

अगर इसके मुताबिक वह नहीं दे सकते हैं तो यह जुमानि की व्यवस्था रखी गयी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह दो हजार रुपये का जुमाना कम है, इसे पांच हजार रुपये का जुमाना कीजिए। क्योंकि जो लोग आपके आदेश का उल्लंघन करें तो उन्हें सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए तभी वे आपके आदेश को मानेंगे

श्री वसन्त साठे : शास्त्री जी, अभी अभी यह बिल आया है, इसे चलने दीजिए। फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के लोग किस तरह से बर्ताव करते हैं, आगे क्या होता है, उसे जरा देखने दीजिए। अगर आगे कोई दिक्कत पैदा होती है तो शास्त्री जी के मुझाव के बारे में विचार कर लेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 16 and 17, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17 put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 11 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed”

The motion was adopted

14.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISCOVERY OF A NEW OIL FIELD BY OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am glad to announce that the ONGC has discovered oil in a new structure, B-57, located about 35 kms. to the east of the Bombay High field in a water depth of about 75. This field is completely new. The structure was delineated by seismic surveys carried out by the ONGC's seismic vessel *MV Anweshak*. The exploratory well on the field was spudded by the ONGC jack-up rig ‘*Sagar Samrat*’ on 18th May 1981 and oil and gas bearing zones occurred in the depth range 1830—2190 metres. A production test was carried out in one of the intervals within this zone on 3rd September, 1981. Oil has flowed at the rate of about 1030 barrels per day before acidisation, through a half inch choke with a gas oil ration of about 150 and API gravity of about 40. Production testing in the other intervals in being taken up.

The B-57 field has an areal extent of 80 sq. kms. The prospective horizons lie in the Paleogene carbonate reservoir. It will be necessary to drill a few more wells to assess the production potential of this field.

14.40 hrs.

MARITIME ZONES OF INDIA (REGULATION OF FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (REGULATION OF FISHING BY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the regulation of fishing by foreign

[Rao Birendra Singh]

vessels in certain maritime zones of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill was introduced in this House on 8th May this year. I am thankful that you have found time to consider this Bill today. In fact, this measure has been long overdue. We are fortunate in having a vast coastline of about 6000 kilometers and a very large maritime zone about two thirds of our total land mass. The potential in marine fishing is immense. But so far, we regret we have not been able to fully exploit this potential.

Sir, there have been reports of poaching on a large-scale by foreign vessels in the past in our seas. Our Coast Guard has been trying to intercept these poaching vessels, but in the absence of any legislation to punish them effectively and in a deterrent manner we have found it difficult to deal with this menace. The matter fortunately came to the notice of the Prime Minister through the Defence Ministry and it was felt necessary that Parliament should immediately legislate for meeting this threat to our natural resources. We want to regulate fishing in our seas through licences and issue of permits for foreign vessels, we want to conserve our natural resources, We want to protect the rights of our own fishermen and with that view we are now providing that powers be given to coast guard officers and other officers to be appointed by the Government of India for seizure and confiscation of these vessels for search and effective deterrent action against poachers, not only to punish them but also to confiscate their catch and their vessels too.

I hope the House will unanimously agree that this is a very impor-

tant measure urgently needed to be passed and there will be no objection even from my friends in the Opposition to show that the whole nation is bent upon zealously and effectively guarding our rights our seas. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in certain maritime zones of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I support the Bill.

Sir, while supporting the Bill, I would like to draw your attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons where it has been stated:

"There has been an increase in poaching activities of foreign fishing vessels in our exclusive economic zone. There have also been instances of foreign fishing vessels chartered by Indian parties indulging in such activities. To prevent such activities and to protect our fishermen from the hardship caused by poaching vessels, it is necessary to regulate fishing activities by foreign fishing vessels..."

Sir, here I stress the very language "to protect our fishermen from the hardship caused by poaching vessels". As far as I know, in 1975 in the newspapers a report appeared that foreign vessels from Japan, Thailand, and South Korea were found fishing in the Indian territorial waters, not in the exclusive economic zone only. Not in the continental shelf alone but in the territorial waters of India. Since then our fishermen have been demanding repeatedly that suitable law should be introduced in Parliament and suitable law should be made

so that foreign vessels might be prevented from catching fish in the territorial waters of India. In this perspective the hon. Minister has pointed out that the Bill is over-due. I appreciate this. But still, I say that as it has been brought, I congratulate him.

While stressing the need for protection of the interests of our fishermen, I point out that the hon. Minister said that only 6000 miles of our coast line extends there. But the Report was that about 51,000 kilometres is there so far as the exclusive economic zone of India is concerned. Not only that, there are 1280 islands and about 7 million people who live on the coast line and their main livelihood is fishing. Compared to the fish production of the world, we find that our fish production is too low. It is about 2.57 per cent of the annual world fish production. In India the per capita consumption per annum is 4.13 kg., while in U.S.A. it is 14.9 kg and in U.K. it is 20.9 kg.

Fishing is a major economic activity in India. Fish constitutes cheap source of protein. If fishing can be conducted in our country in a good and proper manner, then it will not only give nutritious food; it will earn foreign exchange. In 1980 it earned foreign exchange of about Rs. 250 crores. But in 1981 it has been substantially reduced. I want to know from the hon. Minister why has it been reduced so much. I think proper attention has not been given to the fishermen. Proper attention has not been given to the fishing problem. Therefore, I would make some suggestions to the hon. Minister which he may kindly take note of.

Mere passing the Bill will not do. Implementation of the Act should be looked into. Proper machinery should be there. In the financial liability of the Bill it has been pointed out "It is estimated that this may involve an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000".

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In comparison with the vastness of the problem, this amount is insufficient. The coast guard force is insufficient. Strict vigilance must be maintained. Otherwise, the foreign vessels will fish in our territorial waters. Not only the foreigners come but even our Indian citizens charter the foreign vessels to fish in Indian territorial waters. So, I urge upon the Government to take firm steps so that vigilance is maintained at any cost and the foreign vessels, the foreigners, must not be allowed at any time to fish in our territorial waters.

Under Clause 4, it has been stipulated that licences would be given to foreigners to use the foreign vessels and permits would be issued to Indian citizens to use the foreign vessels. Then, in Clause 4(5) (d), it has been stipulated that the conditions would be subsequently evolved. I say that the very case of issuing licences and permits would create a vicious den of corruption. Who will issue these licences and permits? Only the Government officers have been empowered. I think, the hon. Minister should have placed before the House the conditions under which such licences and permits would be issued to foreigners and to Indian citizens for using foreign vessels.

Indiscriminate fishing in our territorial waters is being done by trawlers and mechanised boats. If the Government is keen to protect the interests of traditional fishermen, I would suggest that trawlers and mechanised boats should not be permitted to fish in the territorial waters, at least in the 21 km. zone of the Indian waters.

The Planning Commission has directed the Government, on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, that the interests of traditional fishermen must be safeguarded. I suggest

[Shr Sudhir Giri]

that a comprehensive and an integrated programme for the development of major fisheries like shrimp, lobsters, sardine, mackerel Bombay duck, Tuna, etc. should be evolved.

Projects should be envisaged keeping an eye on all the activities ranging from fishing to marketing the product on the basis of the existing intra-structure. Centres in various States should be opened so that fishing can be conducted in a proper way. A fisheries bank should be constituted to provide all the needed technical marketing design of trawlers, development of intra-structure and credit to compete in the international market.

A National Fisheries Board should be constituted. This has been recommended by the All-India Marine Fish Marketing Study. A proposal was mooted to institute a fishing harbour near Digha in the district of Midnapore of West Bengal. As far as I know, a preliminary survey has been conducted and the report is favourable. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken towards the making of this fishing harbour at Digha.

Revamping of the Central Fisheries Corporation is urged upon.

An efficient and honest administrator should be appointed there. 120 casual workers were deprived of their services since 1977. They should be reinstated. Punishment to corrupt officers should also be given.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is, for maritime zone.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I know it very well. But I am trying to draw your kind attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not get any time.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I shall have no time but I would like to avail this time to draw the attention of the Minister to these points. Seven Rampon nets worth Rs. 12 lakhs were burnt down by the trawlers and purseiner owners soon after Mr. Rane came to power in Goa. Till this date, the poor fishermen affected have not been compensated. Increasing number of trawlers and purseiner owners appeared to be the cause of tremendous hardship of the traditional fishermen. So, they should be prohibited. Subsidies are being given to trawlers and purseiner owners. I urge upon the Government to give subsidies not only to the trawlers or purseiner owners but to the traditional fishermen. Insurance scheme should be introduced to save the interest of the poor fishermen. Nifty-looking Mini-Cold Storage Plant should also be set up in the coastal belt. New jetties should be built up as the Government is keen to protect the interests of the traditional fishermen. They should be provided with facilities of drinking water, roads to their fishing hamlets, lands for their homesteads, vocational institutes etc. Some glaring irregularities have been detected in the functioning of the Goa Cooperative Fisheries Federation. I urge the Government to look into the matter and to investigate it and to place it before the House the findings thereof.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berrampur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I am in full agreement with the provisions of the Bill. The Bill seeks to prevent foreign vessels from fishing without obtaining a licence and prevents the Indian citizen using foreign vessels without obtaining a permit. That is all right. The Bill flows from Act 80 of 1976 which defined the territorial waters and other matters of zones of India which was based on the decisions arrived at the Law of the Sea

Conference in 1974 at Caracas. While I support the Bill, I have got to say that the coastal guards should be fully equipped to keep a vigil on the maritime zones of India. This is one thing I would like to be satisfied.

Secondly, what is the royalty payable by the fishing vessels either by Indian citizens or foreign vessels for the catch? What is the royalty? Perhaps, the rules will take care of that.

What about the country fishermen? I come from a coastal area. My constituency is Berhampur. The country fishermen go by counting catamaran in the morning and come with the catch in the evening. If he gets catch, he sells in the market and buys rice for his meal. But what is happening is that the trawlers from the neighbouring States are also coming and poaching in this area. Therefore, you must make a provision to prevent the trawlers from entering into the territorial waters and to protect the interests of the local country fishermen who are very poor. They go on country catamarans and they catch fish. This Bill should have made a provision. If not, I would request the Hon. Minister to make note of it and see that provision is made to preserve and protect the interests of the country fishermen.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH RE/PORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the the Twenty-seventh Report of

the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd September 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd September, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

UNORGANISED LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up a fund for the welfare of unorganised labour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up a fund for the welfare of unorganised labour."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

1501 hrs.

PROHIBITION OF CAPITATION FEE BILL*

SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for banning capitation fee charged by educational and technical colleges or institutions and for matters connected therewith.