

## LOK SABHA

Monday, March 5, 1979/Phalgun 14,  
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Central Grants for Fishing Trawlers in Kerala

\*182. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre for financial grants for the construction of fishing trawlers by the State Fishing Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme submitted by the State Government and the extent of financial assistance asked for; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Kerala Fisheries Corporation sent a proposal for constructing three combination vessels of 57 ft. length at a cost of Rs. 69 lakhs. After examination, sanction was issued for construction of two vessels of 65 ft. length at a cost of Rs. 65.50 lakhs. Due to certain technical difficulties the Corporation decided to construct 8 vessels of 43½ ft. within the sanction issued.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply the hon. Minister has just now given it seems that there is no proper study of the real requirements of the vessels for fishing in outer coastal areas. Now, the State Government had sent a proposal for construction of three combination vessels of 57 ft. length and the Centre sanctioned Rs. 65 lakhs for construction of two vessels of 65 ft. length and the Corporation decided to construct 8 vessels of 43½ ft. each. I do not know whether the Centre has any idea and whether it has studied the proper requirements of vessels in various zones within the exclusive economic zone for the purpose of fishing. What kind of vessels are required in this particular area?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: After receiving the proposal it was examined in the Ministry and it was felt that the expenditure on 65 ft. vessel would be more economical for operation. So, that was sanctioned. We have certain data available with the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, also. Later, when the State Government has some difficulties because the designs were not available, they consulted the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, and went in for 8 vessels of 43½ ft. length.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: India has declared an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles around our sea coast. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in view of this declaration, what is the additional potential of fishing that has come to us and secondly the trawlers that are now used for deep-sea fishing are mainly concentrated in the eastern region in the Bay of Bengal, operating mainly from Visakhapatnam and Calcutta. Of course,

a few trawlers are also in operation from Bombay and Porbunder, but the bulk of these trawlers are now in operation in the eastern zone.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is going to be exclusive fishing!

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** In another area of Kerala coast, the south western coast, within the exclusive economic zone no trawlers are in operation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is a very limited one, Mr. Kodyan.

**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Therefore, I want to know whether the Government would consider the question of introducing deep-sea fishing in the south western coast, that is, Kerala—Karnataka coast.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Sir, now we have an economic zone, 200 miles all along the coast which is about 6000 kilometres long, a very vast area has come within our exclusive jurisdiction and we are trying to find out what is the total fish resources available there and for that, a survey will have to be conducted. We are deploying some survey vessels and already some work has started on this. We have got complaints that the western coast has been over-exploited so far. And my hon. friend is now saying that all the trawlers are working on the eastern coast in the Bay of Bengal, none coming to the west coast. I have often complaints from the Kerala coast also that there is over-exploitation of fish resources. I do not know why my hon. friend is asking this.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fishing industry has developed as one of the major industries fetching about Rs. 220 crores of foreign exchange as well as it has developed as a national industry in the country as a whole. So, it needs a national policy. But fisheries are a State subject. You leave it completely in the hands of the States. I am

not disputing that point. You are spending a lot of money on research in fishing.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise from the question.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The point is simple. Kerala submitted a project for the trawlers. Likewise many fisheries Corporations may submit projects. Do you have any national policy regarding fishing and what do you propose to do in this regard?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** We cannot interfere much in the States' spheres and we cannot acquire more powers from the States. The States are asking for more powers. It is within their domain to have trawlers, country-crafts, country fishing boats. There is some dispute going on already. We are trying to solve their problems. We have sent some guidelines to all the State Governments so that with these guidelines they may frame their laws for coastal fishing. That is what we are doing.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In view of the fact that fishing is one of the most important national occupations in many respects, I would like to know, when the Government is going to bring forward a comprehensive Marine Life Bill, now that big zones are coming in our jurisdiction so that we can regulate in what regions, big trawlers can operate, in what regions motor boats can operate, and in what regions the regular routine fishing boats of the fishermen can operate. That should be done so that one does not encroach on the other. This is what is causing the hardship. Will the Government think in terms of bringing forward a comprehensive Marine Policy Bill?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** First of all, this question does not arise from the original question. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have sent the guidelines to the various States. They have to pass their own legislation because

territorial waters are within their domain and it is a state subject again. Some of the States have informed us that they are working on the Bills also.

We are also trying to frame a model Bill. It is with the Law Department now. As soon as it is ready, we will send it to the States.

श्रीमती मृगाल गारे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस बारे में लीजिस्लेशन और माडल बिल बनाया जा रहा है। सरकार ने बड़े बड़े मल्टी-नॅशनलज का ट्रालर के लिए परवाना दे दिया है, लेकिन वास्तविक परिस्थिति यह है कि ये लोग छोटे फिशरमॅन के साथ हमेशा झगड़ा करते हैं। केरल स्टेट ने सजस्ट किया है कि फिशरीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की तरफ से बड़े ट्रालरज लिये जायें। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर के सभी स्टेट्स से कहेंगी कि बड़े-बड़े मल्टी-नॅशनलज के द्वारा ट्रालरज लेने के बजाये स्टेट्स में फिशरीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के जरिये ट्रालर लिये जायें, ताकि आपस के झगड़े भी कम हो जायें ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह झगड़ा छोटी बोट्स, यानी कनवॅन्शनल और नान-मॅकेनाइज्ड बोट्स और मॅकेनाइज्ड बोट्स का है। बड़े ट्रालरज के साथ ऐसा झगड़ा नहीं है। बड़े ट्रालरज तो समुन्द्र में बीस मील से आगे दूर तक चले जाते हैं। कॉस्टल एरिया में मॅनली मॅकेनाइज्ड बोट्स और कनवॅन्शनल और ट्रेडिशनल बोट्स रांपनकर वर्गों का है।

News Item Captioned "Dream House that Never Was"

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\*184. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:  
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press item appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th January, 1979 under the heading "Dream House that never was";

(b) the number of plots and flats so far allotted by the DDA since it was set up; and

(c) how much profit DDA have earned so far?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ती और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्लॉट—30,245 (रिहायशी)  
फ्लॉट—35,552 (रिहायशी)

इसके अलावा 59 सहकारी ग्रुप आवास संस्थाओं को भूमि का आवंटन किया गया है।

(ग) कुछ योजनाओं में, फ्लॉटों की लागत में रियायत दी गई है जबकि कुछ अन्य योजनाओं में अतिरिक्त प्रभार लिये गये हैं। तथापि, मूल रूप में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण लाभ कमाने वाला निकाय नहीं है।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: I would like to know whether it is a fact that DDA acquires land at less than Rs. 8 per square metre from the owners and sells at more than Rs. 100 per square metre, and whether it is also a fact that in some cases these plots are auctioned at ex-orbitant prices of more than Rs. 500 per square metre. What is the total annual administrative expenditure of the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): It is correct that the DDA acquires land at a much lesser cost. But about 40 per cent of the land is left for community service and then developmental activities are also undertaken. The cost of these also goes into the cost of the land which is sold to the beneficiaries.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: I would like to know whether it is a fact that third class materials are used in the construction of flats. I have heard somebody saying that Delhi is a paradise for the contractors. My question is