

(e) the steps Government contemplate to solve the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have intimated that an incident of violent clash between the fishermen engaged in traditional methods of fishing and those operating the fishing trawlers, which occurred on 15-9-1976, has been reported to the police and the matter is being investigated. There have also been non-violent clashes between these two groups of fishermen on a number of occasions. Under the provisions of the Goa, Daman and Diu Fisheries Rules, the local Government have earmarked river, creeks, canals, streams and the sea along the coast of the Union Territory upto a depth of five fathoms measured from the coast primarily for the traditional fishermen. Fishing within these areas by the mechanised boats is illegal. However, the mechanised vessels continue to operate within these areas and thereby they damage the nets of the traditional fishermen and hence the clashes. The Government of Goa, Daman & Diu have, however, not sent any representations regarding these incidents to the Central Government.

(c) to (e). In May, 1977, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu sent a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation for setting up an Enforcement Squad with two speed boats for patrolling the Goa coastal waters involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs, and a recurring cost of Rs. 1.55 lakhs. However, in view of the general clash of interest between mechanised and non-mechanised sectors, the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation have constituted a Committee to examine the question of delimiting areas of fishing of different types of boats, particularly big trawlers, so that there is no unfair competition between small mechanised boats and the country-boats. The report of the Committee is still awaited. Pending receipt of the recommendations of this Committee and in view of the high cost of maintaining an Enforcement Squad as also the possible assistance in this regard from the Coast Guard Service which is now being organised, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have not agreed to the proposal of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

In March, 1977, on an experimental basis, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu fixed a few floating barrels to demarcate five Fathoms Zone at beaches of Velsao, Utorda, Betal, Bathim,

Benaulim, Fatorda and cavellissim where these incidents of Clashes had occurred. This was done to know whether demarcating the Zone will have any effect in observing the Goa, Daman and Diu Rules regarding five Fathoms. By these temporary measures, there has been reduction in the number of such incidents. However, the barrels have been washed away during the monsoon season. The Local Government are now proposing to set up a Committee to deal with violations and to avoid occurrence of clashes among the fisherment

Posts of Draftsmen, Tracers and Ferro Printers in A.I.R. and Doordarshan

5916. **SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number of posts of Draftsmen Grade I, Grade II, Tracers, Ferro-printers lying vacant for more than six months in A.I.R. and Doordarshan;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The information is given below:

	A.I.R.	Doordarshan
Draftsman Grade I .	1	1
Draftsman Grade II.	2	Nil
Tracer	4	Nil
Ferro-printers	1	Nil

(b) In the case of A.I.R., the posts of Draftsman Grade I and Grade II could not be filled because the All-India seniority list in these grades is not yet ready. As regards Tracers and Ferro-printers, some time was taken in following the procedure for recruitment through Employment Exchange.

In the case of Doordarshan, the post of Draftsman Grade I could not be filled due to an anomaly in the Third Commission's recommendations in respect of this post.

(c) Officers of appointment for two posts of Tracer and one post of Ferro-printer have already been issued. Efforts are being made to fill the remaining vacant posts as early as possible.

Riots in the Mazagon Docks

5917. DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI PUNDALIK HARI
DANWE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on or about 14th July, there was a riot in the Mazagon Docks at Bombay.

(b) whether the Union Leaders of Mazagon Dock Employees' Union were beaten by some anti-social elements in the premises of Mazagon Dock; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A riotous situation developed in the premises of Mazagon Dock on 14th July 1977, when a large number of workers belonging to the Dockyard Labour Union protested against the visit to the yard, of the office bearers of the rival Union, viz. the Mazagon Dock Employees' Union. During the course of the demonstration, there were a few incidents of manhandling and assault. A report has been lodged with the Police. The management of Mazagon Dock have also set up a Board of Enquiry.

सेना के कैम्पिंग के लिये भूमि का आरक्षण

5918. श्री महो लाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ सेना के कैम्पिंग के लिए भूमि आरक्षित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या वह बेकार पड़ी है और अब वह किस प्रयोजन में लाई जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वही भूमि पट्टे के आधार पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों या स्थानीय भूमि-

हीन मजदूरों को आवंटित करना चाहती है ;

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए भूमि कहाँ कहाँ अधिगृहीत की गई थी ; और

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजनौर जिले की नागोना तहसील में रसूलपुर अलीद खाँ गांव के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए अधिगृहीत भूमि बहुत वर्षों से आवंटित नहीं की गई है और उस गांव के प्रभावशाली लोगों ने उस पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है और वे उस गांव के भूमिहीन मजदूरों को उस पर खेती नहीं करने दे रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन 105 स्थानों पर कैम्पिंग ग्राउन्ड हैं उनका एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) इन 105 कैम्पिंग ग्राउन्डों में से 25 का सेना द्वारा उपयोग किया जा रहा है, 20 खाली पड़े हैं और शेष ग्राउन्ड कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए अस्थायी-तौर पर पट्टे पर दिये गये हैं अथवा राज्य सरकार के कब्जे में हैं या किसी के अनधिकृत कब्जे में हैं ।

(ग) जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है अस्थायी रूप से फालतू कैम्पिंग ग्राउन्ड भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पट्टे पर दिये जाते हैं और यदि कोई भूतपूर्व सैनिक भूमि लेने को इच्छुक नहीं हो, तो वह भूमि भूमिहीन निर्धन व्यक्तियों को कृषि प्रयोजन के लिए पट्टे पर दी जाती है । सभी कैम्पिंग ग्राउन्ड की पूरी समीक्षा की गई है । सैनिक आवश्यकताओं में स्थायी रूप से फालतू भूमि निपटान के लिए जारी आम आदेशों के अनुसार स्थायी रूप से फालतू स्थानों का निपटान किया जायेगा । इन अनुदेशों के अनुसार इस प्रकार की भूमि को सार्वजनिक नौलामी द्वारा बेचा जाना है परन्तु सरकार के निम्नलिखित पक्षों के साथ गैर-सरकारी समझौता करके नीचे दी गई