

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be accorded sanction;
- (d) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of U.P. for special assistance for controlling the soil erosion in the State;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon; and
- (f) the allocation made by the Union Government to the State Government of U.P. during each of the last three years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) to (c) Schemes to control flood and soil erosion are formulated and implemented by respective State Government according to the priorities fixed by them. Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahmaputra Board under the Union Ministry of Water Resources have prepared comprehensive plans for flood management (including soil erosion) for Ganga and Brahmaputra basins respectively which have been sent to State Government for formulating detailed schemes and their implementation. Central Government is providing grant to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for specific anti erosion works to protect Gandak and Kosi embankments. A central scheme on flood proofing programme has been in operation in North Bihar during Eighth Plan which is being continued during Ninth Plan. Central Loan Assistance Scheme for undertaking Flood Management Works in Brahmaputra Valley for the State of Assam is also in operation since 1974-75. Funds in the form of special central assistance, as a one time measure, has also been released to Government of West Bengal during 1998-99 for undertaking top priority anti erosion schemes, on Ganga in the districts of Malda and Murshidabad.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In accordance with the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been advised to refer all schemes costing more than Rs. one crore to Ganga Flood Control Commission for examination. An amount of Rs. 47.95 lakh was provided to Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1998-99 towards expenditure incurred by the State on anti erosion works of Gandak embankment.

(f) The allocation made by the Government of India as annual outlay under State Plan to Government of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under flood control sub sector (including erosion control) are as under:

(i) 1995-96	-	Rs. 1073.00 Lakh
(ii) 1996-97	-	Rs. 1081.00 Lakh
(iii) 1997-98	-	Rs. 811.00 Lakh

Action Plan on Core Sector

525. Dr. RAVI MALLU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's Action Plan on core sector prepared by the Planning Commission has chalked out a three pronged strategy to meet the basic food requirements in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) and (b) A Special Action Plan (SAP) has been prepared by the Government for doubling food production and making India hunger free in 10 years. The agriculture development strategy envisaged in the SAP has been consciously interwoven with the country's food security concern. The SAP defines the scope of food production (to include not only foodgrains i.e. rice, wheat, coarse cereals and pulses but also all major food items including edible oils, sugar, fruits and vegetables, livestock products like milk, egg and meat and fish) and spells out detailed strategy and specific programmes to increase the supply of various food items in such a way that the demand for these items for the entire population is comfortably met and some exportable surplus also become available. A three pronged strategy, namely, (i) increase in overall employment/income by raising farm productivity; (ii) provision of gainful supplementary employment through poverty alleviation schemes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme; and (iii) distribution of foodgrains through PDS at concessional prices to the poor has been chalked out to increase the purchasing power of the poor to enable them to have access to basic food items.

Fruits and Vegetables used in Food Processing Units

526. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fruits and vegetables produced in India and are being used by Food Processing Units; and

(b) the annual quantity of each such fruits/vegetables produced and being used in the food processing units in public and private sector separately during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Though almost all the fruits grown in the country are used to some extent in processing but the major fruits used are Mango, Citrus, Papaya, Apples, Pine-apple, Litchy, Guava and Banana. Likewise the prominent vegetables that are used for processing are Peas, Onions, Garlic, Okra, Mushrooms and Gherkins.

(b) During 1995-96, total production of fruits in India was 41.5 million tons and that of vegetables was 71.5 million tons. Data regarding quantity of each fruit and vegetable used for processing is not maintained. However, it is estimated that about 17 lakh tons of fruits and vegetables was used for processing in 1995-96, 19.2 lakh tons in 1996-97 and 18.2 lakh tons in 1997-98 by all the units licensed under Fruit Products Orders, 1955.