

(d) what steps Government will take to ensure that the Coast Guard does not hamper fishing operations in our Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); and

(e) the details of steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS):
(a) to (e) The Coast Guard has been entrusted to oversee the fishing operations of the Deep-Sea Fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in accordance with conditions laid down in Letter of Permission (LOP) issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The members of the Coast Guard are bound by the Coast Guard Discipline Rules, 1986 which also involve treating the fishermen and seamen humanely at sea. The Coast Guard takes proactive measures for fishermen by training them, conducting Community Interaction programmes and rescuing them whenever they are in distress. No specific complaints regarding rough handling of fishermen by the Coast Guard have been received by the Government.

National Livestock Policy

3661. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Livestock Policy has been formulated;

(b) if so, its salient features and follow-up action thereof;

(c) the total indigenous and foreign cow-cattle population, breed-wise and whether indigenous breed is declining over the years, statistics, State-wise; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposed National Livestock Policy are as under:

(i) Enhancing productivity in Livestock and removal of constraints which hinder productivity.

(ii) To double the availability of animal protein from the present level of 10 gm *per capita* per day to 20 gm *per capita* per day within a decade.

(iii) To improve understanding of socio economic problems relating to small holding systems and development of appropriate extension modules for transfer of technology for small farm production.

(iv) Formulation of breeding policy for each Livestock species aiming at qualitative and quantitative improvement in livestock products.

(v) To provide quality assurance in the entire food chain to meet international standard concerning quality, hygiene and food safety.

(vi) Preparation of contingency plan concerning natural calamities and disease outbreaks which would also include appropriate insurance packages.

(vii) Strengthening of education infrastructure for training and retaining of Veterinary graduates, auxiliary staff as well as farmers.

(viii) Eradication and control of major animal diseases to improve productivity of animals and exploit export potential of livestock and livestock products.

The National Livestock Policy is under active consideration.

(c) and (d) The total number of indigenous cattle (state-wise) based on 1997 and 2003 census is annexed as Statement-I (See below) and total number of crossbred population (state-wise) is annexed as Statement-II (See below). The breed wise information on cattle/buffalo was not collected during the Livestock Census held up to 2003. Some breed wise parameters on the livestock have been included for the livestock census for 2007 which is under compilation.

Statement-I

State-wise total number of indigenous Cattle based on 1997 and 2003 census

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Indigenous						Total Cattle	
		Male		Female		Total		1997	2003
		1997	2003	1997	2003	1997	2003		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5712	4707	4139	3486	9851	8193	10602	9300
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	224	201	217	244	441	445	451	458
3.	Assam	3710	3878	4017	4122	7727	7999	8097	8440
4.	Bihar	12877	4184	11489	5271	24366	9455	24598	10729
5.	Chhattisgarh	4604	4343	4076	4286	8680	8629	8786	8882
6.	Goa	43	32	38	31	81	63	88	76
7.	Gujarat	3155	3286	3251	3498	6406	6785	6749	7424
8.	Haryana	675	410	878	557	1552	967	2401	1540
9.	Himachal Pradesh	945	800	861	759	1805	1559	2174	2236
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	959	714	1133	1050	2092	1764	3175	3084
11.	Jharkhand	—	4181	—	3332	—	7513	—	7659
12.	Karnataka	4511	3677	5027	4260	9539	7936	10831	9539
13.	Kerala	71	47	462	341	533	387	2491	2122

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10362	9077	8958	9519	19320	18595	19497	18913
15.	Maharashtra	8783	7610	6832	5917	15615	13527	18072	16303
16.	Manipur	258	189	182	160	439	349	508	418
17.	Meghalaya	344	347	394	397	738	744	756	767
18.	Mizoram	10	12	15	14	26	27	33	36
19.	Nagaland	99	93	130	115	230	208	383	451
20.	Orissa	7017	6838	5881	6002	12898	12840	13810	13903
21.	Punjab	327	289	483	219	810	508	2638	2039
22.	Rajasthan	4228	3547	7703	6843	11931	10390	12141	10854
23.	Sikkim	41	33	49	46	91	79	143	159
24.	Tamil Nadu	2317	1599	3224	2402	5541	4001	9046	9141
25.	Tripura	527	314	628	388	1155	702	1228	759
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9614	8239	8298	8678	17911	16917	20016	18551
27.	Uttarakhand	949	879	979	1082	1927	1961	2031	2188
28.	West Bengal	7762	7945	9134	9849	16895	17794	17832	18913
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	23	30	28	54	51	60	64
30.	Chandigarh	1	28	1	1	1	1	7	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39	32	20	17	59	49	60	50
32.	Daman and Diu	4	3	2	2	6	4	6	4
33.	Delhi	6	4	30	30	36	34	96	92
34.	Lakshadweep	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	4
35.	Pondicherry	6	3	17	12	23	16	73	78
TOTAL		90203	77534	88580	82961	178783	160495	198882	185181

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding up of figures.

0 is less than thousand figure

‘—’ NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, M.O. Agriculture and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Statement-II

*State-wise total number of Crossbred Cattle based on
1997 and 2003 census*

(in thousands)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Male		Female		Total	
		1997	2003	1997	2003	1997	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	213	272	539	836	751	1107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	5	7	9	11	13
3.	Assam	95	122	274	318	369	440
4.	Bihar	117	217	115	1057	232	1274
5.	Chhattisgarh	39	127	67	126	105	253
6.	Goa	1	2	7	11	7	12
7.	Gujarat	62	118	280	521	342	639
8.	Haryana	292	114	556	459	848	573
9.	Himachal Pradesh	111	139	257	538	368	677
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	359	603	961	1083	1320
11.	Jharkhand		29		116		145
12.	Karnataka	155	139	1138	1463	1293	1602
13.	Kerala	144	135	1813	1600	1957	1735
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46	83	131	234	177	317
15.	Maharashtra	578	538	1879	2238	2457	2776
16.	Manipur	29	25	39	44	69	69
17.	Meghalaya	2	2	15	21	17	23
18.	Mizoram	2	2	6	7	8	9
19.	Nagaland	59	71	95	172	154	243
20.	Orissa	257	328	655	735	912	1063
21.	Punjab	398	274	1430	1257	1828	1561
22.	Rajasthan	33	69	178	394	211	464
23.	Sikkim	14	24	38	56	52	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1060	993	2445	4147	3506	5140
25.	Tripura	18	11	55	47	73	57
26.	Uttar Pradesh	929	459	1176	1175	2105	1634
27.	Uttarakhand	29	50	74	178	103	228
28.	West Bengal	161	222	775	897	936	1119
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	3	5	10	6	13
30.	Chandigarh	1	0.42	5	5	6	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36	1	1	1	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.05	0	0.04	0.01	0.08
33.	Delhi	9	6	50	51	60	58
34.	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.32	1	2	1	2
35.	Pondicherry	6	9	44	54	50	63
TOTAL		5344	4945	14755	19741	20099	24686

Note: 1. Totals may not tally due to rounding up of figures.

0 is less than thousand figure

—* NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, M/O. Agriculture and Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

Decline in nutrition value of soil

†3662. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there has been an inordinate fall in soil nutrition factors in several regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.