

for resource exploitation with an outlay Rs. 42 crore:

- Implementation of Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) programme and operation and maintenance of Coastal Research Vessels involving an outlay of Rs. 52 crore;

- Continuation of basic research and manpower development programmes, coastal and Island Development programmes, augmentation of manpower at the headquarters and attached offices, administrative and other support etc., involving a total expenditure of Rs.56.30 crore.

Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Programmes including Marine Bio-diversity and pollution monitoring of the coastal waters with an outlay of about Rs. 61 crore.

- Procurement of a multipurpose oceanographic research vessel for Polymetallic Nodule programme; technology demonstration and techno-economic feasibility study for exploitation of phosphorites; study of Hydrothermal mineralisation in the Andaman Sea; Bengal and Andaman Fan and Cobalt rich crust in the Central Indian ocean, with an outlay of Rs.103 crore.

- Assessment of marine Living resources beyond 70 m depth and their ecological correlation, mariculture, marine ornamental fish culture and sea weed culture, involving an outlay of Rs.31.60 crore.

(b) The proposed ocean development programmes with special emphasis to the Bay of Bengal area during the 9th Five Year Plan, include :-

- Provision of assistance to some of the Universities located in the east coast for establishing Centres of Excellence in Marine Sciences;
- Assessment of the Marine Living Resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), covering the Bay of Bengal area;
- Mariculture of Seabass in Andaman Islands, lobsters in Gulf of Mannar and mud crab in Orissa; marine Ornamental Fish Culture and Seaweed Culture in Andaman and Gulf of Mannar.
- Pollution monitoring, coastal and Marine Area Management and Marine Bio-diversity;
- Provision of Ocean Observation and information Services to the Coastal Community and other user agencies;
- Geomorphological studies of Bengal and Andaman Fan (BENFAN), crust-mantle

processes related to hydrothermal mineralisation in the Andaman sea, etc.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Electrification

1747. SHRI D.P. YADAV :

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages have been electrified in the country till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the rural area of Sambhalpur of District Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh had been electrified;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which all the villages of the country particularly villages of Uttar Pradesh are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) As per available information, as on 30th September, 1996, 5,02,482 villages in the country have been electrified. State-wise details are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). There are 495 inhabited villages in Sambhal Tehsil of Moradabad District, out of which 481 villages have been electrified. The balance 14 villages in Sambhal will be taken up in the coming years.

(d) The remaining unelectrified villages in the country, including those of Uttar Pradesh, will be electrified during the 9th and subsequent five years plans subject to the availability of funds and other inputs.

STATEMENT

Progress in Electrification of Villages upto Septmeber, 1996

| S.No. | States | Total Achievement to the end of Sept.96 |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 27358 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2280 |
| 3. | Assam | 21887 (a) |
| 4. | Bihar | 47822 |
| 5. | Goa | 377 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 17892 |
| 7. | Haryana | 6745 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 16761 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 6277 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 26483 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1219 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------|----------------|-----------|
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 67844 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 39106 |
| 14. | Manipur | 2033 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 2467 (d) |
| 16. | Mizoram | 727 (c) |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1099 |
| 18. | Orissa | 34123 |
| 19. | Punjab | 12342 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 30754 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 405 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 15822 |
| 23. | Tripura | 3640 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 86665 (d) |
| 25. | West Bengal | 29234 |
| Total | | 501362 |
| UTs | | 1120 |
| G. Total | | 502482 |

(a) As on 3/96 (b) As on 5/96 (c) As on 6/96

(d) As on 8/96

Deep Sea Fishing

1748. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deep sea fishing is allowed in India Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea;

(b) whether licences have been issued for several ships or vessels for deep sea fishing;

(c) whether fishing by mechanised trawlers are detrimental to the interests of traditional fishermen of Indian coasts;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to safeguard the interests of such fishermen;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the present policy of the Government on deep sea fishing and use of mechanised trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f). Specific areas are earmarked for fishing by traditional fishermen and small mechanised fishing vessels below 20 metres length within territorial waters in the States under their Marine Fishing Regulation Acts/Rules. The areas exclusively reserved for traditional fishermen range from 5-10 kms from the shore and mechanised fishing vessels below 20 metres can fish

only beyond these areas. These rules/regulations help to prevent conflicts between these two sectors and also safeguard the interests of traditional fishermen. The Government of India has been allowing operation of deep sea fishing vessels in the Indian EEZ under charter scheme of 1981 and 1986 and under the New Deep Sea Fishing Policy, 1991 involving Joint Venture, easing and Test Fishing apart from acquisition of Indian owned vessels. It has been decided to rescind the 1991 deep sea fishing policy.

Non Government Organisations

1749. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to discontinue with the activities of NGO's throughout the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to involve the reputed NGOs keeping in view of the upliftment of the weaker section properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER KUMAR ALAGH) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reputed NGOs are already being involved in the various Governmental programmes especially in the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society.

Setting up of Power Projects in Orissa

1750. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals to set up power projects in Orissa approved by the Union Government as on March 31, 1996;

(b) whether Government have postponed the execution of some power projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) to (d). As on 31st March, 1996, there is one power project, namely Ib Valley Thermal Power Project Phase II (2x210 MW), proposed to be implemented in the Private sector, which has been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. The project is still under negotiation between the project promoter and the Government of Orissa.