

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	956	80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1814	198
13.	Maharashtra	1695	304
14.	Manipur	72	16
15.	Meghalaya	82	13
16.	Mizoram	38	6
17.	Nagaland	33	5
18.	Orissa	1352	157
19.	Punjab	484	105
20.	Rajasthan	1636	261
21.	Sikkim	24	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	1436	72
23.	Tripura	56	11
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3808	310
25.	West Bengal	1556	89
26.	A&N Islands	17	4
27.	Chandigarh	—	1
28.	D&N Haveli	6	—
29.	Daman & Diu	3	1
30.	Delhi	8	—
31.	Lakshadweep	4	3
32.	Pondicherry	43	4
All India		22962	2708

(Figures are Provisional)

Constitution of Co-ordination Committee

*338. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a co-ordination committee has been set up to combat the Naxalite problem effectively;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee;

(c) the areas affected by this problem; and

(d) the strategies considered to combat the extremists?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Coordination Centre are as under:—

(i) To review the status of the activities of the left wing extremist groups in the four affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa;

(ii) To monitor the progress of the Plan of Action in respect of each State; and

(iii) To make recommendations, both on development and security aspects of the problem for their resolution.

The Coordination Centre is headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the four affected States, as Members.

(c) The districts primarily affected by Left Wing Extremism in these States are as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh: Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam, Medak and Nalgonda.

Madhya Pradesh: Bastar, Balaghat and Rajnandgaon.

Maharashtra: Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Bhandara.

Orissa: Malkangiri, Ganjam, Koraput, Gajapati and Rayagada.

(d) Central Government has taken adequate measures to help the States to fight the menace. These include holding of coordination meetings with the States concerned as well as with the various intelligence and investigating

agencies of the Central Government to exchange information, share intelligence, plan strategy and take coordinated action. In certain special circumstances, financial assistance has also been given to some of the affected States over and above the on-going allocations for modernisation of police and supply of weapons. Training of police personnel in anti-extremist operations has also been arranged. Central Government, in consultation with the concerned States, has drawn up an Action Plan in this regard which includes:

- (i) Ensuring security of police stations, particularly those located in naxalite affected areas.
- (ii) Having a common communication system.
- (iii) Setting up a Control Room in each State.
- (iv) Joint Patrolling.
- (v) Launching of Area Domination programme among of the States.
- (vi) Strengthening of intelligence network in affected areas in concerned States.
- (vii) Training of police personnel in anti-extremist operations.

State Governments have been requested to take immediate steps to implement the above Action Plan. Action taken by the States is being reviewed from time to time.

[English]

Cost-Effective Technology

*339. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the availability of cost-effective technology for manufacturing nitrogen based fertilizers;
- (b) the details of the present technology in use for manufacturing the same;
- (c) the bottlenecks in shifting over to the latest technology; and
- (d) the measures taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

(SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Part (a) and (b) Among the nitrogen based fertilizers, urea is the most widely used accounting for approx. 95% of the nitrogenous fertilizer production in the country. The main technologies for manufacture of ammonia (which is an intermediate for manufacturing urea) and urea, available in the world are:

1. Amonia

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|
| (i) Haldor Topsoe | — | Denmark |
| (ii) Kellogg | — | U.S.A. |
| (iii) Uhde Gmbh | — | Germany |
| (iv) Roots & Brown Roots | — | U.S.A. |

2. Urea

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|
| (i) Snamprogetti | — | Italy |
| (ii) Stemicarbon | — | Netherland |
| (iii) Toyo Engineering Corporation | — | Japan |

The above technologies are more or less at par as regards cost-effectiveness. In India, most of the ammonia-urea capacities are based on Haldor Topsoe and Kellogg technologies for ammonia and Snamprogetti and Stamicarbon technologies for urea.

(c) and (d) Fertilizer companies are free to choose the latest technology for setting up new ammonia-urea plants as well as for revamp/modernisation of existing plants. Although, the existing plants are taking advantage of the latest technological advancements for revamp/modernisation, a total shift to latest technology is not possible due to constraints posed by the technology already in use and the costs involved. Fertilizer units are provided facilities of custom duty exemption.

Essential Commodities under Public Distribution System

*340. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the essential commodities being sold through PDS at present;
- (b) whether the Government propose to sell 14 essential commodities through public distribution system at subsidised prices;