

production and import has been ensured.

- (ii) An Intensive Fertiliser Promotion campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in the year 1981 to 104 during 1982.
- (iii) Delivery of fertilisers upto Block Headquarters on Government account all over the country has been ensured.
- (iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w.e.f. 15.8.81. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20.5.1983.
- (v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of inputs, including fertilisers has been raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 as also 1981-82, and to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83.
- (vi) Subsidy on Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers to the small and marginal farmers is made available on the rate of 25% and 33-1/3% respectively and to Tribal farmers @ 50% under Integrated Rural Development programme.
- (vii) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the Consuming Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.1981 to 1.33 lakhs on 31.3.1983.
- (viii) The prices of all varieties of fertilizers have been reduced by 7-1/2% w.e.f. 29.6.1983.
- (ix) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing

the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices. Whereas in 1982-83, 4.19 kg. of paddy were needed to buy one kg of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.54 kg. will be needed as a result of reduction in price of fertilisers w.e.f. 29.6.1983 and enhancement of the support price of paddy.

- (x) A scheme at a cost of Rs. 250 crores has been sanctioned to assist the small and marginal farmers, of which distribution of fertiliser minikits constitutes an important component.
- (xi) It has been decided to sell over two year old stock of FCI to the farmers on a 10% rebate. This would be in addition to 7-1/2% reduction in prices of all varieties of fertilisers allowed by the Government on 29.6.1983.

Trady Progress in Pisciculture and Fishing

4573. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the tardy progress in pisciculture and fishing and inability to meet the requirement of the country in view of the abundance of seas, lakes, rivers, brooks and ponds in the country and there can be a big foreign trade in the field of fishing;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the fishings, and

(d) Steps Government have taken in this connection to keep abreast of the latest development in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) to (d) Briefly, the progress in ex-

exploitation and development of fisheries in the countries is as follows :

- (i) India is now second largest producer of fish in the world from inland resources and while the world's marine fish landings in the last decade (1970—80) have registered only an increase of 10% India during the same period has shown an increase of 20% India now is the seventh largest producer of fish in the World.
 - (ii) Fish production from 2.77 lakh tonnes during 1971 to 10 lakh tonnes in 1982 and marine fish production from 9.61 lakh tonnes in 1981 to 15 lakh tonnes in 1982 showing an overall increase of 151 per cent due to various planned programmes introduced by the Government in the country for development of fisheries.
 - (iii) Marine fish products export has similarly increased from Rs. 3.3 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 361 crores in 1982-83.
2. About 202 million ha. of Exclusive Economic Zone constitute marine resources of India 2,900KM of rivers, 3.0 million hectare of reservoirs and 1.5 million hectare of tanks and ponds and 1.5 million hectare of coastal brackishwater, estuaries, constitute the inland resources of the country.
 3. Latest technologies developed in the country on composite fish culture and advanced techniques of brackishwater aquaculture as well as deep sea fishing have been adopted for effective utilisation of various fishery resources in the country for fish production.
 3. The Government has increased allocation for fisheries development from Rs. 5.13 crores

during 1st Fifth Five Year Plan (1951-56) to Rs. 371.14 crores during 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85).

Work on Rural Road between Hailey Mandi and Vill. Jauri of Distt. Gurgaon

4574. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1209 on 1 March, 1982 regarding work on rural road between Hailey Mandi and village Jauri and state :

(a) whether the work on rural road between Hailey Mandi and Village Jauri via Village Rampura, District Gurgaon has since been sanctioned and started, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons for delay;

(b) the exact extra distance that has to be covered to Hailey Mandi for transportation of foodgrain to Hailey Mandi; and

(c) whether this distance is a very long distance for the villages in view of their meagre transport facilities ?

THE MINISTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : (a) to (c) Information of this nature is not maintained in this Ministry.

Unauthorised Construction on Government Land at Lawrence Road

4575. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 9481 on 2 May, 1983 regarding unauthorised construction on Government land at Lawrence Road and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected and will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and