

boats and gear, improvement of the quality of engines, alternatives to wood for construction of hulls etc.—are receiving continuing attention by research institutions and technical Committees. A string of harbours is being provided around the coast to facilitate efficient operation of mechanised vessels and to serve as focal points for ancillary industries. The harbour facilities are being provided under a Centrally sponsored Scheme for which a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan.

*Deep Sea Fishing* : It has been urged in several quarters that more attention should be paid to Deep Sea Fishing, not only because of the rich potential of deep water resources, but also because coastal resources in some areas are already being exploited to the maximum extent consistent with the available resources in these areas. Particular concern has been expressed regarding the problem of acquiring suitable vessels and expertise for Deep Sea Fishing, and the absence of harbour facilities.

While the programme of mechanisation of the coastal fishing industry is being continued in the Fourth Plan, increased attention is being given to the development of deep sea fishing. A provision of Rs. 19.5 crores (including Rs. 6 crores for fishing harbours at minor ports) has been made in the Fourth Plan for provision of harbours which will facilitate efficient operation not only of the mechanised boats but also of larger deep sea fishing vessels. Large harbours have already been sanctioned at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Tuticorin and Vizhinjam. Smaller harbours have been sanctioned at 8 sites. The requirements of vessels for deep sea fishing are being met by a suitable balancing of imports against indigenous construction. While import of a limited number of vessels by the industry has been permitted, the indigenous ship building industry has been encouraged to develop expertise in construction of deep sea fishing vessels. A scheme of subsidy for indigenously constructed deep sea steel fishing vessels has been introduced. Deep Sea Fishing has also been listed among the industries in which foreign collaboration is admissible, and the terms and conditions of foreign collaboration in deep sea fishing projects are being formulated. The Central Government is also expanding the organisations for survey of marine resources

and training of personnel of deep sea fishing vessels. The Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation which carries out exploration of marine resources is being strengthened by the addition of 23 vessels. Eight new bases for exploratory surveys are being established. The Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives has its headquarters at Cochin and a Unit at Madras. Operatives of deep sea fishing vessels are trained at this Institute.

*Inland Fisheries* : In the Inland Sector also, several schemes for production of fish seed by collection and induced breeding, establishment of nurseries, and demonstration fish farms, development of reservoirs etc. have been taken up. Out of the total provisions of Rs. 83.31 crores for fisheries development in the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 14.33 crores has been earmarked for inland fisheries. The inland fish production has risen from 2.77 lakh tonnes in 1961 to 6.71 lakh tonnes in 1970.

*Research* : The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute and the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology are conducting programmes of research on a variety of subjects having a bearing on fisheries development. The Marine Research Institute conducts research on the various species of fish, the distribution pattern of fish stocks and environmental factors. The Inland Fisheries Institute conducts research on the breeding of fish and improved techniques of culture. The Institute of Technology is working on improvements in fishing craft and gear and methods of fish handling and processing.

#### High Price of Indian Fertiliser

7910. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether in spite of cheap labour, the prices of fertilisers in India are highest in the World;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof;

(c) Whether Government propose to bring down the price level of fertiliser to subsidise it; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The prices of fertilisers in India are relatively higher than in other countries. The cost of domestic production is unfortunately high. The fertiliser industry is highly capital-intensive. Due to various factors like the high cost of imported machinery, raw materials and in some cases, the purchase of the latest process know-how, the cost of production of the fertilisers and hence their prices to the consumers, are high. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to effect reduction in costs (a) by maximum utilisation of installed capacities, (b) by establishing production in large-sized units dictated by economics of scale and (c) by adoption of the latest production techniques in order to ensure highest levels of production efficiency, and to bring down the costs.

(c) It has always been the endeavour of the Government to fix the Pool prices of imported fertilisers as low as possible. It is hoped that with the adoption of the latest production techniques, by ensuring highest levels of production efficiency and with the expansion of the existing units, the cost of production and hence the price of fertilisers would come down.

The Government do not propose to give any Subsidy on the prices of fertilisers. Fertilisers are, however, sold to the consumers at uniform railhead prices throughout the country.

(d) The National Development Council has laid down that the agricultural inputs including fertilisers should not be subsidised and that the farmer should be encouraged through an incentive price for the produce.

#### Implementation of Recommendations of Second Central Wage Board on Cotton Textile Industry in Mysore State

7911. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Central Wage Board recommendations on Cotton Textile Industry have not been implemented by a number of cotton textile mills in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the names of the mills where the Wage Board recommendations have not been implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). According to information received from the Government of Mysore, six mills (names are given in the enclosed statement) had not implemented the recommendations. The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily. Efforts, however, continue to be made to secure implementation through persuasion and advice.

#### Statement

S. No.	Names of the Mills which have not implemented the recommendations.
1	2
1	Sri. Chandrodaya Mills, Davangere.
2.	Bellary Spg. & Wvg., Co. Ltd., Bellary.
3	Mahadeva Textile Mill, Hubli.
4.	Nandi Hasbi Textile Mills (P) Ltd., Nargund.
5.	Doddaballapur Spinning Mills, Doddaballapur.
6	Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore.

सूदान आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को वितरित भूमि

7912. श्री भूलचन्द्र डागा: क्या कृषि मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विदेश में सूदान आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने एड़ भूमि प्राप्त हुई है और कितने एड़ भूमि का भूमिहीन लोगों में हम बीच वितरण कर दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राप्त तथा उपमे वितरित भूमि सम्बन्धा ब्योरे के विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और