SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN; We are trying, and we will ensure that labour is re-located and employed.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The fact is that a very good infrastructure has already been created by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Orissa at Gopalpur-on-Sea, and there are enough inputs. The raw material available in Orissa is of the highest quality in the country. So, I would request the hon. Minister not to mix up the construction of this project in Orissa at Gopalpur-on-Sea, with shifting from another State. Let it not be mixed up.

I would like to know specifically from the bon. Minister; will this project be completed in 1989 as envisaged, and will production start ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he has sald.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: As I said earlier, the site in Orissa was chosen because certain infrastructural facilities existing there are not available elsewhere. I can assure the bon Member that we will make every effort to complete the construction of the plant according to schedule.

May I also say one more thing: about Trombay, scientists have advised us that further industrial construction and activity there itself may not be desirable.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : This Gopalpur-on-Sea is in my constituency. Large deposits of monazite sand are there. That was the main reason why the plant was located there. The survey was undertaken in 1964. The plant has gone into production, and I know that concentrates are being shipped from Kakinada minor port. I wrote to the Minister recently that this export of concentrates should be from Gopalpur minor port, and not from Kakinada,

May I know from the hon. Minister whether production is likely to go up, what is the rated capacity and what is production today?

SHRIKR. NARAYANAN: Production today is 120 metric tonnes, and the envisaged capacity for OSCOM is 150 tonnes, which will meet our requirements.

[Translation]

Ban on Collaboration with Foreign Companies in T.V. Production

*397. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to ban foreign collaborations in colour Television manufacture:
 - (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether such collaboration affects indigenous units; and
- (d) if so, how the loss to the Indian T.V. industry is proposed to be made good?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE OF MINISTRY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC OCEAN . ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Foreign technical collaborations for manufacture of Colour TV (CTV) sets are generally not permitted. However, with effect from 1.1.1986, companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% were allowed to participate in the TV industry. Government does not propose to reverse this decision.

- (b) This was done to bring TV policy in line with the general policy under which a company with foreign equity of 40% of less is eligible for participation in manufacture of products open to the organised private sector.
 - (c) No. Sir.
 - (d) Does not arise,

[Translation]

SINGH BHURIA: SHRI DILEEP Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving a categorical answer to myquestion. As has been stated by the bon. Minister in his reply, only those companies which have foreign equity not exceeding 4000

were allowed to participate in the TV industry with effect from 1.1.1986. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the countries and the number of companies which were given permission and the amount of capital invested therein?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As far as 40% collaboration is concerned, may I make it clear that it is not technical collaboration, but equity collaboration and financial collaboration. As far as the number of companies is concerned, we have given letters of intent to 10 companies, out of which 2 are actually manufacturing TV sets, and as regards the quantity of TV sets manufactured it is, as the hon. member has enquired about it, one company is manufacturing 2000 TV sets and another company is manufacturing 4,694 TV sets. The House will remember that the total number of manufacturing of colour TV sets in India is 8.5 lakhs, out of which only a very insignificant number is being manufactured by these 40 per cent equity companies.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of companies in our country are engaged in the manufacture of T.V. I would like to know whether a three or five years agreement would be signed to the effect that these foreign companies would wind up their business after our Indian companies start production indigenously? Are you going to take any such decision?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I suppose the hon, member means financial collaboration. We do not have technological collaboration, as I said, for the production of T.V. sets. As regards financial collaboration, there is a specific contract and 40 per cent equity is allowed. There is no time limit. We see such companies more or less as if they are Indian companies; they are eligible to participate in the production just like Indian companies.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRI-PATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, six years ago,

the United States of America had published a report after conducting a survey that viewers of colour T.V. develop blurred vision and suffer a number of body damages. I had raised this question in this very House six-seven months back. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government would study the said report and find out as to what bad effects does the colour TV viewing cause? If there are bad effects, what effectives steps Government propose to take to bring about improvement in it? I would also like to know whether the Government have conducted any survey as to what bad effects does the colour TV cause to the viewers and whether some effective steps to remove them are proposed to be taken?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: We do not suffer from blurred vision as in the United States. Anyhow, we do not have that many colour TV sets to cause kind of injury to the eyes. Anyway, is not the proposition which has been established; this is only a view which has been expressed by some.

[Translation]

MADAN SHRI PANDEY: Speaker, Sir, there has been a change in the strategy of the multi-national companies. They have developed a new strategy of collaborating with private sector in some cases and with public sector in some other cases. As a result of this new strategy, they are capturing the indigenous trade, Thus, they are remitting the profit to their countries of origin. Will the hon. Minister bring forward a legislation under which caution could be exercised while giving any such permissions in future barring the agreements that have already been signed in the joint sector and to discourage the capitalists who are planning to enter the joint sector?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: As I pointed out, apart from two companies, all other companies munufacturing TV sets are entirely Indian companies. Therefore, there is no question of foreign exchange

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going out. Apart from two companies, all other companies manufacturing TV sets are indigenous Indian companies.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Diversion of Forest Land for Non-. Forestry Purposes

- *386. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-Minister of CHANDRAN: Will the ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of exemption granted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 by Union Government and thereby permitting the use of forest land for non-forestry purposes in Kerala on the condition that compensatory afforestation would be done;
- (b) whether the Government of Kerala has been able to comply with the. condition of compensatory afforestation to any extent; and
- (c) the datails of forest land actually utilised for non-forestry purposes in Kerala during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 provides for no exemption with regard to diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes and none has been granted. Diversion of 1361.30 ha, of forest land for non-forest use was permitted in 18 cases under the provisions of this Act with the stipulation that compensatory afforestation will be carried out. Eleven cases pertained to electric transmission lines, one to hydroelectric project, two to roads, one to oilpalm cultivation, one to space centre, one to manufacture of mineral water and one to providing amenities to pilgrims,

(b) The Government of Kerala have only identified 134,94 ha, of non-forest land for compensatory afforestation. No afforestation has been done.

(c) 141.82 ha, of forest land was pennitted to be diverted to non-forest use from 1.4.1984 to 31 3.1985. Diversion of 6.98 ha, of forest land was for electric transmission line, 127 ha. for hydro-electric projects, 1.92 ha. for roads, 1.31 ha. for canal, 0,81 ha, for water supply scheme, 2.65 ha. for a convent school and 1.15 ha. for investigations for a hydro-electric project.

Additional Resources for Nuclear Power Programme

- *****389. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :
- (a) whether Government propose to raise additional resources for nuclear power programmes through bonds and debentures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE AND MINISTRY OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to convert the Nuclear Power Board into a Company to enable it to raise resources through Bonds.

Post Office Deposit Scheme

- *391, PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :
- (a) whether complaints have been received that some Post Office deposits Schemes are not attractive to the depositors;
- (b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The collections under Post Office Deposit Schemes do not indicate that these are not