



**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MONOPOLIES INQUIRY COMMISSION**  
**1965**

**Volumes I and II**

bodies for the purpose of eliciting information on matters that were considered relevant and helpful in reaching our conclusions.

The Commission sat in Delhi throughout and did not undertake any tours. We decided on this course for several reasons. The first was that the work of the research section was likely to be hampered and unduly delayed if the Chairman and Members of the Commission from whom constant guidance and directions were required remained away from Delhi for any length of time. Another reason which weighed with us was that the time that would have been taken in visiting the important industrial centres of the country would have unnecessarily delayed the completion of our work. For, it was possible for all persons who were likely to help us with their opinions, to come to Delhi without much difficulty. Besides, the amount of expenditure that a tour of the country would have involved would have been out of proportion to what might have been gained from it. We are happy to mention that almost everybody whom we invited to meet us in Delhi readily agreed to do so, and indeed it was because we were sitting continuously at Delhi that we were able to fix dates to suit their convenience and not infrequently to alter the dates once fixed.

In reaching our conclusions we have received considerable assistance from the numerous memoranda submitted by Chambers of Commerce, leading industrialists, Members of Parliament, representatives of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and others. The response from the professional economists was unfortunately disappointing. Of the 21st leading economists whom we addressed with the request to send their views only six responded, and we gladly acknowledge the assistance we received from them. We have had also the benefit of full and frank discussions with a large number of persons—including representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, leading industrialists, Members of Parliament, economists, representatives of labour unions and of numerous industrial undertakings, large and small, and officers of the Central Government.

Our thanks are also due to the many industrial concerns which spent a good deal of labour, time and money in giving replies to the detailed questionnaire we sent out and also gave replies to the best of their ability to many other queries made from time to time for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of concentration of economic power. Numerous Government and non-Government agencies have also to be addressed for information on various matters, and we are glad to say that we received helpful co-operation from almost all. I

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