

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Thank you. I am nearly satisfied.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH: Thank you.

D.R. GUPTA

Revival of the J and K Economy

*102. PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any plan to revive the J and K economy, after destruction of popular Government in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a time-bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN): (a) The State Government is in the process of drawing up a comprehensive plan for this purpose.

(b) The plan would aim at gradual restoration of the state economy, reconstruction of the damaged infrastructure, jobs for the educated unemployed youth and measures for private participation in building of economic infrastructure in the State.

(c) While economic development is a continuous activity, for the present, the plan would be coterminous with the 9th five year plan period i.e. 1997-98 to 2001-2002 AD.

PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is very sketchy and unsatisfactory. Now that a popular Government has been installed in Jammu and Kashmir, it is time to review the social, economic and political situation prevailing in the State and to take concrete measures to put the economy back on rails. The State of Jammu and Kashmir has got immense tourism poten-

tial. There is a need to take an indepth view of the present tourism industry in the State. My first supplementary is: (a) What are the concrete plans the Government has drawn to rehabilitate the shattered tourism industry of the State?

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir the Government is aware that revival of tourism industry is very important. So, the Government has taken a number of measures to infuse confidence among the people and to revive the tourism industry. Though it has not yet completely recovered, I think, the Government would be in a position to revive the tourism industry shortly.

PROF. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, now the need is to bring the youth of Kashmir into the mainstream of development. I would like to know from the Minister: Has the Government drawn up any blue-print for drawing the youth of the State in various development projects? Is there any crash programme to mobilise the youth for building up the economy of Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the popular Government which has just now taken over there is in the process of taking steps. Already a number of steps have been taken. In the last five years 10,090 youths have been recruited in the CPMFs. Since January, 1996, the State Government has filled up 5,340 posts. Nearly, 2,200 persons have been recruited in the CPMFs for two battalions. More emphasis has been laid on the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, EAS, IRDP and self-employment schemes. Now, a surrender policy has been announced. After the announcement of the surrender policy on the 15th August, 1995 nearly 1,099 posts have been surrendered. A stipend of Rs. 1,500/- is being given to them. A training programme has been evolved for them.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Sir, There is a need to do industrialisation in Jammu and Kashmir at a very, very fast rate. I

would like to give the example of the Assam petro-chemical Project in Assam where, because of the terrain and other disadvantages in setting up an industry in Assam, some additional Central assistance or subsidy was given to that project. My question is, would the Government consider similar subsidies to set up industries in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, specially where there are inherent disadvantages in setting up such industries? If yes, by when do they think that they will be able to give this permission or sanction to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN: It is for the State Government to take action in this regard. Anyway, it is a worthwhile suggestion. We will examine it.

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो पैकेज एनाउन्स किया था जम्मू और कश्मीर के लिए, वैसे तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने पिछले बजट के बाद देश भर में अलग अलग जगहों के लिए बहुत से पैकेज एनाउन्स किए हैं और अगर उन सबका टोटल किजा जाए तो वह बजट से ज्यादा हो जाते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह एडीशनल फंड्स कहाँ से आने वाले हैं, जो आप पैकेज एनाउन्स करते हैं, लेकिन जो आपने जम्मू और कश्मीर के लिए पैकेज एनाउन्स किए थे उन पैकेज का क्या हुआ? उसके लिए जो इन्होंने धनराशि बताई थी कि इतनी धनराशि खर्च करेंगे, उसका क्या हुआ? दूसरा, यह कि कश्मीरी पंडित जो वहाँ से आए हुए हैं, जिनके मकान जल गए हैं, जिनकी नौकरी चली गई है, जो रिफ्यूजी बनकर अपने इस देश में बैठे हुए हैं, उनको वापस ले जाकर उनकी इकोनोमी को ठीक करने के लिए और उनको कश्मीर में वापस ले जाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before the elections to the State Legislature, I did announce three packages. All those commitments will be taken care of by the Government. That is No. 1. The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir has met me twice and we have had a preliminary discussion about some of the issues pertaining to developmental work.

I have given him an assurance. After this Winter Session, myself, the Finance Minister, the Rural Development Minister, the Minister for Planning and Programme Implementation, the Minister for Housing and the Minister for Tourism will all go to Jammu. There, we will have a joint meeting with the Chief Minister himself and the important representatives from his Cabinet. We will come to a final decision so far as some of the developmental work is concerned. This is the understanding we have arrived at. That is only after the Winter Session is over. In the last week of December, this meeting is going to be held in Jammu and we will see that whatever commitment we have made through packages are implemented. Whether the resource crunch is there or not, a commitment is a commitment and we, the Government of India, are going to honour it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I asked about the Kashmiri Pandits going back to Kashmir. You did not reply to that part of my question.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: On the migration of the Kashmir Pandits, I have already made it clear. Now, after normalcy has been restored there, some of those people have expressed their desire to go back and settle. Housing and other facilities will be provided to them. Even the Chief Minister is anxious and willing to create an atmosphere conducive for the Kashmiri Pandits to go back and settle in their native places. All facilities are going to be provided to those Pandits who want to go back and settle there. All the necessary help will be given.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish I had got the questionnaire beforehand. I got it just now. It is my subject on two counts. Firstly, I am from Jammu and Kashmir, representing the National Conference party in this House, and secondly, I am a student of economics also. But I have not framed the questions. The broader question to my mind is that we trust the Prime Minister's sincerity and we

welcomed his package that was announced by him earlier. But it is a very important question—the political factor is there, the economic factor is also very important. So, I would say that the hon. Chief Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State is in very close touch with the hon. Prime Minister and we have floated some documents. But a comprehensive Economic Package has been suggested to the hon. Prime Minister and I would raise a question here because the hon. Prime Minister is going to go to Jammu and Kashmir again. He is the first Prime Minister who has paid three visits to that State during this short span of time and he has generated quite a lot of hope in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now I would put a question whether the Government of India is going to constitute a Committee, from amongst the Council of Ministers, to give a very serious thought to the Economic Package that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had already proposed, and a whether a comprehensive document is being submitted to the hon. Prime Minister very shortly. It is a very important question. I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that the Government of India should not all the time wait for the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to come forward and make a request here. There are so many documents which have been submitted during the last five, six years and which have been gathering dust on the shelves here. I give a lot of credit to the hon. Prime Minister who responded to that situation very promptly. But now is the time that we have a Committee constituted to understand the implications of an Economic Package that has been proposed by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to the Government of India and then a response should be available within a short span of time. Is that Committee going to be constituted?

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: Sir, as per my informal discussion with the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on the

autonomy issue, a non-official Committee is going to be constituted with Dr. Karan Singh as one of the members or as Chairman, I do not know. But so far as the Economic Package is concerned, before I go to Jammu and Kashmir to have a discussion with the Chief Minister and other Ministers, I want to get myself acquainted with the feedback on various issues, whether it is power, whether it is highways or whether it is Railways. I have already constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The Principal Secretary, the Home Secretary and the Finance Secretary would be the members of this Committee. This Committee will examine the various aspects of the problem relating to the Economic Package and what final decision we have to take. The ministerial meeting is going to be held in Jammu and the various issues are under the consideration of that Committee.

श्री मोहम्मद आज़म खान: महोदय, इन सच्चाइयों को मानकर चलना चाहिए कि 50 सालों से जम्मू-कश्मीर का सिर्फ़ कानूनी मसला नहीं है बल्कि कुछ भरोसे और ऐतमाद का भी है। जब तक वह भरोसा बहाल नहीं होता, तब तक किसी भी सरकार की मध्यस्थता से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। हमें कई सवाल अपने जहन में रखने होंगे। सबसे पहले हमें भरोसे का सवाल अपने जहन में रखना होगा। डालमिया जी ने अभी कहा था कि कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन वहाँ होना चाहिए। उससे पहले यह भी हमें याद रखना चाहिए कि एक पार्टिकुलर कम्युनिटी को छोड़कर जिन लोगों से कश्मीर जाना और पहचाना जाता है, उन लोगों का विवाद किस बात पर हुआ। उनका कहना यह था कि चपरासी से लेकर अधिकारी तक कश्मीरी कौम को नौकरी करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

यह पहला कारण था जिसे लेकर कश्मीरी कौम के अन्दर हैजान शुरू हुआ और वह यहाँ तक पहुँचा कि पूरे देश की समस्या बन गया और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या बन गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल भी कहा था और आज भी कहा कि लोग आर्योगे और चले जायेंगे, सरकारें आर्योगी और चली जायेंगी लेकिन कुछ काम रह जायेंगे। अगर कश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान इस सरकार के रहते होता है और जिसकी पहल भी हुई है तो यह एक अच्छा कदम होगा, लेकिन उसके लिए सबसे जरूरी होगा उन

नौजवानों के दिलों में भरोसा पैदा करना जो इस वक़्त अपने आपको कौमी धारा में नहीं समझते और कुछ दल तथा कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो उन्हें नहीं समझने देने में बड़े मददगार साबित हुये हैं। मैं सबसे पहले यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार के ज़रिए कौन से ऐसे इकदामात किये गये जिसमें उन लोगों और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के बीच भरोसा पैदा हो। उन लोगों को यह अहसास हो कि अब उनके साथ कोई सौतेला बर्ताव होने वाला नहीं है। वहाँ की चुनी हुई सरकार को कितना भरोसा हासिल है यह काश्मीर के लोग भी जानते हैं और बाकी देश के लोग भी अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। उनको रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार कोई ऐसे प्रभावी कदम उठाये जिसमें सिर्फ़ धाया न हो बल्कि उन्हें रोजगार भी मिले, चाहे फैक्ट्रीयाँ लगे या सरकारी नौकरियाँ लगे, ऐसा कोई प्रयास होना चाहिए।

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: All these exercises, which have been done by us for the last six months or by the previous Government, are to create confidence among the people. Whatever exercises have been done, they have been done only to create confidence among the local people. I would only request the hon. Member and the other Members of this august House to extend their co-operation, irrespective of their political affiliation, to create confidence among the local people and in that direction we will all work together.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Sir, one appreciates the Prime Minister's special concern for Jammu and Kashmir and there is absolutely no doubt that Jammu and Kashmir requires special attention and it should be given an economic package. But one is worried that Punjab also falls into that category. The Members of Parliament from Punjab met the Prime Minister. He did assure us special concern for what Punjab suffered. Part (a) of my question is this. How do you relate the formation of a Special Cabinet Committee *vis-a-vis* your autonomy issue? Part (b) of my question is this. If you have formed a Special Cabinet Committee to look after the economic interest of Jammu and Kashmir, which is a right thing that you have done, how do you really treat the

other States which have suffered equally on account of the same problem of militancy and terrorism? Punjab suffered a lot. Last year the previous Government did waive Rs.890 crores. This time you promised to us. But why is it that no special concern is shown to us? How are you going to treat others? These are two issues, autonomy and giving special attention. Special attention needs to be given to all other States affected by the same kind of militancy and separatist forces.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, that must be a separate question (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: It does not require a separate question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Punjab issue requires a separate question. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: I don't mind, Sir. But I am putting the question in the context of forming a Special Cabinet Committee of the Government of India which is going to deal with the autonomy issue. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We understand your question. (*Interruptions*)... We understand your question. (*Interruptions*)... Please, it is up to the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)... Will you kindly sit down? (*Interruptions*)... We have understood your question. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR SINGH: The Prime Minister need not require a separate question, if he is prepared to answer this. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Prime Minister wishes to answer that question, he can answer; otherwise, he is not obliged to answer that question.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: I will answer a separate question.

श्री मूल चन्द्र शीणा: सचपति महोदय, काश्मीर के अन्दर लोकप्रिय सरकार का गठन हुआ है और इस प्रश्न

के पूछने का एक ही उद्देश्य है कि वहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की बात की, पिछली सरकार ने दस हजार पाँच सौ शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिया, लेकिन जब से यह सरकार बनी है तब से काश्मीर के शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए विशेष रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं प्रारम्भ की हैं? और अगर प्रारम्भ नहीं की है तो शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के कितने नये पंजीकरण कराये गये हैं जिससे उनको रोजगार दिया जा सके, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:
Sir, I have already stated that a number of steps have been taken. So far as the details are concerned, I don't have the details because it comes under the State Government. Anyway, since 1994-95 we are in a position to have a balanced budget. Before that there was no balanced budget. There is fuller utilisation of Plan funds. Last year the utilisation was 97.5 per cent compared to 74 per cent in 1993-94. Then steps have been taken to prevent leakage of funds. A number of other steps also have been taken. Apart from that the Prime Minister has announced an economic package. The Udampur-Baramulla Railway line would be completed in seven years. Then Rs.77.40 crores would be sanctioned for Moghul road. Then there is revival of work of Dulhasti project which was stopped in 1992 because the French consortium withdrew. Now the work has started. We have already spent Rs.1,400 crores. Again we are going to spend Rs.3,000 crores. on the 390 MW projected. It will be completed by the year 2000. There is the 480 MW Uri project costing Rs. 3070 crores. The first phase is to be commissioned by December, 1996. The whole project will be commissioned in four phases by 1997. We have provided Rs.108 crores to give debt relief by writing off loans less than Rs.50,000. Apart from that I have already mentioned about PMRY, JRY, EAS, etc. A number of steps have been taken.

Clearance of Cogentrix Power Project

*103. **SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH:**
PROF. RAM KAPSE:†

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared the cogentrix power project and extended counter guarantee; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI):

(a) and (b) The Mangalore TPS (1000 MW) of M/s Mangalore Power Company (promoted by M/s Cogentrix Inc., USA and China Light & Power International) has been accorded techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority on 10-7-1996. Government of India (GOI) had decided to extend counter guarantee to the State Government for the Karnataka Electricity Board's payment obligations to the Mangalore Power Company. The GOI counter guarantee for the project has not yet been issued.

PROF. RAM KAPSE: In reply to my question the Minister has said, "The Government of India (GOI) has decided to extend counter guarantee to the State Guarantee for the Karnataka Electricity Board's payment obligations to the Mangalore Power Company. The GOI counter guarantee for the project has not yet been issued."

I would like to know: What are the difficulties in issuing the counter-guarantee?

† The Question was actually asked on the floor of the house by Prof. Ram Kapse.