

of sub-standard honey in the Gram Udyog Bhavan. I would like to know whether it is a fact that after this has been detected a case is going on in the court against the person concerned. Since the sale of adulterated honey has affected the good name of the Khadi Gram Udyog Bhavan, will the hon. Minister kindly consider the question of removal or at least transfer, of the Manager of this particular Gram Udyog Bhavan who is responsible for victimising many employees, even for minor offences or no offences at all, just to keep up the good name of the Gram Udyog Bhavan?

Mr. Speaker: It may be considered by the Minister.

Shri Nambair: That is no answer.

Mr. Speaker: He has not asked any question. He has given some information and asked the Minister to consider them.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि इस प्रकार का शहद इन भंडारों में सारे देश में बिकता है यदि है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी भी जांच करवाई गई है और यह पता लगाया गया है कि किस तरह से वह इन भंडारों में आता है, केवल चीनी जिसमें होती है या मिलावट जिसमें होती है वह शहद आता है ? इन भंडारों में किस जगह से यह आता है और क्या कोई ऐसा तरीका अपनाया गया है कि इस तरह का शहद न आये ? अब उसको बन्द करने के कोई उपाय किये गये हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह म्यूनिसिपल हेल्थ का सवाल है । मैंने बताया है कि न सदन का और न मेरी मिनिस्ट्री का इसमें कोई सम्बन्ध है । कोई भी दूकानदार जिसके यहां एडल्टेड माल होता है उसको हेल्थ इंस्पेक्टर पकड़ता है और उस पर केस चलाता है । फिर प्रायः यह भी देखें कि उनका कहना था कि नेचुरल ब्यूग के अन्दर

43 परसेंट सूकरोज निकलता है पचास नहीं निकलता है । फिर भी यह कहा गया कि केस चलाया जाये । अब केस का जो नतीजा आयेगा, उस पर हम विचार करेंगे ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार ने इन भंडारों में जांच की है कि कहां से यह शहद आता है ?

श्री मधु सिमये : खेत कौन सा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कई जगह से खरीदते होंगे । फेहरिस्त यहां नहीं रखी जाती है ।

UNCTAD

*634 **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the objectives and the recommendations of UNCTAD;

(b) whether Government have noticed and studied the significant decline in the share of developing countries in total world export of primary commodities; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the developed countries have, on the whole, been unwilling to discharge their obligations as outlined by UNCTAD at Geneva?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The progress in the implementation of the objectives and recommendations of UNCTAD is being constantly reviewed by the Government.

(b) The report presented to the 4th Session of the Trade and Development Board, by the Secretary-General UNCTAD on the 'implementation' has revealed that the share of the developing countries in total world export of primary commodities has dropped from 44 per cent in 1953-55 to less than 40 per cent in 1963-64. This decline is attributable to the increasing threat posed by substitutes to the commodities exported mainly

by developing countries and to the increasing production of some of these commodities in the advanced countries.

(c) It is the general feeling among developing countries that the developed countries have not taken measures to implement the recommendations of the first UNCTAD in an adequate or concerted manner. The developing countries are, however, hopeful that as a result of the continuous efforts being made by them in the meetings of the Trade and Development Board as well as in its various committees, they would be able to secure the implementation of at least some of the important UNCTAD recommendations before the second Conference which is scheduled to be held in 1967. It is further hoped that the second Conference will provide an opportunity for reaching negotiated agreements on the implementation of the major recommendations of the first Conference.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am glad that the Government realises that this is a question of life and death for developing countries and that the Government has been active in its efforts to secure the implementation of these resolutions. May I know whether it is the feeling of the Government that while the developed or advanced countries pay lip service to the principles enshrined in the resolutions of the first UNCTAD, they are unwilling to implement these because sufficient diplomatic and political pressure has not been brought to bear upon them in a cohesive manner; if so, what is proposed to be done by the Government of India and other African and Asian countries particularly, and Latin American countries, who have a great deal to gain and whose future depends entirely on the implementation of these principles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this point. We have been trying to exert diplomatic pressure through the heads of states of all the industrialised countries. We are going a

step forward in the same direction. We are proposing that before the UNCTAD session meets here next year, a conference of the 77 should be held in Geneva and elect a ministers' committee which will wait upon the heads of the five principal countries, namely, the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, and, if necessary, of some other countries, and contact the very highest seat of authority in those countries to come to brass tacks as to what concessions they are going to make finally to the international trade of the developing countries.

Shri Shinkre: Did I hear the Minister correctly?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether he heard correctly or not. I am asking Dr. Singhvi to put this question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have considered the possibility of making this as the main plank of their external policy and to act in concert with these 76 other nations as if this were the main basis of our external affairs policy largely in order to see that the bigger nations may accept and implement these resolutions and also whether the Government subscribes to the view that an increasing share in international trade is far more important than any quantum of aid and assistance that we might receive from time to time?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I express my whole-hearted agreement on behalf of the Government of India with the enunciations made by the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: I am glad that my hon. friend has admitted the need for exercising diplomatic influences and, therefore, he is going to take some steps at Geneva by convening the conference of ministers and so on. In view of the fact that the whole of this matter has achieved even this much of public importance all over the

world because of the realisation by the United Nations as a whole that this kind of assistance should be given to the developing and under-developed countries, is it not high time that the United Nations Assembly should be moved once again before the second conference is held to highlight this particular demand as well as the need of the developing countries and in that way create or strengthen the public opinion which is already there all over the world in favour of these countries and also bring public pressure to bear upon these developed countries and their great leaders—three or four of them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member and the hon. House is aware, the entire final act of the UNCTAD was endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Now we have no supra-national authority in the world yet emerging. Therefore the Nation States have again to endorse the detailed resolution. So, all the efforts to get the backing of the General Assembly are continuing. When the ministerial meeting will meet the heads of States, again the matter will come before the second UNCTAD and it will go before the General Assembly for endorsement. But the real weak point in international affairs today is that there is no authority which can supervene on the national sovereignty of a country.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that the Minister has agreed that trade is more important than any other factor in getting over the economic crisis that we face, I would like to know whether there is any move for the developing countries as such to meet and assess to what extent these developed countries have defaulted, before the next meeting of UNCTAD.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The defaults of the developed countries are so many that it will be difficult to say where they have defaulted. They have really not acted at all except in

a marginal manner. Therefore, we are once again appealing to the conscience of the world through as much of diplomatic talking and negotiations as possible so that one day the cry of the poor countries will reach the ears of the rich countries and get some response from them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Even the voluntary commitment by the developed countries of contributing 1 per cent of their national income for the developing countries has not been fulfilled. Even in the field of trade and commerce, it has gone down. In the light of this fact, may I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest resolution of the Economic Committee of the United Nations General Assembly asking the developed countries to come forward with this contribution? But nothing has happened. How do the Government propose, in view of their contribution going down, whereas their income is going up by leaps and bounds and our *per capita* income has gone down, to fill the gap that these recalcitrant developed countries have made?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not fully agree with the hon. Member. The developed countries have generally parted with 1 per cent of their national income as aid.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: See the latest resolution of the United Nations General Assembly. They are not doing it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I agree that this 1 per cent is not a flat average. As a matter of fact, France has gone, more or less, upto 1.9 per cent. I want to reiterate before the hon. House that in the last sessions of various international forums, we have asked for 2 per cent gross—1 per cent is not adequate—because of re-scheduling of debts and the payment of heavy drafts of credit repayment and financing charges. This is getting too much of a burden on the less developed countries. The new resolution says that, as far as possible, the total aid

in gross terms should be 2 per cent of the national income of those countries.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that because of the non-implementation of the resolution by the developed countries, the export earnings of the developing countries are going down, the reason being very obvious that while the prices of the finished goods have gone up, the prices of the raw materials have gone down considerably? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any attempt has been made, in view of the loss which the developing countries are facing, to organise the developing countries not to supply the raw materials at such a low rate and to implement the resolution indirectly.

Shri Manubhai Shah: A few steps have been taken in this direction though not in as concrete terms as the hon. Member is suggesting. The first step is that we have a commodity commission in the United Nations General Assembly of the U.N.C.T.A.D., in which it has been proposed that international commodity agreements, such as, sugar, wheat, rice, tea, cocoa, coffee and various other products of importance to the developing countries, should have a floor price below which no developed country can buy from the developing countries. This is the first step. It is not that it has succeeded. But the effort is towards stabilising the prices of the raw materials of the developing countries.

On the question of the importation of the sophisticated and complex technologies from the developed countries, of which the hon. Member said that the prices are going up, the negotiations are made at dismantling tariff walls—the entry of goods in different countries has a certain amount of tariff scale—and it is necessary to see that these tariffs are reduced in order to make the cost of these imports cheaper to the importing countries. But I must express my total dissatisfaction at the progress so far made.

The progress by the industrialised countries has been halting and we are still pursuing the matter.

Zinc Smelter Project at Visakhapatnam

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*635. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**

Dr. M. M. Das:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract with M/s. Centrozap of Poland for the preparation of a detailed Project Report about the Zinc Smelter Project at Visakhapatnam has been concluded and the report in this regard submitted;

(b) whether Government expect to get technical and financial assistance from Poland for the implementation of the project;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been concluded with the Polish Government; and

(d) the progress, if any, made in the implementation of the Project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a), (b), (c) and (d). A contract was concluded on 28th February, 1966 with M/s. Centrozap of Poland for the preparation of a detailed project report for a Zinc Smelter, based on the imported zinc concentrates to be set up at Visakhapatnam, with Polish technical and financial assistance, during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The work on the preparation of the project report was however stopped in September, 1966 consequent on the non-inclusion of the project in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Dr. P. N. Khan: May I know the number of places which were selected initially and also why Visakhapatnam was given preference and whether this