

Kalkaji although both were acquired at the same time under the same Act; and

(c) what was the element of cost of acquisition charged from displaced persons in Kalkaji main?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Chittaranjan Park Colony, unlike the Kalkaji Colony, has not been conceived as a rehabilitation colony but has been designed to provide homestead plots for construction of residential houses by certain categories of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), who were gainfully employed and settled in Delhi. Kalkaji (main) colony was set up during 1948—51. By the time Chittaranjan Park colony was set up in 1966, the cost of development had considerably gone up. The cost of acquisition of land has been finally determined as Rs. 12 per square yard for the plotted area as indicated in the scheme itself which was formulated sometime in 1961 even though the then prevailing market price for lands similarly placed had gone up considerably when applications for allotment were invited for the first time in January, 1966. The rate per square yard of allotable plot area, including cost of acquisition and development in Kalkaji main was Rs. 11 and not Rs. 7.50.

(c) The element of acquisition cost of allotable plot area in Kalkaji main was Rs. 4 per square yard.

#### **Development of potential for pisciculture in States**

278. **SHRI S. KUMARAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently written to seven States to develop the potential for pisciculture; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Yes Sir. A letter dated 16th February, 1978 has been written to the Chief Ministers of the seven maritime States and the Governor of Karnataka.

(b) There are about 1.42 million hectares of brackish water swamps in the country of which only about 12000 hectares are utilised for fish culture mostly in West Bengal and Kerala. The recent studies in the Central Fisheries Institutes have proved that 2220 kgs. of fish and prawns can be produced per hectare and provide a net profit of about Rs. 3000 per hectare. If the entire brackish water is put into effective use for fish culture, an additional production of fish to the tune of 3.15 million tons per annum can be achieved and employment could be provided to about 2.8 million people. The estimated net income from paddy cultivation is about Rs. 280 per hectare as against Rs. 3000 in the case of fish culture. In terms of protein also fish production would provide better nutritional diet than paddy. The Central Government has been sanctioning cent per cent financial assistance to the maritime States for setting up pilot brackish water farms of 50 hectare each during 1977—79. It has been impressed on the maritime State Governments that they may consider earmarking the potential brackish water areas for fish culture and that a policy decision in this regard would go a long way in the development of fisheries in India.

#### **Scrapping of the National Capital Region Plan**

279. **SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to scrap the National Capital Region Plan; and