

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : What efforts have been made by Government to test this Bharati process in our country, has such a test been held, and if so, with what results ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGLAM : The hon member is aware that this question was recently answered by me in the House that the question of the feasibility of this process was referred to a Committee of experts in June 1971 consisting of Dr. Altekar, Director of the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur as Chairman and four members: Dr. Brahma-prakash, Director of the Metallurgical Group of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, Dr. Tahmankar, Director, Defence Metallurgical Laboratory, Hyderabad, Prof. T. R. Anantaraman, Head of the Metallurgical Dept., Hyderabad University and Shri K. C. Mohan, Deputy Chief Engineer, CEDB, HSL. The Committee reported after going through the entire matter that it would not be feasible to pursue this process further because of certain difficulties in connection with its operation itself. After receiving the report, we sent it to a number of eminent metallurgists in the country and it is only after receiving their opinion that we have finally decided that it would not be useful to proceed with further investigation of the process.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Did the Committee go into the feasibility report prepared by Koppers and Demag of West Germany? Do Government intend to rest content with the report of our experts or do they consider it desirable to have a laboratory scale test or a small plant test of the process in view of its revolutionary nature and the immense benefits likely to accrue from it ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : The matter referred to the Committee for opinion was whether Government should or should not go in for laboratory scale or any other scale type of testing of this process. It is on the advice of the Committee consisting of metallurgical experts and of the metallurgical experts in the country that Government have come to the conclusion that it would not be worthwhile pursuing it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Dr. Bharati's revolutionary process of Steel-making has been attracting the attention of USA and W. Germany. In view of the fact that Koppers, a leading firm of W. Germany, have said that the proposition is feasible, why cannot Government make another study and have a pilot plant to test it ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : Government consider it would be proper in a technical matter like this to depend on the advice of technical experts in our country, who are admittedly the best experts in the country. We have no reason to believe that in giving their advice these experts have been guided by any but the highest ethical considerations and exercise of their technical knowledge. We do not think it proper for us to go by any other advice except that of the highest technical experts in India.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Since this matter has roused interest not only in India but abroad, why not constitute a committee of international experts to probe into it ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM : Government have every confidence in the reputation and capacity of the Indian experts in metallurgical science.

मूल्य वृद्धि होने पर श्रमिकों के वेतनों में स्वतः वृद्धि

*693 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसा कोई फार्मूला बनाने का है जिससे मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने पर उद्योगों में श्रमिकों के वेतनों में स्वतः ही वृद्धि हो सकेगी और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण श्रमिकों की आर्थिक दशा दयनीय हो गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND

VERMA) : (a) and (b) : In several industries a system of variable dearness allowance linked to the cost of living has already been introduced, either through the recommendations of Wage Boards or bilateral settlements, to protect the workers from any hardship arising from increases in the cost of living. The parties concerned can negotiate for the introduction of the system in other industries/establishments and evolve mutually acceptable formulae for the purpose.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (ख) का तो जवाब ही नहीं है। मजदूरों की हालत गिरी है या नहीं इस का तो जवाब ही नहीं दिया। मूल्यों की काफी ऊपर वृद्धि हो गई है। तो मजदूरों को क्या आप भाग्य के भरोसे छोड़ना चाहते हैं ? यदि मजदूरों के वेतन में महंगाई के साथ वृद्धि नहीं होती और वह हड़ताल पर जाते हैं अपनी महंगाई प्रबन्धकों और मालिकों से बसूल करने के लिए तो क्या उस हड़ताल को आप लीगल मानेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : So far as the linking of the rise in prices and trying to neutralise it by dearness allowance is concerned, this method is followed. In 19 industries, wage board recommendations are being adopted, and on that basis, between 90 per cent and 100 per cent neutralisation is taking place. In three cases—iron and steel industry, banking industry, and the Life Insurance Corporation—because of bilateral negotiations, this has been set. In other industries, as the reply itself made it very clear, it is for the proprietors or the managements and the workers to resolve this issue, and wherever these issues are raised—it is not a question of legality of strikes—they could be settled even by conciliation or other machinery.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यदि प्रबन्धक और मालिक मजदूरों से बाह्यी समझौता करने के लिए तैयार न हों, क्योंकि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि प्रबन्धक या मालिक मजदूरों से आपसी समझौता करने के लिए तैयार हो जाय, अगर वह तैयार न हों तो उस हालत में मजदूर हड़ताल कर सकते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This is a hypothetical question. As I have said, 19 Major industries are covered by the wage board awards. Then, some major industries are covered by bilateral negotiation. If there is any specific case, then I would be able to reply, but in a general hypothetical way, I am not in a position to reply.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : It has become a general feeling among the workers that it is only after an agitation or a strike that the Government will consider their demands. Has the Government noticed it, and what is the remedy for it ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is not correct to presume that because of agitation only these issues are resolved. Sometimes, certain managements or proprietors do not heed at the appropriate time to take steps. Such instances are there. But to make a general statement like this, that unless there is some work stoppage or a strike no heed is given to their legitimate demands, is not correct.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : That is in respect of private undertakings. What about the public undertakings ? Why not Government takes steps ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the public undertakings are concerned, the Government is taking appropriate steps.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Minister must agree that the method of compilation of the cost of living index is faulty in most of the places. In Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and at the Central level also, this point has been raised again and again; the actual rise in the price index that is there does not actually reflect the prices that are prevailing in the market. So, in this respect, what do the Government propose to do, so that there is actual neutralisation of the cost of living?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This suggestion, that the present price index machinery—as the hon. member is suggesting—is inadequate.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is faulty.

SHRI R K KHADILKAR That it does not reflect the price trend—this is a suggestion for improving that machinery

SHRI S M BANERJEE Is he aware that there is serious discontent among the twenty lakhs of Central Government employees over the abnormal delay in the publication of the Pay Commission report and if so is he likely to take up this matter with the other Ministries and see that the report is implemented without a major labour unrest?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I think he should address this question to the Ministry of Finance

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय जब मूल्य-वृद्धि होती है, तो उसके अनुसार मजदूरी को मंहगाई भत्ता देने में काफी समय लग जाता है। मूल्य वृद्धि होने पर मजदूरी को तत्काल ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं कि जब भी मूल्य-वृद्धि हो, तो मजदूरी को तत्काल मंहगाई-भत्ता दे दिया जाये।

SHRI R K KHADILKAR It is always not possible that as soon as there is a price rise registered somewhere note is taken to give effect to that immediately automatically. Such a machinery is not there

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेप

*683 श्री गंगावरण बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान् मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में हाल ही में बड़े पैमाने पर खनिज निक्षेप मिले हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन खनिज निक्षेप का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम

निकले हैं तथा उनका वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खनन करने के बारे में क्या सम्भावनाएँ हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमगलम) (क) से (ग) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा हाल ही के वर्षों में किए गए भू-वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषणों के परिणामस्वरूप बालाघाट जिले के मालज खड में 116% तपास वाले ताम्र अयस्क के अब तक 210 लाख टन उप-दर्शित हुए हैं। जबलपुर, रेवा, मतना और त्रिगामपुर जिलों में एस० एम० एस० ग्रे की लगभग 2000 लाख टन की प्रचुर उपलब्ध राशियाँ और फ्लक्म ग्रेड चूनापत्थर को 1500 लाख टन उपलब्ध राशियाँ और अमरकटक बाइसाइट निक्षेप में 45% से अधिक ऐलूमीनास 200 लाख टन प्रचुर यथावत् उपलब्ध राशियाँ प्रमाणित हुई हैं।

मानखड म्यथ ताम्र अयस्क निक्षेपों के समुयोजनाय मभाव्यता अध्ययन किया जायेगा जो समन्वयी खनन एवं परिकरण प्रयोग पर निर्भर रहेगा। त्रिदुतान ताम्र लिमिटड के परामर्श से किया जा रहा समन्वयी खनन काय प्रगति पर है। जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश में चूनापत्थर निक्षेपों का सम्बन्ध है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में के फेनौर, सत्ना, जामुल आदि स्थित अनेक सयत्नों के अतिरिक्त, भारतीय सिनेट निगम में 1970 में मन्धीर मिनेट सयत्न प्रारम्भ किया है और रायपुर जिन् में एक खान भी विकसित की है। जहाँ तक अमरकटक बाइसाइट निक्षेप का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ भारतीय ऐलूमिनियम कम्पनी द्वारा खनन सधियाएँ पहल ही शरम्भ की गई हैं।

Man Days Lost by Strikes and Lock Outs in Industrial Sector in 1972

*688 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of man days lost by strikes and lock-outs in industrial sector during January and February 1972 and