

years who would set up industries in backward areas. The areas of Utranchal were not included in it. I had also stated at that time that something had to be done for those no industry areas of Utranchal. Is the Government looking into all these issues or taking any initiative in this regard? Has any initiative been taken to grant tax holidays in these areas? If not...*(Interruptions)* Has the Hon. Minister consulted the Ministry of Finance to provide tax holidays in these no industry areas?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter is related to that Ministry of Finance.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether any proposal has been sent from your Ministry.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Yesterday itself the Hon. Minister of Finance has stated in Rajya Sabha that such areas are being identified as to where the tax holiday will be provided and where it will be not provided...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now Question No. 404.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY : I am not given my chance to ask the question. I, therefore, leave the House.

11.47 hrs.

(Shri Haradhan Roy then left the House)

[English]

UN Population Conference

*404. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Population Conference have approved a 20 year plan to check the growth of population in the world;

(b) if so, the names of the countries who participated in the meeting;

(c) the suggestions made and discussed in the conference;

(d) whether any final draft was approved by the conference; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government/ proposed to be taken to implement the proposed plan during 1994-95?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held at Cairo, Egypt in September, 1994, adopted a programme of Action for the next 20 years which addresses the Population challenge.

(b) A Statement as Annexure is enclosed.

(c) and (d). The document adopted by the Conference is known as the Programme of Action. It envisages in the main :

- (i) Integration of population and development strategies;
- (ii) Empowerment of women;
- (iii) Development of policies and laws supportive of the family with regard to its role, rights, composition and structure;
- (iv) Improvement in the quality of life in the process of demographic transition;
- (v) Action on reproductive rights health;
- (vi) Action on Population information and communication, technology, research and development;
- (vii) International Co-operation in furtherance of the Programme of Action; and
- (viii) Partnership with Non-Government Sector.

(e) Department of Family Welfare has initiated action on certain important recommendations like improving quality of care and delivery of reproductive health care service through primary health delivery system. The Programme of Action adopted at the Conference has been shared with States/U.Ts and Non-Governmental Organisations.

ANNEXURE

The following States were represented at the Conference:

Afghanistan
 Albania
 Algeria
 Angola
 Antigua and Barbuda
 Argentina
 Armenia
 Australia
 Austria
 Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Barbados
 Belarus
 Belgium
 Belize
 Benin
 Bhutan
 Bolivia

Botswana
 Brazil
 Brunei Darussalam
 Bulgaria
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cambodia
 Cameroon
 Canada
 Cape Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Chile
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Congo
 Cook Islands
 Costa Rica
 Cote d'Ivoire
 Croatia
 Cuba
 Cyprus
 Czech Republic
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Denmark
 Djibouti
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Equatorial Guinea
 Eritrea
 Estonia
 Ethiopia
 European Community
 Fiji
 Finland
 France
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Georgia
 Germany
 Ghana
 Greece
 Guatemala
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Guyana
 Haiti

Holy See
 Honduras
 Hungary
 Iceland
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Jordan
 Kazakhstan
 Kenya
 Kiribati
 Kuwait
 Kyrgyzstan
 Lao People's Democratic
 Republic
 Latvia
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Mali
 Malta
 Marshall Islands
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mexico
 Micronesia (Federated States of)
 Mongolia
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nepal
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Niue

Norway
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Philippines
 Poland
 Portugal
 Republic of Korea
 Republic of Moldova
 Romania
 Russian Federation
 Rwanda
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Samoa
 San Marino
 Sao Tome and Principe
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Singapore
 Slovakia
 Slovenia
 Solomon Islands
 South Africa
 Spain
 Sri Lanka
 Suriname
 Swaziland
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Tajikistan
 Thailand
 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 Togo
 Tonga
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Turkmenistan
 Tuvalu
 Uganda
 Ukraine
 United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom of Great Britain
 and Northern Ireland
 United Republic of Tanzania
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Uzbekistan
 Vanuatu
 Venezuela
 Viet Nam
 Yemen
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

The observer for Palestine attended the Conference.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : India constitutes 2.5 per cent of the world land area. Its income is 1.5 per cent of the world income but the population constitutes about 16 per cent of the world population which is about 5.8 billion or so. The world population is increasing every year by 97 million out of which, India constitutes a large amount, say about 15 to 16 million.

It does not compare favourably with other countries like China, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka where the population has been controlled very effectively. If we compare with Sri Lanka the growth rate there is 1.3 whereas in India it is 2.1. Their infant mortality rate is 21 and ours is 88. Their literacy rate is 88 per cent and ours is only 52. So, such type of variations are there. It is going to affect our economy and we all know it. Are any measures adopted by these countries being taken into consideration for trying to evolve a kind of programme so that our population also will have the same kind of effect?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : The Family Planning Programme of our country has been pursued for quite a long time.

As the hon. Member has rightly said, there are other dimensions to this problem. He has mentioned about literacy and other problems. But from the Government of India side, we interact with the State Government and review our on-going programmes. We are also envisaging to have new programmes, so that we can effectively control the growth of population in his country.

MR. SPEAKER : His question was probably different. At the international level is there any programme evolved and are we going to adopt it?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : In the last Cairo Conference on Population and Development, they have given some recommendations. They have reached a consensus and have given recommendations to the participating countries. We have also received these

recommendations. We have given these recommendations to the State Governments and we are interacting with the State Governments.

In April this year, we had the Conference of Health and Family Welfare Secretaries. In that Conference also, we have discussed about the recommendation.

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO : My Second Supplementary consists of the same thing. The Conference of the Health Secretaries took place here on 4th April, 1995 where the answer given was that the programme of action adopted by the Conference has been shared with the States and the Union Territories and non-Governmental organisations. This is the inference of the Conference.

So, I would like to what concrete measures are being taken for implementing this kind of recommendations and what will be the result expected in future.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : In that meeting, we have discussed about the recommendation of the Cairo Conference. In our country the N.D.C. has formed a sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Karunakaran and that Committee has given the Report. Again we have formed an Expert Group under Dr M.S. Swaminathan to go into the problem of population growth in our country. This group has also given their recommendation and the Government has received the Reports of both the Committees. It is under active consideration of the Government and by going through all these, the Government is trying to update the on-going programme. We also want to have more programmes, so that we can effectively control the population of this country.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, three conferences were held in this regard i.e. in 1974, 1984 and 1994. 191 nations participated in recently held conference. It shows the seriousness of the problem. Dr Swaminathan has stated that the age group of 15 to 20 years is the most productive age group among girls. But the work regarding population control is being done for women, who have crossed the age of 25 years. In reply to starred questions we have received your readymade answer. After going through the answer it appears that you were not aware of any issue at Cairo conference. The issue, which is vehemently being raised, is the 'Empowerment of the Women'. What has the Government done for the "empowerment of the women"? It was the unanimous issue at Cairo. The part (B) of my question is whether survey has been conducted in regard to the acute centres where population growth is very high and what are the measures taken to close it?

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : It is true that in the last September Conference of the Cairo there was

one item, 'Empowerment of the Women' and that is the main problem of our country. The literacy among women is comparatively very less, as compared to men. There is a strong preference for the male child in our community. We, from our side, in the form of IECP-Information Education and Communication Programme-are trying to propagate more for the girl child in the community and the literacy programme for women.

We are also propagating the sharing of the family welfare programme by men. Scientific research is going on to find out new methods which can be adopted by more and more men in our country.

MR. SPEAKER : She wants to know the area in which the population growth is taking place on a very large scale. Is it identified? Are we taking any steps to control the population in that area?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, there are two areas which we have identified. Through our Information, Education and Communication Programme, we are laying more stress on preventing the child birth. Though there is a Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, still child marriage is a social evil in our country. We are educating the people that girls should be married only after attaining eighteen years of age. Among the productive age group, we are supplying more and more items to be used as spacing methods.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that there was great difference of opinions among the views expressed by Indian representatives and other developing countries and western countries. Moreover, the developed countries have exploited and robbed our fellow countrymen, we have no funds for social sector. Therefore we put our demand there. Let we know how much success has been achieved in this regard. Secondly we have taken it for granted that if Kerala model population control is best for India, what steps are being taken by the Government to implement Kerala model population control in India.

[English]

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, the family welfare programme in our country is a voluntary one. Many hon. Members have mentioned about the China's family welfare programme. There is a compulsory component in China's family welfare programme, but it is not so in our country. We are propagating more and more for voluntary participation by people. So, there is a basic difference.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about Kerala, not about China.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : The same family welfare programme is being successfully implemented in Kerala because of the high literacy rate among the

women there. That is one of the main reasons for the success of the programme in Kerala. We are interacting with the State Governments and impressing upon them to lay more and more stress on women literacy. If we can educate the women in our country, our family welfare programme will be successful.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : Sir, we are all aware of, and we have been watching on T.V. also, the latest position of the population in our country. One of the problems for this fast increasing population is the high rate of population growth. We are going to surpass the one hundred crore mark by the year 2000 A.D. So, the steps that we are taking to control the population growth are not sufficient. The involvement of women as well as people's representatives at different levels, mass propaganda and education are also very necessary. The rate of population growth is high especially in the lower strata of our society.

Of course, in the Beijing Conference we have to put forth our views. But we feel that the family planning measures have become slow and sluggish in our country. So, I would like to specifically ask the Hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether any drastic measure will be taken up, as a mass movement, with the involvement of people's representatives to educate the masses regarding family planning.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, we are always seeking the cooperation of the opinion leaders of our country. After the 73rd Constitution Amendment, there are elected representatives from the Gram Panchayat level to the Zilla Parishad level and there are 30 per cent of women representatives in those bodies. We are envisaging to take their support to propagate the family welfare programme in our country.

DR N MURUGESAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tamil Nadu stands first in controlling the population throughout India. The Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has introduced a new scheme for encouraging the family planning programme. Under that new scheme, if a person undergoes family planning operation after two female children, the Government of Tamil Nadu is depositing a beneficiary amount against the name of the children and that amount along with interest is being released at the time of the marriage of these children. This unique scheme is introduced only in Tamil Nadu by our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi. So, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to encourage other States also to follow this scheme and whether he is going to provide special financial assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu for the above scheme.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, since we have our own programme, we are requesting the State Governments to have their own programmes to encourage family welfare programme in the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Action Against Army Officers in J & K

*405. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUDHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Army has taken to task some officers for excesses in J & K;

(b) if so, the number of officers found guilty of excesses; and

(c) the number of officers against whom action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). 15 Army officers have been found guilty of certain offences against civilians during the counter-insurgency operations in J&K, during the period from 1990 to 1994. These officers have been awarded punishments varying from rigorous imprisonment and dismissal from service to forfeiture of past services or severe Displeasure, depending upon the gravity of the offences.

Production of Silicon Chips

*406. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the domestic capacity for production of silicon chips suitable for use in solar photovoltaic cells;

(b) whether such capacity is being fully utilised;

(c) if so, the details of further expansion of capacity being contemplated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). As of 31.3.1995, the total domestic installed capacity for manufacture of silicon wafers (also known as chips), suitable for manufacture of solar Photovoltaic cells was about 11.2 tonnes per year. This included the wafer manufacturing capacity of 4.2 tonnes added during 1994-95. The actual production of silicon wafers during 1994-95 was about 8.8 tonnes.

(c) and (d). At present only one private sector company is engaged in manufacture of silicon wafers. Another private sector company is in the process of setting up a new unit to manufacture silicon wafers suitable for use in photovoltaic cells.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

*407. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) propose to give a significant share