

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

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Wednesday, April 24, 1985/Vaisakha 4,
1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir,
(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am now
taking up Obituary References.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are
you standing and shouting ? Please sit down.
I will not allow it. Nothing is allowed. You
raise it in Zero Hour after the Question Hour
is over. Not now. No please. (Interruptions)*

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the
Obituary References.

I have to inform the House of the sad
demise of two of our former colleagues, Shri
Jayawant Ghanshyam More and Father
Anthony Murmu.

Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam More was a
member of the Second Lok Sabha during
1957-62 representing Sholapur constituency
of the then Bombay State. Earlier he had
been a member of the Bombay Legislative
Council during 1930-35 and then of the
Legislative Assembly during 1937-42 and again
during 1952-57.

An agriculturist by profession, he took
active interest in agriculture and cooperation.
He was a member of District Development
Board, Sholapur.

2

Shri J. G. More passed away on 27
February 1985 at Pandharpur at the age of
88 years.

Father Anthony Murmu was a member
of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79
representing Rajmahal constituency of Bihar.

A Priest and a farmer by profession, he
took keen interest in social work and worked
relentlessly for the welfare of the tribal people
and preservice of their culture. He was a
deeply religious person and loved music and
social discourse.

Father Anthony Murmu passed away on
19 April, 1985 in tragic circumstances at the
age of 55 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends
and I am sure the House will join me in
conveying our condolences to the bereaved
families.

The House may not stand in silence for
a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence
for a short while

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not allowed.
I told you to raise it after the question hour.
Shri Mohanbhai Patel.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Electronic Telephone Instruments

*567. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are going in for
the manufacturing of electronic telephone
instruments in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this respect and the results achieved; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been sought in this direction and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Government has selected the following foreign firms for transfer of technology of electronic telephone instruments :

- (i) M/s. Siemens AG (West Germany);
- (ii) M/s. Ericsson (Sweden); and
- (iii) M/s. I. T. T. FACE (Italy).

Letters of Intent have also been issued to a number of units in the Central, State and Private Sectors for manufacture of Electronic telephone instruments who will manufacture the product based on the above selected technologies using standardised components.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Today, there are many new technologies developed in the field of electronic telephone instruments. According to the original reply, Government have decided to import technology from West Germany, Sweden and Italy. In view of this, I would like to know the names of the units through whom the letters of intent have been issued, for which item, and when production is expected to come out.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Production is likely to commence in the first quarter of 1986. We had received about 81 applications from the organized sector, and 20 applications from small scale industries. The number of units which have been recommended is 39, and the letter of intent has been given to 34. There are five small-scale industries which have received the letter of intent. The names of the companies can be given to the hon. Member. I know some of the names, but it will take time to read the 34 names.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : At present, our telephone system is based on old technology. World is developing in modern

communications technology, and we are far behind. Today, we have only 14 electronic exchanges in the country. Have the Government fixed any detailed targets to establish only electronic exchanges when there are more than a certain number of lines ? Has any survey been made about the requirement of electronic telephone instruments in the coming ten years ? If so, what are the details thereof ? What is the Government's plan to achieve this requirement ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The requirement in terms of numbers of the units, by 1990 would be in the vicinity of 30 lakhs. At present, we have given licences to establish the capacity; and that capacity is 47 lakhs. The total capacity which will be established by the organized sector, public sector and the private sector will be in the vicinity of 104 lakh units.

As far as the time limit within which electronic exchanges will be established and other things, are concerned, it is for the Ministry of Communications to give those plans. At present, I do not have detailed information about the time limit within which all these things will be done. The Department of Electronics is concerned with the technology aspect of it, the transfer of technology aspect of it, and the development of technology aspect of it. We are establishing the capacity to produce the instruments indigenously also, by carrying on research and development. We are trying to get the technology from outside, and we are trying to use the technology which is available here.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : Technicians are available in abundance in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is also short of electronics industries with foreign assistance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are talking about electronics; the question is about telephones.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU : I am coming to it. Will electronic telephone industries be started in Tamil Nadu, since Tamil Nadu, is politically, economically and climatically suitable for starting any industry ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Our policy lays down that the private sector, the joint sector and the public sector is allowed to manufacture the electronic telephone and communication instruments. If there are any people interested in doing that and if there is

capacity available, certainly they can come and get the approval for manufacturing those things. The electronic industry is of course developing in and around Madras and other places over there. As to whether the electronic industry relating to the telecommunication is coming up or not, well, if there are people interested in that, they can certainly come.

“Carbon Dioxide in Environment”

*568. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the emission of carbon dioxide in the environment is increasing steadily;

(b) whether it is apprehended that towards the beginning of the next century the quantity of carbon dioxide in the environment would reach a dangerous proportion; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect environment from carbon dioxide ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) If Carbon dioxide emissions to atmosphere continue at the present rate, it could reach 380 ppmv (parts per million by volume) at the beginning of next century. The threshold or danger level is still in the realm of scientific investigation.

(c) The increase in Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the result of actions in all parts of the world. The World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme have commissioned detailed investigations on various aspects of Carbon dioxide emission and resultant effects on environment. These studies may point towards actions that have to be taken through cooperation between different countries. However, the following steps are needed to reduce build-up of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere :

- Control of CO₂ emission at source;
- Mass afforestation;
- Pollution free transport systems;
- Non-polluting energy systems;

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister and his

Ministry that they could be able to identify the root causes of environmental pollutions. But I am sorry to say that they have not taken adequate measures to check these pollutions which are reaching a very dangerous level including Carbon dioxide. In his reply to my question part (b), the hon. Minister has replied that the threshold or danger level is still in the realm of scientific investigation. When were these investigations started by the scientists and findings of these investigations could be made available to us ? In his reply to my question part (c), the hon. Minister has replied that “pollution free transport system; non-pollution energy systems” are some of the measures to check such pollution. What action is taken or proposed to be taken on these two aspects ? On the other hand, a study was carried out by the Delhi Administration to ascertain the environment pollution by the vehicles in the Union Capital, Delhi. The Study Group in their preliminary report has mentioned that all the eight points where study was carried out showed that the pollutions have reached far above the prescribed limit. So, this must be much more in other cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, etc. where the number of vehicles plying specially heavy vehicles is much more than that of Delhi. What action government is going to take ?

SHRI VIR SEN : This is not one question; there are a number of questions. But I will try to answer some of them. As far as study is concerned, no study has been carried out in any part of the world. For this study, sophisticated instruments are required. We also propose to set up a monitoring centre in the Seventh Five Year Plan. There are so many questions of which the hon. Member has put. Firstly, he has concentrated on the question of transport pollution in Delhi. Of course, we are trying to reduce the lead content from the petroleum supplied to the automobiles. There are so many other questions that have been put and we are trying to reduce the CO₂ content by using non-polluting fuel in the automobiles by trying to use battery-propelled motors etc.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Both the question and answer are classic !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That we have to see.