

Minister will kindly tell us as to what is the system in New Zealand for protecting the plants and what is the system we are adopting and in case we are cutting more plants for protecting these, for making fences, whether he will ban cutting of trees for fencing purposes and provide alternative arrangements so that the afforestation programme can be fully successful.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : Mr. Speaker, so far as fencing is concerned, you have also been a farmer and you must be knowing it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am still a farmer.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : And you are 'Krishi Pandit' as well. You are aware that big trees are not felled for fencing purposes. Only those trees are cut for that purpose which are either thorny or only small bushes are cut. (Interruptions) I am also a farmer. I have worked in the fields and I have first hand experience of it whereas you may not have gone in the field at all. I am implying that in Rajasthan bushes have to be trimmed every month, otherwise it would not serve any purpose. You may be aware that the leaves are used as fodder for sheep, goats and camels. Such trees can be grown which do not have a long life. The farmers use only those species which are not of much use. If the farmer or the landlord thinks that certain variety of plant will be more expensive, then he would never allow it to be used for fencing purposes.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I invite the hon. Minister to come and see the position in our Union Territory and then take a decision.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : We shall certainly look into this problem.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Just now the hon. Minister has mentioned that only those trees should be planted which are suitable for the country. In the

past eucalyptus was a very popular variety, but there was a lot of controversy about it, and it has been reported in the press that planting of such trees may dry up the ground water. Has this controversy been resolved ? I want to know whether according to the policy of the Government is it proper to plant eucalyptus trees in the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nawalji, you haven't told us about the qualities of 'Gyati' ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, hon. Shri Sharma has himself said that there is a controversy about it which shows that there is nothing conclusive about it. But the consensus reached among the scientists is that it is a controversial matter and the scientists themselves have differing opinions on it. It is evident that as compared to other species, the quick-growing varieties would require more water proportionately, but the question whether such trees destroy the fertility of the soil and whether such trees affect ground water resources adversely is still a controversial.

Secondly, the present policy of the Government is against monoculture of any sort, as was the case of eucalyptus planting in our afforestation programme. As per our present policy regarding afforestation, we are against monoculture and are in favour of mixed species. We are not in favour of planting any particular variety of trees. We have sent instructions to the State Governments that mixed varieties of trees should be grown, and the selection of the species should be made according to the local needs for timber, fuel wood, fodder etc. and according to the needs of the poorer sections of the society.

[English]

Licences to TV Manufacturers

*429. SHRI SALEEM. I. SHERVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences/letter of intent issued to black and white and colour T.V. manufacturers, separately with manufacturing capacities;

(b) their installed capacity in the country, as on 1 April, 1986; and

(c) the number of letters of intent issued after 1 April, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Lists of units granted licences/

letters of intent to manufacture Black and White and Colour Televisions along with their manufacturing capacities are given at Annexures A and B respectively.

(b) In the assembly oriented products, the concept of installed capacity is not applicable in the strict sense. Generally, the licenced capacity is taken as the installed capacity.

(c) Lists of letters of intent issued for Black and White and Colour Televisions from 1st April, 1986 onwards till date are given at Annexures C and D.

Annexure-A (i)

Industrial Licences issued for Black & White TV Receivers

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
1.	Assam Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Guwahati	100,000	*In Prod
2.	Balaji Electronics, Madras	20,000	In Prod
3.	Bihar State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Patna	40,000	In Prod
4.	Pinatone Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad	100,000	In Prod
5.	British Physical Lab India Ltd., Palghat	10,000	In Prod
6.	Bush India Ltd., Bombay	10,000	In Prod
7.	Coar India Multitronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	10,000	In Prod
8.	Continental Device India Ltd., New Delhi	100,000	In Prod
9.	Dynavision Ltd., Madras	80,000	In Prod
10.	Enfield Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000	
11.	Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	60,000	In Prod
12.	Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd., Hyderabad	40,000	In Prod
13.	Happy House (TV) Mfg. Division Ltd., Madras	10,000	In Prod
14.	Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad	5,000	In Prod
15.	H.P. Min. and Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Simla	10,000	
16.	J and K State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Srinagar	10,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
17.	Jupiter Radios (Regd.), New Delhi	100,000	In Prod
18.	Jupiter Radio (Regd.), Ludhiana	20,000	In Prod
19.	Karnataka State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	In Prod
20.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Calicut	10,000	In Prod
21.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	20,000	In Prod
22.	Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneshwer	60,000	In Prod
23.	M. P. State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhopal	100,000	In Prod
24.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	100,000	
25.	NELCO, Bombay	2,00,000	
26.	Orient Vision Ltd., Madras	1,00,000	
27.	Neo Export Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	30,000	
28.	Nettur Technical Training Foundation, Bangalore	5,000	
29.	Rajasthan Electronic Ltd., Jaipur	5,000	In Prod
30.	Ralelectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	40,000	In Prod
31.	Rao Insulating Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	10,000	
32.	Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	100,000	
33.	Shankar Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	10,000	
34.	SIDKEL Television Ltd., Trivandrum	10,000	In Prod
35.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	10,000	In Prod
36.	Telectronix Ltd., Nanital	20,000	In Prod
37.	Television and Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda	80,000	
38.	United Diamand Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000	
39.	Unitron Ltd., Faridabad	10,000	
40.	Uptron India Ltd., Allahabad	0,000	In Prod
41.	Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow	80,000	In Prod
42.	Usha Television Ltd., Faridabad	10,000	In Prod
43.	Veetrag Electronics Ltd., Bombay	100,000	
44.	Video Electronics, Sahibabad	40,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
45.	Videocon International Ltd., Aurangabad	40,000	
46.	Viewtron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	20,000	
47.	Webal Nicco Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	10,000	In Prod
48.	Weston Electroniks Ltd., New Delhi	81,000	In Prod

* In Production.

Annexure-A (ii)

Industrial Licences Issued for Colour TV Receivers

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
1.	Andhra Pradesh Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad	40,000	
2.	Assam Electronic Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Guwahati	50,000	
3.	Balaji Electronics, Madras	50,000	
4.	Bihar State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd, Madras	40,000	
5.	Binatone Electronics Pvt Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000	*In Prod
6.	British Physical Lab India Ltd., Bangalore	50,000	In Prod
7.	British Physical Lab India Ltd., Palghat	50,000	In Prod
8.	Bush India Ltd, Bambay	50,000	
9.	Cauvery Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	20,000	
10.	Cear India Multitronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	25,000	
11.	Central Electronics Ltd, Sahibabad	50,000	In Prod
12.	Chroma Electronics Pvt Ltd., Bombay	50,000	
13.	Continental Device India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	In Prod
14.	Debikay Systems Ltd., Calcutta	50,000	
15.	Dynavision Ltd., Madras	50,000	In Prod
16.	Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., Nainital	50,000	In Prod
17.	Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	In Prod
18.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad	80,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
19.	Enfield Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000	
20.	Goa Electronics Ltd., Mapusa	25,000	
21.	Happy House TV Mfg. Division Pvt. Ltd., Madras	20,000	
22.	Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad	20,000	
23.	H.P. Min. and Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Simla	20,000	
24.	J and K State Indl. Corpn. Ltd., (Contelvision), Srinagar	50,000	
25.	Jupiter Radio (Regd), Ludhina	100,000	
26.	Jupiter Radios (Regd), New Delhi	10,000	In Prod
27.	Kalyani Sharp India Ltd., Pune	50,000	
28.	Karnataka State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	In Prod
29.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	25,000	In Prod
30.	Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneshwar	40,000	In Prod
31.	Linytron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	50,000	
32.	M.P. State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhopal	50,000	
33.	Meltron Kalyani Electronics Ltd., Bombay	25,000	
34.	NELCO, Bombay	2,00,000	In Prod
35.	Orient Vision Ltd., Madras	20,000	In Prod
36.	Punjab Display Devices Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000	
37.	R.C.P. Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	
38.	Raghunandan Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	20,000	
39.	Rajasthan Electronics Ltd., Jaipur	25,000	In Prod
40.	Ralectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	50,000	In Prod
41.	Rishi Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
42.	Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
43.	Shankar Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	50,000	In Prod
44.	SIDKEL Television Ltd., Trivandrum	20,000	In Prod
45.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	50,000	
46.	Television and Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda	50,000	In Prod

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)	Status
47.	Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd , New Delhi	50,000	In Prod
48.	United Diamond Ltd., Chandigarh	100,000	
49.	Unitron Ltd , Faridabad	50,000	
50.	Uptron India Ltd , Lucknow	100,000	In Prod
51.	Usha Television Ltd., Faridabad	20,000	
52.	Veetraj Electronics Ltd., Bombay	50,000	
53.	Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sabibabad	50,000	In Prod
54.	Videocon International Ltd., Aurangabad	40,000	
55.	Viewtron Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
56.	Vijai Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	45,000	
57.	Webel Nicco Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	50,000	
58.	Weston Elec Components Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	
59.	Weston Electroniks Ltd , New Delhi	34,000	In Prod
60.	Yamuna Digital Electronics Pvt. Ltd , Hyderabad	10,000	

*In Production.

Annexure-B (i)

Letters of Intent Issued for Black and White TV Receivers

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
1.	A.P. Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad	20,000
2.	B B. Hatharhi, Pune	50,000
3.	British Physical Laboratory India Ltd., Bangalore	10,000
4.	Continental Device India Ltd., Noida	50,000
5.	Debikay Electronics, Calcutta	20,000
6.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	18,500
7.	Enfield India Ltd., Madras	50,000
8.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd , Bharuch	30,000

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
9.	Happy House TV Mfg Dev. Ltd., Madras	50,000
10.	Ind. National Ltd., Madras	70,000
11.	J Bhushan, USA	20,000
12.	Pulser Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000
13.	Vijay Vardhan Reddy, Madras	50,000
14.	Kartar Singh Thakral, Bombay	100,000
15.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Calicut	10,000
16.	Lancer Electronics, Ahmadabad	50,000
17.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	100,000
18.	Orissa State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar	25,000
19.	P.J.V. Electronics, New Delhi	30,000
20.	Punjab Electronics Components Ltd., Chandigarh	10,000
21.	Punjab State Elec. Dev. and Prod. Corp. Ltd., Chandigarh	75,000
22.	R. Ramachandran, Madras	50,000
23.	Rajasthan Electronics Ltd., Jaipur	10,000
24.	Royal Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Belgaum	10,000
25.	S.M. Ali Perada, Gujarat	30,000
26.	Sarine Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	20,000
27.	Shashi (Mrs.) P. Dalmia, Bombay	10,000
28.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	100,000
29.	Stellar Electronics Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	20,000
30.	Surindra Singh, Indore	50,000
31.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000
32.	Vimal Mehta, New Delhi	20,000
33.	Vimal Nanda, New Delhi	100,000

Annexure-B(ii)***Letters of Intent Issued for Colour TV Receivers***

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
1.	A Ramchandra Raju, Hyderabad	50,000
2.	Alluminium Industries Ltd., Trivandrum	50,000
3.	Ananya Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	40,000
4.	A.P. Elec. Dev. Corpn, Ltd., Hyderabad	40,000
5.	B.D. Aggarwal and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	50,000
6.	British Physical Lab. India Ltd., Bangalore.	30,000
7.	Consumer Electronics (Pb) Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
8.	Continental Devices India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000
9.	Dalmia Electronics Corpn. Ballabgarh	50,000
10.	Debikay Systems Ltd., Calcutta	20,000
11.	Deepak Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
12.	Delta Hamlin Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
13.	Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	50,000
14.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	50,000
15.	Falta Electronic Displays Ltd., Calcutta	50,000
16.	GS Thakral, Bombay	50,000
17.	Ganesh Electronics, Jammu	50,000
18.	Gujarat Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Ahmedabad	50,000
19.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Bharuch	50,000
20.	Ind. National Ltd., Madras	70,000
21.	J. Bhushan, USA	24,000
22.	Kamlesh Jain, Indore	25,000
23.	Kartar Singh Thakral, Bombay	50,000
24.	Kerala State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Trivandrum	50,000
25.	Kishore R. Chabra, Bombay	50,000
26.	Lakhanpal Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	50,000

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
27.	MN Shankar Narayanan, Calicut	50,000
28.	MP Audyogik Nigam Ltd., Bhopal	50,000
29.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	50,000
30.	Om Pathak, New Delhi	50,000
31.	Orissa State Elec. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Bhubaneswar	25,000
32.	PK Jain, New Delhi	50,000
32.	Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., Bombay	50,000
34.	Pulsar Electronics Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
35.	Punjab Display Devices Ltd, Chandigarh	50,000
36.	Punjab Electronic Components Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
37.	Punjab State Elec. Dev. and Prod. Corp. Ltd., Chandigarh	25,000
38.	Royal Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Belgaum	20,000
39.	SK Seengal, Chandigarh	50,000
40.	S (Mrs.) Marwah, New Delhi	50,000
41.	Semiconductors Ltd., Bombay	50,000
42.	Shashi (Mrs.) P. Dalmia, Bombay	50,000
43.	Surinder Mohan Katyal, New Delhi	50,000
44.	Surindra Singh, Indore	50,000
45.	The Investment Trust of India Ltd., Madras	50,000
46.	Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd., Cochin	50,000
47.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000
48.	VK Sureka, New Delhi	50,000
49.	Vimal Mehta, New Delhi	50,000
50.	Vimal Nanda, New Delhi	50,000
51.	Vishu Dutt, Hissar	10,000
52.	Vishnudas Rangal Bhutada, Latur	50,000
53.	Visina Electronics, Ahmedabad	40,000
54.	Zahoor Ahmed Malik, Kashmir	50,000

Annexure-C*Letters of Intent Issued for B/W TV Receivers from 1-4-1986 Onwards*

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos.)
1.	Continental Devices India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000
2.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	18,500
3.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Bharuch	30,000
4.	Happy House TV Mfg. Division Ltd., Madras	50,000
5.	Ind National Ltd., Madras	70,000
6.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	100,000
7.	Pulsar Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000
8.	Ralelectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	100,000
9.	Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	100,000
10.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	100,000
11.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,010

Annexure-D*Letters of Intent Issued for CTV Receivers from 1-4-1986 Onwards*

S. No.	Party	Capacity (Nos)
1.	Alluminium Industries Ltd., Trivandrum	50,000
2.	Continental Devices India Ltd., New Delhi	50,000
3.	Deepak Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
4.	Delta Hamlin Ltd., Chandigarh	50,000
5.	Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	50,000
6.	Electrovision (India), Gorakhpur	50,000
7.	GS Thakral, Bombay	50,000
8.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd., Bharuch	50,000
9.	Ind National Ltd., Madras	50,000
10.	Murphy India Ltd., Thane	50,000
11.	Peico Elec. and Electricals Ltd., Bombay	50,000
12.	Pulsar Electronics Ltd., Madras	50,000
13.	Semiconductors Ltd., Bombay	50,000
14.	Toshiba Anand Batteries Ltd., Cochin	50,000
15.	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd., Sahibabad	50,000

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Sir, the estimate is that five million sets have been sold in the country. If we take the average viewing of five people per set, then about twenty-five million people watch TV in the country. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether these statistics are correct and if so what steps are you taking to see that specially black-and-white TV sets are made available in the rural areas. Are we coming out with schemes for Excise Duty reduction, Sales Tax reduction and other subsidies?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : There has been a very rapid expansion of the TV system in India. Nearly 75% of the people in the country-side is covered by it. We have plans to increase the production of TV—both black-and white and colour—on a large scale and for this purpose many measures have been introduced for liberalisation of imports and other incentives for manufacture of TV sets.

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Sir, the question I want to know is how are you going to ensure that the poor people can afford to buy a TV set, specially people in the rural areas? I would also like to know whether Government have any proposal to give Excise Duty reduction so that these sets can be affordable by these people at a cheaper cost.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Prices of black-and-white TV sets are already fairly cheap. Larger production and more efficient production will reduce the price. That is why we have adopted the liberalisation, including the reduction in duty, so that the price of T.V. for the ordinary man will go down. As you know, there are schemes for providing TV sets at Community Centres in the rural areas.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : For co-operatives also.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir : The word "manufacture" used both in the question and the reply seems to be an euphemism. Because if I am correct, TV kits and major components are being imported and they are only being put together. Although the Minister has not given here the total estimated

demand or even the total production capacity licence—I believe it is of the order of three million units, black-and-white and colour put together. I would like to know, if my information is correct, whether considering the foreign exchange implication and considering also the question of quality control will such a diversity of models, what is being done in order that the units that come up are of the appropriate quality, they cause the least strain to our foreign-exchange position and that they meet the requirement of TV sets in the country by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : It is true that foreign-exchange has been spent on the import of parts. As far as black-and-white TV...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : What is the percentage by value of indigenisation or of foreign made components?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I will give you that. As far as black-and-white TV is concerned, less than 10% of the components or parts is imported today, by value. As far as colour TV is concerned, I am afraid that nearly 75% to 80% of components is now imported; but we have a programme for manufacturing the crucial components like picture tubes and critical components in the country and also manufacture has been taken in hand in some of our major factories.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : What about the quality control?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : We have also standardisation and quality control institution in the Department of Electronics which does random testing of TV—a kind of functional testing of the quality and performance of the TV produced in the country.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : But none of them has ISI marking?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Testing is done by SQCD of Department of Electronics.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the T.V. network is expanding

day by day and there is possibility of its further expansion. The Government has issued enough letters of intent to several companies as well. The raw material is mostly acquired from the domestic market and some of it is even imported. In view of this situation, will the Government encourage establishment of T.V. manufacturing units in the private sector, in the backward areas? For example, some districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh like Gorakhpur are very backward. If the private companies are not prepared to set up units in those areas, will the Government set up the same in the public sector over there.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : It is a very very liberal system. OGL and other licences are issued to start manufacturing units on a large scale. In fact, we have issued nearly ten times more industrial licences than manufacturing is actually taking place. As regards backward areas it is our policy to encourage establishing of TV units. In fact, there is a phenomenal increase in the TV system in the country. There are 179 TV transmission networks in the country which cover a large area. We would very much like to encourage production of TVs in backward areas and our policies are directed towards that.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : I wanted to know if the private sector is not attracted to establish units there will the Government think of establishing this type of units in the public sector there?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not under him.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : May I know the criteria followed for grant of letter of intent and licences for such factories? Secondly, do the Government follow any criteria for diversification in the areas so as to create proper regional balance? If so, how many such licences have been given to North-Eastern region? Thirdly, I would like to submit that the electronic industries can be set-up in cold and dry areas. How many such licences have been given to Himalayan region for which is most suitable for such industries?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you applied for some?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON : I am intending to. I want to know the criteria.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as any particular region is concerned I do not have the information with me as to how many licences have been issued to any region. I will be glad to look into it and send the list to the hon. Member.

As far as criteria is concerned for giving licences we look to a certain minimum capability for establishing an industry.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, confining myself to colour TV I find from the written answer that as many as 71 companies have been given the licences. The total licensed capacity for colour TV sets alone—my friend, Syed Shahabuddin mentioned about the capacity of black and white sets—is three million. When the technology for all 71 units is the same, how is it that 71 units have been allowed to import technology separately? Why could not the Government evolve a mechanism by which technology could be imported by one institution, which in turn, could be distributed by it to the various units in the country as is done in the case of seeds?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : This actually is being done. The Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation is importing in bulk components for TV sets and giving them to the producers. And there are not 71 collaboration agreements.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But I know a number of collaboration agreements have been separately signed. How many are there? (Interruptions). Am I a red rag to them? Why are they protesting?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Strategy for Export of Electronic Products

*430. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU† :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :