by repatriates have come to our notice.

#### Seminar on Absenteeism in Coal Industry

2468. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:  
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a seminar on absenteeism in coal industry was held at Dhanbad in March, 1976; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made thereat and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):  
(a) A seminar on absenteeism in Coal Industry was held under the auspices of the Indian National Mine Workers Federation, Dhanbad on 13th March, 1976 at Dhanbad.

(b) A statement containing the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar is enclosed. Government have noted with interest the outcome of the Seminar.

*Statement*

INDIAN NATIONAL MINE WORKERS' FEDERATION  
RAJENDRA PATH  
DHANBAD

Top level Seminar on "Absenteeism in the Coal Industry" held at Dhanbad on 13th March, 1976.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

11 The present method of computation of statistics in regard to Absenteeism by various agencies does not reflect the true state of affairs. It is necessary to distinguish authorised absence from unauthorised absence with a reference to sanction of leave by the management. So the compilation of statistics in respect of absenteeism should be based on the following factors.—

- (i) Annual privilege leave for which prior sanction is obtained.
  - (ii) Sick Leave
  - (iii) Period of Suspension
  - (iv) Quarantine Leave
  - (v) Absence due to accidental injury and disablement.
  - (vi) Suspension of work under orders of D.G.M.S
  - (vii) Strike on Lock-out.
  - (viii) Lay-off.
  - (ix) Maternity Leave
- } Already  
} in  
} Practice.

1.2. Normal absenteeism should be categorised as Absenteeism with sanctioned leave and with payment of wages/allowances. Absenteeism in excess of this limit should be considered as abnormal absenteeism

1.3. The present system of compiling and presenting statistics in regard to absenteeism monthly and

yearly for the Coal Industry may be continued.

21 From all available figures it appears that there was a marginal increase in the rate of absenteeism in the Coal Industry during 1974 as compared to the previous years.

22 The rate of absenteeism among the face workers in underground mines is higher than the other ground workers. Again, the rate of absenteeism among the surface workers and workers engaged in open cast mines is less than that of underground workers

23 The possibility should be explored whereby a piece-rated face worker after attaining the age of 45 years should be given an opportunity to opt for time-rated job elsewhere. If any training is required in the process, the management should make necessary arrangements.

24 In order to provide relief to the workers engaged in monotonous job, job rotation should be arranged

31 In order to mitigate the impact of absenteeism on production multi-skilled orientation should be explored.

41 The rate of absenteeism has a direct bearing on the actual environmental conditions in the underground mines and therefore these conditions should be improved.

42 Measures should be taken for reducing fatigue of the workers in respect of unproductive work wherever possible

51 There is urgent need for improvement of housing, water supply, sanitation, health, educational and recreational facilities and amenities to the coal miners. While providing these facilities and amenities the cultural background of each ethnic group may be reconstructed specially in respect of housing and ecological factors.