

for promotion of Food Processing Industries. One of the schemes envisages financial assistance for setting up FPTC in rural areas. The scheme envisages entrepreneurship development and transfer of technology for rural processing of agricultural raw materials into food products, wherein "hand on" experience is provided to the trainees for operating and managing a small unit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Loss of fruits and vegetables in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh**

1951. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding loss of fruits and vegetables every year due to non-availability of food processing industries in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) Although no survey has been conducted to assess the loss of fruits & vegetables in Punjab & Uttar Pradesh, it is estimated that quality deterioration of loss in value that takes place is about 25 to 30% in some fruits and vegetables due to inadequacy of post harvest infrastructure and perishability of the produce. However, since substantial quantities of fruits and vegetables are utilised in house-hold and unorganised sector for preservation etc., the net unutilised quantity may not exceed 5%.

(b) The Government provides financial assistance to create facilities for pre-cooling and processing etc. which has been found useful in reduction of post harvest losses.

#### **गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी नीति में परिवर्तन**

1952. श्री राम जेठमलानी: क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी 1991 की नीति में व्यापक परिवर्तन करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है और इन्हें कब से लागू किया जाएगा;

(ग) क्या नए परिवर्तनों के माध्यम से नए परमिट जारी किए जाने पर रोक लगाए जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समय कितनी फर्में कार्यरत हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक का कार्यकाल कब खत्म होने जा रहा है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिलिप राय): (क) और (ख) गहन समुद्री मत्स्यन नीति-1991 को रद्द कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) 1991 की नई गहन समुद्री मत्स्यन नीति के तहत कोई नई मंजूियां जारी नहीं की जा रही हैं। 106 जलयानों के आशयपत्र वैध हैं, जिनमें से 95 जलयानों के प्रचालन हेतु अनुमतिपत्र/परमिट जारी किए गए हैं। संयुक्त उद्यम के तहत 49 जलयानों के प्रचालन हेतु अनुमति पत्र जारी किए गए हैं जिनमें से इस समय 21 जलयान चल रहे हैं। ये अनुमतिपत्र जलयानों के कार्यकाल तक वैध हैं। लीजिंग के तहत 46 जलयानों के प्रचालन हेतु परमिट जारी किए गए हैं, जिनमें से इस समय 10 चल रहे हैं। इनमें से अंतिम परमिट की अवधि वर्ष 2000 में समाप्त हो जाएगी।

#### **1952 Accord between J&K and the Central Government**

1953. SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of clauses of the 1952 Accord between Jammu and Kashmir and the Central Government, which were superceded by the 1975 Accord;

(b) what are the details of changes the Government of J&K is aiming at; and

(c) what are the details of terms of reference of the Committee set up recently to advise Government on the issue of grant of more autonomy to J & K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN):

(a) The Delhi Agreement of 1952 was not a formal agreement or accord, as such, but the conclusions of discussions held between the representatives of the Centre and State, announced in the Lok Sabha on 24/1/1952 by the then Prime Minister and in the State Constituent Assembly by late Shri Sheik Abdullah on 11/8/1952. As such, there is no question of any supersession of this agreement by the 1975 Accord, or otherwise.

(b) No specific proposals have been received from the State Government so far..

(c) The Committee constituted by the State Government, to look into the issue of autonomy, has the following terms of references:

- (i) To examine and recommend measures for the restoration of autonomy to the State of Jammu and Kashmir consistent with the Instrument of Accession, the Constitution Application Order, 1950 and the Delhi Agreement of 1952.
- (ii) To examine and recommend safeguards that be regarded necessary for incorporation in the Union State Constitution to ensure that the Constitutional arrangement that is finally evolved in pursuance of the recommendations of this Committee is invariable.
- (iii) To also examine and recommend measures to ensure a harmonious relationship for the future

between the State and the Union.

#### Wind Mills and Photovoltaic Projects in Gujarat

1954. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up wind energy and photovoltaic projects in Gujarat, with external financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what other measures are being taken by Government for the development of new renewable sources of energy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) and (b) The Govt. had taken up a wind farm project of 10 MW capacity in the State of Gujarat during 1989 with financial assistance from Govt. of Denmark. The total value of the assistance, received from Govt. of Denmark in terms of 50 Nos. of wind electric generators each of 200 KW capacity, was approximately Rs. 18 crores. The project is running satisfactorily since 1989 and has generated more than 93 million units of electricity since commissioning.

(c) For the development of new and renewable sources of energy in the State of Gujarat, Central Government is providing fiscal and financial incentives under various programmes being implemented by this Ministry and soft loans from IREDA, for the installation of renewable energy projects and devices such as Solar Photovoltaic lighting and water pumping systems, biogas plants, improved chulhas, bio-mass gassifiers, Solar water heating systems, biomass briquetting plants and grid connected as well as decentralised power generation