

विदेशों को विद्युत आपूर्ति

527. श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने मेगावाट विद्युत की खपत है तथा कितने मेगावाट विद्युत का उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार विदेशों को विद्युत आपूर्ति कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विस्तृत ब्यौर क्या है?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० एस० वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) 31.3.96 के अनुसार देश में अधिष्ठापित क्षमता, व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग तथा व्यस्ततमकालीन आपूर्ति नीचे दिए गए ब्यौर के अनुसार है:—

31.3.96 के अनुसार

अधिष्ठापित क्षमता (मे०वा०) —83287.96

व्यस्ततमकालीन मांग (मे०वा०) —60981

व्यस्ततमकालीन आपूर्ति (मे०वा०) —49836

(ख) और (ग) 50 मे०वा० तक भारत से नेपाल में विद्युत का निर्यात भारत-नेपाल सीमा के पास 17 स्थलों नामशः बिहार से 10 स्थलों तथा उ०प्र० प्रणाली से 7 स्थानों से किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही, वर्ष 1995-96 के दौरान भूटान की चूकखा जल-विद्युत परियोजना से 1508.8 मि०यू० ऊर्जा का उत्पादन किया गया, जिसके अनुसार पश्चिम बंगाल और असम में भी विद्युत का निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

विवेकाधीन कोटे से खोखे एवं दुकानों का आवंटन

528. श्री नागपणि:

श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उप-राज्यपाल के विवेकाधीन कोटे से पिछले वर्ष कितने खोखे एवं दुकानें आवंटित की गईं तथा अगले तीन वर्षों में कितने खोखे एवं दुकानें आवंटित करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन हेतु गठित की गई समिति को ऐसे सभी आवेदन-पत्र सौंप दिए गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है;

(घ) समिति द्वारा इस प्रकार के आवंटन हेतु क्या मॉडल अपनाए गए हैं;

(ङ) बचे हुए आवेदकों को खोखे एवं दुकानें कब तक आवंटित कर दी जाएंगी?

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० यू० वेंकटस्वरत्न): (क) से (ङ) दि०वि०प्रा० ने सूचना दी है कि शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों को दुकानों और खोखों की आवंटन हेतु दिल्ली के उप राज्यपाल का विवेकाधीन कोटा नहीं है। विकलांग लोगों को दुकानों/खोखों के आवंटन को उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति द्वारा, जिसमें शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्री तथा दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल हैं, अन्तिम रूप देते समय केवल परम सदाशयता के आधार पर ही विचार किया जाता है। ऐसे सभी मामलों की जांच पड़ताल जांच समिति द्वारा की जाती है और उपयुक्त पाये गये मामले उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति के समक्ष उनके विचारार्थ रखे जाते हैं।

गत वर्ष के दौरान समिति के समक्ष 14 ऐसे मामले रखे गये थे और सभी मामलों में आवंटन कर दिये गये हैं तथा कोई मामला लम्बित नहीं है।

अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विचार किये जाने वाले मामलों की संख्या उस प्रयोजनार्थ प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या पर निर्भर करेगी।

Implementation of Murari Committee recommendations on deep sea fishing

529. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Murari Committee on deep sea fishing policy and those accepted by Government;

(b) the details of recommendations taken for implementation by Government; and

(c) its impact on the operations of multinational companies at present operating in the Indian ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) to (c) A copy of the

recommendations made by the Review Committee on Deep Sea Fishing is annexed as statement (see below). Action has been initiated at inter-Ministerial level to examine the recommendations of the Committee.

Statement

Recommendations of the Review Committee on Deep Sea Fishing Policy.

1. All permits issued for fishing by joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing should immediately be cancelled subject to legal processes as may be required.

2. No renewal, extension or new licenses/permits be issued in future for fishing to joint venture/charter/lease/test fishing vessels.

3. All licences/permits for fishing may be made public documents and copy thereof made available for inspection in the office of the registered authority.

4. The areas already being exploited or which may be exploited in the medium term by fishermen operating traditional craft or mechanised vessels below 20 m size should not be permitted for exploitation by any vessels above 20m. length except currently operated Indian vessels which may operate in the current area for only 3 years subject to the recommendations 1 & 7.

5. Since the Indian mechanised boats below 20 m size have the capacity to fish in depths upto about 70-90m; on the West Coast, the distance from the shore represented by 150 m depth line should be out of bounds for all vessels of more than 20m length except vessels mentioned at para 4. Where the 150m depth zone is less than 100 nautical miles from the shore, the distance upto 100 nautical miles should be reserved for Indian vessels less than 20m length. On the east coast, starting from Kanyakumari, Indian vessels below 20m size would have exclusive access upto 100m depth or 50 nautical miles from the shore whichever is farther except relaxation in para 4. The depth zone would also be defined by

coordinates indicating distance from the shore. Distance will be determined by National Hydrographic Office/Coast Guard/Fishery Survey of India.

6. In regard to Andaman & Nicobar and the Lakshadweep groups of islands a distance of 50 nautical miles from the shore would be reserved exclusively for Indian vessels below 20m length with proviso at para 4. Further, if so required, the limit would be defined taking into account the need to keep waters between islands reserved exclusively for Indian vessels, even if some portions fall beyond the limit of 50 nautical miles.

7. In the area open to the vessels above 20 m length, resource specific vessels for tuna and tuna like fishes, squids and cuttle fish, deep sea fin-fishes in mid-water or pelagic regions and oceanic tuna may be allowed for exploitation by tuna long lining, tuna purse seining, squid jigging and mid-water trawling, provided these are defacto Indian owned registered vessels. The Indian owners should account for at least 51% debt as well as equity.

8. The fleet size for different fishing grounds may be fixed taking into account of the maximum sustainable yield and the need for conservation of resources.

9. In order to conserve fishery resources in our waters, to protect fishermen and to reduce conflicts in the sea, deep sea fishing regulations should be enacted by the Parliament after consulting the fishing community.

10. For preventing conflicts between the traditional, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strict vigilance to be exercised by the Coast Guard. To attain this objective the Coast Guard should be strengthened, expanded, upgraded technically with the State-of-the art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponry and properly task the prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigenous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by

some other agency State or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for it by law or usage. Duty concessions and concessional finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at competence upgradation to the state-of-the art level to all the three categories with priority to the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing HSD and kerosene and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery of India should also be technically upgraded by induction of the modern technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the location of all types of fish, study impact of different technologies and ecological changes. There should be proper coordination and cooperation between the National Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this purpose.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery resources which is occurring through throwing away by-catch. This may be achieved by providing

a chain of cold storages, ice factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and their cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing harbours for the existing and modern upgraded craft along East and West Coasts as well as in island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fishermen/Fisherwomen and their cooperatives may be provided with financial assistance for upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities.

18. The Government should give priority to training fishermen/fisherwomen in handling new equipment, larger vessels and new fishing techniques besides fish handling and processing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/effluents/sewage let out by industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3-5 years.

Cases Pending Before Cat

530. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in the Principal Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) as on 30th June, 1996 and how many of them are more than three years old;

(b) what are the reasons for this pendency;