

(c) The visit took place from 5th to 13th February 1971. General Westmoreland was accompanied by Mrs. Westmoreland and two staff officers. The party was shown certain Army Training establishments, and visited Agra, Jaipur and Kahjuraho for sight-seeing.

(d) General Manekshaw, accompanied by Mrs. Manekshaw and two other Army officers visited U.S.A. in April, 1970 at the invitation of the U.S. Chief of the Army Staff. As a gesture of reciprocity, an invitation was extended to General Westmoreland.

12 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

#### BALLOT PAPERS FOUND AT CHANDIGARH

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I call the attention of the Minister of Law and Justice to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The outcome of Deputy Chief Election Commissioner's enquiry in Chandigarh about finding of surplus ballot papers".

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): The calling-attention is with regard to the outcome of the inquiry conducted by the Deputy Chief Election Commissioner at Chandigarh and the question in regard to the inquiry arose because of the question being raised a few days back in this House that certain ballot papers were found at Chandigarh and that the ballot papers printed at Chandigarh were in excess of those required for the purposes of the elections in parliamentary constituencies in Punjab, Haryana and in Chandigarh Union territory.

When a number of Members of Parliament approached the Chief Election Commissioner, a senior officer of the Election Commission, namely Mr. P.I. Jacob, Deputy Chief Election Commissioner was appointed to proceed with the inquiry at Chandigarh, which he did from the 26th March, 1971.

I believe a full and elaborate statement has already been given to the Members of the House....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : If it has not been given, I shall deal with it elaborately. I thought that it had been given. I have prepared an elaborate statement, because I thought that the suspicion which was cast on the conduct of elections in Punjab and Haryana and in Chandigarh affected the purity and the fairness of elections, and the purity and fairness of elections being a matter which was very dear and near to the hearts of all of us, any suspicion arising out of this must be cleared forthwith. Therefore, I have attempted to make a rather elaborate statement with regard to this calling-attention-notice. On the 25th March, 1971....

SHRI ATAI BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : I do not want to interrupt the hon Minister, because he is making a maiden reply. But I would submit that the copies should have been circulated to us earlier.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : Since copies have not been given, I am not reading out the statement now, but I think that hon. Members will be interested in hearing what the correct position is. To save time, I was trying to cut it short ...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He may read out the statement now.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the evening of 25th March, 1971, a deputation consisting of Shri S. N. Misra, M. P., Shri Digvijay Narain, M. P., Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, M. P., Shri L. K. Advani, M. P. and Shri Ravinder Varma, ex-M.P. met the Chief Election Commissioner at his residence and produced a bunch of ballot papers of 3-Tarn Tarn Parliamentary Constituency in Punjab. All these ballot papers were in good condition and were serially numbered. They alleged that thousands of ballot papers of the various Parliamentary Constituencies in Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh similar to those produced by them were recovered from a godown in Chandigarh and that as a result of the printing of ballot papers very much

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

in excess of the actual requirement, the poll in most of the constituencies was vitiated. As the matter required enquiry on the spot, the Chief Election Commissioner directed Shri P. I. Jacob, Deputy Election Commissioner to proceed to Chandigarh as early as possible and conduct a thorough investigation into the matter. He reached the Government Press, Chandigarh, at about 10 a.m. on 26.3.71. The Chief Electoral Officer and Additional Chief Electoral Officer, Chandigarh, the Controller of Printing, Chandigarh, the Joint Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, the Chief Electoral Officer and Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, Haryana and the Controller of Printing, Haryana, were present for the enquiry.

The ballot papers for the 13 Parliamentary constituencies in Punjab, 9 in Haryana and one in Chandigarh, i.e. 23 Parliamentary constituencies in all, were printed in the Government Printing Press at Chandigarh under the Chandigarh Administration. In the formes used for the printing, 2, 3 and sometimes even 4 constituencies were combined in a single forme. Some of the combinations were as follows :—

	Name of the constituency	No. of ballot papers required
I	Hissar	5,14,500
	Mohindergharh	5,33,700
	Ambala	4,92,000
II	Sangrur	5,11,300
	Amritsar	5,13,400
	Phillour (SC)	5,21,700
	Rupur (SC)	5,25,100
III	Fazilka	5,49,300
	Bhatinda	5,33,000
	Ludhiana	5,98,200
IV	Rohatak	5,14,700
	Karnal	5,07,000

When a single forme is used for printing the ballot papers of more than one constituency as above, the number of copies taken will be for the highest number required for any of these constituencies. Thus in the

first forme above, for each of the constituency 5,33,700 ballot papers were printed, though Ambala constituency required only 4,92,000 and Hissar 5,14,500 only. In this procedure, which is followed in every State for the expeditious printing of the ballot papers, the production of a certain surplus number of ballot papers for most of the constituencies is inevitable.

The total number of ballot papers required to be printed for all the 23 constituencies together was 1,18,61,800 while the actual number of ballot papers printed was 1,21,14,431. There was thus a surplus of 2,52,631 ballot papers for all the constituencies put together which worked out to 2% in excess of the actual number required. Usually the wastage allowed in the printing of ballot papers is 5%, whereas in the case under consideration, the actual wastage was only 2%.

The Controller of Printing, Chandigarh, had issued a written direction on 15.2.71 that after the completion of the printing of ballot papers, waste papers should be destroyed in the presence of the Assistant Controller of Printing. Unfortunately this direction was not carried out. Some of the surplus ballot papers, which were treated as waste, were cut into small pieces and deposited in the waste paper shed attached to the press. Some other ballot papers were stored in the waste paper shed without being cut into pieces, that is, in good condition. On 15.3.71 and 17.3.71, about 6,000 kilograms of waste paper were removed from the waste paper shed by the contractor. Along with the waste paper so removed, some ballot papers in good condition were also included. The contractor took the waste paper to his godown in Chandigarh. On 24.3.71 in the absence of the contractor, some persons entered the godown, filled a gunny bag with about 10 kilograms of ballot papers i.e. about 10,000 to 12,000 ballot papers in good condition and removed it in spite of the protests of the staff of the contractor. These papers were distributed freely in Chandigarh and other places and the bunch of ballot papers produced before Parliament and before the Chief Election Commissioner obviously belonged to this consignment.

It is clear from the above that about 2.5 lakhs of surplus ballot papers were printed

for the 23 parliamentary constituencies in Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana in accordance with the usual procedure adopted in the States for the printing of ballot papers, that some of the surplus ballot papers which were treated as waste were allowed to be removed by the waste paper contractor after 15.3.71 when the voting in the Fifth General Election, the counting of the votes and the declaration of the results were over and that these surplus ballot papers did not in any way affect or influence the poll.

Towards the end of Mr. Jacob's inquiry, Shri Balraj Madhok, ex-M.P. and Shri Sri Chand Goyal, ex-M.P. met him in the Government Press, Chandigarh. He showed them the formes in which constituencies requiring varying number of ballot papers were combined in a single forme and explained to them that on account of this procedure, the printing of surplus ballot papers for almost all the constituencies was inevitable and should be accepted as normal. After seeing the formes, they seemed to be satisfied that the printing of surplus ballot papers was not in any way abnormal. He also arranged in their presence for sorting all the ballot papers still remaining in the Press and in the godown, constituency-wise and for preserving them in tact.

Before a ballot paper is issued to a voter at a polling station, a distinguishing mark which is different and separate for each polling station is affixed on it. The ballot paper has also to be signed in full with the signature of the Presiding Officer of the polling station. Consequently even if a blank ballot paper reaches the hand of any person before the poll, it would be quite useless to him as it will not be possible for him to affix the distinguishing mark and to get the signatures of the Presiding Officer on it. The blank paper would be like a blank cheque without signatures.

After the poll is over, the ballot box is sealed by the Presiding Officer who affixes his own signature on the seal and the signatures of such of the agents of the candidates as wish to affix them. Thereafter the ballot box is put inside a cloth cover which is also sealed both at the opening and at the seams. The signatures of the polling agents are taken on the seals on the cloth cover

also. The cloth covers and the seals are opened only at the counting place in the presence of the counting agents of the candidates. It would be quite impossible to put any matter into the ballot box after it is sealed at the polling station.

All this would show that even if a few blank papers are obtained surreptitiously, they would be of no use to anybody.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि बैलेट पेपर 15 ता० के बाद गए हैं, लेकिन हमको मालूम हुआ है कि पहली बैगन 13 ता० को मिहोर गई है और दूसरी 21 ता० को गई है—इसका रेल से भी पता लगाया जा सकता है।

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The hon. member is referring to some ballot papers having gone by rail. This does not seem to be correct because the only thing that was brought to the notice of the officer inquiring at Chandigarh was that a wagon containing some waste material had been sent. It did not refer to ballot papers. An inquiry into what the waste material carried was is being conducted by the Chief Election Officer.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not for the Government to tell us that this has just happened. This is not the first time that this is happening. In 1967, in Agartala, another Union Territory, the Government Press had secretly and illegally printed 2 lakh ballot papers. The Chief Commissioner could not produce any evidence before the Judicial Commissioner to prove or contradict the allegation. Then in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the election of the Congress candidate was declared void.

Again in 1967, in Kashmir, 110 nomination papers of Congress-opposing candidates were summarily rejected and the Congress got 21 out of 75 seats uncontested. Shri Shamin has this time produced ballot papers with signature and seal.

The Chandigarh Press is a Government of India Press. One could understand a

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

few excess ballot papers of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh ballot papers printed. But here 4,000 perfectly printed ballot papers with serial numbers have been exhibited.

The strict rules are that all the unused ballot papers should be burnt in the presence of Chief Electoral Officer; even the ashes thereof could not be handed over to anybody else. Here wagon loads containing ballot papers have been despatched to a paper mill.

The election in Chandigarh took place on 5 March. But these are sent on 22nd and 23rd March. Shri Bhanot, the chief electoral officer, is wholly responsible for this. He is in the dock.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: He is making a speech; he is reading from a statement. It is difficult to follow all that he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not try to shield him. Shri Bhanot is making statements absolving himself even before the inquiring officer has come out with the details.

The party in power has to satisfy everybody that there was no fraud, and from any that was committed, they did not derive any dividend.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As I said, he is reading a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are Government prepared to institute an inquiry by a committee composed of MPs from all parties?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The hon. member was reading a speech and not asking questions in clarification on the statement I made in reply to the call attention notice. Anyhow, it is impossible to go through the various dates.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister will show the courtesy of listening to me carefully.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I heard you patiently.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You did not hear me patiently.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: What he has said does not pertain to the present election, but what happened after the last elections, but assuming for a moment that all the statements made by the hon. Member are correct, there is a material difference in what the hon. Member says happened at that time and what has happened now.

The first thing that he said was that there was illegal and surreptitious printing of ballot papers in 1967.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This time also.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Here there is no question of illegal or surreptitious printing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what you say.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If he has cared to listen to me patiently, I have made it very clear in my original statement that a certain number of ballot papers in excess of the exact number required have always got to be printed. The permissible limit is five per cent. It is required for purposes of waste. Actually in the instance in question, it did not exceed two per cent. It is inevitable both for purposes of expedition and for purposes of saving of unnecessary Government revenue expenditure, and this has been the practice prevailing everywhere. In addition, all the ballot papers are printed, without exception, everywhere in the country in the Government press. Proper instructions were issued well in time by the Election Commissioner to see that these papers were not parted with without being torn into pieces and burnt. But, as the statement has very frankly said, this happened only in Chandigarh, but it has not at all affected the election, because the removal of the ballot papers by the contractor and the forcible seizing of the papers by a number of people who came to remove them even though the staff protested etc., took place after the 15th, by which date even the results of the election had been announced.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** The hon. Minister has tried to evade my point that according to the election rules, the surplus ballot papers should have been burnt in the presence of the Chief Electoral Officer. Why has that not been done, and what steps he want to take against him? Polling had taken place on 5th March. What were you doing till the 22nd with these ballot papers?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** I think that here the hon. Member's question is relevant, because I am in a position to say that to the extent the slight irregularity occurred where the ballot papers were not burnt, the Chief Election Commission is seized of the matter and is making an appropriate enquiry. I have no doubt that as an independent body, appropriate action will be taken by it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** The cat is out of the bag

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) :** The crushing defeat that has been inflicted by the people of India on certain champions of reaction in this country.....(*Interruptions*)

I know where the shoe pinches. (*Interruptions*)

.....has totally blurred the vision of some of the opposition groups in this House. I fail to understand how it lies in the mouth of Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, who has been elected to this House along with a large contingent of his comrades, to question the fairness of the elections, when the whole country, may the whole world, has hailed this gigantic experiment.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** We have won in spite of them. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order please. Let there be no interruption.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Sometime back I was also sitting there and I am so much used to these alibis. Two stalwarts from the South have questioned the fairness of the elections. One is Shri Rajagopalachari and the other is Nijalingappa. It is strange that Rajagopalachari questioned the fairness

of the elections for the simple reason that in 183 constituencies in Tamil Nadu the DMK has won by slender margins. His counterpart in Mysore Nijalingappa questions the fairness of elections.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is not a general discussion on elections. Kindly be relevant.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** New turncoats will be more eloquent.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** It is a serious matter. Shri Nijalingappa in Mysore questions the fairness of the elections because all his candidates in Mysore have been defeated by a big margin. I should like to know what is the margin which is needed to see whether the election is fair or not? Is it Shri S. N. Mishra's margin? Is that the margin which should decide the fairness of the elections. Then there is the mystery of chemically coated ballot papers.....(*Interruptions*).

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** We are prepared for a thorough discussion on this matter. Is this such a discussion? Or does it relate to this call attention?

**MR. SPEAKER :** May I ask Mr. Krishna to resume his seat. He is not relevant. The question is about the enquiry by the Election Commission in Chandigarh? He is going too far and I cannot tolerate it.

**SHRI M. R. KRISHNA :** I should like to know from the Minister whether he has obtained the opinion of leading scientists in this country on the question whether chemically tainted ballot papers which could either efface the markings or produce some other markings is scientifically possible?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not relevant.....(*Interruptions*).

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** As far as I can read, I find nothing in the question which accuses this Government or anybody else about chemically treated papers.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is bringing it unnecessarily.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** If Mr. Krishna's conscience is biting him on that point he

(Shri Piloo Mody)

may be allowed to make a statement independent of the call attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I confined myself to the subject of the question and I have made it clear in the statement I also explained orally. I do not believe any more clarification is necessary. But you will permit me to say that before an attack is made on the election methods, everyone whether belonging to this party or that party should take care that the fair name of democracy in this country is not tarnished.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI (Jaipur) : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true or not that on the 13th March, 1971, railway bogie No. 37840 containing about 140 bundles of ballot-papers left Chandigarh for Sehore station near Bhopal, and again on the 21st March, bogie No. 37994 containing an equal number of bundles of ballot-papers also went to the same destination? The hon. Minister has admitted that the Election Commission had failed in its duty to burn

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I have not admitted it.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : You said that the extra ballot-papers had not been burnt. It is an admission by the Election Commission officials (*Interruption*) You told us. It is in the statement. You have also said it yourself. So, I would like to know whether or not these officials of the Election Commission will be taken to task for this very, very serious omission.

Another thing is that the hon. Minister said that in every polling station the candidate's polling agents were there to see that the ballot-boxes were properly sealed, but I suppose that the hon. Minister is aware that as far as the Opposition is concerned, in very many places, the polling agents are not allowed inside the polling booth. (*Interruption*) It has happened in my own case, where they have said, "Is this the signature of Gayatri Devi's election agent? We do not believe that it is his signature". At 4.30 in the afternoon, when I went to that polling booth my agent was still outside. I can give the Election Commission the names of about

a 100 polling stations in Rajasthan where this has happened. I am sure the other hon. Members on this side of the House will bear me out. This has happened.

I do not want to make any allegations or say anything until facts are proved, but I must ask you to ask the hon. Minister to have a thorough enquiry into all these allegations made against the Election Commission

AN HON. MEMBER : A judicial enquiry.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI : Yes ; judicial enquiry. Because it is not right that so many people in India feel that these elections had been rigged (*Interruption*)

I would also request you to be fair, that is when you allow a member on the side of the Treasury Benches to speak, they are allowed to make speeches, instead of asking concrete, pointed questions. As far as the hon. Member on that other side of the House is concerned, who said that it was the overwhelming majority that the Congress got, is concerned, that annoys the Opposition, and therefore they are asking these questions. I would like to point out his utter ignorance. Do you realise that your party, despite its vast numbers sitting here on the Treasury Benches, polled less than 44 per cent of the votes in the country?

Do you know that? That is a fact, and that is why the public in India are concerned, and these things should be enquired into. (*Interruption*) There should be a judicial enquiry into this very serious omission on the part of the Election Commission.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There are three or four points which the hon. Member has raised. I think one of these points has already been dealt with earlier, and that is with regard to the alleged carrying of ballot-papers in railway wagons on the 13th and later on the 21st. I have already told the hon. Member that there is nothing to show that the wagons which went contained ballot papers.

With regard to the waste papers which were supposed to have been sent by the wagons an inquiry has been made. Com-

munications have also been addressed to the Railway Board to intercept the wagons, since they are not likely to have not reached their destination, to find out the contents of the wagons. So, the present assumption that the wagons contain ballot papers is so far without foundation.

The second question is about the allegation with regard to the failure of the Election Commission. I have never said this. As I have said earlier, the printing of the ballot papers at Chandigarh was in the government press under the control of the Chandigarh Administration. No doubt, the Election Commission is in overall control of the conduct of the elections and appropriate instructions were issued by the Election Commission well in advance to all the presses, including the Chandigarh Press, as to what should be done with regard to the surplus ballot papers which were treated as waste. In spite of these very elaborate Instructions, a slight irregularity which has not ultimately affected the result has taken place. The Election Commission is taking appropriate steps to conduct an inquiry as to how this lapse has taken place and, being a high level authority under the Constitution, I have no doubt that the Election Commission will take appropriate steps if anyone is found guilty.

The third question is with regard to polling agents. The hon. Member says that polling agents were not allowed. No such complaint has been received by me so far. If any such complaints are received by the Election Commission, since they fall within the sphere and scope of the Commission, I am quite sure that the Election Commission will go into them.

Then a question was asked whether it is not necessary to make a thorough inquiry. Permit me to say that the Election Commission, as the hon. Member knows well, is not an ordinary body. It is a body constituted under the Constitution with safeguards which are almost equal to the safeguards which are given to the Judges of the Supreme Court. If that body is seized of this matter, I am sure that body will institute a fair impartial inquiry which will be to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Lastly, the hon. Member said that everybody here feels that the elections were rigged. I am sorry, I must disagree. On the contrary, the only voice that has been raised is by those hon. Members who have suffered an inglorious defeat in the elections.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai) : Sir, on a point of order. You must have observed that my name was mentioned in the statement made by the hon. Minister. While doing so, he has done less than justice to the views that I had expressed to the Election Commission. Is it not very unfair to an hon. Member that his name should be mentioned without doing justice to his view? I am entitled to place before the House my views.

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have to go by the rules of procedure.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** : It is a personal explanation.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : When would I get an opportunity? My view has been misrepresented? Is the House not entitled to know what views were expressed by me to the Election Commission on the basis of which the Election Commission was pleased to institute an inquiry? Unless the House is in possession of full facts it would not be able to judge it properly. Would I get an opportunity?

**MR. SPEAKER** : Please sit down.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** is patently unfair.

**MR. SPEAKER** : He has mentioned the names of so many. It is not possible to allow everyone to explain his point of view.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM** (Srinagar) : Sir, on a point of order. I had shown 12 votes with signatures. That has not been looked into.

**MR. SPEAKER** : I would request him to resume his seat.

**SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI** : The Minister has said something which has to be answered properly. The Minister said

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

12.37 hrs.

that if it was a fact that polling agents were not allowed in booths, why we did not refer this to the Election Commission. We are not fools. Of course, we referred it to the Election Commission and to the President, the Prime Minister and every body by telephone, by telegram and by letter. When there is no reply, just a brief acknowledgment, may I ask whom we have to go in appeal to?

AN HON MEMBER : File an election petition .....(Interruption)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। विधि मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उसमें पार्लियामेंट के दो पुराने मੈम्बर्स, प्रोफेसर बलराज मधोक और श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल का हवाला दिया गया और ऐसी धारणा बनाने की कोशिश की गई है कि डिप्टी चीफ एलैक्शन कमिश्नर श्री जैकब ने वहां जो कुछ उन्होंने दिखाया मानों वह उससे सहमत थे। लेकिन इसके बाद मेरी श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल से बात हुई है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने श्री जैकब से कहा कि हमें भी अपने साथ गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के अन्दर लेकर चलिए लेकिन इसके लिए मिस्टर जैकब तैयार नहीं हुए। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह बात उनको अपने वक्तव्य में कहने की जरूरत क्या थी कि श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल ने क्या कहा और बलराज मधोक ने क्या कहा और यह कि जैकब साहब ने जो उन्हें बतलाया उससे वह सन्तुष्ट हो गए प्रतीत होते थे।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह वाक्य इनके वक्तव्य में से निकाल दिया जाए।

नहीं तो आप को श्री मधोक व श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल से बिरोध-पत्र मिलेगा और फिर आप को यह मामला लेना पड़ेगा। जरा आप उनको अपनी स्थिति को साफ करने का मौका दीजिए।

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### STATEMENT RE : DECISION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF AERO- NAUTICS COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi version) containing the decision taken on the recommendations of the Aeronautics Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-29/71]

O. & N. G. C. (SECOND AMENDMENT)  
RULES 1970, TARIFF COMMISSION'S  
REPORT ON PRICE STRUCTURE OF  
INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMI-  
CALS AND NON-FERROUS METALS  
(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on  
the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2060 in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-30/71]
- (2) (i) Report (1969) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Industrial Alcohol.  
(ii) Government Resolution No. 4/4/70/Ch. 1 dated the 30th January, 1971 notifying Government's decisions on the above Report. (Hindi and English versions), [Placed in Library See. No. LT-31/71]
- (3) A statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (2) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act. [Placed in Library See No. LT-32/71]