

rates which can be varied with reference to the actual nature or extent of the liability as it may exist from time to time. A scheme called the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme 1965 was promulgated under the Act during the last emergency and it is proposed to extend the same to the present emergency after the Act has been amended by the Bill under consideration. Every employer including a contractor, other than Government, is required to take out a policy of insurance from the Central Government, and this policy insures his liability under the Act. For the purpose of operating the scheme of insurance, Government appoints an agent on payment of remuneration. The L.I.C. was appointed as an agent during the last emergency and is proposed to be so appointed again new. The total amount of premium is fixed after the termination of the emergency. Meanwhile, advance payment against the final total premium is recoverable from the employers periodically at intervals of not less than a quarter of an year and the rate of advance premium is notified from time to time. A Fund called the personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund is created from the receipt under the scheme and if the amount in the Fund is not sufficient at any time, the Central Government pays into the Fund as an advance out of the general revenues such amount as may become necessary. Government carries its own risk and the Fund cannot be utilised to pay compensation to workmen employed by Government.

I will not take more time of the House and hope the House will appreciate the urgency and importance of this measure and give its approval to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : There are no amendments.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

15. 34 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

As hon. members may be aware, protection to the dyintermediates and aluminium industries is due to expire on the 31st December, 1971. The Tariff Commission has reviewed the performance of these industries and has submitted its reports thereon. Government's Resolutions containing their decisions on the reports, together with copies of other connected papers, were laid on the Table of the House on the 14th instant.

I shall now refer very briefly to the two industries under consideration, taking dyintermediates first. This is a good example of an Indian industry which has developed greatly under protection. Starting with the

[Shri L. M. Mishra]

importation of finished dye-stuffs, we have moved on to the manufacture of the intermediates from which the dye-stuffs are made. Protection to three intermediates was granted in 1964 and to 50 others in 1968. Pending the completion of its detailed review of the industry, the Tariff Commission has recommended that the protection to the 53 intermediates should be continued for a further period of three years. While accepting this recommendation in principle, government have decided to continue the protection for one year for the present, and to review the position in the light of the Tariff commission's final report.

The aluminium industry has also made striking advances under protection. Its production has increased from 3,554 tonnes in 1952 to 18,120 tonnes in 1960 and further to 1,61,081 tonnes in 1970. Taking all factors into account, the Tariff Commission has recommended that the protection through protective duties might be discontinued but the industry might continue to be deemed a protected industry. Government have accepted this recommendation. It is proposed to replace the protective duties on crude aluminium and aluminium manufactures by appropriate duties. The effective levels of duty will for the present be kept at the existing levels.

I may not say a word about the Tariff Commission. Some doubts have been voiced whether Commission has any role to play, under present conditions of import control. Hon. Members would agree that the gradual development of an industry without causing undue hardship to the consumer cannot be achieved by a mere ban on imports. The progress made by the two industries I have mentioned would show to what extent a properly thought-out scheme of protection can be effective. Further, criticisms have recently been voiced that the Tariff Commission does not pay sufficient attention to the needs of consumers and is pre-occupied with a "cost plus" approach. While Government would like this body to exercise its functions in an objective and independent manner, it is also necessary that the Commission should take note of

Government's concern in assessing real costs and maintaining price stability, and giving full regard to securing the welfare of the common man. Government have now decided to appoint as chairman of the Commission a person with a distinguished record of service and considerable experience. They look forward to seeing Tariff Commission playing a perceptive any dynamic role in protecting equally the industrialists and the consumer.

The Bill incorporates the decisions of the Government referred to earlier.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act 1934 be taken into consideration"

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the protection that was extended to the Aluminium Industry for the last 22 years upto 31st December, 1971 is now being withdrawn. I support this measure. As a result of this protection, the production of aluminium in the country has gone up immensely. In 1952 the production was in the region of 3500 tons. In 1970 it went up to 1 lakh and 61 thousand tons. It is expected that by 1976 the production will go up to 4 lakhs and 30 thousand tons. It can be safely said that this phenomenal increase in production has been possible mainly due to the protection accorded to the aluminium industry. But in spite of the increase in production, the industry has not been successful in meeting the entire demand in the country and it is said that the industry is only partially meeting the orders placed with it for supply of aluminium products. The supply of the items for which orders have been placed with them have often been very much delayed. The quality of the goods supplied by the industry like aluminium sheets etc. are of

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

very poor quality and fall far short of standard specifications. Not only that, the price that is charged for aluminium products in the country is also much above the price prevailing in the international market for such products. As a result of this, the industry has made huge profits and it is not at all necessary to extend the production to this industry any longer. As a result of the protection enjoyed by the aluminium industry, we have seen that untold harm has been caused to the existing cottage industries producing utensils of copper, bronze and other metals in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Moradabad, Varanasi and Nabadwip, Khagra, Kandi, Dharmatala and other places in West Bengal. Another reason for this harm to the cottage industries producing utensils of metals other than aluminium is that, the Government has not paid sufficient attention to those industries and there has been a lack of planning in respect of them. The aluminium industry has been able to cause harm to the cottage industries due to the advantage it enjoyed of the protection accorded to it and also due to the mismanagement of the planners and their ignorance of the situation obtaining in these cottage industries. Now that it has been decided to withdraw that protection through this Bill, I feel that the cottage industries mentioned earlier will be benefitted indirectly. Some planning is also necessary, in addition, to help these cottage industries.

This Bill also seeks to extend the protection to the 53 dye stuff intermediates for another year i. e. upto 31. 12. 72. In the case of the dye stuff intermediates, as in the case of the aluminium industry, we have seen that these industries have prospered considerably due to the protection given to them by the Government. But unfortunately, the consumers have not received any benefit of the prosperity enjoyed by these industries. It is in the fitness of things that when an industry enjoys phenomenal prosperity due to the protection extended to it. Sometimes, even long after they are necessary, the benefit of that should be shared by the consumers also in the shape of lower prices or better quality of goods etc. But here we have not seen any sign of that. The employees and the labourers working in these industries also do not get any share of the prosperity. It has been stated that this protection to the

dye stuff intermediates is being extended for another year because the final report of the commission has not yet been received. I support this Bill in these circumstances. But I feel that it is the policy of the Tariff Commission to delay its report so the protection is further extended. The report of the Commission should be expedited. With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री आर० बी० बड़ै (खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह एक छोटा-सा बिल है, लेकिन बड़ा महत्व रखता है क्योंकि टेरिफ वाल का निर्माण इन्फेन्ट इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिये किया जाता है और इसी दृष्टि से आप ने रंग इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन दिया है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं देखते हैं कि इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, प्रायः ऐसा होता है कि प्रोटेक्शन मिलने से चीजों की क्वालिटी इम्फोरियर हो जाती है और उपभोक्ताओं को चीजें महंगी मिलती हैं। जब हम कमीशन नियुक्त करते हैं तो उसका अर्थ यह होता है कि उसकी सिफारिशों को मानना चाहिये, लेकिन न मानते हुए, रंग के उत्पादन की अवधि को एक साल के लिए एक्सटेन्ड किया है, इसका कारण मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। प्राज जो रंग उत्पादन होता है, वह इम्फोरियर क्वालिटी का है, काफी महंगा पड़ता है, इस प्रकार का बोम्बा कल्थुमर के ऊपर नहीं पड़ना चाहिये।

दूसरे—आपने एलुमिनियम के लिये टेरिफ की सुविधा दी है। आपके यहां जो एलुमिनियम तैयार होता है, वह भी काफी इम्फोरियर क्वालिटी का है, अच्छा नहीं है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में एक कारखाना एल्युमिनियम का तैयार हो रहा है, प्रगति पर है, उसको टेरिफ देना ठीक है। जैसे छोटे बच्चे को घासरा देते हैं, इसी प्रकार से जो छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जो इन्फेन्ट स्टेज में हैं, उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए टेरिफ कीवट होता है। एल्युमिनियम के लिए

[श्री भार. बी. बडे]

आपने दिया है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन रंगों के लिए क्यों दिया है, उसका क्या कारण है, वह आपने नहीं बताया है।

बाकियों के लिए मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज जब हम इस बिल को डिस्कस कर रहे हैं, तो ऐसे मीके पर कर रहे हैं जब कि हम लोग सब प्रधान मंत्री जी का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं। मैं ज्यादा सम्भा भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब तक बोलूंगा जब तक वह आ जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि आज जितना भी रंग हमारे देश में बन रहा है, विदेशी कंपनियों को छोड़ दें, जैसे आई० सी० आई० है, जैसा रंग बनाना चाहिये, वैसे क्वालिटी शायद अभी तक नहीं बन सकी है और अभी तक हम विदेशी कंपनियों पर ही निर्भर कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जो कुछ इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि जो विदेशी कंपनियां हमारे देश में काम कर रही हैं, क्या उनको भी लेने का कुछ इरादा है या नहीं? हम यह देखते हैं कि आई० सी० आई० का इम्प्लुएन्स दिन-ब-दिन इस देश में बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। फटि-साइजर के काफी कारखाने उनके बन चुके हैं, कानपुर का इण्डियन एक्सप्लोसिव का कारखाना भी आई० सी० आई० का है। केवल रंगों की ही बात नहीं है, वे आज तरह तरह के रंग इस देश में खिला रहे हैं। जब तक उनके बारे में कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं होगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक मोनोपॉली हाउस वह भी बिस्ट-अप होता जा रहा है।

एल्यूमिनियम के बारे में मैंने अभी केरे ओल्स बड़े सत्रह से कहा कि जिस सत्रह का उपयोग

हमारे यहां होना चाहिये, या जिस तरह की चीज बननी चाहिये, वह शायद अभी नहीं बन रही है। आप को मालुम है कि एल्यूमिनियम का एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना बिड़ला साहब का हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में है, उसी के लिए एक डैम भी बनाया गया है। हम लोगों को यह आशा थी कि उस डैम के बनने से वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को स्थापित होने में सहायता मिलेगी और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले की गरीबी कुछ हद तक दूर हो जायेगी, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन बन गया और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली उन्हीं को मिलने लगी और बदकिस्मती से उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 25 साल तक का कान्ट्रैक्ट उन के साथ कर डाला है। किस मुख्य मंत्री ने किया, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री कब रहते हैं, कब बदल जाते हैं, लेकिन जिस ने भी किया, वह गलत किया। आज हम उसको बदलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एल्यूमिनियम के बारे में वह प्रोटेक्शन दे रहे हैं तो क्या जो बाकई बड़े बड़े उद्योग हैं उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए? आप किस को प्रोटेक्शन देंगे? बिड़ला को प्रोटेक्शन, आई सी आई को प्रोटेक्शन। अखिर यह प्रोटेक्शन क्यों दिया जा रहा है? अगर मंत्री महोदय प्रोटेक्शन देना ही चाहते हैं तो छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को दें जो आज एल्यूमिनियम की चीजें क्रूड वे में बना रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। वे एल्यूमिनियम के बरतन कानपुर और दूसरे शहरों में बनाते हैं। अभी तक उन लोगों के पास एलेक्ट्रिक भट्ठी तक नहीं हैं। अगर उनकी प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय तब तो यह बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन बड़े बड़े उद्योगों की प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाय तो यह बात बेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यह भीच समझ होती।

मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि टैरिफ बिल के अन्दर जो स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स ऐन्ड रीजन्स है उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। उसमें लिखा है कि:

In respect of products of the aluminium industry falling within Item Nos. 66 (a) and 66 (1), the Bill seeks to with draw the protective rates of duty and to levy revenue rates of duty with effect from the 1st January, 1972. The statutory rates of revenue duty are being fixed at 40% *ad valorem*, which is applicable to other non-ferrous metals and raw materials. The effective levels of duty will, however, be maintained for the present at the existing rates, through exemptions under the Customs Act, 1962.

लेकिन उस में यह नहीं लिखा है कि आज हम प्रोटेक्शन किस को दें, प्रोटेक्शन का हकदार कौन है। क्या वह हकदार हैं जिन के ऊपर काफी टैक्सेशन का बोझ पड़ा हुआ है या जो बेचारे दे नहीं सकते, दस आदमी मिल कर या पन्द्रह आदमी मिल कर—बीस आदमियों से कम—एक छोटा उद्योग चलाते हैं, काटेज इंडस्ट्री या स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री के आदमी हैं, वह हकदार हैं या वह लोग जिन की पूँजी करोड़ों रुपयों की लगी हुई है ? अगर मंत्री महोदय वादा करें कि इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मंत्री से बातचीत कर के या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बातचीत करके रिहन्द की बिजली जिस रेट पर वह बिड़ला अल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन को देते हैं उसी रेट पर छोटे उद्योगों को दे दें तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्यूमिनियम को छोटे छोटे कारखाने जिन के पास इलेक्ट्रिक फर्नेस नहीं हैं, छोटी-छोटी भट्टियाँ बना कर तरह-तरह का काम कर सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में आज कल अल्यूमिनियम का काफी सामान गायब होता जा रहा है आप ने

देखा है कि लोग कहते हैं कि दूसरा मेटल बनना शुरू हो गया है जो मिक्स्ड हुआ करता है। हवाई जहाज के भागों को पिघला कर उस का मेटल बनाते हैं और वही आज कल चल रहा है। अल्यूमिनियम और उस से संलग्न चीजों के जो कारखाने हैं वे धीरे धीरे खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। चूँकि आप उन को प्रोटेक्शन और प्रापर एनकरेजमेंट नहीं देते हैं इसलिये छोटे-छोटे उद्योग और कामों की तरफ चले जा रहे हैं।

मैं भी कहता हूँ कि इंडियन टैरिफ (अमेंड-मेंट) बिल जो है उसका समर्थन हो लेकिन मैं इस प्रोटेक्शन का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह तफसील के साथ बतायें कि आखिर इस दिशा में क्या होना है। आप आई सी आई के काम को आप नहीं लेना चाहते ? बिड़ला साहब के कारखाने को, या यों समझ लीजिये कि अल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन के इस कारखाने को आप ले नहीं सकते। आप ढाका शहर को 4 बजे लेंगे तब बिड़ला साहब के कारखाने को आप क्यों नहीं ले सकते ?

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय एक एक प्वाइंट का जवाब दें, यह न हो कि यों ही कुछ बोल कर बैठ जायें। वह जवाब देते रहें जब तक हम लोग सैटिस्फाई न हो जायें।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) :
Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1971. While I welcome the Bill, I would like to make a few observations on the provisions of the Bill.

Sir, it is a fact that our dye-intermediates industry has developed greatly under protection. We are now manufacturing the

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

intermediates from which the dye-stuffs are made. In view of the fact that our production of dye-intermediates is not enough to meet the requirements of the country, the industry is still in need of protection. The Tariff Commission in their interim report have recommended that protection should be extended for three more years in the case of 53 dye-intermediates. Sir, you will surely appreciate the fact that the Tariff Commission must have gone into the question thoroughly before they made this recommendation. But, I do not know why the Government have extended protection through this Bill only for one year for these 53 dye-intermediates. I do not think that the Government should waste their energy in bringing before this House such piece-meal legislations every now and then. It is not only that the valuable time of the House but the industry is also kept on tender-hooks as to whether the protection will be extended for a further period or not. I would have felt happy if the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Commission for extending the protection to these 53 dye-intermediates for three years and brought before this House a Bill incorporating this recommendation in full. I would suggest that the Government should as far as possible bring comprehensive bills before the House instead of resorting frequently to piece-meal legislation.

Secondly, Sir, in Tamil Nadu we are conducting research as to whether dye-intermediate from the bark of acacia tree. In fact, every effort is being made to produce in sufficient quantity the whole requirement of dye-intermediate indigenously. I would appeal to the Government that they should extend all assistance, technical and financial, for research work being done in this field.

As has been explained by the hon. Minister from 3554 tonnes in 1952, the aluminium production has gone up to 1,61,018 tonnes in 1970. This has led the Government to levy statutory rate of revenue duty at 40% on aluminium instead of protective rates of duty. Though I have no objection to the removal of protective rates of duty on aluminium, I feel that 40% *advalorem* duty is too high. Aluminium is not only used in the manufacture of aeroplanes but also in the

manufacture of poor people's vessels. In fact, such vessels are produced in cottage industries. That is why I feel that the rate of 40 percent *advalorem* duty is too high and it should be reduced if the Government want to help cottage industries in the country.

16 hrs.

I welcome the statement of the hon. Minister that the Government have decided to appoint someone with a distinguished record of service in the trade and industry as the Chairman of the Tariff Commission. This is a welcome departure from the system of appointing a high official as the Chairman of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission is meant to serve both the industry and the consumers. Only a man with sound experience in trade and industry could do justice to the onerous responsibilities of a Chairman. I welcome this announcement and I am sure that the Government will be greatly benefited by the experience of such a Chairman of Tariff Commission.

Before I conclude, I would once again stress that the Government should give due weightage to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and implement them in full; otherwise no useful purpose would be served even if the Commission is headed by a man with rich experience in trade and industry.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) :
मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में प्रोटैक्शन की मांग की है। हमारे साथी श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से इस पर रोशनी डाली है। मैं सिर्फ एल्यूमिनियम और कैमिकल्ज.....

1 شری اسحاق سمبلی دامروہہ منسٹر صاحب
نے دو انڈسٹریز کے بارے میں پروٹیکشن
کی مانگ کی ہے ہمارے ساتھ شری ایس۔ ایم
بیرجی نے بہت اچھی طرح سے اس پر روشنی
ڈالی ہے میں صرف ایلومینیم اور کیمیکلز.....

SHRI K.D. MALAVIYA (Doramariaganj)
May I seek a little clarification with regard to our present agenda? How long do you propose to continue this discussion in which most of us are not very interested? If you clarify when the Prime Minister is going to make a statement, that may clear the whole situation. We cannot indefinitely go on this way. Otherwise, let us have a more purposeful discussion on a more interesting subject.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. But we have to do it. Discussion on this Bill is continuing now. We have all been very busy since this morning. We may adjourn now and reassemble again at 5.30 P. M.

16.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty minutes past Seventeen of the Clock

17.30 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled at half past Seventeen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Statement Re. Unconditional Surrender
of West Pakistan Forces In
Bangla Desh

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have an announcement to make, which I think the House has been waiting for, for sometime. The West Pakistan forces have unconditionally surrendered in Bangla Desh. The instrument of surrender was signed in Dacca at 16.31 hours I.S.T. today by Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi on behalf of the Pakistan Eastern Command, Lt. Gen. Jagjit Singh Aurora, GOC-in-C of the Indian and Bangla Desh forces in the Eastern Theatre accepted the surrender. Dacca is now the free capital of a free country.

This House and the entire nation rejoice in this historic event. We hail the people

of Bangla Desh in their hour of triumph. We hail the brave young men and boys of the Mukti Bahini for their valour and dedication. We are proud of our own Army, Navy, Air Force and the Border Security Force, who have so magnificently demonstrated their quality and capacity. Their discipline and devotion to duty are well known. India will remember with gratitude the sacrifices of those who have laid down their lives and our thoughts are with their families.

Our Armed Forces are under strict orders to treat Pakistani prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention and to deal with all sections of the population of Bangla Desh in a humane manner. The Commanders of the Mukti Bahini have issued similar orders to their forces. Although the Government of Bangla Desh have not yet been given an opportunity to sign the Geneva Convention, they also have declared that they will fully abide by it. It will be the responsibility of the Government of Bangla Desh, the Mukti Bahini and the Indian Armed Forces to prevent any reprisals.

Our objectives were limited—to assist the gallant people of Bangla Desh and their Mukti Bahini to liberate their country from a reign of terror and to resist aggression on our own land. Indian Armed Forces will not remain in Bangla Desh any longer than is necessary.

The millions who were driven out of their homes across our borders have already begun trekking back. The rehabilitation of this war-torn land calls for dedicated team work by its Government and people.

We hope and trust that the Father of this new nation. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, will take his rightful place among his own people and lead Bangla Desh to peace, progress and prosperity. The time has come when they can together look forward to a meaningful future in their Shonar Bangla. They have our good wishes.

The triumph is not theirs alone. All nations who value the human spirit, will recognise it as a significant milestone in man's quest for liberty.