

to rural population through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Powers to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes are vested with States. The objective of JJM is to provide potable water of prescribed quality as per BIS Standard IS 10500: 2012 at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to every rural household through Functional household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024. All States/UTs have been advised to follow BIS standard IS 10500: 2012 and its subsequent amendments for providing potable drinking water to rural population.

Efforts to increase salt and fresh water fish farms

2323. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether efforts made by Government to encourage fish farming in the country have paid dividends in terms of the increase in salt and fresh water fish farms;
- (b) if so, the State-wise status showing the increase in fish farms between 2015 and 2019 and overall availability of produce;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to provide help and support to the fish farmers to explore the possibility of exporting the fish produce outside the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, for overall development of the fisheries sector in the country including support for development of fish farms in both fresh and salt water in the country. The CSS *inter alia* provides financial assistance for development of fisheries and aquaculture sector including construction of ponds, fish seed rearing ponds, productive utilization of inland saline/alkaline areas for aquaculture, renovation of ponds and development of waterlogged areas. During past five years between 2015 and 2019, a total area of 42632.40 Hectare has been brought under aquaculture in both fresh and saline water areas. State-wise status of fish farms developed during the last five years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) During the year 2018-19, India exported fish and fisheries products of 13,92,559 Metric Tonne valued at ₹ 46,589.37 crore. Under the CSS, financial assistance is provided to States/Union Territories for establishment of fisheries infrastructure including development of post-harvest infrastructure like ice plants, cold storages, ice plants-cum-cold storages and development of fish landing centre and fishing harbours. Besides, Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Fund (FIDF) is implemented with a fund size of ₹ 7522.48 crore for providing access to concessional finance for development of fisheries infrastructure in the country. Under the FIDF, the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying provides interest subvention up to 3% per annum for providing the concessional finance by the Nodal Loaning Entities for development of infrastructure in the fisheries sector. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) also provides financial assistance to develop fisheries infrastructure facilities to maintain the quality standards of aquaculture products for export to overseas markets. In addition, MPEDA conducts capacity building programmes for fishers and fish farmers through trainings, awareness and demonstration programmes throughout the country.

Statement

State-wise status of fish farms developed during the last five years

Sl. No	States	Construction of new ponds/Tanks (in both fresh and Brackish water area)	Reno- vation of ponds/Tanks	Develo- pment of Water logged areas	Prod- uctive Utili- zation of Inland Saline/ Alkaline area	Fish seed rearing units	Total
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	60.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111.8	145.0	-	-	100.0	356.8
3.	Assam	610.8	258.6	-	-	110.0	979.3

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.0	50.0	-	-	4.0	104.0
5.	Bihar	669.7	0.0	1132.6	-	1151.0	2953.3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1457.8	450.0	-	-	305.5	2213.3
7.	NCT of Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	-	10.0
8.	Goa	2.0	50.7	-	-	-	52.7
9.	Gujarat	25.3	2.0	-	-	-	27.3
10.	Haryana	2394.5	406.0	120.0	186.0	256.0	3362.5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	57.6	10.0	-	25.0	13.0	105.6
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.0	30.0	-	-	-	50.0
13.	Karnataka	323.0	10.0	-	-	12.0	345.0
14.	Kerala	992.0	230.0	160.0	-	-	1382.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1792.0	956.5	-	-	77.0	2825.5
16.	Maharashtra	134.2	50.0	-	-	20.0	204.2
17.	Manipur	1470.0	0.0	-	-	71.4	1541.4
18.	Meghalaya	1070.5	48.0	-	-	-	1118.5
19.	Mizoram	4030.0	1100.0	30.0	-	41.4	5201.4
20.	Nagaland	842.0	120.0	-	70.0	75.0	1107.0
21.	Odisha	3973.0	148.0	55.0	100.0	-	4276.0
22.	Puducherry	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0
23.	Punjab	1001.1	10.2	-	150.0	83.0	1244.3
24.	Rajasthan	8.0	-	-	-	-	8.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	110.4	73.0	-	-	-	183.4
26.	Telangana	633.5	-	-	-	586.0	1219.5
27.	Tripura	801.5	16.0	-	-	21.0	838.5

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
28. Uttar Pradesh		7852.0	650.0	-	-	326.9	8828.9
29. Uttarakhand		70.0	50.4	10.0	-	70.2	200.5
30. West Bengal		1560.0	97.5	160.0	-	5.0	1822.5
GRAND TOTAL		32103.7	4991.7	1667.6	541.0	3328.4	42632.4

Overfishing by FMFO industry

2324. SHRI. JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fish Meal and Fish Oil (FMFO) industry has caused overfishing of low value fish species and bycatch;

(b) whether the number of trawlers have increased in the last five years;

(c) whether studies have been conducted for finding fish fit for human consumption in FMFO industries; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to discourage catching of juvenile fish species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (d) Coastal States have reported that, due to requirement of low value fish species and bycatch for Fish Meal and Fish Oil (FMFO) industry, some fishing vessels are involved in fishing of such low value fish as bycatch. The Marine Fisheries Regulation Acts (MFRA) enacted by the respective States and Union Territories (UTs) have made provisions for management and regulation of marine fisheries, which *inter alia* contain provisions for regulation, control and conservation of marine fishery wealth in sustainable manner including catching of juvenile fish species. Awareness program on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) for responsible fishing and for conservation and management, is organized by the Department of Fisheries of States and Union Territories. The Department of Fisheries (DoF), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been imposing an uniform ban on fishing for 61 days by fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) on both the coasts including Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.