

(e) The TUFSS assistance granted to different sector i.e. composite (mill sector), spinning, weaving including powerloom in the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 on the basis of derivative percentage of the allocation is as under:-

Industry segment	Amount (Rupees in crores)	
	2007-08	2008-09
Composite	235.53	542.19
Spinning	387.95	893.04
Weaving including powerloom	87.93	202.40
Others	431.96	994.37
TOTAL :	1143.37	2632.00

Production and export of cardamom

*70. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cardamom exports in terms of volume and value for the last five years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that cardamom production in the country has stagnated in the country;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production and cultivation of cardamom in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Export of cardamom (small & large) for the last five years is as follows:

Year	Cardamom (small)		Cardamom (large)	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
2004-05	642	2362.40	954	1129.86
2005-06	863	2682.13	1046	1154.65
2006-07	655	2348.10	1504	1700.08
2007-08	500	2475.00	1325	1500.00
2008-09	750	4726.50	1875	2280.75

(b) Cardamom (small): The annual average production of cardamom (small) in the country during the last few years has been between 11,000 tons and 12,000 tons.

Cardamom (large): The production of cardamom (large) during the last few years has shown a fluctuating trend. The production has come down from 6,100 tons in 2003-04 to 4,420 tons in 2006-07. In 2007-08, the production has increased to 4,920 tons.

(c) Cardamom (small): The production of cardamom (small) during 1990s was between 4,000 tons to 7,000 tons. The massive introduction of high yielding variety, viz., Njallani, has resulted in increase in the production between 11,000 tons to 12,000 tons. However, the small and marginal farmers were reluctant to replant the existing lower yielding area with Njallani because of the loss in income during the gestation period, which is around two years.

Cardamom (large): The vagaries in the climatic conditions are the major reasons for the fluctuations in the production of cardamom (large).

(d) For production and productivity improvement of cardamom (small & large), Spices Board is implementing an exclusive scheme viz. Special Purpose Fund for Replantation & Rejuvenation of Cardamom Plantations, Under another scheme viz. Export Oriented Production & Post Harvest Improvement of Spices, there are also activity components facilitating improvement of production, productivity and quality of cardamom. These schemes are being implemented during Eleventh Plan.

Policy guidelines for coastal security

*71. SHRI SUBHASH PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy guidelines for coastal security in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to launch coastal security scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether a meeting in this regard was held recently under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken therein; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for better coordination between related security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Coastal security policy envisages a multi-tier protection and security management system involving the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and marine police of all coastal States/ Union Territories, who in turn, function within designated areas of operation ranging from high sea upto the coastline of the country. The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard is additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by coastal police of States/UTs.

(b) and (c) A comprehensive 5-year Coastal Security Scheme, which is a supplemental initiative to strengthen the infrastructure of States/UTs for coastal surveillance and patrolling, is already under implementation from 2005-06. The Scheme is under implementation in nine coastal States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, and four coastal Union Territories, viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and