

- (iii) External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) can be raised for creation of cold storages, cold room including farm level pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agriculture/horticulture produce.
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed under automatic route in storage and warehousing including warehousing of agriculture products with refrigeration.
- (v) Creation of National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD).
- (vi) Development of Technical Standards for establishment of scientific and energy efficient cold storages.
- (vii) Reefer vehicle call-in-centre has been launched to facilitate smoother transportation of perishable goods.

(c) 100% FDI is allowed through automatic route in the cold chain sector. As per the latest FDI statistics, released by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) on monthly basis, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in food processing sector including cold chain, in the country during last 3 years and current year is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	FDI in Food Processing* (₹ in crore)	FDI (US\$ Million)
1.	2011-2012	826.16	170.21
2.	2012-2013	2193.65	401.46
3.	2013-2014	25106.78	3982.88
4.	2014-2015 (Apr.-Sep.)	1706.35	282.63

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)

* The information on FDI inflow in Cold Chain, separately, is not released by DIPP.

Damage to crops by monkeys

†3006. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the crops being damaged by ferocious nuisance of monkeys in Uttarakhand, if so, the details of crops being damaged by monkeys in other States, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the measures being contemplated by Government to save the farmers from this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State Forest Departments assess the crop losses and pay the compensation to the affected farmers as per norms. However, the State-wise and year-wise details of such damages are not collated in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has informed that placing ultrasonic monkey repellers, plastic covering, nailed wiring and tin covering of tree trunks helped in keeping away monkeys from trees. Agroforestry systems such as silvi-pasture (multipurpose trees, preferably fodder trees, along with grasses, legumes and bamboo with anjan grass), silvi-horticulture system (timber species on field boundaries and fruit trees such as aonla, bael, tamarind, karonda, lasora, phalsa etc. in field), horti-pasture system (aonla, bael, tamarind with legumes such as stylo and grasses like Guinea, Napier, Bhabhar grass) and biofuel species (Jatropha, Pongamia pinnata, Simarouba, Azadirachta indica on degraded land and hilly slopes) can reduce menace of monkeys and wild animals.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to protect the farmers/villagers from the wild animal including monkey menace in the country:

- Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of “Integrated Development of Wildlife habitats”, “Project Tiger” and “Project Elephant” to undertake measures for improvement of wildlife habitats and to augment availability of food and water in forest areas to reduce migration of animals from the forests to human habitations.
- Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments for construction of physical barriers such as boundary walls and solar fences around the sensitive areas to prevent wild animal attacks.
- Awareness programmes are launched by the Government to sensitize the people about the Do’s and Dont’s in case of wild animals scare and attacks.
- Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problems of human-wildlife conflicts.
- Necessary infrastructure and support facilities are developed for immobilization

of problematic animals through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centers or release back to the natural habitats.

- The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of problematic animals under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- Eco-development activities in villages around Protected Areas are carried out to address the grievances of people regarding human-wildlife conflicts, and also to elicit their cooperation in management of the Protected Areas.

Impact of global warming on production of milk

3007. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact of global warming on country's milk production, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the present strategies being adopted to enhance milk production are sufficient to bridge the gap between demand and supply position of milk, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) No Sir. Does not arise.

(b) The milk production at national level is by and large sufficient to meet the domestic demand of milk and milk products. However, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India is implementing following Schemes to increase milk production;

- (1) National Dairy Plan-I
- (2) National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development
- (3) Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

Suicide by farmers

3008. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether suicide by farmers in some of the States is still continuing this year