

(b) The potential of fisheries is being increasingly exploited through several schemes and programmes being implemented both under States and Central Sectors. The production of fish in the country has gone up from 7.51 lakh tonnes in 1950-51 to 26 lakh tonnes in 1983-84,

(c) Some of the important measures which have been taken by the Government on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture are as follows:

- (i) assistance by the State in diversifying fishing activities and motorization of indigenous craft through loans/subsidy;
- (ii) augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels;
- (iii) providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels;
- (iv) providing loans on soft term for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee;
- (v) augmentation of Fisheries Surveys and assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of the landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres; and
- (vi) regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone. For this purpose, 'The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981' has come into force with effect from 2nd November, 1981.
- (vii) training programme on scientific aquaculture with provision of stipend for inland fish farmers;
- (viii) setting up of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies to promote fish farming in tanks and ponds by providing institutional finance in the form of credit and subsidy for fish ponds reclamation and first year inputs and

technical extension support to the farmers for fish culture activities;

- (ix) increasing fish seed production by setting up modern fish seed farms/hatcheries in all the major States to make them self-sufficient in seed production;
- (x) development of brackish water areas in coastal and inland States for production of prawn/fish farming and establishment of prawn hatcheries.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) does not arise.

[Translation]

Service Institutions for Development of Agriculture

412 DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Acharya Working Group constituted by his Ministry has recommended adoption of service institutions instead of subsidy approach for the development of agriculture and has stated that, keeping in view the increasing regional inter-crop disparities, various agriculture schemes and projects should be allowed to be formulated at State level instead of all India level;
- (b) the details of targets proposed for 1985-86 and the nature of advice given to States in this context ; and
- (c) the details of reaction of various States in regard to those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Working Group on Agricultural Production for the formulation of Seventh Five Plan has recommended that in the Seventh Plan there has to be a clear commitment to strengthening of the institutional framework for meeting the requirements of farmers. The Working Group, however, does not recommend adoption of this strategy instead of subsidy approach. The Working Group recognises that some subsidies are

very necessary but recommends that they should be at source rather than administered at farmer level. The report also recommends that a considerable amount of flexibility should be built into the centrally sponsored schemes which should be formulated at the State level taking into account the specific constraints in each agro-climatic zone.

(b) The production targets for principal crops for the year 1985-86 as proposed in the report of the Working Group on Agricultural Production are given below :

Crop	Production Target 1985-86 (In lakh tonnes)
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1. Rice	645.00
2. Wheat	491.45
3. Coarse grains	320.10
4. Pulses	135.00
5. Oilseeds	136.00

The State Government were addressed in December, 1984, indicating the salient thrusts proposed in the Working Group Report for the VII Plan, and requesting them to prepare area-specific projects for some of the newly proposed programmes. The State Governments were again advised in this regard in February, 1985 in the context of the budget provisions likely to be available in 1985-86.

(c) States have been addressed in the matter.

[English]

Amount Allotted to States Under RLEGP

413. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) total amount allotted to different States under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) total target fixed and the realisation of the target by different States under this programme; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide more funds for this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Statewise allocation of funds under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the Sixth Five Year Plan is indicated in statement I.

(b) Statewise employment generation targets for 1983-84 were not fixed under the RLEGP. It was, however, expected that 60 million mandays of employment would be generated during the year. For 1984-85, the employment generation target under the RLEGP has been fixed at 300 million mandays. The Statewise position regarding the targets fixed and employment generated is given in statement-II.

(c) Releases of funds to the States have been made taking into account the budget provision of Rs. 400 crores, progress and actual utilisation of funds. It is not proposed to release more than Rs. 400 crores during the current year.

Statement -I

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

Statement showing Statewise allocation of Funds during the Sixth Five Year Plan
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990.0	4950.0
2.	Assam	216.0	1080.0
3.	Bihar	1425.0	7125.0
4.	Gujarat	320.0	1600.0