

(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

Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks have been approved. The scheme also provides for 204 patrol boats fitted with modern navigational and maritime equipment for patrolling in coastal waters, and 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for patrolling along the coast. A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakhs per police station is also provided for computers and equipments, etc. The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs.400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel. So far, 59 coastal police stations have already been operationalised. Supply of interceptor boats to the States/UTs has also commenced from April, 2009.

The coastal States and Union Territories are carrying out an exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements in respect of coastal police stations, boats, vehicles etc. for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.

(d) and (e) Yes. A meeting was held recently on June 10, 2009. This was in continuation of multi-level discussions/meetings undertaken by the Government following the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks. The major initiatives are as below:

- Apart from expeditious implementation and completion of ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, action is being taken to finalise the contours of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme to bridge the gap and shortfalls of the ongoing scheme identify during multi-level meetings on coastal security.
- The Department of Shipping and DG (Shipping) are taking necessary steps for registration of all the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters and installation of navigational and communication equipments on these boats.
- The Department of Fisheries has taken up the project of issuance of ID cards to all the fishermen.
- The Registrar General of India is also implementing a project for issuance of Multi purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the coastal population of the country.
- The Coast Guard is taking necessary steps to farther strengthen its infrastructure.

(f) The Coast Guard is coordinating among the coastal States/Union Territories and other security agencies. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal Security.

Promoting handloom sector in Uttar Pradesh

*72 SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote the handloom sector in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the district-wise details of Central assistance given for helping the weaver's community during the last three years, till 1st July, 2009 in Uttar Pradesh;