

श्री सुभाष बलुवा : बाब 12 साल हो गये हैं और जो बंगाली भाई शरणार्थी के रूप में आए थे उनको जवलों में क्या दिया और उसके बाद उन्हें खोजी जमीन दे दी, जानवर दे दिये, न सिबाई के साधन उपलब्ध किये और न धाबायमन के साधन हैं, और बरसात में 6 महीने तक इन बंगाली भाईयो को एक टापू के बीच में रखना पड़ता है और आपने जाने के लिये उनको 500 फीट गहरी नदी का इन्तजार करना पड़ता है कि कब पानी कम हो। यही कारण है कि बंगाली भाई पूरे मध्य प्रदेश से और वडकारण्य से भाग कर सुन्दरवन को और आकर्षित हो रहे हैं। इसका कारण यही है कि हमने उनको बहा बला तो दिया है परन्तु अभी तक यही व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये है तो मध्य प्रदेश की बिना सहायता किये आपने जिन शरणार्थी भाईयो को बसाया है उनके लिय पुल का निर्माण करना और नाले पग पुल को जो दूसरी योजनाये हैं उनका भी बनाने का क्या आप शीघ्र प्रयास करेंगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सवाल पुल से सम्बन्धित है। माननीय सदस्य के जज्बात सही हैं इसी का नजर में रखते हुए यह तय किया गया था कि 75 फीसदी पुल की कोस्ट केंद्रीय सरकार देगी।

MR SPEAKER Q No 672—Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai—not here, Q No 673—Shri Mrityunjay Prasad—not here Q No 674—Shri C K Chandrappan—not here Q No 675—Shri Bairagi Jena—not here Q No 676—Shri Suraj Bhan—not here The Question List is over

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, under the rules you can authorize some other member to ask a question

MR SPEAKER Not I, the member can

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can.

MR SPEAKER Now, let us have second round

Q No 658—Shri G Y Krishnan—not here, Q No 661—Shri Ganannath Pradan, not here, Q No 662—Shri Sarat Kar—not here, Q No 664—Shri Ahmed M Patel—not here, Shri Chitubhai Gamit—not here

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order, Sir Rule 48(3) reads

"If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given"

I request you to allow other members to ask the question

MR SPEAKER I will consider it SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU After 12 O Clock?

MR. SPEAKER No, no tomorrow Question Hour is over

SHRI K A RAJAN I would like to make a submission Mr Speaker Sir, I have given a calling attention notice on the Bailadilla firing

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER On the Bailadilla firing question I have allowed it for tomorrow

SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM Mr Speaker Sir with your permission I have given a calling attention notice

MR SPEAKER After the short notice question

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Induction of Industrial Houses into Deep Sea Fishing

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S.N Q 4 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be please to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever, Brooke Bond India and J. K. Chemicals are being allowed to enter the field of Deep Sea fishing as a measure of diversification;

(b) whether Kerala Assembly had passed a resolution expressing concern at the induction of large industrial houses into deep sea fishing, and

(c) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) No Sir, not yet

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The Kerala Assembly had passed a resolution on 10-2-78 as follows

"This House requests that the Govt of India should cancel their decision to introduce mechanised fishing by private industrialists in consideration of the fact that this will land lakhs and lakhs of traditional fishermen of Kerala in unemployment and thereby cause grave financial hardship to them"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am told that the Government is intending to give permission to these veteran economic criminals, multinationals. You know that Hindustan Lever, in their premises in Ghaziabad was caught with a tanker load of adulterated oil for production of dalda the other day. Brooke Bond was caught for invoice manipulation the other day and penalised for the same. Then you will see in black and white in the case of JK who is notorious for economic offences and invoice manipulation. These are the people who are suddenly being patronised for grant of deep sea fishing. I would like to understand

from the Minister in the Context of following: Will it not pose any serious problem of security in the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, that is, allowing multinationals to go and operate there and that will give a complete freedom to them to trawl and operate in the Indian Ocean? In the name of deep fishing, these people are doing actually coastal fishing because fish are available more in the coastal area than in the deep sea water. As a result, lakhs of fishermen, traditional fishermen are being deprived of their livelihood and there is no watchdog body to see where they are operating. Once they are given the licence and with asteamer, they are free to move wherever they like. This is a departure on the part of the Government from the established practice in granting permission to big business houses to diversify their activities in ship building. I would like to ask the hon Minister as to why this departure from the earlier decisions of the Government and why is it that they are ignoring the Kerala Assembly's unanimous resolution which clearly shows the thorough approval of the people of Kerala and we join them and we fully approve what the Kerala Government has done? Therefore, in the context of this, I would like the hon Minister to tell this House what they intend to do and also he should give us an assurance that these big houses should not be allowed to do any mechanised trawling. No private industrialist should be allowed to do any mechanised trawling in sea fishing in the coastal area.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In 1977, 200 miles of economic zone was declared and now we have an exclusive right in 200 miles from the coastal line to fish, India can fish in those waters. So far, we did not have a mechanised fishing fleet. So, other countries have been fishing in our waters, almost all the other countries have been fishing to the Bay of Bengal,

particularly in areas near Andamans where fish is available in large quantities, and we have absolutely no capacity to intervene. So, Government decided that, by March 1979, we should have 200 fishing trawlers of various sizes. It is under that scheme that fishing trawlers were considered. Some were being imported and some manufactured in the country. Under that scheme also there are certain reservations. Some priorities were fixed: the first priority was for cooperatives, the second was for State Corporations; if they wanted, the third was for smaller private entrepreneurs, and the last was, larger houses. This fishing business is a capital-intensive business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Who told you that?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA I know it, you also know it. A fishing vessel of a large size would normally cost anything between Rs 1 crore and Rs 5 crores. Small persons cannot enter into this. This is a new business for our country. We are not yet used to it. So we are also thinking of having some zones fixed. The State Governments have also been asked to go into this matter. There are four types of vessels. One is conventional fishermen with boats which are not mechanized which are in a large number—may be a lakh or more. Then there are about 14,000 mechanized boats. Then there are slightly larger trawlers of the size of about 20 to 22 metres and then upwards. These are the various types of fishing vessels with us. We are trying to have about five kilometres from coastal line for the smaller fishermen, the conventional fishermen, whose boats are not mechanized beyond that upto a distance of 10 kilometres for fishermen whose boats are mechanized, beyond that for the trawlers. This is what is being considered by us.

MR. SPEAKER You have not answered his question what guarantee is provided so that they do not fish in the coastal area, in the nearer area—5 or 10 kms?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far we do not have any policing arrangement. We cannot have. There have been disputes even between traditional fishermen and small mechanized boats, mechanized boats which are of the size of 20 to 22 metres. There have been clashes in Madras, in Goa and in some other areas. Those States are also thinking of having some legislation on this that such area is for traditional fishermen, beyond that for mechanized boats and beyond that for trawlers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU No enforcing authority?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Enforcing authorities are also being considered. For the first time we are entering into the deep fishing business, and for some time these difficulties will have to be faced.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have asked him why they have totally ignored the Resolution—I am told it was a unanimous Resolution—that the Kerala Assembly has adopted. The people of Kerala have said

“This House requests that the Government of India should cancel their decision to introduce mechanized fishing by private industrialists in consideration of the fact that this will land lakhs and lakhs of traditional fishermen of Kerala in unemployment and thereby cause grave financial hardship to them.”

He has not said anything about that.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA. We are not ignoring it. We are considering it—in what manner the interests of the small fishermen can be protected. We are also writing to the State Governments to have their suggestions in what manner the interests of small fishermen can be safeguarded so that we can keep the larger boats away from the coastal areas where the small fishermen are plying. We are considering this very seriously.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My second question is this. It has gone on record that the Agriculture Ministry had paid no heed to the Resolution adopted by the Kerala Assembly. They have also admitted that there is no policying or enforcing authority. It is a paper project. Actually it is left to the multi-nationals and big houses to do what they like at the cost of small fishermen. My question is, since there is serious depression in the Indian shipping business

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Shipping business or fishing business?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shipping business.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Shipping is one thing and fishing is another

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would they consider the public sector going into the deep sea fishing business and also, at the same time, modify some of the vessels for acting as fishing trawlers or mother or factory ships for the shipping industry?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The priorities fixed by the Department clearly indicate that the first priority has to go to the cooperatives, secondly, to the State Corporations—if they want to come in and show interest in it—and then, after that, to smaller entrepreneurs and some engineers who are interested and, last of all, to the larger houses for whom some conditions have been laid down that they should not be under 40 metres in length, which would cost more than Rs. 1 crore, and that they should remain 10 kilometres away from the coast. They can fish in the Bay of Bengal and near the Andamans, but they should not intervene in areas where small mechanised boats or traditional boats are plying.

MR. SPEAKER: What about converting them? He has suggested the conversion of some of the ships to make them fish in deep sea waters.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I could not follow the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will repeat it. Indian shipping is passing through an unprecedented depression market. We are having a number of Indian owned vessels lying idle for lack of cargo. Would you consider starting a public sector industry for sea fishing and make use of some of these vessels through modifications as trawlers and, at the same time, as factory or mother ships?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This matter has not come up to us so far. These ships cannot be converted into fishing ships because certain techniques have to be provided in the fishing area. They have to have a fish hold and they have to have freezing facilities, catching facilities etc. All these facilities have to be provided—and none of them has shown any interest so far.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The answer given by the Hon. Minister is neither satisfactory nor conducive to the country. It is detrimental to the interests of the country because this deep sea fishing admits of a deep game in international operations. You might have heard of Union Carbide. There are certain factors operating. There are some big forces who interfere in our internal affairs and claim sovereignty over the sea. That is why the green signal has been given to big houses by the present Government. (Interruptions). 'Large houses' expansion in the sector is understood to have been taken up here recently by the Government after obtaining the approval of the Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices Commission and there is an amount of pressure by the Government to help monopolists and multi-nationals. Even biscuit companies are, by diversification, entering into deep-sea-fishing. A major blade preparation company is entering into it and a soap factory is entering into deep-sea fishing. It has become a multi-national operation. I will read out the names if you want.

Even when the resolution was passed in the Kerala Assembly, I put a question at that time. Even this the Finance Minister had stated that they had not done. I will put a separate question on that issue. The operating monopoly houses in this field are: Tata Oil Mill Co Ltd, Konkani Fisheries, New Indian Fisheries Ltd, Union Carbide, ITC Ltd, Calcutta, Britannia Biscuits Co Ltd, Bombay, Brooke Bond India Ltd and Hindustan Lever Ltd. And the Minister says that they have not done this.

Even in spite of the unanimous resolution by Kerala Assembly not to hand over this trade to the monopoly houses, detrimental to the likes of people involved in this trade who could use mechanised boats constructed in our country and use the technical know-how of our country, this is being done. (Interruptions)

Why is this Government having a soft-corner for these monopoly houses and even pressurising the MRTP to oblige and allow operation of deep-sea fishing by these multi-nationals and big business houses and monopoly houses as against the public sector of this country?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA In fact the hon Member has not put a question he has repeated.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I have put a question it is an insult to the nation. He should not say that I have not put a question.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Today, the hon Member is appearing so sensitive that he does not allow me to speak. He has spoken for a considerable time but he has only told what they, the previous Government had been doing. They had been encouraging multi-nationals. I have got a record with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOBU: What is the record?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far, particulars of deep sea fishing vessels now being operated by large houses are furnished below. They were allowed imports of trawlers etc. under the 1968 and 1973 schemes and none of them has come under the new Scheme so far. They were: ITC LLTD, Calcutta—2 vessels, EIID Parry Ltd, Madras—2 vessels, Britannia Biscuits Co Ltd, Bombay—3 vessels, Union Carbide about which he was talking just now—8 plus 2 chartered vessels, Konkani Fisheries Ltd, Goa—4 vessels, New Indian Fisheries Ltd, Bombay—3 vessels, Tata Oil Mills Co Ltd, Bombay—2 vessels. Twenty-four trawlers were brought into operation during the previous regime so far. This is the record I have.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA He has not replied to my question, he is talking of the previous Government. (Interruption)

MR SPEAKER That answer is relevant because you accused this Government of pressurising the MRTP to give permission to these people. The Minister is answering that he did not give it. It is the previous regime that had given it. He is answering the charge that you are making as if this Government is hand in glove with them.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER No you are not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER You are not entitled to the second question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The normal practice has been, only the first questioner like in any other question, has two supplementaries, the other questioner only one.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No. 19. No. 20 are not allowed.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : जेस कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है सन 1968 से यह चल रहा है और 13 अगस्त, 1975 को अखिल भारत के छोटे मछलीमार की शिकारियों को लेकर एक कमेटी एवाइंट की गई थी जिसकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है जिससे यह अज्ञात किया गया है :

The report of the Committee to go into the allegations of the big houses in marine industry.

आपने अभी जो पढ़कर बताया वह सभी इसमें दिया हुआ है और उनकी शिकारियों पर कमेटी ने विचार किया और संज्ञा है कि छोटे मछली मारों के इंडस्ट्रिज को बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज दबा रहे हैं। आज मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र के किनारे के तटवर्ती सभी जगह छोटे मछली मारने वालों, मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स और बड़े ट्रायर्स के बीच बड़े अगड़े हो रहे हैं। इसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में भी मंजूर किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि आज सरकार बड़े इंडस्ट्रीज को जो अज्ञात दे रही है वह बिल्कुल गैलेंट है, बड़ी मन्त्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे कि जब छोटे मछलीमार इसकी बजह से मर रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : आप कई लोगों को काफी बोलने देते हैं। मैं सुवाल ही पूछ रही हूँ। मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि 30 किलोमीटर के आगे ही बड़े ट्रायर्स को अज्ञात दी जायेगी लेकिन असल में 30 किलोमीटर के अन्दर भी

ये मछली पकड़ने का कार्य कर रहे हैं जिस को लेकर अगड़ा पैदा होता है। इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। जब यहाँ आप जमान पर कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सकते हैं तो फिर समुद्र के अन्दर कैसे करने के इस कारण से, जो आप प्रमीशन दे रहे हैं उससे छोटे मछलीमार को बड़ी दिक्कत है। जो कि सी ई फिशिंग का काम पब्लिक सेक्टर में कार्पोरेशन बगैरह बनकर किया जाना चाहिए। जो बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज हैं उनके द्वारा यह काम नहीं होना चाहिए। यह बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज जो एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उनसे छोटे मछली मार के माल से मछली पकड़ एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। उनको डीजल पर एक्सपोर्ट में भी छूट मिलती है। इस प्रकार के बड़े मछली मार को हर प्रकार से सुविधा मिलती है जबकि छोटे मछली मार को कोई सुविधा या छूट नहीं मिलती है। तो सरकार को जो नीति है छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज को संरक्षण देना और बड़े लोगों को बढ़ावा न देने की क्या वह इस मामले से सुसंगत है? पिछली सरकार ने कुछ भी किया ही लेकिन आगे ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए सरकार इस बात का निर्णय करेगी?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : छोटे मछलीमार के इंडस्ट्री को तो हम हमेशा ही सपोर्ट करेंगे लेकिन बड़े ट्रायर्स के लिए बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाये यह भी नहीं हो सकेगा। जैसा मैंने अज्ञात किया सारा वे साफ बंगला खाली पड़ा हुआ है, दूसरे लोग पैसा कमाते हैं, सारा अरेबियन सी खाली पड़ा हुआ है, दो सी.मिल के अन्दर से भी वे मछली मार कर ले जाते हैं और हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो ऐसी कण्ट्रोल लगा देंगे कि किसी भी कोस्टल फिशिंग में जहाँ छोटे फिशर-मैन मछली पकड़ते हैं वहाँ ये लॉफ न पकड़ सकें।

श्री कवर लाल गुप्त : अभी माननीय श्रीमती जी ने बताया कि 10 मील तक छोटे मछली पकड़ने वाले (जिन के पास मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स नहीं हैं) 30 मील तक मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स वाले और उस के आगे बड़े-बड़े ट्रायर्स

मछली पकड़ सकते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—अण्डमान में सब से अच्छी मछली मिलती है और आप को माछूम है कि बाहर के देशों के जहाज भी वहाँ आ कर फिशिंग करते हैं, अभी हाल में ऐसे 200 लाय पकड़े गये हैं। अण्डमान यूनिजन टैरिटरो है, क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा सेन्ट्रल कानून बनायेंगे कि 10 मील के परे और 30 मील के अन्दर जा बड़े ट्राउलर्स हैं, वे मछली न पकड़ सकें और अगर पकड़ेंगे तो उन का सजा मिलेगी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानून के एन्फार्समेंट के लिये आप के पास क्या मशीनरी है, जिस से आप विदेश वालों को पकड़ सकें ?

श्री सुर्जीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने इस बारे में सब स्टेट्स का निष्ठा है कि किम किम्म का कानून वे चाहते हैं, किम तरह का लजिस्टरेशन कराना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि यह मसला तमाम कास्टल स्टेट्स और इमरी स्टेट्स का है। हमारा यह कांशिश होगी कि जो कास्टल नजदीक का इलाका है वह छोटा कालिये रिजर्व रहे उस के बाद मैकेनाइज्ड वाटर्स के जिय, जो 20-25 फुट यो मैकेनाइज्ड वाटर्स है, उन के लिये रिजर्व रहे और उन के परे का इलाका बड़े ट्राउलर्स वाले इस्तेमाल करे। खाम कर वे आफ बगाल का जो इलाका है, जहाँ छोटे ट्राउलर्स नहीं जान है वहाँ 40 मीटर के बड़े ट्राउलर्स आपरेट कर सकें, छोटे ट्राउलर्स आपरेट न कर सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: He is consulting the States. It is a larger question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Andamans is a Union Territory. It is for us to enact the legislation.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a uniform legislation. He is consulting the States.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How will he enforce it? That was one part of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: That is also under consideration.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

No please. Four questions I have allowed. Half an hour I have allowed.

SHRI AMRÚT KASAR: You are not allowing us to put questions. That is a burning problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should allow him Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Now, Papers to be Laid

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to Educated Unemployed for Construction of Godowns

*658 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of godowns in each State for storage of foodgrains and sugar procured by Government,

(b) whether Government have given any assistance to the educated unemployed till December, 1977, for the construction of this type of godowns; and

(c) if so, the details thereof