

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is satisfied in this particular case that all the conditions precedent that were agreed to at the 15th Indian Labour Conference have been fulfilled before mechanisation is allowed and effected?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not the function of the Labour Ministry so far as allowing mechanisation is concerned. They are concerned with the employment of workers. I have already said that because of our persuasion the company has agreed to absorb 2,000 workers. With regard to the others, we are trying that the TISCO itself may take them as far as possible in Jamshedpur and in other mines of theirs and that arrangements should be made for their alternative employment in other avenues. My colleague, the Parliamentary Secretary, Shri Mishra visited Jamshedpur in this connection. We are doing all that is possible in the matter.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My question is entirely different.

Mr. Speaker: All right, let it stand as different. He has given an answer.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Is it a fact that the Union led by Mr. John has served notice of strike that in case these workers were not taken to their work, there will be strike in all the mines owned by the Tatas?

Shri Abid Ali: It is true that Mr. John has served strike notice that if this retrenchment is not stopped or alternative arrangement is not made for employment of these persons, there will be strike, perhaps token strike will be there in all the mines of Tatas and also in the Jamshedpur factory.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Narayanankutty Menon, let him make it clear.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My submission was that before retrenchment is effected in any mine, there is a certain agreement entered into at the Tripartite Labour Conference that certain conditions are to be fulfilled.

My question is whether the Government is satisfied that these conditions which are to be followed before retrenchment is effected in pursuance of mechanisation have fulfilled by the employers before retrenchment is effected in the mine?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes. This mechanisation started long before the agreement to which the hon. Member is making reference.

Reduction in the Price of Streptomycin

*833, **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the price of streptomycin has recently been reduced, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The price of a 1 gm vial is now 75nP as against Rs. 1.25 on 31st October, 1958.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With the reduction in price, may I know how it compares with the streptomycin imported from other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is based directly on the imported price of streptomycin because, as the House is aware, so far we have not started making streptomycin indigenously.

Indo-Pakistan Trade Talks

*836 { **Shri P. C. Boroah:**
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has indicated its intention of buying cement from India; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the deal?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Pakistan has

recently accepted an Indian tender for 52,000 tons of cement.

Shri P. C. Boroah: Is it a fact that Pakistan called for global tenders and the Indian quotation was found most favourable?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said that Pakistan has accepted the Indian tender for 52,000 tons of cement, because our prices were favourable.

Shri P. C. Boroah: Is it a fact that in the past, there were instances when equally favourable Indian quotations were not accepted by Pakistan and they imported from costlier sources of other countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that Pakistan has imported certain quantities of cement from USSR and Yugoslavia against some barter arrangement, for exchanging goods for goods.

श्री पहाड़िया: हिन्दुस्तान की किन किन सिमेंट फैक्ट्रियों से यह सिमेंट बाहर भेजा जाएगा और इससे हमें कितनी फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त होगी ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: पश्चिमी हिन्दुस्तान में जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं, उनसे यह कार्गो को जाने वाला है। जाहिर है कि मौराष्ट्र, बम्बई इत्यादि के समूह तट पर जो फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनमें भंजने में आसानी होगी।

श्री बाजपेयी: यह जो सिमेंट पाकिस्तान को दिया जाएगा, उसकी दर क्या होगी और हमारे देश में इस समय जो दर अचलित है, उसकी तुलना में उसका रूप क्या होगा।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: दर का बताना तो मुश्किल होता है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ये सीदे करती है अलग अलग मुल्को को एक्सपोर्ट होता है और हर एक से अलग अलग दर तय की जाती है। जैसा भाव चले, वैसी मांग हो, उसके मुताबिक दर तय होती है। इसलिए दर बताना मुनासिब नहीं होगा।

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श्री बाजपेयी: क्या दर बताना पब्लिक इंटिरेस्ट में नहीं है ? दर बताना मुनासिब नहीं होगा, इसका क्या अर्थ है ?

Mr. Speaker: He says it is not possible.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It may be possible. Sometimes, it is not advisable also to disclose these rates, because we have to sell the same commodity to other countries and we may be in the midst of negotiations with other countries. Hence it is not advisable to disclose the arrangements.

Shri Vajpayee: We are entitled to know whether cement is not given to Pakistan to our loss.

Mr. Speaker: Is it at a loss that we are selling to Pakistan apart from a margin of profit?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not being exported at a loss so far.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: इस बात को देखते हुए कि पाकिस्तान की सीमेंट की हिस्ट्री बहुत अच्छी नहीं रही है, इसकी क्या गारंटी है कि जो सिमेंट आप देगे पाकिस्तान को, उसका रूपया वह आपको दे देगा ? आप रूपया ले करके सिमेंट देगे या उधार सिमेंट देगे और बा. में रूपया लेंगे।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: अभी हाल ही में इसके सम्बन्ध में बातचीत हुई है और वहा के रिप्रिजेंटिव यहा आए थे। हमें कोई शक नहीं है कि सभी चीज का मूल्य हमें मिलेगा। जहा तक एक्सपोर्ट की बात होती है, हम कभी कभी नुकसान उठा कर भी बेच सकते हैं और बाद में सब बातें हाउस के सामने रख सकते हैं। कई बार सबसिंघाईज करके भी बेचते हैं और वह इसलिए कि नया बाजार बनाना होता है ताकि आइदा उस चीज में ज्यादा प्राफिट हम कर सकें।