

LAL K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). A Committee of experts set up in September, 1976 to examine the feasibility of colour television being introduced on experimental basis, *inter alia*, recommended:

(i) Experimental colour television could be introduced at Delhi, with facilities for one hour live transmission per day supplemented by film footage and provision of an OB van to enlarge the scope of activities.

(ii) A foreign system most suitable for the indigenisation angle may be adopted; and development work initiated to increase indigenous content of equipment.

(iii) Components required for development of colour television receivers might be imported.

(iv) A group of engineering and programme personnel should be trained abroad in colour television to form nucleus for training of others.

According to the estimates of the Committee, the comparative figures of expenditure involved in colour and black and white television are:

	Colour	Black and white
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital cost of 2-studio television station.	8.62 crores	5.83 crores
Per hour cost of programme production	25,000	18,000

The comparative cost of a colour television receiver is three to four times that of a black and white receiving set.

In view of the heavy outlay involved and limited financial resources available, it is not possible to consider the introduction of colour T.V. in the country in the near future.

Inflow of Foreign Money in Arunachal Pradesh

SHRI HIMMAT SINH:

VIYA:

SHRI HIMMAT SINH:

SHRI NRIPATI RANJAN CHOUDHURY:

DR. V. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement reported to have been made by the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh to the effect that substantial amount of foreign money had been flowing into Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to curb the inflow of such foreign money; and

(c) whether Government have conducted a probe to ascertain the recipients of this foreign money and the nature of their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Suitable vigilance is being exercised in this regard, it would, however, not be in public interest to disclose the details.

Activities of Insurgent Groups on Burma's Borders with Mizoram

254. SHRI HARSH DEO

MALAVIYA:

SHRI HIMMAT SINH:

DR. V. B. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Burmese guerilla gangs and secessionist insurgent groups from within the country are active on Burma's borders with India in Mizoram;

(b) whether Government have identified these guerilla gangs particularly the insurgent groups from within the country; and

(c) what are the main activities of these groups and what steps Government propose to take to curb their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the presence of some Mizo Underground from India in the Burmese territory across our border with Burma.

(c) These underground have established sanctuaries-cum-operational bases in the Burmese territory with a view to infiltrate clandestinely into the country to step up underground activities inside Mizoram and strict vigil is maintained constantly to check such activities.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

255. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन को यह निर्देश देने का विचार रखती है कि अपने विवादों को पंच-निर्णय के जरिये निपटाये ?

Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

255. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to issue directions to the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan for settling its disputes through arbitration?]

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मैती) : दो पार्टियों के बीच हुए विवादों के बारे में समझौता कराने के तरीकों में एक तरीका विवाचन भी है। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन तथा उसके सभी व्यापार संगठन द्विपक्षीय और त्रिपक्षीय बातचीत के द्वारा विवादों को आपसी समझौतों से निवटाने की नीति अपनाते रहे हैं। खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के बारे में केवल विवाचन के जरिये सभी विवादों को हल करने के सम्बन्ध में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को कोई निर्देश जारी

करना वांछनीय नहीं है। प्रत्येक मामले में उसके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर निर्णय लेना पड़ता है। फिर भी, मामले की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए जहाँ कहीं ऐसा करना वांछनीय होता है, विवाचन को छोड़ा नहीं जाता फिर भी फिलहाल जहाँ कहीं भी जरूरी होता है, श्रम प्राधिकारियों के माध्यम से द्विपक्षीय तथा त्रिपक्षीय वार्तालापों के जरिये आपस में समझौता कर लेने की नीति संतोषजनक पायी गई है।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Arbitration is one of the methods of settlement of disputes between two parties. Khadi and Village Industries Commission and all its trading establishments have been following the policy of amicable settlement of disputes through conciliation and bipartite and tripartite negotiations. It is not desirable to issue a directive to the Khadi & Village Industries Commission in respect of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan to settle all disputes through arbitration alone. Each case has to be decided on its own merits. However, arbitration is not excluded whenever the circumstances of the case make it desirable. For the present, the policy of amicable settlement through bipartite and tripartite negotiations with the good offices of labour authorities, wherever necessary, has been found to be satisfactory.

Industrial licences issued and revoked

256. SHRI R. D. JAGTAP
AVERGOANKAR:
SHRI KRISHNARAO
NARAYAN DHULAP;
SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD
SHAHI:
SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN:
SHRI KAMAL NATH JHA:
SHRI NATHI SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state: