

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE 1960-61

HUNDRED-FIRST REPORT

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained
in the Fifty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee
(Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—
Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore.



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 1960/Agrahayana, 1882 (Saka)

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1960-61

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(iv).

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INTRODUCTION

1. the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred-first Report of the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha on the Ministry of Defence—Bharat Electronics Limited.

2. The Fifty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1959. Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in this Report between the 14th September, 1959 and the 14th November, 1960. The replies were examined by a Study Group of the Estimates Committee on the 24th November, 1960.

3. The Report has been divided into three Chapters:

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.

III. Replies of the Government that have been accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report (Second Lok Sabha) is given at Appendix I.

NEW DELHI;

December 7, 1960.

Agrahayana 16, 1882(S).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee are glad to observe that out of a total of seventeen recommendations contained in their Fifty-ninth Report (Second Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Defence—Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, 10 have been fully accepted by the Government. The Committee have accepted the replies of Government in respect of the remaining seven recommendations.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Sl. No. of recommendation	Reference to para No. of the report	Summary of Recommendation/conclusion	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4

(i) Noted.

(i) It seems evident to the Committee that there was poor planning in regard to the drawing up of the production programme of the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd. It did not seem that sufficient attention has been given in regard to the desirability of producing standard equipment which could be readily produced in bulk at BEL. Instead new standards and specifications were suggested.

(ii) The Committee consider it particularly regrettable that the BEL, even though under the Ministry of Defence has not so far been able to produce any electronic equipment for the Defence Services in which case the necessity of reducing dependence on foreign sources is specially important.

(ii) Defence Services have since placed certain orders on BEL and two types of sets required by them have been included in the production programme of BEL for 1959-60. The possibility of manufacturing other types of equipment is being actively pursued.

2 10-13

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 2(5)/59/D/(BEL)
dated the 20th October, 1959.]

(i) It seems to the Committee that the Radio and Cable Board has not been effective enough in co-ordinating and standardising the requirements of the Users so as to present a firm production programme to the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd.

(ii) The Committee recommend that the Radio & Cable Board and the Standardisation Committee of the Defence Services should take more energetic steps to analyse the entire electronic equipment in the country in their respective spheres whether in the public sector or in the private sector (and not merely of the user departments) and to standardise in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution, if necessary, the requirements of all users in a way which would enable at once the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd. to produce in bulk the equipment required and the various users to accept it as produced by Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd. according to the prescribed specifications.

The Radio & Cable Board have taken necessary steps for the co-ordination and standardisation of the requirements of the Government User Departments as well as semi-Government Departments. Since 1954, the Board has been collecting the requirements of all telecommunication user departments and preparing basic specifications for these requirements and forwarding them to BEL and the Defence Ministry. Detailed Technical specifications are also now being prepared and issued to BEL. The Board have recently called for the requirements of the user departments in respect of wireless equipment for 5 years beginning from 1961-62 with a view to enabling BEL to draw up its production programme or this period.

As regards the requirements of the private sector for wireless equipment, provision of telecommunication facilities in India is mainly the responsibility of the Government of India. As such there is no scope for utilisation of wireless communication equipment by private bodies except in very special circumstances. Certain requirements like Public Address System and components for which there is demand in private sector have been rationalised and standardised by the Radio and Cable Board and passed on to Indian Standards Institution for further action.

The scope of standardisation of Defence electronic equipment is limited to components only. The Standardisation Committee, as far as practical, have rationalised their requirements of electronic equipment which have been communicated to BEL from time to time for development and production.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D(BEL)
dated the 7th June, 1960.]

4 Even though the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., was the only factory producing electronic equipment in the country, the user departments could approach the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., only through the DGS & D. The Committee recommend a review of the existing position.

15 The matter has been reviewed in consultation with the Radio and Cable Board and the Ministry of WH & S. The DGS & D being the Central Purchase Organisation are required to look after the interests of the Government Departments as purchasers and have to satisfy themselves that the prices charged by the supplier are reasonable. The DGS & D have also to ensure that the prices of BEL equipment are competitive and not unduly excessive. Moreover, there is no avoidable delay under the existing procedure. Under these circumstances it is considered that the existing procedure is to the best interest of Government.

However, the existing procedure will be reviewed after some time and such changes as are considered necessary will be made therein.

The Committee do not feel happy that a suggestion for relaxation of standards should at all be made. They recommend that it should be ensured by the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., that they stick to the specifications prescribed and agreed upon. For this purpose it should be ensured that the technical and production sides of the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., are strengthened and made efficient.

It is not the intention that there should be any relaxation in specifications once an equipment has been accepted for manufacture. The suggestion was that in the case of equipment to be developed by BEL, or by BEL's collaborators, for production in BEL the users should not lay down such rigid and stringent specifications as to make it extremely difficult to develop the equipment. There is no limit to the amount of facilities and stringency of specifications that can be prescribed; but in the initial stages only such facilities and specifications should be insisted upon as are absolutely necessary for the role for which the set is intended. Later, attempts can be made by BEL to meet some of the other requirements; and improved versions of the set can be produced. This is the practice followed by the electronics industry everywhere and it is all the more necessary for a new factory like BEL.

The recommendation of the Committee regarding the strengthening of the technical and production sides of BEL has been noted.

18 The Committee feel that the Managing Director's suggestion that the foreign exchange requirements for the production to be undertaken in the BEL be made available to the latter alone instead of the various user Departments is a suggestion which might with advantage be agreed to since it would facilitate better planning and also enable users to accept BEL sets as and when they require them.

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As suggested by the Committee it has been decided that the foreign exchange requirements of the BEL for its normal production items including those required by Civil Departments will be included by the Defence Ministry in their foreign exchange estimates furnished to the Ministry of Finance and foreign exchange will be released to BEL on the basis of sanctions obtained from the Finance Ministry by the Defence Ministry. However, where a Civil Department wants to place a large sized order on BEL for a new item the Civil Department will obtain for that order, a separate foreign exchange release from the Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance or from the quota of their own Ministry.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 2 (5)/59/D (BEL) dated the 18th February, 1960.]

20 The Committee consider it unfortunate that the users have not been able to accept many CSF equipments. They fail to understand why the users should specify equipment of a particular make and firm and not indicate their specifications leaving it to the Bharat Electronics Ltd., either to develop or to enter into licensing agreement with foreign firms for the purpose. The

8

The recommendation of the Committee is noted. The Radio and Cable Board have been drawing up and supplying to BEL detailed technical specifications of various types of wireless equipment required by the user Government departments. The Board have recently asked for the requirements of the user departments in respect of wireless equipment for the five years be-

Committee consider that in all these matters the Radio and Cable Board should play a more positive rôle.

ginning from 1961-62 *i.e.*, during the Third Five Year Plan with a view to enabling B. E. L. to draw up its production programme for this period. On the receipt of the general frame work of the production programme of B. E. L. for the next five years, the Board would take up the rationalisation and standardisation of the technical specifications of various equipment scheduled for production in B. E. L. on priority basis. The Board is also issuing instructions to the user departments that once detailed technical specifications of any wireless are approved by the Board, it will be incumbent on the user departments, to accept the equipment without further modifications.

[*Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 2 (S)/59/D (BEL)*
dated the 22nd March, 1960.]

The Committee suggest that the suggestion that Government should not purchase any equipment from foreign firms unless they enter into licensing agreement with Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd. on reasonable terms for future requirements (except in very urgent cases) should be kept in view every time a Ministry proposes to purchase any electronic equipment.

The Recommendation is accepted, subject to following observations:—

In cases where BEL are interested in undertaking the manufacture of the equipment in collaboration with a foreign firm, DGS&D will include in the tender enquiry the following clause:—

“You should indicate whether you would be willing to enter into a licensing agreement with M/s Bharat Electronics Limited on reasonable terms for the manufacture of the stores, in case it is decided to place an order with you.”

It is, however, felt that except in cases where the size of the purchase is such as to place us in a strong bargaining position and the purchase itself is not urgent, it may not be possible to stipulate that conclusion of a licensing agreement is a condition precedent to the purchase.

DGS&D will, however, try to persuade the lowest acceptable tenderer to agree to enter into a licensing agreement with BEL in all cases where BEL are interested.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D(BEL) dated the 14th November, 1960.]

10 22(i) The Committee consider that the reported tendency on the part of foreign firms to quote unreasonable terms for collaboration, thereby making it uneconomical for the BEL to manufacture or even to assemble equipment patented by those firms, underlines the necessity for steps to be taken to prevent excessive dependence on foreign firms for the manufacture of electronic equipment in the BEL. For this purpose, it is essential that the BEL should strengthen its Development and Design Organisation so that it together with the Defence Research & Development Organisation

(i) The recommendation of the Committee is accepted. Action has already been taken by the BEL Board of Directors to expand and strengthen the Design and Development Department in BEL. Several new development projects have also been approved and the work of the Department is reviewed from time to time.

In order to ensure coordination with other organisations carrying on research and development in the electronics field the Director of the National

tion could develop materials and techniques in the electronic field in their own laboratories as well as in the Universities and National Laboratories as expeditiously as possible.

22(ii)

The Committee feel that it might be advantageous if the Defence Science Organisation is also actively associated with the Directorate of the B.E.L.

Physical Laboratory and a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission have been appointed Directors of BEL.

(ii) Complete coordination is being maintained in the design and development work being done by BEL and the Defence Science Organisation by the Electronics Development Panel of the Defence Production Board. This ensures sufficient liaison of the Defence Science Organisation with the Directorate and Management of BEL.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D(BEL)*
dated the 5th December, 1959].

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The Committee feel that the procedure of screening of indents is not effective enough since it does not prevent heavy imports to meet the requirements and also does not ensure effective utilisation of installed capacity for their production.

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The existing procedure for screening of indents of electronics and wireless equipment has been modified and the user departments can now get clearance of their requirements directly from BEL instead of through DGS&D, and thereafter place the formal indent on the DGS&D with the necessary proprietary certificate where BEL are in a position to supply the equipment. In such cases, the DGS&D on receipt of indent, will immediately issue a single tender enquiry to BEL and on receipt of their quotations place the orders on them. In other cases, where the equipment is not obtainable from BEL, the user department has to give a certificate to this effect while placing the formal indent on the DGS&D, who, on receipt of it will issue an enquiry to the trade. This modified procedure it is hoped

will prove effective enough in curtailing imports to the minimum and ensuring better utilisation of the installed capacity of BEL.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 2(5)/59/D(BEL) dated the 23rd December, 1959].

(i) An agreement for the manufacture of valves was signed between B.E.L. and Messrs. Philips of Holland in May, 1959.

(i) The Committee feel that an unduly long time has been taken in finalising the agreement for Valves manufacture. They hope that it would be possible to finalise the negotiations soon and to undertake the manufacture of valves at an early date.

(ii) This expenditure was incurred because the manufacture of valves in BEL was originally envisaged in the agreement with CSF. However, Messrs. Philips have indicated that practically all the items on which expenditure has been incurred, will be utilised for the production of their valves.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 2(5)/59/D(BEL) dated the 23rd September, 1959].

(ii) Besides they fail to understand why an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 13.80 lakhs has so far been incurred on the Valves Division on the basis of advice given by the CSF who, however, are not expected to collaborate in the manufacture of valves. The Committee wonder whether the equipment so far purchased for the Valves Division on the advice of CSF and the buildings constructed therefor could be fully utilised for the type of valves proposed to be manufactured in collaboration with the firm with whom negotiations are proceeding.

C H A P T E R III

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Sl. No. of the Recommendation	Ref. to para No. of the Report	Summary of recommendation/Conclusion	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4
3	14	The Committee observe that there are considerable discrepancies between the requirements for 1959-62 as intimated to Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., and the actual orders placed on them. They cannot but agree that absence of firm orders in advance as also piecemeal orders would result in un-planned and un-economic production in Bharat Electronic (P) Ltd., which is certainly not desirable. They do not see any reasons why firm orders to the extent of requirements cannot be indicated simultaneously with the acceptance of equipment by users. The Committee recom-	At the instance of BEL, the Radio and Cable Board are collecting and coordinating the firm requirements (without financial commitment) of the user Departments for the five years from 1961-62 to 1965-66 in respect of wireless and electronic equipment. 2. As a result of the efforts made by the Board the Finance Ministry have now agreed that they have no objection to user Departments placing orders on BEL for three years' requirements provided concurrence of that Ministry for placing such

mend that the various users undertake a 5 year planning in respect of their requirements. They also recommend a thorough review of the existing position in regard to the system of placing firm orders on a long-term basis to enable the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., to plan its production properly.

The Committee suggest that the levy of import duties especially in regard to electronic equipment, which cannot be manufactured in the country, might be reviewed in the light of the suggestions made by the Managing Director.

orders is taken. The Finance Ministry will provide the funds in subsequent years in accordance with the delivery schedule given by B.E.L.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D(BEL) dated the 18th November, 1959].

The Government agree in principle that components imported for the initial manufacture or assembly of machinery should not be subjected to a higher rate of duty than the complete machinery. Certain practical difficulties are however noticed in the case of BEL, since many of the components which are imported by BEL can admittedly have more than one use. Moreover, it appears that BEL are manufacturing or will manufacture various types of equipment which are assessable at different rates of duty. Some further examination is therefore essential before a decision regarding exemption of individual articles is taken. The final decision would be expedited as much as possible.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 2(5)/59/D (BEL) dated the 10th November, 1960].

The recommendation of the Committee is noted.

The Committee consider that it is necessary to analyse the pattern of imports of electronics

equipment in the country. It is also necessary that there should be some long term planning by the user departments especially on the part of the Defence Services as also in regard to the requirements of the private sector so as to enable the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., to plan its production properly. In this connection the Committee reiterate the necessity pointed out in paragraph 113 of their 39th Report (First Lok Sabha) of a survey in this regard by a Committee of Experts.

2. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to entrust the work of the analysis of the pattern of imports and the planning of the long term requirements of the private sector of electronics equipment in the country to the panel for electronics and wireless equipment which has been established by the Ministry.

3. As regards the long term planning of the requirements by the user Departments, the Radio and Cable Board are collecting from the user Departments their requirements for the next five years beginning with the year 1961-62. The requirements received from the user Departments are being forwarded to B.E.L.

4. Immediate and long term requirements of the Defence Services are being co-ordinated by the Defence Production Organisation, in consultation with the Services. Based on the requirements intimated by the Services, a consolidated list of requirements for all types of electronic equipment, covering the period 1960-61 to 1965-66 has been compiled. This will enable B.E.L. to plan its production programme on a long term basis.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D (BEL) dated the 14th May, 1960].

The Committee consider that it should be the constant endeavour of the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of in-

digenous procurement of raw materials and components. In this matter the need for decentralisation and encouragement of feeder industries by going in for the system of sub-contracting the manufacture of components, to the extent possible, as in the UK and USA should be constantly kept in view. The Committee, therefore, reiterate the suggestion made by them in para 131 of the 39th Report (First Lok Sabha) for the appointment of a Committee of Experts to undertake a survey of the indigenous capacity for the manufacture of components etc., and for drawing up a long term plan for the manufacture of various items to the extent required.

of Commerce & Industry already exists for the electronics and wireless industry and the question of development of ancillary industries falls within the purview of this Panel. The Panel is now undertaking a study of the development and manufacture of electronics instruments. At a later stage it proposes to look into the problem concerning the development of industries for the manufacture of components.

The Radio Components Committee of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries recently made a survey of the requirement of components for the Radio and Electronic industries. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries of which the Managing Director BEL is a member. Certain steps are being taken to establish the manufacture of some of the electrical components like silvered mica capacitors ceramic capacitors etc., in BEL.

In the circumstances the appointment of a new Committee of Experts to undertake a survey of the indigenous capacity for the manufacture of components etc. is not considered necessary. The matter is however, under constant review by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

15 38

The Committee doubt whether there had been adequate planning in regard to the requirements of plant and machinery with particular reference to the question whether the purchase was related to the immediate requirements of Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd. In this connection they consider significant the unusual provision in the Agreement with the CSF which restricts the fees payable to the later for their services in the purchase and installation of equipment certified to have been inspected in the Works of the suppliers and found acceptable as per the orders placed. The Committee feel that it would be desirable to have an expert technical inquiry into the purchases of plant and machinery with particular reference to their past and future utilisation.

The recommendation has been carefully examined and it is felt that, for the reasons mentioned below, some of which were also given to the Estimates Committee during the course of the enquiry an expert technical enquiry, into the purchases of plant and machinery at this stage, is not likely to lead to any useful results :—

(i) The requirements of machinery had initially to be assessed with reference to the original production programme as envisaged in the CSF agreement and purchases made accordingly. Even then, as against the original estimate of Rs. 2.5 crores, machinery, equipment, vehicles furniture etc., worth Rs. 96.41 lakhs only were purchased. But, for reasons which have been explained to the Estimates Committee, the actual production fell short of the programme of production as a result of which the utilisation of machinery was less than anticipated.

(ii) In specialised electronic industry where a varied and wide range of equipment is produced the overall utilisation of machinery would not normally be more than 70%. As against this the overall utilisation in BEL now is 49.5%.

(iii) The machinery at present completely idle or utilised only to a negligible extent represents about 10% of the overall outlay on machinery

and equipment. Even this machinery would have been utilised to a substantial extent had the production of heavy equipment been taken up in 1957 as originally scheduled.

(iv) Machinery for various kinds of operations had necessarily to be purchased although utilisation was expected to be small in the initial stages.

(v) As regards the future utilisation of machinery, every effort is being made to restrict purchases to only what is absolutely essential and immediately required. At the same time the possibility of declaring some of the existing machinery surplus is also being explored. It may, however, be pointed out that it is extremely difficult to take a decision on this point as a substantial part of the machinery which may appear to be surplus for the current production programme may be required when certain new types of equipment are taken up.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D (BEL)
dated the 24th October, 1959].

The committee consider it unfortunate that the building programme was drawn up without much relation to the needs or the production,

programme, resulting in large vacant spaces in the buildings.

already explained to the Committee.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D(BEL) dated the 14th September, 1959].

The Committee do not think that the Prime Minister's directive has been adequately respected by the various users departments including the Defence Services or that the Radio & Cable Board and the Ministry of Defence, both of whom had an important responsibility, ensured or even secured its observance. There has undoubtedly been faulty planning in various matters as pointed out in the Report. There is also a case for a scrutiny and a review of the working of the agreement with the CSF with particular reference to the assumptions that were made while entering into the agreement and also of the assistance so far rendered by them. Nevertheless the Committee feel, that more energetic steps are required, especially on the part of those charged with the responsibility of co-ordination, if adequate production of electronic equipment in the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd., is to be ensured.

Noted. As was mentioned earlier to the Estimates Committee, the Ministry of Defence had reminded the user Ministries and Departments of the Prime Minister's directive, in March, 1955, and September, 1956 and at the instance of the Ministry of Defence the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply issued instructions in November, 1956 to all the Ministries regarding the procedure to be followed in placing orders for electronic equipment prescribing that electronic equipment could be imported only after BEL had given clearance. The Ministry of Defence have taken steps to assist BEL to step up production and efforts are being continuously made to co-ordinate the requirements of the Services and other departments and place firm orders on BEL. The Radio and Cable Board is also reported to be taking all the necessary steps within its purview since its inception, to ensure the observance of the Prime Minister's directive by the user departments. The reasons for the delay in undertaking the manufacture of Defence equipment in BEL have however, been explained to the Committee already (Cf. para 7 of the 59th Report).

2. The Committee were apprised of the results of the working of the agreement with CSF during the course of the enquiry (Cf. page 13 of the Minutes of the Sitings). The matter is under further examination and every effort is being made to secure the maximum benefit out of the agreement.

3. With regard to the remarks made by the Committee in respect of planning in various matters Government's replies to recommendations No.'s 1, 15 and 16 may please be seen.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 2(5)/59/D (BEL)
dated the 21st January, 1960].

NEW DELHI ;

December 7, 1960.

Agrahayana 16, 1882 [Saka]

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha).

1.	Total number of recommendations	17
2.	Recommendations accepted fully by Government.	
	No.	10
	Percentage of Total	58·8%
3.	Recommendations not accepted by the Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee.	
	No	
	Percentage of total	41·2%

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LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS OF THE LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI-1.

Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent
1.	Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	20.	The English Book Store, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	37.	Amar Kirab Ghar, Diagonal Road, Jamshedpur-1.
2.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad.	21.	Rama Krishna & Sons, 16-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	38.	(Vacant)
3.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj, Lucknow.	22.	International Book House, Private Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.	39.	E. M. Gopalkrishna Kone, (Shri Gopal Mahal) North Chitrai Street, Madurai.
4.	Imperial Book Depot, 266, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.	23.	Lakshmi Book Store, 42, M. M. Queensway, New Delhi.	40.	Friends Book House, M.U., Aligarh.
5.	The Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Lamington Road, Bombay-7.	24.	The Kalpana Publishers, Booksellers, Trichinopoly-3.	41.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawahar Ganj, Jabalpur-1 (M.P.)
6.	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Vidyanidhi Book Depot, New Statue Circle, Mysore.	25.	(Vacant)	42.	M. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Street, Calcutta-12.
7.	nnational Book House, Road, Trivandrum.	26.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	43.	People's Book House, B-2-820/1, Nizam Shahi Road, Hyderabad-1 (A.P.)
8.	The Presidency Book Supplies, 8-C, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras-5.	27.	Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.	44.	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
9.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.	28.	City Booksellers, Sohan-ganj Street, Delhi.	45.	Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.
10.	Book Centre, Opp. Patna College, Patna.	29.	The National Law House, Near Indore Library, Opp. Old High Court Building, Indore.	46.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street, Secunderabad.
11.	J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi-6.	30.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.	47.	Laxam Narain Aggarwal, Hospital Road, Agra.
12.	The Cuttack Law Times Office, Cuttack-2.	31.	A. H. Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.	48.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., Allahabad.
13.	The New Book Depot, P. O. Box No. 96, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	32.	M. S. R. Murthy & Co., sakhapatnam.	49.	D. B. Taraporevala & Sons Co. Private Ltd., 210, Dr. Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
14.	The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall, Simla.	33.	The Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank, Meerut.	50.	Chanderbant Chiman Lal Vora, Law Publishers and Law Booksellers P. B. No. 163, 57/2, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
15.	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	34.	The Good Companions, Rasputra, Baroda.	51.	S. Krishnaswamy & Co., P.O. Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli-2.
16.	Lok Milap, District Court Road, Bhavnagar.	35.	University Publishers, Railway Road, Jullundur City.	52.	Hyderabad Book Depot, Abid Road (Gun Foundry), Hyderabad.
17.	(Vacant)	36.	Students Stores, Raghunath Bazar, Jammu-Tawi.	53.	M. Gulab Singh & Sons (P) Ltd., Press Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent
54.	C. V. Venkata chaliyer, Near Railway Station, Chalakudi. (S.I.)	70.	Gandhi Smriti Trust, Bhavnagar.	86.	The Krishna Book Depot Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers & News Agents Main Bazar, Pathankot, (E.P.)
55.	(Vacant)	71.	People's Book House, Opposite Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore-1.	87.	Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.
56.	K. M. Agarwal & Sons, Railway Book Stall, Udaipur (Rajasthan).	72.	'Jagriti' Bhagalpur-2 (Bihar).	88.	The United Book Agency, 48, Amritkaur Market, Paharganj, New Delhi.
57.	The Swadesamitran Ltd., Mount Road, Madras-2.	73.	The New Book Company (P) Ltd., Kitab Mahal, 188-90, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.	89.	Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road, Hubli.
58.	The Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi-6.	74.	The English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road, Ferozepore Cantt.	90.	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.).
59.	The Secretary, Establishment Department, The High Commission of India House Aldwych, London.	75.	Minerva Book Shop, 9, Jor Bagh Market, New Delhi-3.	91.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar Booksellers, etc., Jamnagar.
60.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dad ji Street, Bombay-1.	76.	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1.	92.	(Vacant.)
61.	International Consultants, Corporation, 48C, Marredpally (Ba-t), Secunderabad-3 (A.P.)	77.	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, Newspaper Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annexe, Imphal, Manipur.	93.	Sikh Publishing House (P) Ltd., -C, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
62.	K.G. Aseervadam & Sons, Clouhpet, P.O. Ongole, Guntur Distt. (Andhra).	78.	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall, Simla-1.	94.	G. R. Lakshmipathy Chetty & Sons, General Merchants & News Agents, Newpet, Chandragiri, Chittoor Distt. (Andhra Pradesh).
63.	The New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6	79.	Universal Book Company 20, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad.	95.	Hind Book House, 82 Jan Path, New Delhi-1.
64.	The Triveni Publishers, Masulipatnam.	80.	(Vacant)	96.	Bookwell, 4-Sant Naran-kari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.
65.	Deccan Book Stall, Ferguson College Road, Poona-4.	81.	Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.).	97.	The S. S. Book Emporium, "Mount-Joy" Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore-4.
66.	Jayana Book Depot, Chaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.	82.	Firma K. L. Mukhopad-ysay, 6/1A, Banchharam Akkur Lane, Calcutta-12.	98.	Sahitya Sangam, Book-sellers, 44, Lok Manya Vastu Bhandar Dadar, Bombay-28.
67.	'Bookland' 663, Madar Gate Ajmer (Rajasthan).	83.	Freeland Publications (P) Ltd., II-A/16, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	99.	Shaiig Ram & Sons, Book-rellers, Madar Gate, Ali-garh (U.P.).
68.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	84.	Goe! Traders 100-C, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)		
69.	Makkalapustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar, Bangalore-9.	85.	Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.		