

- (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) establishment of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies at district levels for development of aquaculture ;
- (viii) construction of commercial size Fish Seed Farms and hatcheries in States ;
- (ix) development of brackishwater fish and prawn farming in maritime States/U.Ts. and utilisation of saline lands in certain land locked States ;
- (x) development of resources for enhancing fish production ; and
- (xi) establishment of trout hatcheries for supporting trout culture on commercial scale.

(b) Foreign exchange earned by exporting fish and fish products is as follows :

Year		Foreign Exchange (Rs. in crores)
1982	...	342.24
1983	...	362.32
1984	...	385.50

(c) The National Commission on Agriculture envisaged a production level of 80 lakh tonnes from marine, inland and brackishwater sectors by the year 2000 AD. The annual production for the year 1984 has been estimated at 28.40 lakh tonnes.

#### Population covered by Fair Price Shops

3962. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population covered under the Fair Price Shops in the country ;

(b) the number of Fair Price Shops in urban and rural areas ; and

(c) the percentage of performance of different States in achieving the norms prescribed by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The entire population in the country has been covered by fair price shops.

(b) The total number of fair price shops in the country is reported to be 3.19 lakhs as on 31st March, 1985. Out of this, about 2.48 lakhs fair price shops are in rural areas.

(c) The Central Government has advised the States/Union Territories to try to achieve the norm of one fair price shop for every 2000 persons. On the basis of population figures of 1981 census, 15 States/Union Territories have achieved this norm. In the remaining 16 States/Union Territories the norm has not yet been achieved and the percentage of shortfall ranges from 3% to 51%.

#### Implementation of TRYSEM

3963. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the uneven implementation of the programme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) by State Governments ;

(b) whether in view of this, Government propose to undertake in-depth review of the existing training arrangements and the Syllabi prescribed by various training institutions ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) TRYSEM is a Centrally sponsored programme, implemented according to uniform guidelines of the Union Government. Some degree of unevenness in the implementation of the programme spread over all the blocks and all the districts of the country cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c). The implementation of the programme is reviewed from time to time. Action, both in terms of providing infrastructural requirements of training institutions and revision of the content of training, its syllabi and duration is then initiated.

[*Translation*]

**Financial Assistance to U.P. for Paddy Production**

3964. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for increasing the production of paddy ; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) A centrally sponsored scheme of Special Rice Production Programme for 102 selected blocks of Uttar Pradesh has been approved by the Government of India for implementation during Seventh Five Year Plan. The financial outlay sanctioned for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 841.20 lakhs which will be shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Government of India and the State Government.

[*English*]

**Allocation of Edible oil to West Bengal**

3965. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have halved the monthly allotment of edible oil for West Bengal from 12,000 tonnes to 6,000 tonnes ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether as a result of this reduction, the State Government has been forced to reduce the quantity of supply of refined rapeseed oil through ration shops ;

(d) whether State Government has protested against the reduction in allotment and requested the Centre to increase the quota ; and

(e) if so, the Centre's reaction thereto and the steps taken to restore the original quota and make additional quantity available in view of the ensuing festival season ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The allocation of imported edible oil for the month of August, 1985, for West Bengal is 7,500 M. Tonnes while the allocation was 12000 MT in February, 1985. During May to July, 1985, the allocation was 6,000 M. Tonnes.

(b) The price and availability of Mustard oil was very satisfactory in the State. Therefore, the allocation of imported oil under public Distribution system was reduced. The allocation is supplementary in nature and is intended to bridge the gap between availability of indigenous edible oil and the demand. It can not meet the entire demand of any State/Region due to limited availability of imported edible oils.

(c) to (e). A request from the State Government was received in this