

lasting for a period of around 3 years. The work involved identification of plants/crops with potential for petrol alternatives, extraction of biocnides and their conversion into liquid fuels. Studies have also been carried out on standardisation of agrotechnology for petro crops, improvement in yield of biomass, biocrudes etc.

**Pushing in Trained Militants by Pakistan in J&K**

475. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether renewed efforts for pushing in trained militants with arms and concentration of troops along Indo-Pak Borders and Line of Actual Control in Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan in an efforts to scuttle elections in the State were noticed during the recent Lok Sabha election in the State; and

(b) if so, what precise activities on the part of Pakistan in this direction were noticed during the period; indicating the details of Skirmish between the militants and the security forces in J & K?

THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI SR. BALASUBBARM ANIYAN):

(a) and (b) It is a well known fact that Pakistan has been actively involved in sponsoring, aiding and abetting large scale terrorist and secessionist violence in Jammu & Kashmir. For this it has continued to try and infiltrate armed and trained terrorists including, their own nationals into the State. Attempts were also openly made by them to try and thwart and disrupt the political process and the recent Parliamentary elections held in the State of J&K.

Repeated threats were issued to the people against participation in the elections and to government officials and employees warning them against performing election related duties.

Political leaders, candidates and workers were also repeatedly threatened against involving themselves in the elections, and efforts were made to violently disturb election meetings and rallies etc. apart from incidents of use of explosives and random firing etc. to intimidate such persons. A massive poster campaign was also conducted to try and frighten and intimidate the people in general. On the polling days, there were reports of attempts to plant IEDs and explosive devices at various places and some instances of random firing, to disrupt the process. Despite all these efforts elections in Jammu and Kashmir were conducted peacefully as a result of the elaborate security arrangements that had been made, and the alertness of the security forces and Police.

**Wastage of Fruits and Vegetables**

476. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recent report of the Technology Information and Forecasting Assessment Council, in spite of being the largest producer of fruits and vegetables, India's per capita consumption of the same is merely 100 grams and 150 grams, respectively;

(b) what are the official datas in this regard;

(c) whether a major portion of the country's production is wasted for not being utilised; if so, the quantum thereof;

(d) whether any latest technique has been used on experimental basis in some parts of the country to minimise the losses; and

(e) if so, the places where such technique has been used and the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY):

(a) and (b) While the report of Technology Information and Forecasting Assessment Council has not been

received by this Ministry, it is estimated that the per capita availability of fruits and vegetables is slightly less than 100 grams and 200 grams per day respectively.

(c) to (e) Although no survey has been conducted to assess the perishing and non utilisation of fruits and vegetables, 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 household and unorganised sector for preservation etc., the net unutilised quantity may not exceed 5%. The Government have provided financial assistance through various Plan Schemes to create facilities for per-cooling etc., which have been found useful in reduction of post harvest losses.

**Enhancement of rates of power to  
agriculture sector**

477. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates of power for agriculture sector are being enhanced in different States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to Government's own document submitted before the GATT Secretariat, agriculture is subjected to a very heavy negative product specific aggregate measurement of support (AMS) of Rs. 19,000 crores and non-product specific AMS is nearly Rs. 1800 crores for POWER

to agriculture sector;

(c) whether this huge negative part of AMS will also be taken up alongwith the minuscule positive AMS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) A Statement showing Agricultural Tariff, date of revision of tariff, in different States/UTs is enclosed (see below).

(a) to (d) The concept of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) used in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is a negotiated concept designed to measure the trade distorting domestic support given to agriculture by member countries of GATT. It does not take into account a large variety of support measures for the agricultural sector. The AMS comprises of two components viz. product specific and non-product specific support. For the purpose of calculating the domestic support to agricultural producers, both product specific AMS and non-product specific AMS are taken into account. During the base period (1986-88) the average product specific AMS was about Rs. minus 24442.2 crores and the non-product specific AMS was estimated at Rs. 4581.4 crores. The total AMS was, therefore, minus 19860 crores. The non-product specific support for electricity for agricultural sector was estimated at an average for the base period at Rs. 1581.4 crores.

**Statement**

*Statement showing agricultural tariff (As on 31.3.1996)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. No.	Name of the Board/Utility/Deppt.	Date of Revision	Applicability (Load)	Flat Rate per H.P. per annum (Rs.)	Metered per Supply Tariff (P/Kwh)	Electricity duty/Tax
i	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.8.95	—	50+(Rs. 120/ connection as customer charges)	—	—