STATEMENT

Issued by

National Consultation on Impending Threat to the Coastal Zone, Chennai, 11 June 2007

Millions of traditional fisher people of India along with many academicians, activists and civil society groups, concerned with conservation of coastal resources and sustainable traditional livelihood, are seriously perturbed to know that all their concerns and protests have fallen on the deaf ears of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and the highly contentious Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Notification based on the Swaminathan Committee to replace the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification of 1991 is in the offing.

Our coasts are increasingly being targeted for destructive 'development' practices. In line with it the CRZ Notification of 1991 was amended as many as 19 times chiefly under pressure from commercial interests. Against this backdrop, doing away with the 1991 Notification altogether, and introducing, in its place, a CZM Notification is nothing but a blatant effort to facilitate greater commercialization of the coastal zone.

The zonation, particularly CMZ II, paves the way for the proliferation of SEZs, ports, tourist resorts, mining and similar activities in large areas of the coastal zone. It also paves the way for displacement of fishing communities from their habitats and the areas they have traditionally used and fished especially as the Swaminathan Committee has not, in its recommendations, recognized the traditional and customary rights of fishing communities to their habitat, highlighted in the 1991 Notification.

With the new Notification, all violations that have taken place since 1991 under the CRZ Notification, mainly by commercial interests, with severe implications for the social and ecological integrity of the coastal zone and traditional livelihoods, are likely to be condoned. This will again be a concession to commercial interests that have blatantly violated the provisions of the earlier Notification.

The very existence and future of fishing and other natural-resource dependent communities is linked to the health of the coastal ecosystem. Effective protection of coastal habitats and regulation of activity in the coastal zone is very much in the interests of coastal communities, and fishing communities have taken several initiatives to protect coastal habitats and resources.

However, even as large areas of the coastal zone declared as CMZ II are likely to be taken over for unsustainable development, areas declared as CMZ I, for conservation, are likely to pose as much threat to livelihoods of fishing communities, if the non-participatory, exclusionary approaches adopted by the MoEF in marine protected areas in India so far, are anything to go by.

The proposed expansion of the coastal zone to include territorial waters, that is, from the shore to 12 nautical miles, has major implications for livelihoods of fishing communities, but the draft of the new Notification does not explicitly mention that this area should be managed with full participation of fishing communities, and that their rights to fish in this area should be protected and promoted, including in proposed CMZ-1 areas.

The proposed Notification, therefore, poses serious threats to livelihoods of coastal fishing communities and to coastal ecosystems.

In this context it is pertinent to remind that:

1. Article 10 (c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) directs to: **“Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements”.**
2. Para 38, Principle 5 in the "Principles and guidelines for incorporating wetland issues into Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)" annexed to **Ramsar Resolution** VIII.4 states that **"Participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in ICZM is particularly important where they have customary rights or tenure in the coastal zone".**
3. Article 10.1.2 of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries states: **“In view of the multiple uses of the coastal area, States should ensure that representatives of the fisheries sector**

and fishing communities are consulted in the decision-making processes and involved in other activities related to coastal area management planning and development"; and Article 10.1.3 states: **"States should develop, as appropriate, institutional and legal frameworks in order to determine the possible uses of coastal resources and to govern access to them, taking into account the rights of coastal fishing communities and their customary practices to the extent compatible with sustainable development."**

Any legal dispensation for coastal zone management must be compatible with the above as India has ratified all these international instrument.

We, therefore, totally reject all attempts to replace the 1991 Notification and demand that:

1. The CRZ notification in its original 1991 form shall prevail and be firmly implemented till a new comprehensive legislation is enacted that satisfies the requirements of the fishing communities
2. All violations committed under the CRZ Notification 1991 be penalized with utmost urgency. Punitive measures shall be immediately announced as per Environment Protection Act.
3. All efforts to replace CRZ Notification until the comprehensive legislation is enacted, be stopped.
4. A comprehensive legislation (to protect coastal environment and the livelihoods of coastal communities) on the basis of public consultations, particularly with fishing and other natural-resource dependent communities, with customary rights in the coastal zone, be enacted, to –
    a. Conserve coastal resources
    b. Protect customary use and sustainable traditional livelihood practices dependent on coastal resources
    c. Ensure community-based and participatory coastal management
5. Settlements and customary uses of coastal spaces by the 3000 odd marine fishing villages along India's coastline identified

by the Marine Fisheries Census, 2005, be recognized and regularized.

6. Interests of other communities traditionally depending on coastal resources for their livelihood should also be considered when enacting the new legislation.

Dated, Chennai
The 11th June, 2007

	NAME	ORGANIZATION	STATE	SIGNATURE
1	HAREKRISHNA DEBNATH	NFF	West Bengal	
2	Jesu Rathinam	CAN	Tamil Nadu	
3	O. Fernandes	Coastal Action Netw	Tamil Nadu	
4		EQUATIONS	~~BANGALORE~~ KARNATAKA	
5	R.T. JOHN SURESH	PLANT	TAMILNADU	
6	V. manikandan	Green Coast	Tamil Nadu	
7	Mangaraj Panda	U.A.A.	ORISSA	
8	Rachel Poorlin	CAG, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	
9	Aarthi Sridhar	ATREE, Bangalore	KARNATAKA	
10	V. SRINIVASAN	Unorganised Workers Union	Tamilnadu	
11	K. KARPAGARAJ.	CAN.	TAMILNADU.	
12	B. Subramania	SIFFS	CHENNAI	
13	V.M. KARUNAGARAN	CCD - Nadum	Tamil Nadu	
14	R. RAJASEKAR	ARANYA - Auroville	" "	
15	G. KARUPPASAMY	RETV. Ponnad	Tamilnad	
16	RANJAN	ICSF	Tamilnadu	
17	T. PETER ~~THOMAS~~	TFU	Tamil Nadu	
18	T.K. Rahiman	TPU AP	ANDHRA PRADESH	
19	M.A. SEKAR	TFU	TN	
20	J. KOSUMANI	TMMS	CHENNAI	
21	K. Bharathi	SIFWA	Tamilnadu	
22	Lincoln	Advocate	Tamil Nadu	
23	A. Mariadasan	Advocate	RUC TN	
24	M. Appalaraju	SNIRD	Andhra	
25	P. Ramakrishnam	STMKU	Andhra	
26	P. CHENNAIAH	APVVU	ANDHRA	
27	PR KRUDHIN	APMU	ANDHRA	
28	L. BOLAN	KKJC	KARNATAKA	
29	Narendra R. Patil	M.M.K.S Mumbai	Maharashtra	
30	Bhasat Patel	MASS	Gujarat	
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
32	GILBERT RODRICK	TNS Pondy Fisherpeople fed	Tamilnadu	

33	V. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
34	Rambhau Patil	Maharashtra Machhimar Kriti Samiti	Maharashtra	
35	V. Vivekanandan	SIFFS	South India	
36	Chandrika Sharma	ICSF	TN	
37	N. D. Kuli	N. F. F.	India	
38	B. SIMADRI	OTFWU	ORISSA	
39	P. CHATTERJEE	DISHA	WEST BENGAL	
40	J. JOHN	CEC	NEW DELHI	
41	A. KALEYA	GTFWU	GANJAM	
42	SUDARSHAN RODRIGUEZ	ATREE	BANGALORE	
43				
44	ANNIE GEORGE	NCRC	TN	
45	Maheswar Rao	OMRCC	Orissa	
46	SATISH BABU	SIFT	Kerala	
47	ANANDA LAKSHMI	TRINet	TAMIL NADU	
48	Narendra Bhat	Akhila Karnataka Fishworkers Parishad	Karnataka	
49	THOMAS KOCHERY	WFFP-NAPM	INDIA	
50	J. SOPHIA MONICA	NCRC	TN	
51	A. Sekar Rajan	NCRC	TN	
52	K. Priya	NCRC	TAMIL NADU	
53	V. V. Ramkumar	NCRC	Tamilnadu	

కోస్టల్ జోన్‌కు సంబంధించే నష్టంగురించి ది.11-06-2007వ తేదీని చెన్నైలో జరిపిన జాతీయ ప్రజాసదస్సు విడుదల చేసిన అంశాలు

ది.1991వ సంవత్సరపు కోస్టల్ రెగ్యులేషన్ జోన్ (సి.ఆర్.జడ్) నోటిఫికేషన్‌ను తొలగిస్తూ, ప్రజాఆక్షేపణలను స్వీకరించి పక్కనపెట్టి యింకనూ కవ్వింపుచర్యలకు ప్రాధాన్యతను యిస్తూ, స్వామినాథన్ కమిటీ సిఫార్సులు ఆధారంగా, పర్యావరణం, అడవుల మంత్రిత్వశాఖ విడుదల చేస్తున్న కోస్టల్ 'జోన్ మేనేజిమెంటు (సి.జడ్.ఎమ్.)నోటిఫికేషన్‌పై, కోస్తావనరుల సంరక్షణ, ఆప్రాంత సాంప్రదాయ జీవనాధార వృత్తుల పటిష్టతకు సంబంధించి, విద్యావేత్తలు, క్రియాశీలకార్యకర్తలు, పౌరసంఘాలతోపాటు వివిధ రంగాలకు చెందిన మత్స్యకారులు ఆందోళన చెందుతున్నారు. మనకోస్తాప్రాంతాలు, అభివృద్ధి విచ్ఛిన్న విధానాల ఆచరణకు, మూల్యస్థానములు అగుచున్నవి. ఈదృక్పథంలో 1991వ సంవత్సరపు సి.ఆర్.జడ్.నోటిఫికేషన్‌ను గరిష్టంగా 19 సార్లు సవరించడం జరిగింది.

ఈప్రస్తావంలో 1991 నోటిఫికేషన్‌ను, పూర్తిగా పక్కకు పెట్టి, దానిస్థానంలో, సి.జడ్.ఎమ్. నోటిఫికేషన్‌ను సిఫార్సు చేయుట, కోస్టల్‌జోన్‌ను పూర్తిగా వాణిజ్యపరచుటకు చేపట్టిన పటిష్టచర్యగా భావించవచ్చు.

జోన్‌లుగా విభజన, ముఖ్యంగా సి.ఎమ్.జడ్. II, ప్రత్యేక ఆర్థిక మండలులు, రేవులు, పర్యాటక స్థలాలు, ఇసుక తవ్వకాలు, ఇతర సమాన చర్యలు ఎదుగుదలకు, వేరు ప్రాంతాలలో చేపట్టుటకు దోహదపడగలదు.

స్వామినాథన్ కమీషన్ తనసిఫార్సులలో, మత్స్యకారుల నివాస విషయములలో, సాంప్రదాయపరమైన ప్రముఖమైన హక్కులను పూర్తిగా విస్మరించింది. ఇందువలన మత్స్యకారులను వారి నివాసప్రాంతాలనుంచి, వారు సాంప్రదాయబద్ధంగా వినియోగించుకొను, వేటాడు ప్రాంతాలనుండివారిని పూర్తిగా ఖాళీచేయించుటకు దోహదపడగలదు.

ఈనోటిఫికేషన్ వలన1991వ సంవత్సరపు సి.ఆర్.జడ్.నోటిఫికేషన్ పరిధిలోని యావత్తు ఉల్లంఘనలు, ఏవైతే యీజోన్‌లో సామాజిక పర్యావరణ పటిష్టతకు హానికలుగజేస్తూ వస్తున్నాయో అవి, సాంప్రదాయ జీవన విధానాలను బలంగంకలిగిస్తున్నాయో అవన్నియూ, క్రమబద్ధీకరింపబడతాయి.

గతనోటిఫికేషన్ ప్రకారం తిరుగులేకుండా ఉల్లంఘన చేసిన వాణిజ్యపర స్వప్రయోజకులకు ఈక్రొత్తనోటిఫికేషన్ వలన పూర్తి ఉపశమనం చేకూరగలదు.

చేపవేట, తదితర ప్రకృతి వనరుల జీవనాధార కులాల బ్రతుకు, భవిష్యత్, కోస్తావర్యావరణ విధానపు ఆరోగ్యముతో ముడిపెట్టబడివుంది. జీవనాధార ప్రాంతాల రక్షణ, వాని నియంత్రణ కోస్తాలోవుండే జాతుల మనుగడకు చెందినది. కావున ఈప్రాంత జీవన విధానాలు, వనరుల రక్షణకొరకు మత్స్యకార కుటుంబాలచే అనేక చర్యలు చేపట్టబడుచున్నాయి.

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విచ్ఛిన్నకర అభివృద్ధికి సి.ఎమ్.జడ్.II పేరుతో కోస్తాజోన్‌లో తీసుకున్న ఎక్కువ ప్రదేశాలు మాదిరిగానే, సి.ఎమ్.జడ్. I క్రింద సంరక్షణకు ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రాంతములో కూడ, మత్స్యకార కుటుంబాలు జీవనానికి హానికలిగే ప్రమాదముంది. పర్యావరణం అడవులు మంత్రిత్వశాఖవారు దేశంలో ఇప్పటిదాకాచేస్తున్న ప్రాంతీయ సాగర రక్షణ విధానాలలో, మత్స్యకార భాగస్వామ్యం లేకుండా చేస్తున్న మినహాయింపు ప్రయత్నాలు ఇక విరమించవలసివుంటుంది.

ప్రాంతీయ భూసంబంధజలాలను, అంటే కోస్తాసముద్రంవైపు 12 నాటికల్‌మైళ్ళు దూరం వరకుగల ప్రాంతాన్ని, కోస్తాజోన్ పరిధికి విస్తరించే ప్రతిపాదనలు, మత్స్యకార జీవనవిధానాలపై ఎక్కువ ప్రభావం చూపగలవు. ప్రస్తుతం ప్రతిపాదించనున్న కొత్తనోటిఫికేషన్‌లో, జోన్ నిర్వాహణలో, మత్స్యకారుల భాగస్వామ్యంగూర్చి ఎట్టి వివరణ యిచ్చివుండలేదు. ప్రతిపాదిత సి.ఎమ్.జడ్.I ప్రాంతంతో, సహా ఈప్రాంతంలో, వారి వేట హక్కులకు పూర్తి రక్షణతోపాటు వానివృద్ధి వుండాలి.

కాబట్టి ప్రతిపాదితనోటిఫికేషన్ మత్స్యకారుల జీవన విధానాలకు, కోస్తాపర్యావరణ విధానాలకు తీవ్రవిఘాతం కలిగించగలదు. ఈ సందర్భంలో కొన్ని ముఖ్యాంశములను మనం జ్ఞాపకం చేసుకోవలసి వుంటుంది.

1."జీవ వనరులకు అనువైన రక్షణ, వాని సొంకడగా వినియోగించుటకు హీలుగు, సాంప్రదాయపరంగా వాడుకలోనున్న పద్ధతులను, రక్షిస్తూ ప్రోత్సహించాలి"అని కన్వెంషన్ ఆన్ బయాలాజికల్ డైవర్‌సిటీ (BCD) నందు ఆర్టికల్ 10(C)లో నిర్దేశింపబడినది.

2. "స్థానిక జాతులకు, స్వదేశీయులకు ఎక్కడైతే మామూలు హక్కులుండలేదా కోస్తాజోన్ వారిస్వాధీనంలో అనుభవించబడుతోందో, అట్టి సందర్భాలలో సమీకృత కోస్టల్‌జోన్ మేనేజ్‌మెంటుకు (ఐ.సి.జడ్.ఎమ్.)లో వారిభాగస్వామ్యం ప్రధానాంశం" అని రాంసాల్ హల్లపు భూముల సమీకృత కోస్టల్‌జోన్ మేనేజ్‌మెంటు విషయాలను జతచేయుటకు సూత్రములు, మార్గదర్శకములయందు రిజొల్యూషన్ VIII.4 లోని, పేరా 38, సూత్రం 5లో తెలుపబడినది.

3. "కోస్తాప్రాంతముల నిర్వాహణ ప్రణాళికలు, అభివృద్ధి విషయాలు ప్రభుత్వం చేపట్టినపుడు, ఆప్రాంతాన్ని మత్స్యకారులు అనేక విధాలుగా ఉపయోగించుకొనుచున్నందున, మత్స్యకార విభాగపు ప్రతినిధులతోను , మత్స్యకారులతోను సంప్రదించేలాగ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాట్లు చేయాలని" ఎఫ్.ఎ.ఒ.వారు 1995వ సంవత్సరం కోడ్ ఆఫ్ కాంటక్ట్ ఫర్ రెస్పాన్స్‌బుల్ ఫిషరీస్ ఆర్టికల్ 10.12 నందు తెలుపబడినది మరియు ఆర్టికల్ 10.13లో "మత్స్యకారుల హక్కులను, వారి సాంప్రదాయబద్ధమైన వినయోగ విధానాలను, స్థిరమైన అభివృద్ధికి ఉపయోగపడునంతవరకు,

దృష్టిలో వుంచుకుని, వానికనువుగా రాష్ట్రాలు సరియైన, సంస్థాగతమైన , న్యాయపరమైన చట్టబద్ధతలు అభివృద్ధిపరచాలి.'' అని కూడా తెలుపబడింది.

కోస్టల్‌జోన్ మేనేజ్‌మెంటులో, ఏమైన న్యాయపర సవరింపులు, తగుపైసూత్రాలకనువుగా వుండాలి. ఎందువలననగా, పైన తెల్పిన అంతర్జాతీయ సూత్రాలను, భారతప్రభుత్వం కూడా ఆమోదించిందికనుక .

మేమందరము 1991 నోటిఫికేషన్‌ను తొలగింపు ప్రయత్నాలన్నింటినీ పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ మాడమాండ్లు తెలుపుతున్నాం.

1.మత్స్యకారుల అవసరాలు తీర్చుటకు అనుకూలమైన, సవివరమైన ఒక కొత్త చట్టం వచ్చేవరకు, 1991 సి.ఆర్.జడ్.నోటిఫికేషన్‌కు ఎట్టి మార్పులు లేకుండా పూర్తిగా అమలు చేయాలి.

2.1991 సి.ఆర్.జడ్.నోటిఫికేషన్‌ను పరిధిలోని అన్ని ఉల్లంఘనలను, అతి జరూరుగా శిక్షించవలెను. శిక్షించు విధానాలను, ఎన్వరాన్‌మెంటల్ ప్రొటక్షన్ చట్టానికి అనుగుణంగా తక్షణం వెల్లడించవలెను.

3.సమగ్రచట్టం వచ్చేదాకా సి.ఆర్.జడ్.నోటిఫికేషన్ తొలగించే అన్నిచర్యలు నిలుపుదల చేయాలి.
4.కోస్టల్ వనరుల రక్షణకు, కోస్టల్ వనరులపై ఆధారపడివున్నానిని వాడుకుంటూ, సాంప్రదాయపరంగా జీవనోపాధులు జరుపుకునే విధానాల రక్షణ, కోస్టల్ నిర్వహణలో ఆధారిత జాతుల బాగా స్వామిక పద్ధతుల నిర్ధారణలను దృష్టిలో వుంచుకుని, కోస్టల్‌జోన్, వారి సాంప్రదాయ హక్కులతో మత్స్యకారజాతులు లేదా సహజవనరులపై ఆధారపడిన ఇతర జాతులతో, బహిరంగ చర్చలు జరిపి సంతృప్తి చెందిన మీదట, కోస్టల్ పర్యావరణం, అక్కడ జీవనోపాధులు సాగిస్తున్న జాతుల రక్షణ బాధ్యతలో ఒక సంక్షిప్త చట్టం తీసుకుని రావాలి.

5.2005 సంవత్సర మెరైన్ ఫిషరీస్ సెన్‌సెస్‌లలో వున్న దేశ తీరంలోని, 3,000 పైబడివున్న మత్స్యకార గ్రామాలను గుర్తించి సెటిల్‌మెంటు మరియు సాంప్రదాయ వినియోగానికి, రెగ్యులైజ్ చేయాలి.
6.కొత్తచట్టంలో, అది తయారుచేయునపుడు, కోస్తావనరులపై ఆధారపడిజీవనోపాధులు సాగిస్తున్న ఇతరకులాలు వారి అవసరాలను కూడా గుర్తించాలి.

చెన్నై
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દરિયાઇ પટ્ટી પર તોળાઇ રહેલા ભયના સંદર્ભે ચેન્નાઇમાં ૧૧ જૂન, ૨૦૦૭ ના રોજ થયેલ રાષ્ટ્રીય આલોચના

દરિયાઇ સંસાધનોના સંરક્ષણ અને પરંપરાગત આજીવિકાના સ્થાયીત્વ સાથે નિસબત ધરાવતા ઘણા બધા શિક્ષણવિદ્, સક્રિય કાર્યકરો અને સભ્ય સમાજના જૂથ સાથે ભારતના લાખો માછીમારો એ જાણવા માટે વ્યગ્ર હતા કે તેમનો વિરોધ અને લાગણી પર્યાવરણ અને વન મંત્રાલયના બહેરા કાને તો નથી અથડાઇ રહ્યા ને? તેમજ ૧૯૯૧ના કોસ્ટલ રેગ્યુલેશન ઝોનના જાહેરનામાની જગ્યાએ સ્વામીનાથન સમિતિ પર આધારિત ખૂબ જ વિવાદાસ્પદ એવું કોસ્ટલ ઝોન મેનેજમેન્ટ જાહેરનામું બહાર પાડવામાં નહી આવે ને?

આપણા દરિયાકાંઠાઓ ઉત્તરોત્તર વિનાશકારી 'વિકાસ'ની પ્રવૃત્તિઓનું નિશાન બની રહ્યા છે. આ જ કારણથી ૧૯૯૧ના સીઆરઝેડ જાહેરનામામાં વ્યાવસાયિક હિતો તરફથી આવતા દબાણને કારણે ૧૯ વખત ફેરફાર કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. તેમ છતાં ૧૯૯૧ના જાહેરનામાને સંપૂર્ણપણે દૂર કરીને, તેની જગ્યાએ કોસ્ટલ ઝોન મેનેજમેન્ટ જાહેરનામું લાવવાની પ્રક્રિયા એ બીજું કંઇ નહી, પરંતુ દરિયાઇ પટ્ટીના વ્યાવસાયીકરણને સરળ કરી આપવાનો નિર્લજ્જ પ્રયાસ માત્ર છે.

ઝોનની આ પ્રક્રિયા, ખાસ કરીને સીએમઝેડ-૨, દરિયાકાંઠાના વિશાળ વિસ્તારમાં સેઝ, બંદરો, પ્રવાસીઓ માટે રીસોર્ટ, ખાણ ખોદકામ અને તેના જેવી અન્ય પ્રવૃત્તિઓ સતત થઇ શકે તે માટે તૈયારીઓ કરે છે. તે માછીમાર સમુદાયને તેમની વસાહતોમાંથી ખસેડવા અને જે જગ્યાનો તેઓ વર્ષોથી માછીમારી માટે ઉપયોગ કરી રહ્યા છે અને ખાસ કરીને જેનો સ્વામીનાથન સમિતિની ભલામણોમાં ઉલ્લેખ નથી કરવામાં આવ્યો તેમજ ૧૯૯૧ના જાહેરનામામાં જેને માછીમાર સમુદાયના પરંપરાગત વસવાટ તરીકેની ઓળખ આપીને હાઇલાઇટ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે, ત્યાંથી ખસેડવાની તૈયારીઓ કરે છે.

નવા જાહેરનામા સાથે, સીઆરઝેડ જાહેરનામા હેઠળ ૧૯૯૧ થી જે પણ કાયદાઓનું ઉલ્લંઘન કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે, તે મુખ્યત્વે વ્યાવસાયિક હિતો દ્વારા કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે તેમજ તેના લીધે દરિયાઇ પટ્ટીની સામાજીક અને પર્યાવરણીય પરિસ્થિતિ પર થયેલી ગંભીર અસરો અને પરંપરાગત આજીવિકા પ્રત્યે દુલર્ક્ષ સેવવામાં આવી રહ્યું છે. જે અગાઉના જાહેરનામાની જોગવાઇઓમાં બેધડક ફેરફાર કરાવનાર વ્યાવસાયિક હિતો માટે રાહતરૂપ બની રહેશે.

માછીમાર અને અન્ય કુદરતી સંસાધનો પર આધારિત સમુદાયોનું અસ્તિત્વ અને ભવિષ્ય દરિયાકાંઠાની પર્યાવરણીય પરિસ્થિતિ સાથે જોડાયેલું છે. દરિયાઇ જીવોનો અસરકારક બચાવ અને દરિયાઇ પટ્ટીમાં પ્રવૃત્તિના ધારાધોરણો દરિયાકાંઠે વસતા સમુદાયોના હિતમાં છે. તેથી માછીમાર સમુદાયે દરિયાઇ જીવો અને સંસાધનોના રક્ષણ માટે વિવિધ પહેલ કરી છે. તેમ છતાં, જો પર્યાવરણ અને વન મંત્રાલય દ્વારા દરિયાકાંઠાના રક્ષિત વિસ્તારોમાં નિષ્ક્રીય અભિગમ અપનાવવામાં આવશે તો સીએમઝેડ-૨ તરીકે જાહેર થયેલો દરિયાઇ

પટ્ટીનો મોટો વિસ્તાર અસ્થાયી વિકાસ માટે હાથ કરી લેવામાં આવે તેવી શક્યતાઓ છે તેમજ સંરક્ષણ માટે સીએમઝેડ-૧ તરીકે જાહેર થયેલા વિસ્તારમાં માછીમાર સમુદાયની આજીવિકા પર પણ ભય તોળાવવાની શક્યતાઓ રહેલી છે. પ્રાદેશિક પાણીને સામેલ કરવા માટે દરિયાઈ પટ્ટીનું પ્રસ્તાવિત વિસ્તૃતીકરણ, દરિયાકિનારેથી ૧૨ નોટિકલ માઈલના અંતરે છે અને માછીમાર સમુદાયની આજીવિકા પર અસર કરી શકે છે, પરંતુ નવા જાહેરનામાના મુસદ્દામાં આ વિસ્તારનું પ્રબંધન માછીમાર સમુદાયની સંપૂર્ણ ભાગીદારી સાથે કરવામાં આવશે તેમજ આ વિસ્તારોમાં (પ્રસ્તાવિત સીએમઝેડ-૧ વિસ્તાર સહિત) માછીમારી કરવાના તેમના હકનું રક્ષણ અને પ્રોત્સાહન મળવું જોઈએ એ અંગે કોઈ સ્પષ્ટ ઉલ્લેખ કરવામાં આવ્યો નથી.

આ કારણથી, પ્રસ્તાવિત જાહેરનામાને લીધે દરિયાકાંઠાના માછીમાર સમુદાયની આજીવિકા અને દરિયાકાંઠાની પર્યાવરણીય પરિસ્થિતિ પર ભય તોળાઈ રહ્યો છે.

આ સંદર્ભમાં નીચેના મુદ્દાઓ પર ધ્યાન દોરવું યોગ્ય ગણાશેઃ

૧. કન્વેન્શન ઓન બાયોલોજીકલ ડાયવર્સિટીની કલમ ૧૦ (સી) દર્શાવે છે કે,**"સંરક્ષણ અથવા સ્થાયી વપરાશની જરૂરિયાતો સાથે અનુકૂળ હોય એવી પારંપરિક ઢબે જૈવિક સંસાધનોનો વપરાશ કરવાની પદ્ધતિને રક્ષણ અને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવું."**

૨. રામસર ખરડો VIII.૪ સાથે જોડેલ "વેટલેન્ડ મુદ્દાઓને ઈન્ટીગ્રેટેડ કોસ્ટલ ઝોન મેનેજમેન્ટ(ICZM) સાથે ઈનકોર્પોરેટ કરવા માટેના સિદ્ધાંતો અને આચારસંહિતાઓ" માં ફકરો ૩૮, સિદ્ધાંત ૫ દર્શાવે છે કે,**"ICZM માં સ્થાનિક સમુદાય અને મૂળ વતનીઓની ભાગીદારી ખાસ કરીને ત્યારે અગત્યની છે જયારે તેઓ દરિયાઈ પટ્ટીમાં પારંપરિક હક અથવા ભોગવટો ધરાવતા હોય."**

૩. જવાબદાર માછીમારો માટેના ૧૯૯૫ એફએઓ આચારસંહિતા(કોડ ઓફ કંડક્ટ)ની કલમ ૧૦.૧.૨ દર્શાવે છે કે,**"દરિયાકાંઠાના વિસ્તારના એકથી વધારે વપરાશના દૃષ્ટિકોણથી, રાજ્યોએ ખાતરી આપવી જોઈએ કે નિર્ણય લેવાની પ્રક્રિયામાં માછીમારી ક્ષેત્ર અને માછીમાર સમુદાયના પ્રતિનિધિની સલાહ લેવામાં આવશે અને દરિયાકાંઠાના વિસ્તારોના પ્રબંધન માટેના આયોજન અને વિકાસને સંબંધિત અન્ય પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં તેમને સામેલ કરવામાં આવશે."** અને કલમ ૧૦.૧.૩ દર્શાવે છે કે,**"રાજ્યોએ દરિયાકાંઠાના માછીમાર સમુદાયના હકો અને તેમની સ્થાયી વિકાસ સાથે અનુકૂળ હોય એવી પારંપરિક ઢબને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને, દરિયાઈ સંસાધનોના સંભવિત વપરાશને નક્કી કરવા માટે એક યોગ્ય, સંસ્થાગત અને કાયદાકીય વ્યૂહરચના તૈયાર કરવી જોઈએ."**

ભારતે આ બધા આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સાધનોને મંજૂરી આપી હોવાથી દરિયાઈ પટ્ટીના પ્રબંધન માટે કોઈ પણ કાયદાનો ભંગ કરવાની પરવાનગી ઉપરના મુદ્દાઓ સાથે અનુકૂળ હોવી જોઈએ.

આ કારણથી, અમે, ૧૯૯૧ના જાહેરનામાને બદલવાના તમામ પ્રયત્નોને નકારીએ છીએ અને માંગણી કરીએ છીએ કેઃ

૧. માછીમાર સમુદાયની જરૂરિયાતને સંતોષતો હોય એવો કોઇ નવો વ્યાપક કાયદો ન ઘડાય ત્યાં સુધી સીઆરઝેડ જાહેરનામું, તેના અસલ ૧૯૯૧ના સ્વરૂપમાં પ્રવર્તમાન અને અમલી થવું જોઇએ.
૨. ૧૯૯૧ના સીઆરઝેડ જાહેરનામા હેઠળ જે પણ કાયદાઓનું ઉલ્લંઘન કરવામાં આવ્યુ છે તેને તત્કાલીન ધોરણે દંડિત કરવા જોઇએ. પર્યાવરણ સંરક્ષણ કાયદા પ્રમાણે સજાના માપદંડ તરત જ જાહેર કરવા જોઇએ.
૩. જ્યાં સુધી વ્યાપક કાયદો ન ઘડાય ત્યાં સુધી સીઆરઝેડ જાહેરનામાને બદલવાના તમામ પ્રયત્નો અટકાવી દેવા જોઇએ.
૪. વ્યાપક કાયદો(દરિયાકાંઠાના સમુદાયની આજીવિકા અને દરિયાઇ પટ્ટીના પર્યાવરણના સંરક્ષણ માટે)દરિયાઇ પટ્ટીમાં પારંપરિક હકો ધરાવતા, માછીમાર અને અન્ય કુદરતી સંસાધનો પર આધારિત સમુદાયની જાહેર સલાહના આધારે ઘડવો જોઇએ. જેથી;

- દરિયાઇ સંસાધનોનું સંરક્ષણ થઇ શકે.
- દરિયાઇ સંસાધનો પર આધારિત સ્થાયી હોય એવી પારંપરિક આજીવિકાની ઢબ અને વપરાશને ટકાઉ બનાવી શકાય.
- સમુદાય આધારિત અને ભાગીદારી ધરાવતા દરિયાકાંઠાના પ્રબંધનની ખાતરી આપી શકાય.

૫. દરિયાઇ માછીમારોની વસતીગણતરી, ૨૦૦૫ ના પ્રમાણે ભારતની દરિયાઇ પટ્ટીના ૩૦૦૦ જેટલા ગામો દ્વારા દરિયાકાંઠાના જગ્યાઓના પારંપરિક ઢબે વપરાશ અને વસવાટને માન્યતા આપવી.
૬. નવો કાયદો ઘડતી વખતે પારંપરિક રીતે આજીવિકા માટે દરિયાઇ સંસાધનો પર આધારિત હોય એવા અન્ય સમુદાયના હિતોને પણ ધ્યાનમાં રાખવા જોઇએ.

ಹೇಳಿಕೆ

ಜೂನ್ 11, 2007 ರಂದು ಚೆನ್ನೈನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧಿಸುವ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ನಡೆದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ.

ಕರಾವಳಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತದ ಮಿಲಿಯಾಂತರ ಮೀನುಗಾರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಲವು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಥನ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿನಂತೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ 1991ರ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಅದಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ತರಲಿಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುವುದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿವುಡಾಗಿರುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಸಖೇದಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡಿಸಿದರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕರಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ವಿನಾಶಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಣಿದು ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ವಲಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಅಧಿ ಸೂಚನೆ 1991 ನ್ನು 19 ಬಾರಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ತರಲು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಉದ್ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹುನ್ನಾರ ಅಡಗಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೇ ಬೇರೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

ವಲಯೀಕರಣ (zonation) ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಿ.ಎಂ.ಝಡ್–11 (ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ವಲಯ–11) ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಲಯ, ಬಂದರುಗಳು, ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ರಿಸಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಹಾದಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದು ಮೀನುಗಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಆವಾಸಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಸಿತಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾಥನ್ ವರದಿಯು 1991 ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ಅಧಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಆವಾಸಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಸಾಂಪ್ರಾದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಸಾಂಪ್ರಾದಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರಾಗತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿತ ಹೊಸ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ 1991 ರಿಂದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗನುಣವಾಗಿ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಮಗೊಳಿಸುವ ದುರುದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಪಾರಿಸಾರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕಸುಬಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ 1991 ರ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಉದಾರತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪುನಃ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವು ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜೀವಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕರಾವಳಿ ಆವಾಸ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವು ಕರಾವಳಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಆವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಹಲವಾರು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಿ.ಎಂ.ಝಡ್ – 11 ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭಾಗವು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರವಲ್ಲದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಸಿ.ಎಂ.ಝಡ್–1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವು ಸಮುದ್ರ ರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಪಾಲುಗಾರಿಕೆ ರಹಿತ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರರ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ (ಕಸುಬಿಗೆ) ಭೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಟೆರಿಟೋರಿಯಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ಸ್(territorial waters)ನ್ನು ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯದೊಳಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿರುವುದು ಅಂದರೆ ತೀರದಿಂದ 12 ನಾಟಿಕಲ್ ಮೈಲುಗಳ ತನಕ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಮೀನುಗಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಕಸುಬಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಪಾರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಷ್ಪಾರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬೀರಲಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ಅಧಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯು ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯು ಮೀನುಗಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಏನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ಸಿ.ಎಂ.ಝಡ್

–1 ನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಮೀನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿಕ ಅಧಿ ಸೂಚನೆಯು ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಮೀನುಗಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಕುಲ ಕಸುಬು ಮತ್ತು ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜೀವಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಒಡ್ಡಲಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ:

1. ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 10 (ಸಿ) ಕನ್ವೆನ್ಷನ್ ಆನ್ ಬಯೋಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ (CBD) ನಿರ್ದೆಶಿಸುತ್ತದೇನೆಂದರೆ: **"**ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಿಂದ ಜೈವಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಪರಂಪರಾಗತ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು**"**.

2. ಪ್ಯಾರಾ 38, ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್ 5 **"**ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಟ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್(wetland) ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು**"** ಅನುಬಂಧ ರಾಮ್‌ಸರ್ ನಿರ್ಣಯ VIII.4 ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ: **"**ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಥವಾ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆನ್ಯೂರ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಮತ್ತು ಆದಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಸಕ್ರೀಯ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ**"**.

3. ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 10.1.2. ಆಫ್ ದ 1995 FAO ಕೋಡ್ ಫಾರ್ ರೆಸ್ಪಾನ್ಸಿಬಲ್ ಫಿಶರೀಸ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ: ***"ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯದ ಬಹು ಉಪಯೋಗದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಮೀನುಗಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯದ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು". ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 10.1.3 ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ: "ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಪರಾಂಪರಾಗತ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕರಾವಳಿಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಡಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆನಿಸುವ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಚೌಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು".***

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಮೋದಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾನೂನು ಉಪಕ್ರಮವು ಮೇಲಿನದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುರೂಪವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ 1991 ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳೇನೆಂದರೆ:

1. ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ಅಧಿ ಸೂಚನೆ 1991 ಅದರ ಮೂಲ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಹೊಸ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಬರುವ ತನಕ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
2. ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ಅಧಿ ಸೂಚನೆ 1991 ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇದು ತುರ್ತಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಪರಿಸರ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ಘೋಷಿಸಬೇಕು.
3. ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪಲ್ಲಟಗೊಳಿಸಲು ನಡೆಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ರೂಪಿಸುವ ತನಕ ಕೈ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು.
4. ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ಕಾಯಿದೆ (ಕರಾವಳಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಾವಳಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಕಸುಬಿನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ) ಯನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮೀನುಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿತ ಸಮುದಾಯದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪರಂಪರಾಗತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ರಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ
    ಎ) ಕರಾವಳಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ.
    ಬಿ) ಕರಾವಳಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಕಸುಬುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಾಂಪರಾಗತವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿನ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ.
    ಸಿ) ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದ ಕರಾವಳಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

5. 2005 ರ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸೆನ್ಸಸ್ ನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 3000 ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು (ಸೆಟ್ಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಾವಳಿ ಜಾಗಗಳ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಬಳಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ) ಅದನ್ನು ಸಕ್ರಮಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
6. ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಇತರ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳ ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಾ ಹೊಸ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು

ಚೆನ್ನೈ
11 ಜೂನ್ 2007

"തീരദേശ മേഖലയിൽ ആസന്നമായിരിയിക്കുന്ന ഭീഷണി"

11.06.2007 ൽ ചെന്നൈയിൽ നടന്ന ദേശീയ കൂടിയാലോചനാ യോഗം പുറത്തിറക്കിയ പ്രസ്താവന

സ്വാമിനാഥൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ശുപാർശ പ്രകാരം, തീരദേശനിയന്ത്രണ വിജ്ഞാപനം പിൻവലിച്ച് വിവാദപരമായ തീരദേശ പരിപാലന വിഞ്ജാപനം അടുത്തു തന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നറിയുന്നു. തീരദേശ സമ്പത്തിന്റെ സംരക്ഷണത്തിലും പരമ്പരാഗത മേഖലയുടെ സുസ്ഥിരമായ ഉപജീവനത്തിലും ഉത്ഘണ്ഠയുള്ള ദശലക്ഷക്കണക്കിന് മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെയും, ജനസമൂഹത്തിന്റെയും, പണ്ഠിതന്മാരുടെയും, വിദഗ്ധരുടെയും ഇക്കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള ഉത്ഘണ്ഠയും, പ്രതിഷേധവും കേന്ദ്ര പരിസ്ഥിതി വനം മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ മുൻപിൽ ഒരു ബധിരവിലാപം പോലെയായിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

നമ്മുടെ തീരപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്ക് വിനാശകരമായ വികസന പ്രക്രിയകൾ വർദ്ധിച്ച തോതിൽ ഉന്നം വയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. വ്യാവസായിക ലോബികളുടെ പ്രേരണയ്ക്ക് വശംവദരായി, തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണവിജ്ഞാപനം (1991) പത്തൊമ്പതു തവണ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട് തീരപ്രദേശം ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ വ്യാവസായീകരിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനായി, 1991 ലെ വിഞ്ജാപനം അപ്പാടെ തന്നെ പിൻവലിച്ച് തീരദേശ പരിപാലന വിഞ്ജാപനം നടപ്പിലാക്കാനുള്ള ലജ്ജാകരമായ നടപടികൾ അണിയറയിൽ നടന്നു വരുന്നു.

പ്രത്യേക സാമ്പത്തിക മേഖലകൾ, തുറമുഖങ്ങൾ, വിനോദസഞ്ചാരകേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ ഖനനം തുടങ്ങിയ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ച തോതിൽ തീരപ്രദേശത്തേയ്ക്ക് കടന്നു വരുന്നതിന് തീരദേശ പരിപാലന വിജ്ഞാപനത്തിലെ മേഖലാ നിർണ്ണയം, പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് CMZ II വഴിയൊരുക്കുന്നു. 1991 ലെ തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണ വിജ്ഞാപനം മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ പരമ്പരാഗത അവകാശങ്ങൾ അംഗീകരിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സ്വാമിനാഥൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ശുപാർശകൾ അത്തരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു അംഗീകാരവും നല്കുന്നില്ല. പരമ്പരാഗതമായി മത്സ്യബന്ധനത്തിനും അനുബന്ധ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരുന്ന പ്രദേശത്തു നിന്നും, ക്രമേണ വാസസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു പോലും മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികൾ ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു അവസ്ഥ ഇതു വഴി സംജാതമാകാനിടയുണ്ട്.

പരമ്പരാഗത മേഖലയുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിനും, തീരപ്രദേശത്തിന്റെ പരിസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കും സാമൂഹിക സന്തുലിതാവസ്ഥയ്ക്കും കോട്ടം വരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് വ്യവസായ തല്പരർ ഇതിനകം തന്നെ നടത്തിയ തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണ നിയമ ലംഘനങ്ങൾ പുതിയ വിജ്ഞാപനം വഴി സാധൂകരിയ്ക്കപ്പെടുകയാണ് മുൻ വിജ്ഞാപനങ്ങളിലെ വകുപ്പുകൾ ലംഘിച്ച ഇത്തരം ലോബികൾക്ക് കൂടുതൽ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ പുതിയ വിജ്ഞാപനം വഴി ലഭ്യമാകുന്നുണ്ട്.

പ്രകൃതിവിഭവങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിയ്ക്കുന്ന സമൂഹത്തിന്റെയും മത്സ്യബന്ധനത്തിന്റെയും നിലനില്പും ഭാവിയും കടലോര പരിസ്ഥിതിയുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിൽ അധിഷ്ഠിതമായിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. തീരദേശ മേഖലയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ നിയന്ത്രണവും സംരക്ഷണവും കടലോരനിവാസികളുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങളാണെന്ന് തിരിച്ചറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് കടലോരസമ്പത്തിന്റെയും വാസസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെയും സംരക്ഷണത്തിന് മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി സമൂഹം വളരെയേറെ ഇടപെടലുകൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

അനാരോഗ്യകരമായ വികസന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി കൂടുതൽ കടലോര പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ CMZ II ൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുക, സംരക്ഷണത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ CMZ I ൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിന് ഭീഷണിസൃഷ്ടിയ്ക്കുക, കൂടിയാലോചനകളില്ലാതെ കടൽസംരക്ഷിത മേഖലകൾ പ്രാവർത്തികമാക്കുക തുടങ്ങിയ കേന്ദ്ര പരിസ്ഥിതി – വനം മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ നിഷേധാത്മകമായ സമീപനങ്ങൾ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചേ മതിയാകൂ.

ടെറിടോറിയൽ കടൽ മേഖല അതായത് തീരത്ത് നിന്ന് കടലിലേയ്ക്ക് 12 നോട്ടിക്കൽ മൈൽ പ്രദേശം കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി തീരപ്രേദേശ മേഖല വികസിപ്പിയ്ക്കുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശം മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഉപജീവന പ്രക്രിയയിൽ വളരെയേറെ തടസ്സങ്ങൾ വരുത്തുന്നതാണ്. മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ പൂർണ്ണ പങ്കാളിത്തത്തോടെ ഈ പ്രദേശം പരിപാലിയ്ക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നോ, നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട "CMZ I" ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ മത്സ്യബന്ധനം നടത്താനുള്ള മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ അവകാശം സംരക്ഷിയ്ക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നോ പുതിയ കരട് വിഞ്ജാപനം വ്യക്തമാകുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനാൽ നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട വിഞ്ജാപനം മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഉപജീവനത്തിനും തീരദേശ പരിസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കും കടുത്ത ഭീഷണി സൃഷ്ടിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഓർമ്മിയ്ക്കുന്നത് നന്നായിരിയ്ക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

1. ബയോളജിയ്ക്കൽ ഡൈവേഴ്സിറ്റി കൺവൻഷന്റെ (സി.ബി.ഡി) ആർട്ടിക്കിൾ 10 (C) പ്രകാരം.

   " സംരക്ഷണത്തിനും സ്ഥായിയായ ഉപയോഗത്തിനും ഇണങ്ങുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള പരമ്പരാഗത സാംസ്കാരിക മൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കനുസൃതമായി, ജൈവ വിഭവങ്ങളുടെ പരമ്പരാഗത ഉപയോഗ രീതി സംരക്ഷിയ്ക്കുകയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്."

2. "നടപ്പവകാശമോ മാമൂലവകാശമോ നിലവിലുള്ള തദ്ദേശസമൂഹത്തിന്റെയും തദ്ദേശവാസികളുടെയും പങ്കാളിത്തം "സമഗ്ര തീരമേഖലാ പരിപാലനത്തിൽ" വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യമർഹിയ്ക്കുന്നു.". (റംസാർ റസലൂഷൻ VIII 4 യുടെ അനുബന്ധം – നനവു പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ സമഗ്ര തീരമേഖലാ പരിപാലനത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നിയമാവലികളും മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും (പാര 38 പ്രിൻസിപ്പിൾ 5).

3. എഫ്. എ. ഒ പുറത്തിറക്കിയ "ഉത്തരവാദിത്ത പര മത്സ്യബന്ധന മുറകളിലെ (1995) ആർട്ടിക്കിൾ 10–1–2 പ്രകാരം " കടലോര മേഖല വിവിധ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപയുക്തമായതിനാൽ ഇവയുടെ ആസൂത്രണത്തിനും വികസനത്തിനുമുള്ള തീരുമാന പ്രക്രിയയിൽ മത്സ്യമേഖലാ പ്രതിനിധകളുമായും മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി പ്രതിനിധികളുമായി കൂടിയാലോചിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്"; ആർട്ടിക്കിൾ 10–1–3 പ്രകാരം "സുസ്ഥിര വികസനത്തിനിണങ്ങുന്ന രീതിയിൽ തീരദേശ മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങളും മാമൂലുകളും പരിഗണിച്ച് തീരദേശ വിഭവങ്ങളുടെ ഉപയോഗം നിർണ്ണയിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും അവ സ്വായത്തമാക്കുന്നതിനും ആവശ്യമായ സുസ്ഥാപിത നിയമം രാജ്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്".

മുകളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ എല്ലാ അന്തർദേശീയ മുറകളിലും ഭാരതം ഒപ്പു വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ തീരദേശ പരിപാലനത്തിനു വേണ്ടി നിലവിലുള്ള ഏതു നിയമവും ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നത് ഇത്തരം മുറകളെ അംഗീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കണം.

ആയതിനാൽ 1991 ലെ തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണ വിജ്ഞാപനം പിൻവലിയ്ക്കാനുള്ള ഏതൊരു ശ്രമത്തെയും ഞങ്ങൾ മൊത്തമായി നിരാകരിയ്ക്കുന്നതോടൊപ്പം താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന അവകാശ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ മുന്നോട്ടു വയ്ക്കുന്നു.

1. മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ തൃപ്തികരമായി നിവർത്തിയ്ക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു സമഗ്ര നിർമ്മാണം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണ നിയമം (1991) അതിന്റെ മൗലിക രൂപത്തിൽ നിലനിർത്തുകയും, കർശനമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.
2. തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണ നിയമ (1991) ത്തിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെ ഇതുവരെയുള്ള ലംഘനങ്ങൾക്ക് അടിയന്തിര ശിക്ഷ നല്കേണ്ടതാണ്. "പരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണ നിയമത്തിലെ" വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കനുസൃതമായി നല്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഈ ശിക്ഷാ നടപടികൾ അടിയന്തിരമായി പ്രഖ്യാപിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
3. ഒരു സമഗ്രനിയമ നിർമ്മാണം നടത്തുന്നതുവരെ തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണ വിഞ്ജാപനം പിൻവലിയ്ക്കാനുള്ള ഏതൊരു ശ്രമവും നിർത്തിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.
4. തീരദേശമേഖലയിൽ പരമ്പരാഗത അവകാശങ്ങളുള്ള മത്സ്യത്തൊഴലാളി സമൂഹമായും പ്രകൃതിവിഭവങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിയ്ക്കുന്ന സമൂഹമായും കൂടിയാലോചിച്ച് പ്രസ്തുത സമഗ്ര നിയമനിർമ്മാണം (മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ ഉപജീവനത്തിനും തീരദേശ പരിസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കും സംരക്ഷണം നല്കിക്കൊണ്ട്) താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന ഘടകങ്ങൾ അംഗീകരിച്ച്കൊണ്ട് നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

(a) തീരദേശ വിഭവങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിയ്ക്കുക.

(b) തീരദേശ വിഭവങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിയ്ക്കുന്ന പരമ്പരാഗത ഉപജീവനമുറകളെയും മാമൂലവകാശങ്ങളെയും സംരക്ഷിയ്ക്കുക.

(c) സമൂഹത്തിന്റെ പങ്കാളിത്തമുള്ള തീരപരിപാലനം ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തുക.

(5) മറൈൻ ഫിഷറീസ് സെൻസസ് (2005) തിരിച്ചറിഞ്ഞ 3000 ത്തിലധികം മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ അധിവാസ/മാമൂൽ അവകാശങ്ങൾ അംഗീകരിയ്ക്കുകയും ക്രമീകരിയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

(6) ഉപജീവനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി തീരദേശ വിഭവങ്ങളെ ആശ്രയിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഇതര സമൂഹങ്ങളുടെ താല്പര്യവും പുതിയ നിയമനിർമ്മാണം നടത്തുമ്പോൾ പരിഗണിയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ନିକଟ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତି ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ସମସ୍ୟା ବିଷୟରେ ଜାତୀୟ ସ୍ତରର ଆଲୋଚନା ଚକ୍ରରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଦାବି ସମୂହ

ଚେନାଇ ୧୧ ଜୁନ୍, ୨୦୦୭

ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀ, ସାମାଜିକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ, ବୁଦ୍ଧିଜିବୀ, ପରିବେଶବିତ ଆଦି ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଉପକୂଳ ସଂପଦ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଓ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କର ଜିବୀକାର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସହ ଜଡିତ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମନୋଭାବ ଓ ଉତ୍ସାହକୁ ଏକ ଶକ୍ତ ଧକ୍କା ଲାଗିଥିଲା ଯେତେ ବେଳେ ଉପକୂଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା – ୧୯୯୧କୁ ସ୍ୱାମୀନାଥନ୍ କମିଟିର ବିବାଦୀୟ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଲ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ବନ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବେଶ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଗଲା ।

ଆମ ଦେଶର ତଟ୍ଟୀୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବିକାଶ ନାମରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧ୍ୱଂସାଭିମୁଖୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉଛି । ଏ ସବୁକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣରେ ରଖିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା – ୧୯୯୧କୁ ପ୍ରଚଳନ କରଯାଇଥିଲା । ଏହି ନିୟମ ଉଲଙ୍ଘନକାରୀଙ୍କ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ କୌଣସି ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆ ନ ଯାଇ ଏହା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଲ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରି ବ୍ୟବସାୟିକ ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସୁଯୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାକୁ ସ୍ୱାମୀନାଥନ୍ କମିଟିର ସୁପାରିଶରେ ଖୋଲା ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ରହିଛି ।

ଏହି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବର ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା-୨ ଭାଗରେ ବହୁଳ ପରିମାଣରେ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଜୋନ୍, ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଖଣି ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବସାୟିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗୁଡିକ ଆମର ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଉପକୂଳରେ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ । ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ବାସସ୍ଥଳୀରୁ ବିତାଡିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହା ପଥ ଉନ୍ମୁକ୍ତ କରିଦେବ । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ୧୯୯୧ ମସିହାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା ପରି ମତ୍ସଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କର ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ଓ ଗୋଷ୍ଠିଗତ ଅଧିକାର ପରି ସ୍ୱାମୀନାଥନ କମିଟିର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବରେ କୌଣସି ବିଷୟ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ, ଯହା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ବସତି ଓ ଜିବୀକା ସୁରକ୍ଷାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବ ।

ଅତୀତରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା -୧୯୯୧କୁ ବାରମ୍ବାର (ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୯ ଥର) ସରଳ କରି ମତ୍ସଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କର ବସତି, ଜିବୀକା, ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ସାମାଜିକ ଓ ପାରିପାର୍ଶ୍ୱିକ ଐତିହ୍ୟକୁ ନଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ସହ ବ୍ୟବସାୟିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ କରି ମତ୍ସଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାରରୁ ବଞ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତୀବ୍ର ବିରୋଧୀ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରୀୟା ଓ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ଦେଖାଦେଇଥିଲା । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ଓ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କର ସୁରକ୍ଷାକୁ ସରକାର ଖୋଲା ଖୋଲି ଅବହେଳା ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କର ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଓ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଜିବୀକା ଉପକୂଳର ପାରିପାର୍ଶ୍ୱିକ ଓ ତଟ୍ଟୀୟ ସଂପଦ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରିଥାଏ । ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ବସତିରେ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ନିମନ୍ତେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନେ ଅନେକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ସେମାନେ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ସଂପଦ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଓ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବା ସହ ତଟ୍ଟୀୟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନେକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

ତଥାପି ଗୋଷ୍ଠି ବିକାଶ ନାମରେ ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା-୨ ନାମରେ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଛି । ସେହିପରି ଉପକୂଳ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା-୧ ନିୟମ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ଥିରହୋଇଛି । ଯାହା ଖୋଲାଖୋଲି ଭାବେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କ ଜିବୀକା ନିର୍ବାହ ପାଇଁ ଧମକ ସଦୃଶ ।

ଏହି ସଂପ୍ରସାରଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଉପକୂଳରୁ ସମୁଦ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ୧୨କି.ମି. ଦୂରତା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କ ଜିବୀକା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ସୁଯୋଗ ରହିଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହି ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଲରେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାର ଓ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସଂପର୍କରେ କୌଣସି ଠାରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ସହିତ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗରେ ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ କିପରି ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ଓ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମୌଳିକ ଅଧିକାର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସହ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବିକାଶ ହୋଇପାରିବ ସେ ସଂପର୍କରେ କିଛି ମଧ୍ୟ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇନାହିଁ ।

ତେଣୁ ଏହି ନିୟମ ପ୍ରଣୟନ ହେଲେ ମତ୍ସଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କର ଜିବୀକା ଓ ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କ ସହ ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକ ଭୟଙ୍କର ବିପଦର ଆଶଂକା ରହିଛି ।

ଏହି ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷୀରେ ଆମେମାନେ ମନେ ପକାଇଦେବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁ ଯେ -

୧. ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକ ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ସମାବେଶର ଧାରା ୧୦ର "ଗ" ନିଷ୍ପତି ପ୍ରକାରେ ସବୁ ସହମତ ସରକାର ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠି ଓ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଧିବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ତଟ୍ଟୀୟ ସମ୍ବଳର ଉପଯୋଗ ଓ ତାର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣରେ ସହଭାଗୀତାକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବେ ।

୨. ସମନ୍ୱୀତ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ପରିଚାଳନାରେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଅଧିବାସୀ ତଥା ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠିର ଅଧିକାର ଓ ସହଭାଗିତାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ 'ରାମସାର' ନିଷ୍ପତିର ଅଷ୍ଟମ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦ, ୪ର୍ଥ ଧାରାର ୩୫ତମ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦର ନିୟମ ୫ ପ୍ରକାରେ ସ୍ଥିର କରାଯାଇଛି ।

୩. ବିଶ୍ୱ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ କୃଷି ସଂଗଠନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ୧୯୯୫ର ପ୍ରଣୀତ "ଦାୟିତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମାଛମରାର ନିତୀନିୟମ" ର ଧାରା ୧୦.୧.୨ ପ୍ରକାରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଂଚଳର ବହୁବିଧ ଉପଯୋଗ ପାଇଁ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀ ଓ ମତ୍ସକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଜରୁରୀ । ଏହାର ଧାରା ୧୦.୧.୩ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉପକୂଳ ସଂପଦର ଚିରନ୍ତନ ବିକାଶ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀ ଓ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଧିବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ପରାମର୍ଶ ଓ ସହଭାଗୀତାକୁ ସବୁ ସଭ୍ୟ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଆଇନତଃ ସିଦ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଯେକୌଣସି ରଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଉପକୂଳ ଅଂଚଳର ଚରନ୍ତନ ପରିଚାଳନା ପାଇଁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ନିଷ୍ପତିପକାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକରିବା ଉଚିତ ।

ତେଣୁ ଆମେ ୧୯୯୧ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମାକୁ ବାତିତ କରିବାକୁ ଦୃଢ ବିରୋଧ କରିବା ସହ ଦାବୀ କରୁଛୁ ଯେ -

୧. ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କର ଅଧିକାର ସାବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଓ ଦାବୀପୂରଣ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରଚଳନ ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ – ୧୯୯୧ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମାକୁ କଡାକଡି ଭାବେ ପାଳନ କରିବା ।

୨. ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ – ୧୯୯୧ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଦେଖାଯାଇଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ବେନିୟମ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କଳାପ ବନ୍ଦ ନିମନ୍ତେ ତୁରନ୍ତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନିଆଯାଉ । ପରିବେଶ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଆଇନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଉଲଙ୍ଘନକାରୀଙ୍କୁ କଡା ଦଣ୍ଡ ବିଧାନ କରାଯାଉ ।

3. ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା – ୧୯୯୧କୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରାଯିବା ପାଇଁ ଚାଲିଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକୁ ସ୍ଥଗିତ ରଖାଯାଉ ।

4. ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ଜୀବନ ଜିବୀକା ଓ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ପରିବେଶ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ନିମନ୍ତେ ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀ, ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ସଂପଦ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କ (ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ସାଧାରଣ ଅଧିକାର ରହିଛି) ସହ ଆଲୋଚନା କରି ଏକ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ ଯାହା ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିଷୟ ଉପରେ ଅଧିକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱାରୋପ କରୁଥିବ ।

- ଉପକୂଳର ସୁରକ୍ଷା

– ତଟ୍ଟୀୟ ସଂପଦ, ସାଧାରଣ ଅଧିକାର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଓ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀମାନଙ୍କ ଜିବୀକା ସୁରକ୍ଷା ।

- ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଓ ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗରେ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଂଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା ।

୫. ୨୦୦୫ ମସିହାର ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟସମ୍ବଳ ପରିସଂଖ୍ୟାନକୁ ଆଧାରକରି ଭାରତର ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତି ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୦୦୦ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜିବୀ ଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡିକର ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧିବାସୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରାଯାଉ । ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମୌଳିକ ଅଧିକାରର ସହ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବସତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବହାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯାଉ ।

୬. ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଯେଉଁମାନେ ନିଜ ଜିବୀକା ନିର୍ବାହ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ତଟ୍ଟୀୟ ସଂପଦ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନୂତନ ନିୟମ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରିବା ସମୟରେ ବିଚାରକୁ ନିଆଯାଉ ।

கடற்கரை மண்டலத்திற்கு நேரவிருக்கும் அபாயம் குறித்த தேசியக் கலந்தாலோசனையின் அறிக்கை

(சென்னை 11, ஜூன் 2007)

இந்தியாவின் லட்சக்கணக்கான மீனவ மக்களும் கடற்கரை வளங்களையும் நீடித்த மரபான வாழ்க்கை முறையையும் காப்பதில் ஆர்வமுள்ள கல்வியாளர்களும் சமூக அமைப்புகளும், தங்களின் கவலைகளும் எதிர்ப்பும் சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனத்துறை அமைச்சகத்தின் கேளா செவிகளை எட்டவில்லை என்பதால் கடும் அதிர்ச்சி அடைந்துள்ளனர். கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கமைவு மண்டல அறிவிக்கை- 1991 (Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification of 1991) வழியனுப்பப்பட்டு, அந்த இடத்தில் சுவாமிநாதன் அறிக்கையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட கடும் விவாதத்திற்குரிய கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை அறிவிக்கை (Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Notification) வரவிருக்கிறது.

அழிவேற்படுத்தக்கூடிய 'வளர்ச்சி' நடவடிக்கைகளின் இலக்காக நமது கடற்கரை மென்மேலும் ஆகிவருகிறது. அதற்கேற்றவாறு கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கமைவு மண்டல அறவிக்கை- 1991 வணிக நலன் கொண்டோர்கள் கொடுத்த நெருக்கடிக்கு ஏற்ப 19 முறை தொடர்ந்து திருத்தப்பட்டது. இந்தப் பின்னணியில் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கமைவு மண்டல அறிவிக்கை- 1991-ஐ முற்றாக ஒழித்துவிட முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன் இடத்தில் கொண்டுவரப்படவிருக்கும் கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை கடற்கரையை மேலும் அதிகமாக வணிகமயமாக்கும் கண்மூடித்தனமான நடவடிக்கையே அன்றி வேறல்ல.

மண்டலங்களைப் பிரித்துள்ள முறை, குறிப்பாக, கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை மண்டலம் 2 பிரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முறை சிறப்புப் பொருளாதார மண்டலங்கள், துறைமுகங்கள், சுற்றுலாத் தளங்கள், சுரங்கங்கள் போன்றவற்றின் எண்ணிக்கைகையை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கான வழியை அமைக்கிறது. மேலும், சுவாமிநாதன் அறிக்கையின் பரிந்துரைகள் மீனவ மக்களின் மரபான மற்றும் நடைமுறையில் உள்ள மீனவ மக்களின் வாழிட உரிமைகளைக் கண்டுகொள்ளாதது போலவே, கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கமைவு மண்டல அறிவிக்கை மீனவ மக்கள் அவர்களின் வாழிடம் மற்றும் பாரம்பரிய நடைமுறை உரிமைகளின் படியும் மீன் பிடி மற்றும் பயன்படுத்திய இடங்களில் இருந்து அகற்றுவதற்கு வழியேற்படுத்துகிறது.

கடற்கரை ஒழுங்கமைவு விதிகள் 1991ன் கீழ், 1991 முதல் பிரதானமாக வணிக நலன் கொண்டோர், கடற்கரைப் பகுதியின் சமூக சுற்றுச்சூழல் ஒத்திசைவுக்கும், மரபான வாழ்வதாரத்திற்கும் பாதிப்பு ஏற்படுத்தும் வகையில் நடத்திவந்த விதிமீறல்கள் அனைத்தும், புதிய அறிவிக்கையால் ஏற்கப்பட்டுவிடும். அது முந்தைய அறிவிக்கையை கண்மூடித்தனமாக மீறி வந்த வணிக நலன் கொண்டோருக்கு வழங்கப்படும் சலுகையாக அமையும்.

மீன் தொழிலும் இதர வள ஆதாரங்களை நம்பியுள்ள மக்கள் வாழ்வதற்கும் கடற்கரைச் உயிர்ச்சூழல் செழுமையானதாக இருப்பது அவசியமானதாகும். கடற்கரை வாழிடங்களைப் பலன்தரும் வகையில் பாதுகாப்பதும் கடற்கரை மண்டலத்தில் நடைபெறும் நடவடிக்கைகளை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துவதும் கடற்கரை வாழ் மக்களின் நலனை மனதில் கொண்டு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். கடற்கரை வள ஆதாரங்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு கடற்கரை வாழ் மக்கள் பல்வேறு முன்முயற்சிகளை எடுத்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் மனதில் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

கடற்கரை மண்டலத்தின் மிகப்பெரும் பகுதி நீடித்த வளர்ச்சி அல்லாதவற்றுக்கான மண்டலம் 2 என்பதாக அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்க, பாதுகாக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று

அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் மண்டலம் 1 மக்களின் பங்கெடுப்பு இல்லாததாக இருப்பது, சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனத்துறையின் ஒரு தலைபட்சமான அணுகுமுறையின் வரலாற்றை வைத்துப் பார்க்கும்போது, மீனவ மக்களின் வாழ்வாதாரம் மிகுந்த அச்சுறுத்தலுக்கு உள்ளாக்கும் வாய்ப்பை உருவாக்கியுள்ளது.

இநதியக் கடற்பகுதியில் 12 கடல்மைல்கள் வரையிலான பகுதியை கடற்கரை மண்டலத்தில் சேர்ப்பது என்ற விரிவாக்கம் மீனவ சமூகத்தின் மீது பெரும் தாக்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தும். ஆனால், இந்தப் பகுதி, மண்டலம் 1 உட்பட, மீனவ சமூகத்தின் முழு பங்கெடுப்போடு நிர்வாகம் செய்யப்டும் என்றும் இப்பகுதியில் மீன் பிடிப்பது என்ற அவர்களின் உரிமை பாதுகாக்கப்படும் மேம்படுத்தப்படும் என்றும் அறிவிக்கையின் நகல் தெளிவாகக் குறிப்பிடவில்லை.

எனவே, முன்வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அறிவிக்கை கடற்கரை மீனவச்சமூகத்திற்கும் கடற்கரைச் சுற்றுச்சூழலுக்கும் மிகுந்த அபாயம் விளைவிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது.

இந்தச்சூழலில் பின்வருவனவற்றை நினைவுபடுத்துவது பொருத்தமானதாக இருக்கும்:

1. பல்லுயிர்ச்சூழல் குறித்த பொது ஒப்பந்தத்தின் (Convention on Biological Diversity -CBD) **பிரிவு 10 (c) பின்வருமாறு வழிகாட்டுகிறது:** பாதுகாத்தல் அல்லது நீடித்த பயன்பாட்டுத் தேவைகளுக்குப் பொருத்தமான வகையில் உள்ள பாராம்பரிய பண்பாட்டு நடைமுறைகளுக்குப் பொருத்தமான வகையில் உயிரியல் வள ஆதாரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தும் பாராம்பரிய முறைகளைப் பாதுகாக்கவும் அவ்வகைப்பயன்படுகளை ஊக்குவிக்கவும் வேண்டும்.

2. ஒருங்கிணைந்த கடற்கரை மண்டல நிர்வாகத்தில் சதுப்பு நிலப் பிரச்சனைகளை இணைப்பதற்கான கோட்பாடுகளும் வழிகாட்டுதல்களும் (Principles and guidelines for incorporating wetland issues into Integrated Coastal Zone Management -ICZM) **என்ற ராம்சார் தீர்மானங்களின்** VIII.4 **(Ramsar Resolution** VIII.4) **இணைப்பின் பத்தி 38 கோட்பாடு 5 பின்வருமாறு சொல்கிறது:** எங்கெல்லாம் உள்ளூர் மக்களும் மண்ணின் மைந்தர்களும் கடற்கரையின் மீது பாராம்பரிய உரிமை அல்லது உடமை கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அங்கெல்லாம் ஒருங்கிணைந்த கடற்கரை மண்டல நிர்வாகத்தில் அவர்கள் பங்கெடுப்பது முக்கியமானதாகும்.

3. பொறுப்புள்ள மீன் பிடித் தொழில் நெறிமுறைகள் பற்றிய 1995 ஆம் ஆண்டு FAO **குறியீட்டின் பிரிவு 10.1.2 பின்வருமாறு சொல்கிறது:** கடற்கரைப் பகுதியின் பன்முகப் பயன்பாட்டைக் கருத்தில்கொண்டு மீன்பிடித்துறை, மீனவ சமூகம் மற்றும் கடற்கரை நிர்வாகம் மற்றும் ளர்ச்சி நடவடிக்கை திட்டமிடலில் தொடர்புடைய மற்றவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள், முடிவெடுக்கும் நடைமுறையில் பங்கெடுப்பதை அரசு உத்திரவாதம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

மேலும் பிரிவு 10.1.3 சொல்கிறது: நீடித்த வளர்ச்சிக்கு பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும் அளவுக்கு கடற்கரை மீனவ சமூகங்களின் பாராம்பரிய உரிமை மற்றும் மரபான நடைமுறைகளைக் கணக்கில் கொண்டு கடற்கரை வள ஆதாரங்களை பயன்படுத்துவது மற்றும் அவற்றை அணுகுவதை ஆளுகை செய்வதைத் தீர்மானிக்கும் வகையில் பொருத்தமான நிறுவன மற்றும் சட்ட ரீதியான கட்டமைப்பு ஒன்றை அரசு வளர்த்தெடுக்க வேண்டும்.

நமது இந்திய அரசு இந்த சர்வதேச பொது ஒப்பந்தங்கள் மற்றும் ஏற்பாடுகளில் கையொப்பம் இட்டிருப்பதால் கடற்கரை மண்டல நிர்வாகம் தொடர்பான எந்த சட்ட ஏற்பாடும் அவற்றுக்குப் பொருத்தமான வகையில் அமைய வேண்டும்.

எனவே, நாங்கள், 1991 அறிவிக்கையை மாற்றுவதற்கான அனைத்து முயற்சிகளையும் மறுதளித்து பின்வருமாறு கோருகிறோம்:

1. மீனவ சமூகத்தின் தேவைகள் அனைத்தையும் பூர்த்தி செய்கிற ஒருங்கிணைந்த புதிய சட்ட வடிவொன்று நிறைவேற்றப்படும் வரையில் கடற்கரை மண்டல ஒழுங்கமைவு விதிகள் 1991 முதலில் அது நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட உண்மையான வடிவில் நடப்பில் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

2. கடற்கரை மோலாண்மை விதிகள் 1991 அறிவிக்கையின் கீழ் செய்யப்பட்ட அனைத்து விதி மீறல்களுக்கும் அவசர அவசியத்துடன் தண்டனை வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும். சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தின் படி தண்டனைகள் உடனடியாக அறிவிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

3. ஒருங்கிணைந்த சட்டமொன்று இயற்றப்படும் வரையில் அதற்கு மாற்றாக எடுக்கப்படும் முயற்சிகள் அனைத்தும் நிறுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

4. அ) கடற்கரை வள ஆதாரங்களைப் பாதுகாத்தல்

ஆ) கடற்கரை வள ஆதாரங்களை நம்பியுள்ள பாரம்பரிய பயன்பாடுகளையும் நீடித்த தன்மையுள்ள மரபான வாழ்வாதார நடைமுறைகளையும் பாதுகாப்பது

இ) மக்களை அடிப்டையாகக் கொண்ட மற்றும் மக்கள் பங்கெடுக்கும் கடற்கரை நிர்வாகம்

ஆகியவற்றுக்காக,

பொது கலந்தாலோசனையுடன், குறிப்பாக மீனவர்கள் மற்றும் இதர கடற்கரை வள ஆதாரங்களை நம்பியுள்ள, அவற்றின் மீது பாராம்பரிய உரிமையுள்ள மக்களின் கலந்தாலோசனையுடன் (கடற்கரை சுற்றுச்சூழல் மற்றும் கடற்கரைச் சமூகங்களின் வாழ்வாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக) ஓர் ஒருங்கிணைந்த சட்டம் ஒன்று இயற்றப்பட வேண்டும்.

5. 2005 ஆம் ஆண்டு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கடல் மீனவர்கள் கணக்கெடுப்பில் (Marine Fisheries Census, 2005) இனம் காணப்பட்ட 3000த்திற்கும் மேற்பட்ட மீனவக்கிராமங்களின் நிர்ணயம் செய்யபட்ட மற்றும் பாரம்பரிய கடற்கரை உபயோகம் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டு முறைமை படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

6. தங்களின் வாழ்விற்காக பாராம்பரியமாக கடற்கரை வள ஆதாரங்களை நம்பியுள்ள மக்களின் நலன்களும் புதிய சட்டம் இயற்றப்படும்போது கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.

சென்னை
11, ஜூன் 2007

CZM দূর হঠাও

সমুদ্রতট অঞ্চলের পরিবেশ ও মৎস্যজীবী রক্ষায় আইন প্রণয়ন কর।

সুসংহত আইন প্রণয়ন সাপেক্ষে CRZ চালু রাখো।

ভারতবর্ষের সমুদ্রোপকূলের লক্ষ লক্ষ মৎস্যজীবী, অসংখ্য বিদ্বজ্জন, সামাজিক সংগঠন ও পরিবেশ কর্মীদের যাবতীয় আশঙ্কা ও প্রতিবাদ উপেক্ষা করে কেন্দ্রীয় পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রক ১৯৯১ সালের কোস্টাল রেগুলেশন জোন (CRZ) নোটিফিকেশন অর্থাৎ তটাঞ্চল নিয়ন্ত্রণ বিজ্ঞপ্তি বাতিল করে স্বামীনাথন কমিটির সুপারিশের ভিত্তিতে নতুন এক কোস্টাল জোন ম্যানেজমেন্ট (CZM) বিজ্ঞপ্তি জারি করতে উদ্যোগী হয়েছেন।

প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ ও জীবনবৈচিত্র্যে সমৃদ্ধ আমাদের তটাঞ্চল ক্রমবর্দ্ধমান ধ্বংসাত্মক উন্নয়নের শিকার হয়ে উঠেছে। প্রধানতঃ ব্যবসায়ীদের স্বার্থে ১৯ বার সংশোধন করার পর ১৯৯১-এর CRZ বিজ্ঞপ্তিটিকে এখন একেবারে বাতিল করে তার জায়গায় নতুন একটি CZM বিজ্ঞপ্তি জারি করাটা আসলে সমুদ্রোপকূল অঞ্চলের অধিকতর বাণিজ্যকরণের নগ্ন প্রয়াস ছাড়া আর কিছু নয়।

প্রস্তাবিত নতুন বিজ্ঞপ্তিতে সমুদ্রোপকূলের আঞ্চলিক বিভাজন বিশেষ করে কোস্টাল ম্যানেজমেন্ট জোন-২ (CMZ-II) করার উদ্দেশ্য — উপকূলের বিস্তীর্ণ অঞ্চল জুড়ে SEZ , বন্দর, পর্যটন কেন্দ্র প্রভৃতি ক্রিয়াকলাপের পথ অবাধ ও উন্মুক্ত করে দেওয়া। এই উদ্যোগে মৎস্যজীবীদেরকে তাদের বংশানুক্রমিক বাসস্থান এবং চিরায়ত কর্মস্থল থেকে উৎখাত করার পথও পরিষ্কার হতে চলেছে। স্বামীনাথন কমিটিও তাদের সুপারিশে ১৯৯১-এর CRZ বিজ্ঞপ্তিতে স্বীকৃত মৎস্যজীবীদের "চিরাচরিত ও প্রথাগত অধিকার" জলাঞ্জলি দিয়েছে।

নতুন বিজ্ঞপ্তিটির ফলে ১৯৯১ সাল থেকে প্রধানতঃ বাণিজ্যিক স্বার্থে সংঘটিত SEZ লঙ্ঘনের সমস্ত ঘটনা পুরোপুরি মাপ করে দেওয়ার সমূহ সুযোগ রয়েছে। সেক্ষেত্রে এটাও হবে CRZ বিজ্ঞপ্তির নগ্ন লঙ্ঘনকারীদেরকে দেওয়া আরেকটি উপহার।

প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের ওপর নির্ভরশীল মৎস্যজীবী ও অন্যান্য জনগোষ্ঠীর বর্তমান ও ভবিষ্যৎ বেঁচে থাকা উপকূলীয় পরিবেশ এবং বাস্তুতন্ত্রের সঙ্গে ওতপ্রোতভাবে জড়িত। উপকূলীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর স্বার্থে তাদের উপকূলীয় বাসস্থলের রক্ষণ এবং উপকূলীয় ক্রিয়াকলাপের নিয়ন্ত্রণ ভীষণভাবে প্রয়োজন। তাই উপকূলীয় বাসস্থল ও সম্পদ রক্ষায় মৎস্যজীবীরা বেশ কিছু পদক্ষেপও নিয়েছে।

অথচ একদিকে যেমন উপকূলের বিস্তীর্ণ অঞ্চলগুলিকে CMZ-II বলে ঘোষণা করে ধ্বংসাত্মক উন্নয়নের স্বার্থে বলি দেওয়া হচ্ছে, আরেকদিকে তেমন নতুন CMZ-I বলে সংরক্ষণের জন্য চিহ্নিত অঞ্চলগুলিতে মৎস্যজীবীদের জীবন ও জীবিকা থেকে উৎখাত করা হচ্ছে। বিশেষ করে পরিবেশ ও বন মন্ত্রক বিভিন্ন স্থানে মেরিন পার্ক জাতীয় সামুদিক সংরক্ষিত অঞ্চলগুলিতে যেভাবে মৎস্যজীবীদের বহিষ্করণের নীতি নিয়ে চলেছে তাতে এই আশঙ্কা বাস্তব হয়ে উঠেছে।

উপকূল অঞ্চলের পরিমাপ সমুদ্রোপকূল থেকে ২২ কি.মি. তথা রাজ্য জলসীমা পর্যন্ত বিস্তৃত করার প্রস্তাব মৎস্যজীবীদের জীবিকার ওপর দারুন প্রভাব ফেলবে অথচ নয়া বিজ্ঞপ্তিটির খসড়ায় এটি কোথাও স্পষ্ট করে বলা নেই যে, এই জলসীমার ব্যবস্থাপনায় (যার মধ্যে CMZ-I এলাকাগুলিও রয়েছে) মৎস্যজীবীদের পূর্ণ অংশগ্রহণ থাকবে এবং সেখানে তাদের মাছ ধরার অধিকার রক্ষিত হবে।

প্রস্তাবিত বিজ্ঞপ্তিটি এইভাবে সমুদ্রোপকূলের বাস্তুতন্ত্র এবং মৎস্যজীবীদের জীবিকার পক্ষে ভয়াবহ আশঙ্কার কারণ হয়ে উঠেছে।

এই প্রসঙ্গে মনে করিয়ে দেওয়া গুরুত্বপূর্ণ যে —

১। **কনভেনশন অব বায়োলজিকাল ডাইভার্সিটি (CBD)**-র 10(C) ধারা নির্দেশ করে "জৈব সম্পদের সংরক্ষণ এবং টেঁকসই ব্যবহারের সঙ্গে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ, সংস্কৃতিগত চিরাচরিত ক্রিয়াকলাপ অনুসারী প্রথাগত ব্যবহারকে রক্ষা করতে ও উৎসাহ দিতে হবে।"

২। **রামসর সিদ্ধান্ত VIII.4** -এ সংযোজিত "উপকূল অঞ্চলের সুসংহত ব্যবস্থাপনায় জলাভূমি সংক্রান্ত বিষয়াবলীর অন্তর্ভুক্তির নীতি নির্দেশ"-এর ৫নং নীতির ৩৮নং অনুচ্ছেদ বলে "যেখানে যেখানে স্থানীয় জনগোষ্ঠীগুলির অথবা ভূমিপুত্রদের উপকূল অঞ্চলের প্রথাগত অধিকার বা দখলীসত্ত্ব রয়েছে সেখানে তাদের উপকূল অঞ্চলের সুসংহত ব্যবস্থাপনায় (ICZM-এ) অংশগ্রহণ একান্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

৩। ১৯৯৫ এ রাষ্ট্রসঙ্ঘের খাদ্য ও কৃষি সংস্থা (FAO) গৃহীত দায়িত্বশীল **মৎস্যক্ষেত্র সংক্রান্ত আচরণবিধি** নির্দেশ করে ঃ "উপকূল অঞ্চলের নানাধরণের ব্যবহারের নিরিখে রাষ্ট্রসংঘকে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ প্রক্রিয়ায় মৎস্যক্ষেত্রের প্রতিনিধিদের এবং মৎস্যজীবী জনগোষ্ঠীগুলির সাথে আলোচনা সুনিশ্চিত করতে হবে। উপকূল অঞ্চলের ব্যবস্থাপনা ও পরিকল্পনার অন্যান্য কাজে তাদের যুক্ত করা ও নিশ্চিত করতে হবে।"

যেহেতু ভারতবর্ষ উপরোক্ত সবকটি আন্তর্জাতিক দলিল অনুমোদন করেছে তাই উপকূল অঞ্চলের ব্যবস্থাপনা সংক্রান্ত যেকোনও আইনি বিধান এগুলির সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ হওয়া আবশ্যিক।

আমরা তাই নতুন আইন তৈরী না হওয়া পর্যন্ত ১৯৯১-এর বিজ্ঞপ্তিটিকে বদলানোর সমস্ত প্রচেষ্টা পুরোপুরি প্রত্যাখ্যান করছি এবং সেই সঙ্গে দাবি করছি ঃ—

১। মৎস্যজীবী জনগোষ্ঠীর স্বার্থ সুরক্ষিত করবে — এমন একটি সুসংহত আইন প্রণয়ন না হওয়া পর্যন্ত ১৯৯১-এর CRZ বিজ্ঞপ্তিটিকে অসংশোধিত অবস্থায় চালু রেখে কঠোরভাবে প্রয়োগ করতে হবে।

২। ১৯৯১-এর CRZ বিজ্ঞপ্তির লঙ্ঘনকারীদের জরুরি ভিত্তিতে চরম শাস্তি দিতে হবে। এনভারনমেন্ট প্রোটেকশন অ্যাক্ট অনুযায়ী দণ্ডের ব্যবস্থা অবিলম্বে ঘোষণা করতে হবে।

৩। সুসংহত আইন প্রণয়ন না হওয়া পর্যন্ত ১৯৯১-এর CRZ বিজ্ঞপ্তিটিকে বদলাবার সমস্ত প্রচেষ্টা বন্ধ রাখতে হবে।

৪। গণ-আলোচনার, বিশেষ করে মৎস্যজীবী ও প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের ওপর নির্ভরশীল অন্যান্য উপকূলীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর সাথে আলোচনার ভিত্তিতে উপকূলীয় পরিবেশ এবং জনগোষ্ঠীসমূহের জীবিকা রক্ষার্থে একটি সুসংহত আইন প্রণয়ন করতে হবে যাতে —

ক) উপকূলীয় প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ সংরক্ষিত হবে।

খ) উপকূলীয় প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের ওপর নির্ভরশীল প্রথাগত ও টেকসই চিরাচরিত জীবিকা রক্ষিত হবে।

গ) জনগোষ্ঠী ভিত্তিক এবং অংশগ্রহণমূলক উপকূলীয় ব্যবস্থাপনা সুনিশ্চিত হবে।

৫। সামুদ্রিক মৎস্যক্ষেত্র জনগণনা-২০০৫ দ্বারা চিহ্নিত উপকূলভাগে অবিস্থত ৩,০০০-এর মতো সামুদ্রিক মৎস্যজীবী গ্রামগুলির বাস্তু এবং অন্যান্য প্রথাগত ব্যবহারের আইনি স্বীকৃতি ও বন্দোবস্ত দিতে হবে।

৬। নতুন আইন প্রণয়নের সময় উপকূলীয় প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের ওপর চিরাচরিতভাবে নির্ভরশীল অন্যান্য জনগোষ্ঠীর স্বার্থও বিবেচনা করতে হবে।

উপরোক্ত দাবিতে আগামী ৯ই আগষ্ট সমস্ত উপকূল অঞ্চলে গণপ্রতিবাদ আন্দোলনে সামিল হওয়ার জন্য মৎস্যজীবী, কৃষক, বুদ্ধিজীবী, পরিবেশকর্মী সহ সকলের প্রতি আবেদন জানাচ্ছি।

দক্ষিণবঙ্গ মৎসজীবী ফোরাম কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত
এবং কাঁথি মহকুমা ঘটি মৎস্যজীবী উন্নয়ন সমিতি কর্তৃক প্রচারিত

২০/৪ শীল লেন, কলকাতা - ৭০০ ০১৫ থেকে প্রকাশিত এবং আরডি প্রিন্টার্স, ১৮০ বি বি গাঙ্গুলী স্ট্রীট, কলকাতা - ১২ দ্বারা মুদ্রিত।

Today millions of traditional fisher people depend on sea for living.

Tomorrow access to sea may be denied.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests wants to replace the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 1991, with new Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Notification.

Livelihood of millions is threatened.

Stop the CZM Notification

Join National Protest: **9th August 2007**

National Campaign against CZM Notification

Central Office: 20/4 Sil Lane, Kolkata -700 015 **Fax**: 033-2328398, **Email**: nffcal3@vsnl.com
Delhi Office: F-10/12 (GF), Malviya Nagar, New Delhi -110 017 **Phones**: 011- 26680883/914

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07.8.2007
PRESS RELEASE

To
The Editor / Chief Reporter/ Correspondent /
News Director / Station Director

Sir / Madam,

National Campaign Against CZM Notification goes for National Protest Action on **Quit India Day, 9th August 2007** . Fisher people and other coastal communities are calling upon the Government of India to halt all policies, laws and notifications that are causing destruction of coastal lands, environment, fisheries and natural resources. The decision for this **Nationwide Protest** was taken at a National Consultation organised by National Fishworkers Forum in Chennai in the light of renewed efforts by MoEF to dismantle the CRZ Notification 1991 and replace it with a new CZM Notification. Fisher people and coastal communities will defend their coastal lands, environment, and marine resources and will not allow the ante people Coastal Zone Management (CZM) to be notified or implemented.

Numerous petitions, postcards, faxes and memoranda containing thousands of signatures have been sent to the Prime Minister (also Minister for Environment and Forest), Minister for Agriculture, the Secretary of Environment and Forests and the Chief Ministers of coastal states, demanding halt of the proposed Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007 and stringent implementation of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991 in its original form by repealing all the amendments. There were repeated request for immediate consultation with all the stakeholders including the traditional fishing community. But unfortunately the Ministry of Environment and Forest failed to show any sensitivity to the demands of the coastal communities and left us with no other choice but to go for this **National Protest on 9th August 2007 - International Day of Indigenous People -** to assert our inalienable right on the coastal zone**.**

We request you to depute a Senior Reporter / Photographer to provide adequate coverage of the agitation in your esteemed News Paper / Magazine / T.V.
Network.

A list of major venues of the mobilization and contact persons is appended for your convenience and ready reference.

Thanking you,
Yours sincerely,

(Delhi Secretariat)
for National Campaign Against CZM Notification

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST CZM NOTIFICATION

Central Office: c/o NFF, 20/4 Sil Lane, Kolkata -700 015. Tel: 033-2328398, Email: nffcal3@vsnl.com
Delhi Office: c/o Delhi Forum, F-10/12, GF, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi -17 Phones: 26680883/914

Major mobilization of fishworkers, coastal people and their supporters (mass-rally, dharna, blockade, picketing etc.) in the coastal states on 9 th August 2007, in protest of proposed CZM notification.

[All the programmes will begin around 10.00 AM]

Gujarat:	**Contact person**	**Tel. number**
1. District Collectorate at Bhuj	Bharat Patel (MASS)	09426469803
2. District Collectorate, Jamnagar	Prof. D.S.Ker (GVT)	09824069942
3. Porbandar,	Manish Bhai Lodhari	09825230477

Maharastra

1. Bandra, Mumbai	N.D.Koli	09869115294
	Motiram Bhabe	09833416389
2. Bassein	Phillip Mastan	0250-2311623
	Narendra Patil	09422669050
3. Palghar Taluka Office complex	R.K.Patil	09892833815
4. Malwan, Sindhudurg	Ramesh R Dhuri	09869801892

Picketing and demonstration in front of Taluka and Tehshil offices at Ratnagiri, Alibag, Raigarh and Kolaba.

Karnataka

1.District Collectorate at Karwar	P.M.Thandel	09448149763
2.District Collectorate at Udipi	Pramode Madhavraj	09845243833
3.District Collectorate at Mangalore	Vasudev Boloor	09449207805

Goa

1. Raj Bhavan, Panjim	Mathany Saldanha	09822160941

Kerala

1. March to Raj Bhavan, Trivandrum	T. Peter	09447429243

Andhra Pradesh

1.District Collectorate , Ongole	P.Ramalingam	09848859312
	Jawhar G.P.Godfrey	09849212816
2. District Collectorate , Guntur	K.Ravi Pradip, SFIRD	
3. District Collectorate , Vishakhapatnam	T.K.Rahiman	09441956180
4. Tada Mandalam Office, Nellore	Shivaji Rao/Raja Reddy	09885937663
5. District Collectorate, Vijayanagaram	K. Lakshmi	09441956180
6. District Collectorate, Srikakulam	K. Lakshman Rao, Advocate	

Orissa

1. District Collectorate, Chatrapur, Ganjam	K.Alleya	09437069286
2. District Collectorate, Puri.	Prasanna Behera	09937395771
	Samson	09437185497
	Satyam	09937313600
	Babula Prasad	09937158789
3. Kendrapara	Narayan Haldar	09937197382

Demonstration in Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur and Paradeep: - Mangaraj Panda - 09437064314.

West Bengal

1. Contai SDO Office, East Midnapur	Debasis Shyamal	09933602808
2. Kakdwip SDO Office, 24-Pgs (S)	Tajen Das	09732546297
3. Canning SDO Office, 24-Pgs (S)	Shyamal Mondal	09733510075
4. Kolkata	Pradip Chatterjee	09433424546

Tamilnadu

1. Chennai Collector's Office	Kosumani	09444309691
	Gilbert Rodrigue	09443228894
	Ossie Fernandes	09841053936
	Fredrick	

[Fishworkers from Chinnakuppam, Ernavoorkuppam, Periyakuppam, Thazhankuppam, Nettukuppam, Mugathvarakuppam, Thirichinagkuppam, Nochikuppam, Tiruvanmiyur, Eenjampakkam, and various fishing villages/hamlets of Kanchipuram will participate in the Chennai rally]

2. Mamallapuram	M.A.Sekar	09444147202
3. Cuddalore	Kalaimani/CAN	
4. Nagapattinam, Sirkali, Karaikal and Porayiar	Jesurethinam	09443316738
5. Old Harbour, Tuticorin	Anton Gomes	09345773556
6. Rameswaram Taluka Office	S.Karuppa Samy	09443862360
	Paulsamy	
7. Nagercoil Collector's Office	Peterdhas	09443294198

Apart from the above places there will be rally and demonstration in 18 other places along the Tamilnadu coast including PonneriTaluk, Thiruvallore; Marakkanam, Villuppuram; Thiruthuraipoondi, Thiruvarur; Sedhubava Chatram, Thanjavur, Jegadha Pattinam, Pudukottai and Pondicherry. Many civil society organizations, academicians, environment and social activists will participate in these programmes.

Andhra Pradesh

Cell : 98492 86467
98858 29796

TRADITIONAL FISH WORKERS UNION
సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్

Regd. No. 1880 / 2001

D.No. 2-11-7, Siva Ganesh Nagar, VISAKHAPATNAM - 530 017. (Andhra Pradesh, India)

13/-

Fish workers to launch campaign against CZM

Staff Reporter

National forum president to address public meeting on Aug. 22

VISAKHAPATNAM: Traditional Fish Workers' Union (TFWU) will organise a village-level campaign from August 14 to 20 opposing the implementation of the provisions of the Coastal Zone Management.

According to National Fish Workers' Forum executive member T.K. Rehman, the forum's all-India president Hare Krishna Debnath, will be here on August 22 to address a public meeting. His visit is aimed at forging a common forum for fish workers, agricultural workers and adivasis. He will visit Vizianagaram and Srikakualm districts on the next day. The forum has plans to take up a 'do-or-die' agitation next month in Delhi, Hyderabad and the local headquarters of the departments concerned.

Protest plan

Mr. Rehman and union secretary K. Lakshmi told reporters here on Monday that the campaign was a continuation of its August 9 nationwide protest against CZM. He said replacing the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) of 1991 with the CZM 2007 would deprive traditional fishermen of their livelihood all along the coastline of the country. The TFWU demanded a halt to CZM, implementing the CRZ Notification 1991 in its original form and withdrawal of all amendments made to it and stringent action against violations of the CRZ notification. Nagulapalli Satyanarayana of Agricultural Workers' Union deplored the ploy of dividing organisations opposing measures affecting tribals and fishermen and mushrooming NGOs with vested interests.

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HINDU | 13/8/7

4 The New Indian Express
Visakhapatnam

Fishermen protest move to liberalise CRZ rules

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

Visakhapatnam, Aug 13: A large number of fishermen organised demonstrations today as part of the nationwide campaign against the alleged attempts to dilute the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). The agitation was organised in the city by Traditional Fish Workers' Union (TFWU).

National Fish Workers' Forum (NFWF) and Traditional Fish Workers' Forum (TFWF) put forth the following demands: Stopping the Coastal Zone Management notification which seeks to modify CRZ norms which may hurt the fishermen, adopting CRZ rules in their original form and taking tough action for its violation and rejecting MS Swaminathan report.

NFWF president Hare Krishna Debnath and TFWF secretary K Lakshmi took strong objection to the Central Government's move to amend the CRZ. They questioned the reasons for allowing construction activity within the prohibited areas near the coast and sought immediate remedial action.

Vaartha

మత్స్యకార్ల సంఘం ధర్నా, ర్యాలీ నేడు

ఎం.వి.పి.కాలనీ, ఆగస్టు 8, ప్రభాతవార్త

జాతీయ సముద్రతీర నియంత్రణ మండలి (సిఆర్‌జెడ్) వ్యతిరేక ఉద్యమంలో భాగంగా క్విట్‌ఇండియా దినోత్సవం రోజైన గురువారం జాతీయస్థాయి ఉద్యమంలో భాగంగా ధర్నాలు, ర్యాలీలు నిర్వహిస్తామని సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్ కార్యదర్శి బి.లక్ష్మి బుధవారం ఒకప్రకటనలో తెలిపారు. గురువారం మధ్యాహ్నం రెండు గంటలకు మహావిశాఖనగరపాలకసంస్థ కార్యాలయం నుంచి జగదాంబ జంక్షన్ మీదుగా కలెక్టరేట్ వరకు ర్యాలీ నిర్వహించి, అనంతరం ధర్నా నిర్వహిస్తామన్నారు.

ప్రజాశక్తి
విశాఖ 3

సిఎంజెడ్ చట్టాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తాం

సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల సంఘం

(ప్రజాశక్తి విలేకరి-పూర్ణామార్కెట్)

సిఎంజెడ్ (కోస్టల్ మేనేజ్‌మెంట్ జోన్) చట్టాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ సెప్టెంబర్‌లో భారీ పోరాటం చేపట్టనున్నట్లు సంప్రదాయక మత్స్యకారుల సంఘం కార్యదర్శి కె.లక్ష్మి తెలిపారు. సోమవారం విజెఎఫ్ ప్రెస్ క్లబ్‌లో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన విలేకరుల సమావేశంలో ఆమె మాట్లాడుతూ సెజ్‌ల వల్ల వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, బాక్సైట్ గనుల వల్ల గిరిజనులు, పరిశ్రమలు వల్ల ఆదివాసీలు, సిఎంజెడ్ వల్ల మత్స్యకారులు జీవనోపాధిని, భూములను కోల్పోయి రోడ్డున పడుతున్నారని ఆవేదన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. ప్రభుత్వ నిర్ణయాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా పై నాలుగు సంఘాలతో ఈనెల 22న సమావేశమై సెప్టెంబర్ మొదటి వారంలో పోరాటాన్ని ప్రారంభిస్తామన్నారు. ఢిల్లీ, హైదరాబాద్ వంటి ముఖ్య కేంద్రాల్లో ఈ పోరాటాన్ని చేపట్టనున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. జాతీయ మత్స్య కార్మిక సంఘం అధ్యక్షులు డి.కె.రూమన్ మాట్లాడుతూ ఇసుక నుండి ఖనిజాలు వెలికితీసే బోడ్రా సంస్థకు, 7,500 హెక్టార్లు, ట్రైమ్యాక్స్ సంస్థకు 10 వేల హెక్టార్లు, విబి.మినరల్ సంస్థకు వెయ్యి హెక్టార్ల తీరప్రాంత భూములను ఈ ఏడాది జనవరిలో కట్టబెట్టిందన్నారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి వెయ్యి హెక్టార్లకు మించి తీరప్రాంత భూములను కేటాయించే అధికారం లేనప్పటికీ ఏ ప్రాతిపదికన ఈ భూములను విదేశీ, స్వదేశీ కార్పొరేట్ సంస్థలకు కట్టబెట్టారో వివరించాలని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని డిమాండ్ చేశారు. ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకున్న నిర్ణయం వల్ల దాదాపు 3 కోట్ల మంది మత్స్యకారులు నిరాశ్రయులవుతారని తెలిపారు. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ వ్యవసాయ కూలీ సంఘం జిల్లా అధ్యక్షుడు ఎన్.సత్యనారాయణ, పోర్టు ఎంప్లాయీస్ యూనియన్ అధ్యక్షుడు ఎ.కనకరాజు పాల్గొన్నారు.

(Vaartha)

సి.జెడ్.ఎం నోటిఫికేషన్ రద్దు చేయాలి

(ఈనాడు)

సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్

డాబాగార్డెన్స్, ఆగస్టు 13 (న్యూస్‌టుడే): కోస్టల్ జోన్ మేనేజ్‌మెంట్ (సి.జెడ్.ఎం)ను రద్దు చేయాలని సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్ డిమాండ్ చేసింది. మత్స్యకారుల సంక్షేమం, భద్రత దృష్ట్యా ఏర్పాటు చేసిన సి.ఆర్.జెడ్ స్థానంలో సి.జెడ్.ఎం అమలు జరిగితే తీరప్రాంతవాసులకు భద్రత, ఉపాధులు ఉండవని సభ్యులు ఆందోళన వ్యక్తం చేశారు. నేషనల్ ఫిష్ వర్కర్ల ఫోరం యూనియన్ కార్యవర్గ సభ్యుడు టి.కె. రెహ్మాన్ మాట్లాడుతూ సంబంధిత వివరాలను తెలియజేశారు. డిసెంబరు 2006 నుంచి పోరాటం చేస్తున్న తాము సి.జెడ్.ఎం అమలుని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నామని చెప్పారు. 12 నాటికల్ మైళ్ల లోపు సముద్రంలో ఎలాంటి వేట చేయకూడదని, నివాసం ఉండకూడదనే సి.జెడ్.ఎం. పేరుతో మత్స్యకారులను తరిమేస్తున్నారని ఆరోపించారు. టూరిజం పేరుతో ఈ తీర ప్రాంత నలుపు, తెలుపు ఇసుకను మినరల్ వనరులను విదేశీ సంస్థలకు అమ్మేసే నిర్ణయాలను ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకుంటోందని విమర్శించారు. ఇప్పటికే ఇలా 19 వేల హెక్టార్లు లీజుకిచ్చేసే ప్రతిపాదనలను ప్రభుత్వం సిద్ధం చేసిందని చెప్పారు. వ్యవసాయ కూలీ సంఘం అధ్యక్షుడు నాగులాపల్లి సత్యనారాయణ మాట్లాడుతూ తీరం వెంట వెయ్యి హెక్టార్లను లీజుకిచ్చే అధికారం రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి లేకపోయినా 19వేల హెక్టార్లకు సంబంధించి లీజు కిచ్చేసేందుకు ఒప్పందం కుదుర్చుకుని మత్స్యకారుల జీవితాలను చిద్రం చేసిందన్నారు. 23న ఈ నోటిఫికేషన్ రద్దు జరగకపోతే అట్టడుగు స్థాయిలో ప్రజా చైతన్య కార్యక్రమాలను నిర్వహిస్తామని చెప్పారు. సమావేశంలో జనతా పోర్టు యూనియన్ అధ్యక్షుడు ఎన్.కనకారావు, సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకార వర్కర్ల యూనియన్ కార్యదర్శి కె.లక్ష్మి తదితరులు పాల్గొని మాట్లాడారు.

(EENADU)
14/8/07

ర్ మోటివేటర్ పథకం ఇందులో ఒక టి. ఈ పథకం కింద నిరుద్యోగులు

మత్స్యకారులను నష్టపరుస్తున్న ప్రభుత్వం

డాబాగార్డెన్స్, ఆగస్టు 13, ప్రభాతవార్త

సంప్రదాయ వనరులపై బతుకుతున్న మత్స్యకారులను తీరప్రాంతం నుంచి తరిమి కొట్టడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నదని నేషనల్ ఫిష్ వర్కర్స్ యూనియన్ ఎగ్జిక్యూటివ్ మెంబర్ టి.కె.రెహ్మాన్, సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్ కార్యదర్శి పి.లక్ష్మిలు ఆరోపించారు. సోమవారం ఉదయం డాబాగార్డెన్స్ విజెఎఫ్ ప్రెస్‌క్లబ్‌లో ఏర్పాటుచేసిన విలేకరుల సమావేశంలో వారు మాట్లాడారు.

సిఆర్‌జెడ్, సిజెడ్‌ఎంల వలన కలిగే లాభ, నష్టాలను గ్రామాల్లోని ప్రజలకు తెలియచేస్తామన్నారు. ఈ నెల 22న నేషనల్ ఫిష్ వర్కర్స్ ఫోరమ్ అధ్యక్షుడు హరేకృష్ణ దేబ్‌నాథ్ విశాఖ, విజయనగరం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాల్లో పర్యటించి భవిష్యత్ ప్రణాళికలను రూపొందిస్తారని తెలిపారు. ఢిల్లీ, హైదరాబాదు నగరాల్లో ఉద్యమం చేయడానికి నిర్మాణాత్మక కార్యక్రమం రూపొందిచామన్నారు. ఈ సమావేశంలో కాన్ఫెడరేషన్ ఆఫ్ ఫ్రీట్రేడ్ యూనియన్స్ ఆఫ్ ఇండియా ప్రతినిధి ఎన్.కనకారావు, ఎపి అగ్రికల్చరల్ లేబరర్స్ యూనియన్ నాయకుడు ఎన్.సత్యనారాయణ; వి.వీర్రాజు, కె.పోలరాజు, జి.మధు తదితర నాయకులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

(Vaartha)
Dt 14/8/07

'మత్స్యకారులను దగా చేయడం

స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థలకు తగదు'

కంచరపాలెం, ఆగస్టు 13, (ఆన్‌లైన్): స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థలు బాధితులను ఆదుకుంటామనే సాకుతో చేస్తున్న దోపిడీని అరికట్టాలని సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్ ప్రతినిధులు కోరారు. సోమవారం ఉదయం నగరంలోని డాబాగార్డెన్స్‌లో గల విజెఎఫ్ ప్రెస్‌క్లబ్‌లో ఏర్పాటుచేసిన విలేకరుల సమావేశంలో సంస్థ అధినేత కనకారావు మాట్లాడుతూ పలు స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థలు మత్స్యకారుల నుంచి అక్రమ వసూళ్లు చేస్తున్నాయని ఆరోపించారు. సునామీ సంభవించినప్పుడు కూడా ఇలాగే వ్యవహరించి మత్స్యకారులను మోసగించారన్ని విమర్శించారు. సంస్థ ప్రతినిధి టి కె రెహమాన్ మాట్లాడుతూ కోస్టల్ జోన్ మేనేజ్‌మెంట్ 2007 నోటిఫికేషన్‌ను వెంటనే నిలిపి వేయాలని, దీనివలన మత్స్యకారులకు అనేక నష్టాలు సంభవిస్తున్నాయన్నారు. సిఆర్‌జడ్ (కోస్టల్ రెగ్యులేషన్ జోన్)నే కొనసాగించాలని, అప్పుడే తమకు న్యాయం జరుగుతుందన్నారు. అలాగే సిఆర్‌జడ్‌పై ప్రభుత్వం ప్రతిపాదించిన సవరణలన్నింటినీ వెంటనే ఉపసంహరించుకోవాలన్నారు. మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్ కార్యదర్శి లక్ష్మి మాట్లాడుతూ ఎంఎస్. స్వామినాథన్ కమిటీ ప్రతిపాదించిన నివేదికను వ్యతిరేకించాలని, దీని వలన మత్స్యకారుల అభ్యున్నతికి అనేక అవరోధాలు ఏర్పడతాయన్నారు. ఈ నెల 20వ తేదీ వరకూ సిజడ్ఎం ప్రకటనను నిరసిస్తూ గ్రామ స్థాయిలో ప్రచారం నిర్వహిస్తామని తెలిపారు.

14/08/07 (Andhra Jyothi)

Fishermen rally against CZM

Special Correspondent

Demand withdrawal of move to introduce bill in Parliament

Photo: Sreenivas Kommuri

Rallying point: **Fishermen taking out a rally in Ongole on Thursday to protest against Coastal Zone Management proposed by the Central Government. —**

ONGOLE: A large number of fishermen took out a rally here on Thursday to protest against Coastal Zone Management (CZM) which, they feared, would deny them access to the sea and displace them from the coastal region.

The rally began from bus station and concluded at Prakasam bhavan holding banners and raising slogans. They demanded the Central Government to withdraw its proposal to introduce CZM Bill in Parliament in the ensuing winter session. They wanted the Government to continue with the Coastal Regulatory Zone regulations enforced since 1991.

They pointed out that the aqua culture boom that came in the wake of globalisation 15 years ago, polluted drinking water sources in coastal areas and wrought havoc with the lives of fishermen. Following a hue and cry raised by the fishermen, the Government appointed Swaminathan Commission and on its recommendations promulgated Costal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) regulations to protect the interests of local fishermen. It proscribed any fishing related activity within 500 meters of the sea by aqua culture companies, corporate bodies, chemical factories etc except by local inhabitants.

New guidelines

But the Central Government got a new set of recommendations by another Commission headed by Swaminathan prohibiting fishing activity by local fishermen from 500 meters to 12 nautical miles.If a law is made on the basis of these recommendations, local fishermen would be deprived of their livelihood. The Government is trying to throw out the fishermen from their habitat so that it can promote tourism, hotels, mining etc on the coast. They said they would fight till the end to protect their rights on the sea.

http://www.hindu.com/2007/08/10/stories/2007081052710300.htm


రండి!
WELCOME TO DELIGATES
కదలండి!!
NATIONAL COMPAIGN AGAINIST CZM NOTIFICATION
జాతీయస్థాయిలో చేస్తున్న సముద్ర తీర అధికార మండలి
వ్యతిరేక పోరాటాన్ని విజయవంతం చేయండి
జిందాబాద్ జిందాబాద్ సంప్రదాయ మత్స్యకారుల యూనియన్ జిందాబాద్
(T.F.W.U.)
N.F.F.


TRADITIONAL

Gujarat

દિવ્ય ભાસ્કર 19/8/07

દિવ્ય ભાસ્કર
ભુજ, રવિવાર, ૧૯ ઓગસ્ટ, ૨૦૦૭

કચ્છનો માછીમાર સમુદાય આજીવિકા પર જોખમ જુએ છે

કોસ્ટલ મેનેજમેન્ટનું જાહેરનામું વ્યવસાયીકરણને ઉત્તેજન આપશે

૧૯૯૧ના જાહેરનામાને જાળવી રાખવા કલેકટર સમક્ષ રજૂઆત

ભાસ્કર ન્યૂઝ. સુમરાસર (શેખ)

૧૯૯૧ના સીઆરઝેડ જાહેરનામાને સંપૂર્ણ દૂર કરી તેના સ્થાને સ્વામિનાથન સિમિતિ આધારીત કોસ્ટલઝોન મેનેજમેન્ટ જાહેરનામું બહાર ન પાડવા અંગે અંજાર અને મુન્દ્રા તાલુકાના માછીમાર આગેવાનો દ્વારા જિલ્લા સતાધીશો સમક્ષ રજૂઆત કરાઈ છે. આ જાહેરનામું વ્યવસાયીકરણને જ ઉત્તેજન આપશે.

કોસ્ટલ ઝોનની આ પ્રક્રિયા દરિયાકાંઠાના વિસ્તારોમાં સેઝ, બંદરો, રિસોર્ટને પ્રોત્સાહન આપશે. જ્યારે પરંપરાગત રીતે વસવાટ કરતા માછીમાર સમુદાયને અહીંથી ખસવું પડે તેવી સ્થિતિનું નિર્માણ થશે. દરિયાકાંઠાઓ ઉતરોતર વિનાશકારી 'વિકાસ' ની પ્રવૃતિઓનું નિશાન બની રહ્યા છે અને ભવિષ્યમાં દરિયાઈપટ્ટીના વ્યવસાયીકરણને સરળ કરી આપવાનો નિર્લજ્જ પ્રયાસ છે

માછીમાર અને કુદરતી સંસાધન પર આધારિત સમુદાયોનું અસ્તિત્વ દરિયાકાંઠા આધારિત હોવા છતાં દરિયાઈ પટ્ટીના સામાજિક સ્થિતિને ગંભીર અસર કરવાના પ્રયાસો થઈ રહ્યા છે. પારંપરિક ઢબે જૈવિક સાધનોના વપરાશ કરવાની પધ્ધતિને રક્ષણ આપવા, મૂળવતની અને સ્થાનિક સમુદાયને અગ્રતા આપવા, એફ.ઓ આચાર સંહિતા ક્લમ ૧૦.૧.૩ અનુસાર વિકાસ સાથે અનુકૂળ વ્યૂહરચના તૈયાર કરવા માંગ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

માછીમાર કન્વીનર સુલેમાન અલીમામદ માણેક, કાસમ હાસમ જામ, સિધિક ઈન્તેવાસ માંજલીયા, ઈબ્રાહીમ સાલેમામદ માંજલીયા, વગેરએ રજુઆત કરી હતી.

ઉગંત વન્ય પ્રાણીઓને અનકળ જંગલની જાળવણી

Divya Bhaskar, Bhuj, Sunday, 19/08/07

Coastal management regulation is accelerating the pace of industrialization.

દિવ્ય ભાસ્કર

૦૮-૦૭-૦૪-૦૭
બુધવાર

નવા દરિયાઈ કાયદાનો માછીમારો દ્વારા વિરોધ

દરિયાઇ ઉદ્યોગોનું હિત જાળવવાનો આક્ષેપ

■ ભાસ્કર ન્યૂઝ. ગાંધીધામ

દરિયા કિનારાના કાયદામાં સરકાર દ્વારા સુધારા કરવાની હિલચાલને માછીમારોએ વખોડી કાઢી છે. નવા કોન્સ્ટલ ઝોન મેનેજમેન્ટનાં નોટિફિકેશનથી દરિયાઈ પટ્ટીના પર્યાવરણ પર ગંભીર ખતરો તોળાશે તેવી ભીતિ વ્યકત કરવામાં આવી છે.

કચ્છના દરિયાકાંઠા પર ઉદ્યોગો બંદરો ખાણ - ખોદકામની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ અને પ્રવાસીઓ દ્વારા ફેલાવાતા પ્રદુષણથી દરિયાઈ પટ્ટીની માછલીઓના મોટા પ્રમાણમાં મોત નીપજ્યા છે. અગ્રણી માછીમાર ઇબ્રાહીમભાઇના કહેવા મુજબ કોસ્ટલ રેગ્યુલેશન ઝોન ૧૯૯૧ના નોટિફિકેશનનો અહીંના વિસ્તારોમાં ભંગ થઈ રહ્યો છે. ત્યારે સરકાર દ્વારા આ નોટિફિકેશનની જગ્યાએ નવું હળવું ગણાતું કોસ્ટલ ઝોન મેનેજમેન્ટની દરખાસ્ત મુકાતાં દરિયાઈ પર્યાવરણીય પરિસ્થિતિ વધુ બદતર બનવાની પુરી શકયતા છે.

સેતુમાહિતી કેન્દ્રના ભરત પટેલે નવા જાહેરનામાં ઉદ્યોગોનું હિત સચવાતું હોવાનો આક્ષેપ કરી માછીમાર સમુદાયની આજીવીકા પર આગામી સમયમાં ભય તોળાવાની શંકા પણ તેમણે વ્યકત કરી છે. તેમણે આ કાયદામાં કેટલાક ચોક્કસ ફેરફારો કરવાનું સૂચન કર્યું છે અને નવા કાયદામાં રહેલી વિસંગતાઓ સંદર્ભે માછીમારો એક થઈને લડત આપે તેવી ઇચ્છા વ્યકત કરી છે.

Divya Bhaskar, 7/08/07, Wednesday
Bhuj.

Fisherfolks are against the new coastal act.

(The act is accelerating (in favour of) coastal industrialization)


મહિલા સંગઠન

Karnataka

Fishermen oppose CMZ proposal

Special Correspondent

— Photo : R. Eswarraj

IN TROUBLED WATERS: **National Fishermen's Forum members staging a demonstration in Mangalore on Thursday in protest against the move to replace CRZ with CMZ.**

MANGALORE: Various fishermen's associations of Dakshina Kannada district and Udupi district protested against the Government's move to scrap Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and replace it with Coastal Management Zone (CMZ) here on Thursday.

The fishermen leaders such as Loknath Bolar, Vasudeva Boloor, Madhava Thingalaya and many others spoke on the occasion and felt that the CMZ would open up the coastal areas for commercial activities.

The Coastal Karnataka Fishermen Action Committee sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh urging him to intervene and stop the CMZ as per the Dr. Swaminathan Committee report.

The federation complained in the letter that the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests had not registered many objections and complaints filed by various fishermen association and groups in this regard and only the Prime Minister could stop the "outrage" that would be unleashed on the coastal areas once the conversion took place.

The memorandum said: "Our coasts are being increasingly targeted for destructive development practices. In the line of it, the CRZ notification of 1991 was amended 19 times under pressure from commercial interests. Against this backdrop, doing away with the 1991 notification altogether, and introducing CZM in its place was nothing but a blatant effort to facilitate greater commercialisation of the coastal zone".

The new zone, particularly CMZ II, would pave the way for the proliferation of Special Economic Zones, ports, tourist resorts, mining and similar activities in large areas of the coastal zone. It would trigger displacement of fishermen communities and the areas they had traditionally used for fishing, the memorandum said.

Coastal Karnataka Fishermen Action Committee president Loknath Bolar told *The Hindu* on the sidelines of the demonstration that the fishermen had requested the Prime Minister to initiate a comprehensive legislation.

http://www.hindu.com/2007/08/10/stories/2007081056181100.htm

Mangalore: Fishermen protest against CZM

By Team Mangalorean
MANGALORE, August 9, 2007: 14 fishermen's associations led by the Akhila Karnataka Fishermen Action Committee protested the government move to lay off Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and replace it with Coastal Management Zone (CMZ).

The fishermen leaders like Loknath Bolar, Vasudeva Boloor, Madhava Thingalaya and many others felt on this occasion that the CMZ will de-sensitize the coastal areas and will lead to pillage of the coastal areas by commercial interests. The environmental issues will take a back seat they feared. On this occasion the Coastal Karnataka Fishermen Action Committee sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister Manmohan Singh asking him to intervene and halt the procedure to replace CRZ with CMZ as per the Dr. Swaminathan Committee report.

They complained in the letter that the ministry of Environment and Forests has not registered many objections and complaints filed by various fishermen association and groups in this regard and only the Prime Minister can now stop the outrage that will be unleashed on the coastal areas once the conversion takes place.

The new zone particularly CMZ II paved the way for the proliferation of Special Economic Zones, ports, tourist resorts, mining and similar activities in large areas of the coastal zone. It also would trigger displacement of fishing communities from their habitat and the areas they have traditionally used for fishing the memorandum appealed.

The memorandum stated "our coasts were being increasingly targeted for destructive developmental practices. In the line of it the CRZ notification of 1991 was amended as

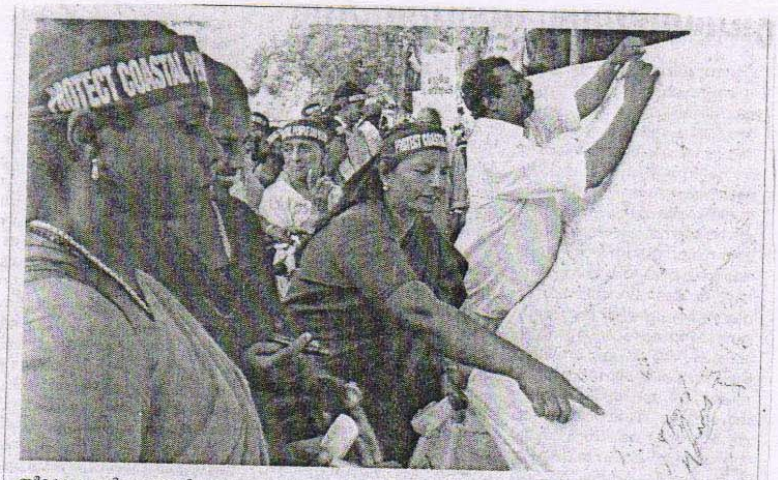
many as 19 times, chiefly under pressure from commercial interests. Against this backdrop, doing away with the 1991 notification altogether, and introducing CZM in its place was nothing but a blatant effort to facilitate greater commercialisation of the coastal zone".
The Prime Minster was appraised to initiate a comprehensive legislation on the basis of public consultations, particularly with fishing and other natural resource dependent communities with customary rights in the coastal zone. This had to be done on the basis of Conservation of coastal resources, protection of customary use and sustainable traditional livelihood practices dependent on coastal resources, and ensuring community based and participatory coastal management.

http://www.mangalorean.com/news.php?newstype=broadcast&broadcastid=50002

Fishermen's plea

Udupi: The Malpe Fishermen's Association on Thursday urged the State Government to undertake the dredging of 15 fisheries harbours, construction of seawalls and extension of jetties by taking loan from the World Bank. In a memorandum submitted at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, the association urged Chief Minister H.D. Kumaraswamy to give up the proposal of converting the Coastal Regulation Zones into Coastal Management Zones. It sought compensation for evacuees of the Sea Bird at Karwar. The project to divert River Nethravati must be given up, , the memorandum said. — Staff Correspondent
http://www.hindu.com/2007/08/10/stories/2007081054680400.htm

Kerala



തീരദേശ പരിപാലന വിജ്ഞാപനം റദ്ദാക്കണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ് നടയിൽ കേരള കാമ്പയിൻ കമ്മിറ്റി എഗൻസ്റ്റ് സി ഇസഡ് എം ഒപ്പ് ശേഖരണം നടത്തുന്നു.

തീരദേശപരിപാലന വിജ്ഞാപനം റദ്ദാക്കണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി യൂണിയൻ സെക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റിനു മുന്നിൽ നടത്തിയ ധർണ സുഗതകുമാരി ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്യുന്നു

തീരദേശപരിപാലന വിജ്ഞാപനം റദ്ദാക്കണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി സംഘടനകളുടെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ രാഷ്ട്രപതിക്കയക്കാൻ വലിയ ബാനറിൽ ഒപ്പുശേഖരണം നടത്തുന്നു

A show of solidarity

Special Correspondent:http://www.hindu.com/2007/07/29/25hdline.htm

Campaign against CZM picks up momentum

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM: The State-level campaign against the Union Government notification on Coastal Zone Management (CZM) drew a spirited response on Saturday with people from all walks of life joining hands to express solidarity with organisations representing fishworkers.

Writers, politicians and cultural leaders extended support to the campaign by affixing their signature on a giant banner in front of the Secretariat.

Decrying the Government decision to replace the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) norms with the Coastal Zone Management policy, they said it would deplete natural resources and deprive traditional communities of their livelihood. They said the Government was bound to protect natural resources such as forests, seas and coasts, and ensure the rights of the people who depend on the resources.

The participants protested against the Government move to open up the coastal areas to the tourism industry and permit foreign trawlers to operate in coastal seas.

The function in front of the Secretariat was organised by the Kerala Campaign Committee against CZM, an umbrella organisation representing various organisations and support groups.

Campaign committee convenor T. Peter said the signed banner would be sent to President Pratibha Patil on Monday, urging her to prevail on the Union Government to withdraw the CZM notification.

1991ലെ തീരദേശനിയന്ത്രണനിയമം റദ്ദാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാർ പുറത്തിറക്കിയ തീരദേശപരിപാലനവിജ്ഞാപനം നിർത്തണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികൾ നടത്തിയ രാജ്ഭവൻമാർച്ച് പന്ന്യൻ രവീന്ദ്രൻ എം.പി ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്യുന്നു

മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികൾ രാജ്ഭവൻമാർച്ച് നടത്തി

കേരളകൗമുദി P.3 10.8.07

തിരുവനന്തപുരം: 1991ലെ തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണനിയമം റദ്ദാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് കേന്ദ്ര പരിസ്ഥിതി- വനം മന്ത്രാലയം തീരദേശ പരിപാലന വിജ്ഞാപനം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനെതിരേ കിറ്റ് ഇന്ത്യാ ദിനമായ ഇന്നലെ ദേശ വ്യാപകമായി പ്രക്ഷോഭം നടത്തി. കേരള സ്വതന്ത്ര മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി ഫെഡറേഷന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്ത് രാജ്ഭവനിലേക്കു മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികൾ നടത്തിയ മാർച്ച് പന്ന്യൻ രവീന്ദ്രൻ എം.പി ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു.

തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണനിയമം റദ്ദാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന തീരപരിപാലന നിയമം മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് അനുകൂലമല്ലെന്നും എന്തുവിലകൊടുത്തും അതു നേരിടണമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു.

ഒരുകാലത്തു കടലിൽ മൽസ്യബന്ധനാധിപത്യം സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ഇറങ്ങിത്തിരിച്ച വൻകിട മുതലാളികൾ വീണ്ടും തീരവും കടലും കൈയടക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയാണ്. ടൂറിസത്തിന്റെയും വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെയും പേരിൽ മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളെ തീരത്തുനിന്ന് ആട്ടിപ്പായിക്കാൻ വരുന്നതിനെതിരേ ജീവൻ കൊടുത്തും പോരാടണം. ആ പോരാട്ടത്തിൽ താനും കൂടെയുണ്ടാവുമെന്നും പാർലമെന്റിൽ പ്രശ്നം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞു. കേരള കാംപയിൻ കമ്മിറ്റി കൺവീനർ ടി പീറ്റർ, കേരളസ്വതന്ത്ര മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി ഫെഡറേഷൻ സംസ്ഥാന ജനറൽ സെക്രട്ടറി എ ആൻഡ്രൂസ്, പി ടി മുഹമ്മദ് കോയ, ജെ പി ജോൺ, പി വി വിൽസൻ, ആന്റോ ഏലിയാസ്, എസ് ജോസഫ്, കെ പി സഫിയ, എലിസബത്ത് ആന്റണി, ഫ്രീസ്കാ കുരിശപ്പൻ, മാഗ്ലിൻ പീറ്റർ, എം. അംബ്രോസ്, എൻ ജെ ആന്റണി, വി എസ് പൊടിയൻ സംസാരിച്ചു.

മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികൾ രാജ്ഭവനിലേക്കു മാർച്ച് ചെയ്തു

തിരുവനന്തപുരം: 191-ലെ തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണനിയമം റദ്ദാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് കേന്ദ്ര പരിസ്ഥിതി-വനം മന്ത്രാലായം തീരദേശ പരിപാലന വിജ്ഞാപനം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനെതിരെ കിറ്റ് ഇന്ത്യാദിനമായ ഇന്നലെ ദേശവ്യാപകമായി പ്രക്ഷോഭം നടത്തി. കേരള സ്വതന്ത്ര മത്സ്യതൊഴിലാളി ഫെഡറേഷന്റെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്ത് രാജ്ഭവനിലേക്ക് മത്സ്യതൊഴിലാളികൾ നടത്തിയ മാർച്ച് പന്ന്യൻ രവീന്ദ്രൻ എം. പി ഉത്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു.

തീരദേശ നിയന്ത്രണ നിയമം റദ്ദാക്കികൊണ്ട് കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന തീര പരിലാന നിയമം മത്സ്യതൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് അനുകൂലമല്ലെന്നും എന്തു വിലകൊടുത്തും അതിനെ നേരിടണമെന്നും പന്ന്യൻ രവീന്ദ്രൻ ആഹ്വാനം ചെയ്തു. ഒരു കാലത്ത് കടലിൽ മത്സ്യ ബന്ധനാധിപത്യം സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ഇറങ്ങിത്തിരിച്ച വൻകിട മുതലാളികൾ വീണ്ടും തീരവും കടലും കയ്യടക്കി ടൂറിസത്തിന്റെയും വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെയും പേരിൽ മത്സ്യതൊഴിലാളികളെ തീരത്തു നിന്നും ആട്ടിപ്പായിക്കാൻ വരുന്നതിനെതിരെ ജീവൻ കൊടുത്തും പോരാടണമെന്നു ആ പോരാട്ടത്തിൽ താനും കൂടെ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നും പാർലമെന്റിൽ പ്രശ്നം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞു.

കേരള കാമ്പയിൻ കമ്മിറ്റി കൺവീനർ ടി. പീറ്റർ, കേരള സ്വതന്ത്ര മത്സ്യതൊഴിലാളി ഫെഡറേഷൻ സംസ്ഥാന ജനറൽ സെക്രട്ടറി എ. ആൻഡ്രൂസ്, പി.ടി മുഹമദ്കോയ, ജെ.പി ജോൺ, പി.വി വിൽസൻ, ആന്റോ ഏലിയാസ്. എസ്. ജോസഫ്, കെ.പി സഫിയ, എലിസബത്ത് ആന്റണി, ഫ്രീസ്കാ കുരിശപ്പൻ, മാഗ്ളിൻ പീറ്റർ, എം. അംബ്രോസ്, എൻ. ജെ ആന്റണി, വി. എസ് പൊടിയൻ എന്നിവർ പ്രസംഗിച്ചു.

മ്യൂസിയം ജംഗ്ഷനിൽ നിന്നും നൂറുകണക്കിന് മത്സ്യതൊഴിലാളികൾ പ്രകടനമായാണ് രാജ്ഭവനിലേക്ക് മാർച്ച് ചെയ്തത്.

മാധ്യമം P2 10.8.2007

തീരദേശപരിപാലന നിയമം റദ്ദാക്കണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് സ്വതന്ത്ര മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളി ഫെഡറേഷൻ നടത്തിയ രാജ്ഭവൻ മാർച്ചിൽ നിന്ന്

Orissa

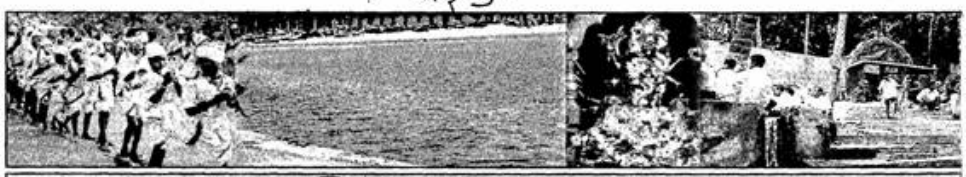
ସମୟ ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁର, ଶୁକ୍ରବାର ୧୦ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ୨୦୦୭

ସମୁଦ୍ରକୂଳ ଅଧିବାସୀଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ ଲାଗି ବିକ୍ଷୋଭ

ଛତ୍ରପୁର,୯।୮(ଇମିସ):ସମୁଦ୍ରକୂଳ ରହୁଥିବାଶହଶହମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ୟା ପ୍ରତି କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେଉନଥିବାରୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅସନ୍ତୋଷ ଦାନା ବାନ୍ଧିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି ।ଏଦିଗରେ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିବା ଲକ୍ଷରେ ଆଜି ସହସ୍ରାଧିକ ନରନାରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ୟୁନିଅନର ସଭାପତି ଏସ୍. ରାଜାରାଓଙ୍କ ନେତୃତ୍ୱରେ ଗଂଜାମ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଆଗରେ ବିକ୍ଷୋଭ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିଥିଲେ । ବିକ୍ଷୋଭର ଅଗ୍ରଭାଗରେ ଥିଲେ ଜାତୀୟ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ମଂଚର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ଦେବନାଥ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ୟୁନିଅନର ସାଧାରଣ ସଂପାଦକ କେ. ଶ୍ରୀନିବାସ, ପ୍ରମୁଖ ।ବିକ୍ଷୋଭ ସହ ଆୟୋଜିତ ସମାବେଶରେ ଛତ୍ରପୁର ବ୍ଲକ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଏନ୍. ସିମାଂଚଳ ରେଡ୍ଡି,ଜିଲ୍ଲାପରିଷଦ ସଭ୍ୟ କୈଳାସ ପଲେଇ, ଛତ୍ରପୁର ପୌରପାଳ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା, ପୂର୍ବତନ ବିଧାୟକ ଅଶୋକ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଉଦ୍‌ବୋଧନ ଦେଇ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟ କର୍ମୀଙ୍କ ନ୍ୟାୟ ପନ୍ଥତ

ଦାବି ପ୍ରତି ସମର୍ଥନ ଘୋଷଣା କରିଥିଲେ । ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ନେତା ବି. ସିମାଦ୍ରୀ,ଏ.କାଳେୟା, ଏନ୍.ଚିନେୟା, ବି.ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁ,ବି.ଗୋପାଳକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣା ଓ ରାଜାରାଓ ପ୍ରମୁଖଙ୍କ ନେତୃତ୍ୱରେ ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରା ଡିଆରଡିଏ କାର୍ଯାଳୟଠାରୁ ବାହାରି ସହର ପରିକ୍ରମା କରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ନିକଟରେ ପହଂଚିଥିଲା ।

ପଢ଼ିଦ୍ରୀ



ତା୧୩।୦୭।୨୦୦୭ରିଖ ସୋମବାର,ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁର

ସିଏମ୍‌ଜେଡ୍ ପ୍ରଭାବ ସାଂଘାତିକ

ଦେଶର ୧କୋଟି ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ଜୀବିକା ହରାଇବେ

ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁର ଅଫିସ, ୧୪।୭-ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଧରା ଷ୍ଟେପ୍ସ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିନା ପୁଞ୍ଜିନିବେଶରେ ଭାରତରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧କୋଟି ଲୋକ ରୋଜଗାର ପାଇ ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୦ହଜାର କୋଟି ଟଙ୍କା ଆୟ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଏଭଳି ସ୍ଥଳେ ବଢୁବଢ କମ୍ପାନୀକୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ରୟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ନୂତନ ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା (ସିଏମ୍‌ଜେଡ୍) ନୀତି ଲାଗୁ କରାଯାଇଛେ ବହୁ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ପରିବାର ଜୀବିକା ହରାଇବେ । ଏହା ବିରୋଧରେ ଜାତୀୟ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟ କର୍ମୀ ମଞ୍ଚ, ସିଏମ୍‌ଜେଡ୍ ବିରୋଧୀ ଜାତୀୟ ଅଭିଯାନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ୯ରେ ଦେଶବ୍ୟାପୀ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀମାନଙ୍କ ଆହୋବନ ଡାକରା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ବୋଲି ଜାତୀୟ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ଫୋରମର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ଦେବନାଥ କହିଛନ୍ତି । ଉଦ୍‌ଦାର ଏଠାରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଏକ ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀରେ ଶ୍ରୀ ଦେବନାଥ କହିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ, ଦେଶର ୩।୨ହଜାର ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଗ୍ରାମର ୩୦ଲକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଭାବେ, ୭୦ଲକ୍ଷ ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଭାବେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବାର୍ଷିକ ୨୨ହଜାର କୋଟି ଆଦାୟରୀଣ ଓ ୮ହଜାର କୋଟି ରପ୍ତାନୀଭିତ୍ତିକ ଅର୍ଥ ଆୟ ହେଉଛି । କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସରକାର ୧୯୯୧ରେ ଉପକୂଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ (ସିଆରଇଜେଡ୍) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା ଜାରି କରିଥିଲେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଚଟଳ ଓ ପରିବେଶ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ ସ୍ୱାମୀନାଥନ କମିଟି ସୁପାରିଶକ୍ରମେ ସିଏମ୍‌ଜେଡ୍ ଲାଗୁ କରିବାକୁ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ବିବାଦୀୟ ଏସଇଜେଡ୍, ପୁଞ୍ଜିପତି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀକୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ରୟ ଦେବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ । ୨୦୦୬ରେ ସ୍ୱାମୀନାଥନ କମିଶନ ଡାକର ରିପୋର୍ଟ ବାଖର ଜରି ସାରିଛନ୍ତି । ମାତ୍ର ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସେଉଥିରା ଏହି ନୀତି ସ୍ଥିର କରିବା ବେଳେ କୌଣସି ମତେ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ସହ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ । ନୂତନ ନୀତିରେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ଜୀବୀକା ସୁରକ୍ଷା, ଅଧିକାର ନେଇ କିଛି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇନି । ସିଏମ୍‌ଜେଡ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ଇଲାକାରେ ଚିହ୍ନଟ ହାରାହାରୁ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀମାନେ ମାଛ ଧରିବାରୁ ବଞ୍ଚିତ ହେବେ । ଏହାର ପ୍ରତିକାର ପାଇଁ ଦୁଇ ମାସ ୧୧ଡାଲିଖରେ ଦେଶର ସମସ୍ତ ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ରାଜ୍ୟର ୪୪ଟି ସଂଗଠନର ପ୍ରତିନିଧିଙ୍କ ସଭା ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଆସନ୍ତା ମାସ ୯ତାରିଖରେ ଭାରତ ବନ୍ଦ ଦିବସରେ ସାରା ଦେଶରେ ମାଛଧରା ବନ୍ଦ ରହିବ, ସମସ୍ତ ଉପକୂଳବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଜିଲା ସଦର ମହକୁମାରେ ଘେରାଉ ଓ ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରା କରାଯିବ, ବିଭାପାଇଁ ଦ୍ୱାରା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ଦାବିପତ୍ର ପଠାଯିବ, ଏମ.ପି-ବିଧାୟକଙ୍କ ଭଲିଆରେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ରାଜ୍ୟସରକାରେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ଦାବି ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଯିବା ସ୍ଥିର ହୋଇଛି ବୋଲି ଶ୍ରୀ ଦେବନାଥ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କରି ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।


ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ସହ ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ଦେବନାଥ (ଡାମରୁ ଦ୍ୱିପୀୟ) ।

ଉଲ୍ଲେଖଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଯେ, ଅଭିଯାନର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଶ୍ରୀ ଦେବନାଥଙ୍କ ସଭାପତିତ୍ୱରେ ଗତ ତୁଇଦିନ ଧରି ଆନ୍ଧ୍ର, ଓଡିଶା, ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗର ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ନେତାଙ୍କ ବୈଠକ ଛତ୍ରପୁର ନିବଟସ୍ଥ ନୋଡିଆନୁ ଆଉଁରେ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସିଏମ୍‌ଜେଡ୍ ବିଜ୍ଞପ୍ତି ପ୍ରକାଶ ନ କରିବା, ମୂଳ ଆକାରରେ ସିଆରଜେଡ୍ ନୀତି ଲାଗୁ କରିବା, ସିଆରଜେଡ୍ ଉଲଂଘନ କରିଥିବା ସଂସ୍ଥାକୁ ଚିହ୍ନିତ କରିବା, ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ଓ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ସମ୍ପଦ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଛତ୍ରପୁର ବାଲିଙ୍କ ସହ ଆଲୋଚନା କରି ଉପକୂଳ ସୁରକ୍ଷା-ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାର ଓ ଜୀବୀକାର ସୁରକ୍ଷା-ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗରେ ଉପକୂଳ ସମ୍ପଦ ପରିଚାଳନା ପାଇଁ ବିଅମ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରାଯିବାକୁ ଦାବି ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଯିବାକୁ ସେଥିରେ ସ୍ଥିର ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଓଡିଶା ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ୟୁନିଅନ ସାଧାରଣ ସମ୍ପାଦକ କେ.ଏରେୟା, ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗରୁ ଦେବେନ ଦାସ, ଆନ୍ଧ୍ରର କେ.ରାମଲିଙ୍ଗମ୍, ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ସଂଘ ସଭାପତି ବି.ସିମାଦ୍ରୀ, ଉପଦେଷ୍ଟା କେ.ଭୟରାଜୁ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ସାମ୍ବାଦିକ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

Fishermen stage protest

BERHAMPUR: Traditional marine fishermen of Ganjam district staged a demonstration at Chatrapur on Thursday in protest against the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission, which may replace the existing Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) Act. They alleged that dilution of CRZ Act would affect their livelihood as it would allow private companies to establish SEZs on the coast.

http://www.hindu.com/2007/08/10/stories/2007081052780300.htm

ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ଆଇନ ବିରୋଧରେ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ବିକ୍ଷୋଭ

ଛତ୍ରପୁର, ୯।୮ (ଅନୁପମ ମିଡିଆ): ଉପକୂଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଚାଳନା (ସିଜେଡ୍‌ଏମ୍)କୁ ବିରୋଧ କରି ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ୟୁନିୟନ୍ ତରଫରୁ ଛତ୍ରପୁରସ୍ଥିତ ଡ଼ିଆର୍‌ଡ଼ିଏ ଛକଠାରୁ ଏକ ଶୋଭାଯାତ୍ରାରେ ସହର ପରିକ୍ରମା କରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ ଅଫିସ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଥିଲେ । ସେଠାରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ୟୁନିୟନର ସଭାପତି ଏସ୍. ରାଜାରାଓଙ୍କ ପୌରୋହିତ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ପ୍ରତିବାଦ ସଭା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଏଥିରେ ପୂର୍ବତନ ବିଧାୟକ ଆଶୋକ ଚୌଧୁରୀ, ସମୁଦ୍ରମ ସଞ୍ଚାନେତ୍ରୀ ଚିଟାମ୍ମା, ଛତ୍ରପୁର ନଗରପାଳ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବେହେରା, ଛତ୍ରପୁର ବ୍ଲକ୍ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ସୀମାଞ୍ଚଳ ରେଡ୍ଡି, ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପରିଷଦ ସଭ୍ୟ କୈଳାଶ ପଲାଇ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟକର୍ମୀ ୟୁନିୟନର ସଂପାଦକ କେ. ଏଲେୟା, ଜିଲ୍ଲା ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ୟୁନିୟନର ସଂପାଦକ ଡ଼ି. ସିମାଦ୍ରୀ, ପି. ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁ, ବି. ଗୋପାଳକୃଷ୍ଣ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ସିଜେଡ୍‌ଏମ୍‌କୁ ତୀବ୍ର ବିରୋଧ କରିବା ସହ ଆଗାମୀ ଦିନରେ ଏହା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାହାର କରାନଗଲେ ଯେଉଁ ଆଇନଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା

ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେବ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଦାୟୀ ରହିବେ ବୋଲି ଚେତାବନୀ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ସେମାନେ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛନ୍ତି, ଏହି ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ସମୁଦ୍ରରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରୁଥିବା ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ପୈତୃକ ଓ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଅଧିକାର ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରାନଯିବା, ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ଅଧିକାର ନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରାନଯିବା, ଉପକୂଳ କ୍ଷତି ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ସହ ସମୁଦ୍ର ଭିତରେ ୨୦ କିମି ବ୍ୟାପୀ ଜଳଭାଗ ଓ ସମୁଦ୍ର ଶଯ୍ୟାକୁ ମିଶାଇବା ଓ ବିଲ୍ ଆଣିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗର ପରାମର୍ଶ ନନେଇ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଓ ପରିବେଶ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣାଳୟକୁ ସମସ୍ତ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବାରୁ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅସନ୍ତୋଷ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇବା ସହ ଏହା ବିରୋଧରେ ଆଗାମୀ ଦିନରେ ବିରାଟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ଦେଶବ୍ୟାପୀ କରାଯିବ ବୋଲି ଧମକ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।

ଶେଷରେ ଏହି ଆଇନ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାହାର ଦାବି ନେଇ ଏକ ସ୍ମାରକପତ୍ର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଓ ପରିବେଶ କମିଶନଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ଆଜି ଏହି ପ୍ରତିବାଦ ସମାବେଶରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରାନ୍ତରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ତିନିହଜାରରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ମତ୍ସ୍ୟଜୀବୀ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ।


CRZ ଆଇନକୁ
ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ
କରିବା
ଆମର ଦାବୀ


ବିରଳା ପସ
CZM
CZM
CRZ ଆଇନକୁ
ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ
କରିବା
ଆମର ଦାବୀ

Tamil Nadu

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST CZM NOTIFICATION

Central Office: c/o NFF, 20/4 Sil Lane, Kolkata -700 015. Tel: 033-2328398, Email: nffcal3@vsnl.com
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16.08.2007

Report on Protest Actions Against Notification 2007 on 9th August 2007 in Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry.

Fisher people and other coastal communities went on a national agitation today under the auspices of National Campaign Against CZM Notification in protest of MoEF initiative to dismantle the CRZ Notification 1991 and replace it with a new CZM Notification. Huge mobilization of fisher people and their supporters in more than 50 locations spread over all the maritime states demonstrated firm resolve to defend coastal lands, environment, and marine resources and not to allow the anti people Coastal Zone Management (CZM) to be notified or implemented. Fishworkers in thousands congregated into mass-rally, dharna, picketing, blockade etc. in **Nagercoil, Rameswaram, Tuticorin, Jagathapattinam, Thiruthuraipoondi, Sirkali, Karaikkal, Poraiyar, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, Pondy, Sedhubava Chatram, Ponneri, Mamallapuram, Chennai in Tamilnadu and Karaikkal, Ongole, Nizampatnam, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Chatrapur, Puri, Kendrapara, Contai, Porbandar, Palghar, Dahanu, Bassein, Bandra, Karwar, Udipi, Mangalore and Trivandrum** and submitted memoranda to the Government officials. In Trivandum Sri Ponnian Ravindran MP inaugurated the march to the Rajbhavan, while Col. Sudhir Sawant MLC and Sri Khader MLA inaugurated Dharna at Bandra and Mangalore respectively. Senior public personalities, cutting across political party affiliation, participated in the agitation in all the places. Fishworkers observed fishing bandh in many coastal districts in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and hoisted black fag.

Fishing leaders from various districts expressed in the protests that this is the beginning of a series of public actions calling upon Industries, Tourism and Entertainment Parks, Public and Private Sector, Infrastructure Projects, Defence Projects, Aquaculture Shrimp Industries, etc., to Quit the Coast from August 9th onwards on the occasion of the radical independent struggle call to the British Imperialist Government to Quit India in 1942.

This National Protest on 9th August 2007 is called for to force the Government to stop its move to replace the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991 in favour of a Coastal Zone Management Notification 2006 & 2007. This is unwarranted an amount to a internal war on the soveriegnity and integrity of the fishing people and other coastal poor and working classes. The Central and State Government since 1991, together with the designated Coastal Zone Management Authority have hardly taken any effort to enforce the law resulting in no prosecution of violators in the 500 metre zone from HTL refuse to make public Coastal Zone Management Maps, mark the HTL and the 500 / 200 metre line across the coast. Instead, based on the regressive, anti poor and anti fishing peoples M.S.Swaminathan Committee Report Government has sought to redefine the Coastal Zone as an area from the landward boundary of the panchayat upto 12 nautical miles into the sea, including the sea bed, backwaters, lagoons, creeks, etc. and its bed.

Our coasts are increasingly being targeted for destructive 'development' practices. In line with it, the CRZ Notification of 1991 was amended as many as 19 times chiefly under pressure from commercial interests. Against this backdrop, doing away with the 1991 Notification altogether, and introducing, in its place, a CZM Notification is nothing but a blatant effort to facilitate greater commercialization of the coastal zone. The zonation, particularly CMZ II, paves the way for the proliferation of SEZs, ports, tourist resorts, mining and similar activities in large areas of the coastal zone. It also paves the way for displacement of fishing communities from their habitats and the areas they have traditionally used and fished especially as the Swaminathan Committee has not, in its recommendations, recognized the traditional and customary rights of fishing communities to their habitat, highlighted in the 1991 Notification.

With the new Notification, all violations that have taken place since 1991 under the CRZ Notification, mainly by commercial interests, with severe implications for the social and ecological integrity of the

coastal zone and traditional livelihoods, are likely to be condoned. This will again be a concession to commercial interests that have blatantly violated the provisions of the earlier Notification. The proposed expansion of the coastal zone to include territorial waters, that is, from the shore to 12 nautical miles, has major implications for livelihoods of fishing communities.

Over the last two weeks district level meetings of fishing villages, fishing peoples organisations and NGOs committed to the protection of the rights of the fishing people have been organised and educational processes are underway. Street theatre is being organised as part of the education and mobilisation process. Three common National Campaign posters have also been distributed widely to fishing villages, NGOs, mass organisations of left parties, etc.

Demands:

- Withdraw the proposed CZM Notification 2007.
- Strictly implement the CRZ Notification 1991 in its original form.
- Withdraw all Amendments that dilute CRZ Notification
- Reject M.S.Swaminathan Committee Report
- The Coastal Zone Authorities under the 1991 Notification should initiate legal proceedings against violators of the CRZ 1991 Notification, mark the tidal lines, make the public zonal maps etc.

TAMIL NADU DISTRICT LEVEL PROTESTS ON 9TH AUGUST 2007
NATIONAL PROTEST DAY

District	Nature of Protest
Chennai	Demonstration was organised infront of the Chennai Collector's Office on Quit India Day, 9th August 2007, in which nearly 1000 fishing people, other coastal poor and solidarity organisations participated. 10 to 25 fishing leaders from each coastal district also participated in the Chennai Protest. Thousands of information notices was circulated, posters pasted in the fishing villages.
Nagapattinam	i. Rallies (with Black Flag) ended with Demonstration at Avuri Thidal (New Bustand) ii. Procession from and end with Demonstration infront of Thasildhar Office. iii. Rally started from Gandhi Statute and ended at Tharangambadi Thasildhar Office with demonstration. More than 15,000 fishing people from all the villages in Nagapattinam District joined the National Protest by calling for a one day strike on fishing activities and sale.
Ramanathapuram	The Protest Action was organised infront of Rameshwaram Post Office on Quit India Day, 9th August 2007, in which nearly 5,000 fishing people participated from Ramanathapuram district fishing village.
Kanyakumari	The Rally started from church (Kanniyakumari) and ended with District Collector Office and the Protest Action was organised infront of District Collector Office on Quit India Day, 9th August 2007, in which nearly 4,000 fishing people participated from Kanniyakumari district fishing villages.

District	Nature of Protest
Kancheepuram	The Protest Action was organised infront of Mamallapuram Town Panchayat on Quit India Day, in which nearly 500 fishing people participated from Kancheepuram district fishing villages.
Cuddalore	The Protest Action was organised infront of District Collector Office on Quit India Day on 9th August 2007, in which nearly 1,500 fishing people participated from Cuddalore district fishing villages.
Thiruvallur	Protest Action in support of the National Struggle was organised near Ponneri RDO Office, in which nearly 500 fishing people participated from Arampakkam to Pazhaverkadu fishing villages.
Tuticorin	The Protest Action was organised infront of District Collector's Office on Quit India Day, in which nearly 500 fishing people participated from Tuticorin and Thirunelveli District fishing villages.
Karaikkal	Procession from Karaikkal Bus Stand ended with Protest infront of District Collector's Office, in which nearly 3,500 fishing people participated from 10 fishing villages in Karaikkal District.
Thiruvarur	The Protest Action was organised infront of Thiruthuraipoondi Head Post Office on Quit India Day, in which nearly 300 fishing people participated from Thiruvarur district fishing villages.
Thanjavur	The Demonstration was organised infront of Sethubavasathiram Head Post Office on Quit India Day, in which nearly 300 fishing people participated from Thanjavur district fishing villages.
Pudukottai	A Rally started from Jegathapattinam Fishing Harbour and ended at the Post Office, in which nearly 500 fishing people participated from Pudukottai district fishing villages.

Dated, 9th August, 2007,
Tamil Nadu.

Yours in solidarity,
for National Campaign Against CZM Notification

Sd/-
Jesurethinam,

Sd/-
Ossie Fernandes,

Sd/-
Mr. Harekrishna Debnath,
Co-ordinator,
National Campaign Against CZM Notification.

Contact Addresses:

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Action taken –Campaign against CZM Notification 2007 on 9th Aug.2007

TN & Pondicherry: list of press coverage

Date	Name of the News Paper	Edition	News	Details of the Coverage
Chennai and Kancheepuram Districts				
10 August 2007	Dina Thanthi	Chennai	Chennai	Fisher People dharna opposing Coastal Zone Management Notification at Chennai
10 August 2007	Jana Sakthi	Chennai	Chennai	Agitation demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Chennai
09 August 2007	Tamil Murasu	Chennai	Chennai	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification
09 August 2007	Malai Sudar	Chennai	Chennai	Agitation demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification
08 August 2007	Dinakaran	Chennai	Chennai	Fisher People opposing the Coastal Zone Management Notification
08 August 2007	Tamil Osai	Chennai	Chennai	National level Agitation demanding to withdraw the CZM Notification that affects the livelihood rights of fishing people
10 August 2007	Tamil Osai	Chennai	Chennai	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Chennai
10 August 2007	Tamil Osai	Chennai	Chennai	National level Agitation demanding to withdraw the CZM Notification that affects the livelihood rights of fishing people
08 August 2007	Deccan Chronicle	Chennai	Chennai	Dharna opposing the New Coastal Zone Management Notification
08 August 2007	News Today	Chennai	Chennai	Fisher People are up in arms against Coastal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Malai Sudar	Chennai	Chennai	National level Agitation demanding to withdraw the CZM Notification that affects the livelihood rights of fishing people
10 August 2007	Dina Boomi	Chennai	Chennai	Fisher people oppose the New Coastal Zone Management Notification
08 August 2007	Dinakaran	Chennai	Chennai	Fisher People contempt and dharna demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Jana Sakthi	Chennai	Chennai	Dharna opposing the New Coastal Zone Management Notification
08 August 2007	Tamil Osai	Chennai	Chennai	Opposition against Coastal Zone Management – Fishermen's Agitation
08 August 2007	Dina Malar	Chennai	Chennai	Fishing Rights affected – Struggle condemning this
08 August 2007	Dinamani	Chennai	Chennai	Dharna opposing the Coastal Zone management Notification
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Chennai	Mamallapuram	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Chennai	Kancheepuram	Fisher peoples' dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification

				2007 at Kancheepuram
10 August 2007	Dinathanthi	Chennai	Mamallapuran	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007 at Mamallapuram
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Chennai	Mamallapuran	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007
Cuddalore District				
10 August 2007	The Hindu	Chennai	Cuddalore	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007 by Cuddalore Fisher people in front of the Collectrate
10 August 2007	The Hindu	Chennai	Cuddalore	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007 by Cuddalore Fisher people in front of the Collectrate
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Chennai	Cuddalore	Agitation demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	Dharna in support of National Campaign condemning the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007
10 August 2007	Dinathanthi	Pondicherry	Cuddalore	Opposition to change the Coastal Law – Dharna by NGO Network
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	Dharna condemning the CZM and demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007 by Tamil Nadu Fisher people Forum, Cuddalore
Karaikal District, Pondicherry				
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Pondicherry	Nagapattinam	Dharna demaning to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Karaikal
11 August 2007	Malai Murasu	Trichy	Karaikal	Rally against State and Central Government demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification at Karaikal
10 August 2007	Dina Thanthi	Trichy	Karaikal	Rally against Coastal Zone Management Notification by Karaikal Fisher People
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Rally against M S Swamination Committee Report at New Bus Stand, Karaikal.
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Trichy	Karaikal	Rally and Dharna demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification by Karaikal Fisher People
Nagapattinam District				
10 August 2007	The Hindu	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Fisherfolk against proposed Notification on Coastal Zone
10 August 2007	The New Indian Express	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Fishermen protest CZM Notification move
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Rally and dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification from Nagapattinam to Kodiyakarai. One Crore

				lost due to strike
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Rally and dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification by Nagai District Fisher People at Nagapattinam and Tranqubar
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Trichy	Poraiyar	Dharna against to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Poraiyar
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Trichy	Mayiladuthurai	Rally and dharna against to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Sirkali
11 August 2007	Dinamalar	Trichy	Sirkali	Rally and dharna against to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Sirkali
10 August 2007	Dina Thanthi	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Fisherfolk warned that we must prevent while removing our community from the coast by our life which is going to done by Costal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Malai Murasu	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Dharna demanding to withdraw Central Government's CZM Notification, Hosted black flags in their houses and boats
10 August 2007	Tamil Murasu	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Dharna and Strike demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Tamil Osai	Trichy	Sirkali	Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Sirkali

10 August 2007	Dinamani	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Rally and dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Managementby Nagai District Fisher People at Nagapattinam and Tranqubar
10 August 2007	Tamil Osai	Trichy	Sirkali	Rally against to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Sirkali
10 August 2007	Malai Malar	Trichy	Nagapattinam	Rally and Dharna demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification by 54 Fishing Villages at Nagapattinam
Jegathapattinam, Pudukottai District Thiruthuraipoondi, Thiruvur District and Sethupasamuthiram of Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu				
8 August 2007	Dinathanthi	Trichy	Thanjavur	Dharna demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification in Coastal District of Tamil Nadu
9 August 2007	Dinathanthi	Trichy	Thanjavur	Dharna demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification in Coastal District of Tamil Nadu
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Trichy	Thiruthuraipoondi	Fishermen protest (Opposition to the New Coastal Zone Management Notification)
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Trichy	Thiruthuraipoondi	Dharna at Thiruthuraipoondi opposing Coastal Zone Management Notification

15 August 2007	Dinamani	Trichy	Thiruthuraipoondi	1000 Postal cards sent demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification at Thiruvavur
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Trichy	Manalmelkudi	Protest rally of Fisher People at Jegathapattinam with various demands
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Trichy	Pudukottai	Protest rally by fisher People at Jegathapattinam demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification
09 August 2007	Dinamalar	Trichy	Pudukottai	Fisher People dharna at Jegathapattinam, Today demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Kalai Kathir	Trichy	Pudukottai	Fisher People dharna at Jegathapattinam
11 August 2007	Malai Murasu	Trichy	Pudukottai	Rally and Dharna gainst Central Government demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification at Jegathapattinam
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Trichy	Pudukottai	Dharna demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification at Jegathapattinam
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Trichy	Aranthangi	Protest by Member of Boat Owner's Association, Jegathapattinam
Ramanathapuram District				
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Madurai	Rameshwaram	More than 2000 Fisher people protest demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Madurai	Rameshwaram	Fisher people's protest demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007 by at Rameshwarm
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Madurai	Rameshwaram	Dharna by Fisher people demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007
10 August 2007	Dinathanathi	Madurai	Rameshwaram	Dharna by Fisher people at Rameshwaram – Demanding to reject M S Swaminathan Committee Report
Thoothukudi, Thirunelveli and Kannyakumari Districts				
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Thirunelveli	Thoothukudi	Protest by Fisher people at Thorthukudi demaning to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Thirunelveli	Thoothukudi	Protest by Fisher people at Thorthukudi demaning to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Dinathanthi	Thirunelveli	Thoothukudi	Protest against the Coastal Zone Management Notification at Thorthukudi
10 August 2007	Dinamalar	Thirunelveli	Thoothukudi	Dharna against Central Government demanding to withdraw the Coastal Zone Management Notification 2007 by Thorthukudi Fisher people
10 August 2007	The Hindu	Thirunelveli	Nagercoil	Dharna demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Nagercoil	Nagercoil	Rally and Dharna by Fisher people during demanding to

				withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification at Nagercoil
10 August 2007	Dinakaran	Trichy	Nagercoil	Women participating in Dharna in large number demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification in Coastal District of Tamil Nadu
10 August 2007	Dinamani	Thirunelvelli	Nagercoil	Rally and dharna by women demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification in Coastal District of Tamil Nadu
10 August 2007	Dinathanthi	Nagercoil	Nagercoil	Dharna demanding to withdraw Coastal Zone Management Notification at Nagercoil

கன்னியாகுமரி வெள்ளிக்கி

10.8.2007 தினமணி

புதிய கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை அறிவிக்கையை ரத்து செய்யக் கோரி

நாகர்கோவிலில் பெண்கள் பேரணி, ஆர்ப்பாட்டம்

நாகர்கோவில், ஆக. 10: புதிய கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை அறிவிக்கையை ரத்து செய்யக் கோரி, நாகர்கோவிலில் வியாழக்கிழமை பெண்கள் பேரணியாகச் சென்று ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடத்தினர்.

கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு மக்கள் இயக்கம் சார்பில் நாகர்கோவில் அசிசி வளாகத்தில் இருந்து புறப்பட்ட இப் பேரணியை கோட்டார் மறைமாவட்ட முதன்மைப் பணியாளர் யூஜின் தொடக்கி வைத்தார்.

இதற்கு சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு மக்கள் இயக்கத் தலைவர் அருள்பணி வலேரியன் தலைமை வகித்தார்.

இப் பேரணி நீதிமன்றச் சாலை, டதி பள்ளி சந்திப்பு வழியாக ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தைச் சென்றடைந்ததும் அங்கு ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடைபெற்றது.

இம் மாவட்டத்தில் ஆரோக்கியபுரம் முதல் நீரோடி வரையிலான கடற்கரைக் கிராமங்களைச் சேர்ந்த பிரதிநிதிகளும், கடலோர அமைதி வளர்ச்சிக் குழு, கடலோர மக்கள் இயக்கம், முக்கடல் பெண்கள் இயக்கம், கடற்கரை கல்வி வளர்ச்சி சங்கம், சமூக கல்வி வளர்ச்சி சங்கம், மீன் தொழிலாளர் யூனியன், அலைகள் உள்ளிட்ட அமைப்புகளைச் சேர்ந்த நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பெண்கள் உள்பட திரளானோர் இதில் பங்கேற்றனர்.

பல்வேறு கோரிக்கைகளை வலியுறுத்தி, நாகர்கோவிலில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் முன் வியாழக்கிழமை நடைபெற்ற ஆர்ப்பாட்டத்தில் திரளாகப் பங்கேற்ற பெண்கள்.

பாபு, அருள்பணி. சூசை ஆன்டனி, மரிய ஸ்டீபன், அலோசியஸ், ஜான், கிறிஸ்டி ரமணி, அல்போன்ஸ், அருள்பணி தாமஸ் கொச்சேரி ஆகியோர் பேசினர்.

இயக்கச் செயலர் லியோ யூஜின் முன்னிலை வகித்தார்.

நாராயணன் நன்றி கூறினார்.

ஆர்ப்பாட்டத்தின் முடிவில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரிடம் மனுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

புதிய கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை அறிவிக்கையை மத்திய அரசு உடனடியாகக் கைவிட வேண்டும். கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை பகுதி அறிவிக்கையை 1991-ம் ஆண்டில் இருந்தபடியே அமல்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்பன உள்ளிட்ட பல்வேறு கோரிக்கைகள் அம் மனுவில் இடம்பெற்றிருந்தன.

4 தினகரன் சென்னை 10 ஆகஸ்ட் 2007

DINAKARAN

தமிழகம்

கடற்கரை அறிவிப்பாணைக்கு எதிர்ப்பு

மத்திய அரசைக் கண்டித்து மீனவர்கள் ஆர்ப்பாட்டம்

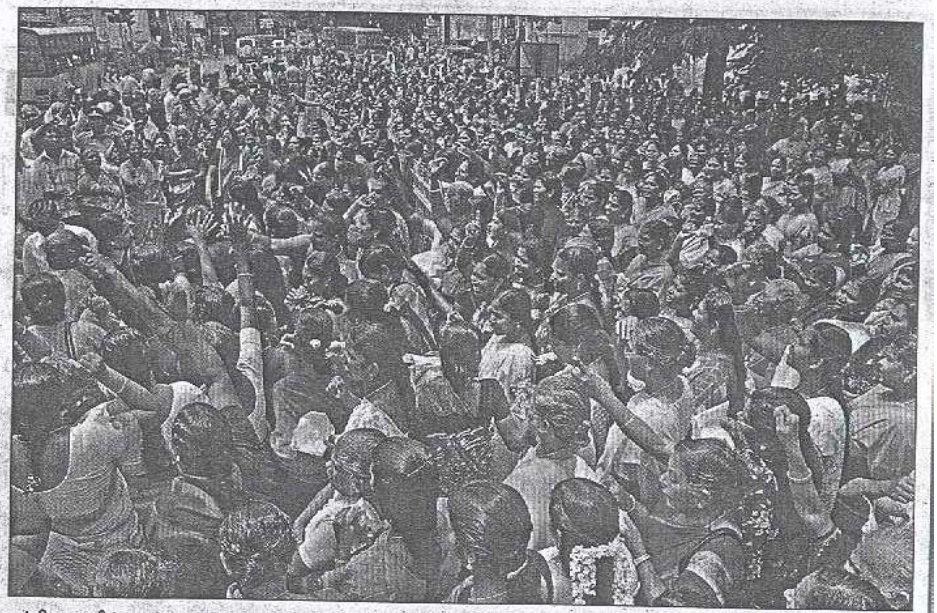
சென்னை, ஆக.10: மத்திய அரசு கொண்டுவரவுள்ள 'கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை அறிவிப்பாணை'யை எதிர்த்து, நாடு முழுவதும் நேற்று மீன்பிடித் தொழிலாளர்கள் போராட்டம் நடத்தினர்.

கடற்கரை பகுதிகள் பாதிக்காமல் இருப்பதற்காக, கட்டிடம் கட்டுவது உட்பட பல செயல்பாடுகளை ஒழுங்குபடுத்த, 91ம் ஆண்டில் மத்திய அரசு 'கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல் அறிவிப்பாணை'யை வெளியிட்டது. இப்போது, அந்த ஆணையை கைவிட்டுவிட்டு புதியதாக, 'கடற்கரை மேலாண்மை அறிவிப்பாணை'யை வெளியிட மத்திய சுற்றுச்சூழல், வனத்துறை முடிவு செய்துள்ளது.

இது நடைமுறைக்கு வந்தால் கடற்கரை பகுதிகள் மற்றும் அதன் அருகில் உள்ள பகுதிகள் எல்லாம் பிறபணிகளுக்காக தாரை வார்க்கப்படும் என மீனவர்கள் எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவித்துள்ளனர். இதை எதிர்த்து நாடு முழுவதும் நேற்று ஆர்ப்பாட்டம், பேரணி, பொதுக் கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டன.

சென்னையில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம் அருகில் நடந்த ஆர்ப்பாட்டத்தில், தென்னிந்திய மீனவர் நல சங்கத் தலைவர் கு.பாரதி, தமிழ்நாடு மீனவர் முன்னேற்ற சங்கத் தலைவர் கோசுமணி உட்பட பலர் பேசினர். நாகர்கோவிலில் சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு மக்கள் இயக்கம் சார்பில் ஊர்வலம் மற்றும் ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடத்தது.

நாகை மாவட்டம், அவுரித்திடலில் வங்கக்கடல் மீன்பிடி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் சார்பில் பேரணி மற்றும் ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடந்தது.



மத்திய அரசின் கடற்கரை மேலாண்மைக்கான புதிய அறிவிப்பாணையை எதிர்த்து குமரி மாவட்ட சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு மக்கள் இயக்கம் சார்பில் நாகர்கோவில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் முன் நேற்று மீனவர்கள் ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடத்தினர். இதில் பெண்கள் பெருமளவில் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.

நாகை மாவட்ட மீனவர்கள்
பேரணி, ஆர்ப்பாட்டம்

நாகப்பட்டினம், ஆக. 10: மத்திய அரசின் கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை அறிவிப்பாணையைக் கண்டித்தும் அதை திரும்பப் பெற வலியுறுத்தியும் நாகை மாவட்டத்தில் வியாழக்கிழமை மீனவர்கள் அடையாள வேலைநிறுத்தப் போராட்டத்தில் ஈடுபட்டனர்.

மேலும் நாகையில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மீனவர்கள், மீனவ மகளிர் பங்கேற்ற கண்டனப் பேரணி, ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடைபெற்றது.

மத்திய சுற்றுச்சூழல் வனத் துறை அமைச்சகம் கடற்கரை ஒழுங்குமுறை மண்டல அறிவிக்கை- 1991-ஐ நிரந்தரித்துவிட்டு அதற்கு பதிலாக டாக்டர் எம்.எஸ். சுவாமிநாதன் அறிக்கையின் பரிந்துரையில்படி கடற்கரை மண்டல மேலாண்மை அறிவிக்கையை அமல்படுத்த உள்ளது.

மீனவர்களின் வாழ்வாதார உரிமையை பாதிக்கும் இந்த அறிவிக்கையை ரத்து செய்யக் கோரி வியாழக்கிழமை நாகை மாவட்டம் கோடியக்காடு முதல் கோடியக்கரை வரை உள்ள 54 கடலோர மீனவ கிராமத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மீனவர்கள் மீன்பிடிக்கச் செல்லவில்லை. வீடுகள் மற்றும் மீன்பிடி படகுகளில் கருப்புக் கொடிகளை ஏற்றி தங்களது எதிர்ப்பினை தெரிவித்தனர்.

பேரணி புதிய பஸ் நிலையம் அருகேயுள்ள அவுரித்திடலில் நிறைவு பெற்றது. இதைத் தொடர்ந்து அங்கு கண்டன ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. ஆர்ப்பாட்டம் முடிவில் மீனவப் பிரதிநிதிகள் ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் சென்று அங்கு மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் ஞானசேகரனிடம் கோரிக்கை மனுவினை அளித்தனர்.

Fisherfolk against proposed notification on coastal zone

Special Correspondent

NAGAPATTINAM: Thousands of men and women belonging to the fishing community staged demonstrations and took out rallies in various parts of the district and in the adjoining Karaikal district in the Union Territory of Puducherry on Thursday in protest against the move to implement the Coastal Zone Management 2007 (CZM) notification of the Centre.

According to the fishermen, the notification would affect their livelihood and the coastal eco-system.

The demonstrations were staged under the banner 'National Campaign Against CZM Notification.'

The fisherfolk, who took out rallies in Nagapattinam, Tarangampadi, Vedaranyam and Karaikal areas, alleged that the CZM notification would bring untold hardship to the residents in the coastal areas.

They urged the Centre to withdraw the move to replace Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification, 1991 with that of CZM 2007.

They also claimed that the proposed notification would be against the rights of the fishing people, the poor and the working class.

The 1991 CRZ notification was diluted through 19 amendments to suit commercial interests resulting in 'destructive' development practices.

The CZM 2007 notification would further pave way for the opening of coastal zone for large scale commercial projects such as resorts.

It would redefine the coastal zone as an area from the landward boundary of the panchayat up to 12 nautical miles into the sea, including the sea bed, backwaters, lagoons and creeks, thus favouring development activities displacing the fishermen from their habitat and economic activity, they alleged.

http://www.hindu.com/2007/08/10/stories/2007081061220600.htm

Fishermen forum stages demonstration

Staff Reporter

Against move to implement new coastal plan

“The notification will open coastal resources for commercial exploitation”

Photo: N. Rajesh

For their rights: **Members of fishermen union staging a demonstration in Tuticorin on Thursday. —**

Tuticorin: A consortium of fishermen federations, environmentalists and non-governmental organisations staged a demonstration here on Thursday, urging the Centre not to implement the proposed Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Notification 2007.

The decision to introduce a new notification to replace Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991 was taken “without consulting” people in the coastal hamlets, the protestors said.

The new notification would open coastal resources for “commercial exploitation,” threatening the livelihood of millions of fishermen.

19 occasions

John Rayan, district secretary of Democratic Workers’ Trade Union, said that the Government had amended CRZ Notification 1991 on 19 occasions.

“Against this backdrop, the introduction of CZM Notification in the place of CRZ Notification will be an unwise move that may facilitate greater commercialisation of the coastal zone,” he said.

The activists urged the Government to take action against those who had breached the CRZ Notification 1991 under the Environment Protection Act.

The Government should replace the CRZ Notification 1991 only if it is able to formulate a comprehensive legislation that caters to the interests of fishermen.

Nagercoil

Traffic was affected in front of the Collectorate for more than two hours here on Thursday owing to a demonstration staged by Kanyakumari District Environmental Protection Peoples’ Movement.

It was part of a National-level agitation criticising Coastal Zone Management Notification. Thomas Kocherry, permanent invitee of World Forum of Fisher Peoples’, said that more than 20 lakh fishermen in Tamil Nadu would be affected if the Centre implemented the notification.

A protest has been called for on August 9 to urge the Government to stop its move to replace the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991 in favour of Coastal Zone Management Notification 2006-2007.

http://www.hindu.com/2007/08/10/stories/2007081052130300.htm


TAMIL NADU GREEN UNIVERSITY
ANNAI INDIRA PARA
OPP.TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, OUT


NO
RCOIL

Maharashtra

15/P0/NFF

संस्थापक : माजी आमदार भाई बंदरकर

नोंदणी क्रमांक : ए.एल.सी./कार्यासन-१७/१०१२२ दि. १७/११/२००५

MAHARASHTRA MACHHIMAR KRUTI SAMITEE

महाराष्ट्र मच्छिमार कृति समिती

● मुख्य कार्यालय :

मच्छिमार कृति भवन, मच्छिमार सर्वोदय सह. संस्थेच्या वर, बघवार पार्क समोर, कुलाबा, मुंबई - ४०० ००५ ☎ २२१५ ४७१६, २२१६ ४८८९

जावक क्र. :

दिनांक :

DATE : 12-08-2007

AGITATION AGAINST CMZ NOTIFICATION ON 9TH AUGUST 2007

REPORT OF MAHARASHTRA

Following the decision taken in the National Consultation on the impending threat to the coastal zone, held in Chennai on 11th June, 2007 immediate action taken to translate the statement issued by it in Marathi and a detailed statement was prepared for use as campaign material, from soon thereafter series of meeting were planned for the purpose of mobilizing the fisher people in all the five coastal Districts of Maharashtra against the impending threat to coastal zone through replacing the CRZ notification 1991, by the CMZ notification.

A three week long intensive campaign involving visits to various fishing villages in fisheries societies from 11th to 27th July 2007 & 5th August was undertake as follows.

Ratnagiri District (11th July 2007 to 15th July 2007) places visited :- Sakrinata, Rajiwada, Karla, Mirkarwada, Veldur, Navanagar, Dabol, Burondi, Dapoli, Harne, Paj, Bankot.

★ अध्यक्ष : रामभाऊ पाटील (०२५२५) २२०१३३ मो. ९८९२८३३८१५

★ कार्याध्यक्ष : मोतीराम भावे (०२२-२६३६४१४९), मो. ९८१९०२००६८

★ सरचिटणीस : नरेंद्र पाटील (०२५२५) २२४१११, मो. ९४२२६६९०५०

★ चिटणीस : रामकृष्ण तांडेल (०२५२५) २२२१३७, ९८६०११६५७०, ९४२२६७६४३८

★ चिटणीस : मोरेश्वर पाटील (०२२) २२१६२०१०

Sindhudurg District (12th to 14th July 2007) Places visited :- Malvan, Vengurla & Devgarh Taluka, Viz Aronda, Vengurla, Nivati, Malvan, Deobaug, Tarkarli, Mithbao, Deogarh, Vijay Durg.

Raigad District (16th July to 20th July) Places visited :- Fishing Villages and fisheries societies at Bagmandla, Shrivardhan, Murud, Revdanda, Alibaug & District convention at Alibaug.

Thane District (21st July onward) Places visited :- Zai, Bordi, Gholwad, Dahanu, Dhakti Dahanu, Varor, Chinchani, Tarapur, Ghevli, Dandi, Uccheli, Navapur, Alewadi, Murbe, Kharekuran, Satpati, Shirgaon, Vadrai, Mahim, Tembhi, Kelva, Usarni, Edvarn, Kore, Datiware, Arnala, Vasai, Khochivade, Naigaon, Uttan & District convention at Palghar.

Mumbai & Mumbai Subarban District (27th July to 5th August 2007) Places visited :- Gorai, Manori, Malvani, Madh, Madhbhatti, Versova, Khardanda, Juhu, Mahim, Worli, Cuffe Pared, Colaba & Trombay.

The campaign team consisted of R.K. Patil, Moreshwar Patil, Purnima Maher, Ramkrishna Tandel, Chandrakant Patil & Col. Mr. Sudhir Sawant the Maharashtra Legislative Council Member and the Member of the Murari Committee participated in the campaign at all the places. Mr. N.D. Koli General Secretary of NFF also participated in the campaign meetings held at Palghar, Vasai, Arnala & Mahim Mumbai the campaign received an encouraging response everywhere. We could put a cross the danger in inherent in the CMZ notification effectively. In Palghar, a fisherwomen's meetings was arrange by Ramkrishna Tandel & Purnima Maher. The meeting was attended by large number of woman. Ramkrishna Tandel & Purnima Maher & local woman leaders address this meeting. Mr. N.D. Koli General Secretary NFF also addressed this meeting. The group was sensitised about the impending threat of CMZ. The women leaders presented the problems faced by the fisher women.

On 9th August, 2007 demonstration and dharna programmes organised at Tahasildars' & Collectors' offices as follows :-

Sindhudurg District :- Vengurla, Malvan, Deogarh Tahasil Offices

Ratnagiri District :- Ratanagiri District Collector office & Guhaghar, Dapoli Tahasil Offices.

Raigad District :- Collector Office at Alibaug & Murud Tahasil Office.

Thane District :- Vasai, Palghar and Dhanu Tahasil Offices.

Mumbai :- Collector of Bombay Subarban District Offices .

At all the above places memorandum showing strong protest of the fisher people against the propose CMZ notification, based on the statement issued by the National Consultation. Were presented with a request to being to the notice of the Government of India, the strong protest of fisher people to the CMZ notification in Mumbai , Leader of NAPM viz Ulka Mahajan, Surekha Dalvi, Gajanan Khatu, addressed the meeting Col. Sudhir Sawant & Advocate Morje also address meeting apart from R.K. Patil, Motiram Bhave, N.D. Koli. Good publicity was given in the local News Paper, some clippings are attached herewith, the protest organise at Vasai was covered by T.V. A significantly large number of fisher people participated in the demonstration, especially at Palghar and Murud.

Before launching the campaign, the idea was also to develop local leadership so that in the absence of leaders of Maharashtra Machhimar Kruti Samiti, the local leaders could take the charge & lead the agitation from the front. It is noteworthy that the campaign ~~held~~ helped develop local leadership.

R.K. Patil
President
Maharashtra Machhimar Kruti Samiti

Date : 12-08-2007

मुंबई : शुक्रवार, १० ऑगस्ट २००७ | सकाळ

पालघर तहसील कार्यालयावर मच्छीमारांचा मोर्चा

पालघर, ता. ९ (बातमीदार) : केंद्र सरकारच्या पर्यावरण मंत्रालय व कृषी मंत्रालयाच्या विभागाकडून सी.आर.झेड. हा कायदा रद्द करून सागरी व्यवस्थापन परिमंडळ अधिसूचना (सी.एम.झेड.) या नावाने काढण्याची कारवाई करण्यात येत आहे. त्याच्या विरोधात पालघर तालुक्यातील मच्छीमारांच्या वतीने आज पालघर तहसील कार्यालयावर मोर्चाचे आयोजन केले होते.

ठाणे जिल्हा मच्छीमार मध्यवर्ती सहकारी संघाचे अध्यक्ष अशोक नाईक यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली मोर्चाचे आयोजन केले होते.

या मोर्चात महाराष्ट्र मच्छीमार कृती समितीचे सेक्रेटरी मोरेश्वर पाटील, सरचिटणीस नरेंद्र पाटील, रामकृष्ण तांडेल, सुभाष तामोरे , सातपाटी मच्छीमार सहकारी संस्थेचे सभापती राजेंद्र मेहेर आदी मोर्चात सहभागी झाले होते.

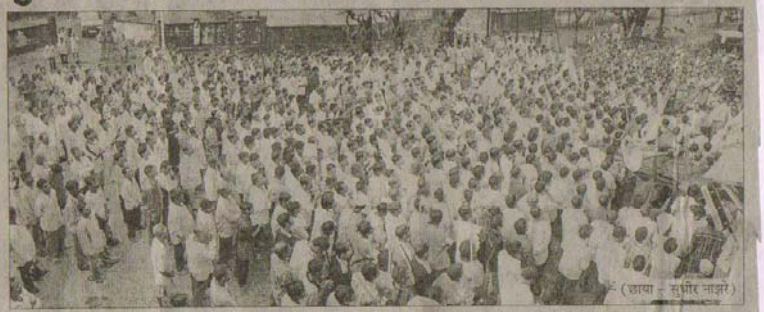
सी.एम.झेड.विरोधात मुरूडमध्ये मोर्चा

मुरूड, ता. ९ (मदन हणमंते) : मुरूड तालुका मच्छीमार कोळी समाजाचा भव्य मोर्चा आज मुरूड शहरातून निघून शासनाविरोधी घोषणांनी संपूर्ण मुरूड शहर दणाणून गेले.

१९९१ चा सी.आर.झेड. कायदा रद्द करून नवीन सी.एम.झेड. कायदा अंमलात आणण्याचा कुटिल डाव केंद्र शासनाने रचला आहे. याच्या विरोधात मोर्चा काढण्यात आला होता. मोर्चेकऱ्यांनी आपले निवेदन तहसील कार्यालयात नायब तहसीलदार श्रीनिवास कारभारी यांना दिले. कोळी समाजाचे नेते कृष्णा गिदी म्हणाले, "या कायद्यामुळे सर्व मच्छीमार बांधव देशोधडीला लागणार आहेत. हा कायदा रद्द न झाल्यास आम्ही आंदोलन करून शासन उलथवून लावू."

मुंबई, शुक्रवार, दि. १० ऑगस्ट २००७
सामना

मुरूडमध्ये हजारो मच्छीमारांची तहसील कार्यालयावर धडक



(छाया - सुधीर नाझरे)

मुरूड-जंजिरा, दि. ९ (सा.वा.) – एलईझेड लादून शेतकऱ्यांना देशोधडीला लावण्याची योजना बनविलेल्या केंद्र सरकारने आता 'सीएमझेड' आणून मच्छीमारांना उद्ध्वस्त करण्याचा डाव आखल्याचा आरोप करीत आज मुरूडमध्ये हजारो मच्छीमारांनी तहसीलदार कार्यालयावर धडक दिली. समुद्र कोळीराजाचा, नाही कुणाच्या बापाचा, काँग्रेस सरकार हाय हाय अशा गगनभेदी घोषणांनी त्यांनी परिसर दणाणून सोडला.

सीएमझेड अर्थात सेंट्रल मरिन झोन या नव्या कायद्याचा प्रस्ताव केंद्र सरकारने केला आहे. धनदांडग्या कंपन्यांना समुद्रात उत्खनन करण्यास मिळावे यासाठीच हा प्रस्ताव तयार होत असून लहान मच्छीमारांनी किनाऱ्यालगत नव्हे तर थेट किनाऱ्यापासून २३ किमी पुढे जाऊन मच्छीमारी करावी, असा कायदा यात होणार आहे. हा कायदा म्हणजे गरीब मच्छीमारांना भुकेकंगाल करण्याचा फतवा असल्याचे सांगत आज मुरूड परिसरातील १५ गावांतील हजारो मच्छीमार मुरूडमध्ये एकवटले.

सीएमझेडविरोधात रणशिंग

सरकारविरोधी घोषणा देत हा मोर्चा तहसील कार्यालयावर धडकला.

सरकार डिझेलच्या परताव्याची रक्कम वर्षानुवर्षे देत नाही, पण धनदांडग्या भांडवलदारांच्या फायद्यासाठी मच्छीमारांना उद्ध्वस्त करण्यास जराही कचरत नाही. हे सरकारात मंत्री आहेत की कसाई, असा सवालच जिल्हा मच्छीमार संघाचे अध्यक्ष कृष्णा गिरी यांनी केला. किनाऱ्यापासून २३ किमी पुढे जाऊन मच्छीमारी करायची हा नियम बनवताना या सरकारचे ठोके ठिकाणावर होते काय, अशी टीका माजी उपनगराध्यक्ष वाळकृष्ण गोंजे यांनी केली.

कोळी समाज रस्त्यावर उतरला तर काय घडू शकते हे सरकारला ठाऊक नाही काय, आघाडी सरकार हाय हाय अशी जबरदस्त घोषणा देत मच्छीमारांनी तहसील कार्यालयासमोर ठाण मांडले. सीएमझेड कायदा रद्द करावा, अन्यथा जिल्हाभर आंदोलन पेटविण्याचा इशाराच यावेळी मच्छीमारांनी तहसीलदार जयमाला मुरूडकर यांना दिला.

Govt move to dilute CRZ norms
5 Jun 2007, 0123 hrs IST,Nauzer Bharucha,TIMES NEWS NETWORK

MUMBAI: Coastal regulation zone (CRZ) norms restricting construction activity close to the shore are likely to be diluted—a move that environmentalists have warned against, but which would come as a bonanza to builders.

A draft notification to this effect from the ministry of environment and forests, a copy of which is with this newspaper, is likely to impact Mumbai's eco-system. Highly placed sources told TOI that several large construction projects, especially in south Mumbai, have already commenced, in the hope that the new notification will condone these developments.

The ministry's proposal will also have a big impact on the city's 5,500 acres of salt pans, which currently fall under the stringent CRZ 1 norms. On June 2, TOI had reported on the state's plan to invite builders to exploit these eco-sensitive lands for commercial and residential development.

The ministry's proposed draft notification has, among other things, done away with the ban on any construction activity 500 metres from the high tide line to the landward side. Instead, the new rule only talks about the 'setback' line based on the "vulnerability of the coast to natural and manmade hazards".

"On the landward side of the setback line, in respect of new and existing physical and social infrastructure, and habitations, there would be no additional restrictions under this notification on construction, modernisation, or expansion, beyond those under the laws and regulations of the local authority," said the proposed notification.

An expert said this implied that if the government decides that a bund offers a sufficient level of protection, the salt pans behind it could be used for construction. Or if the Marine Drive sea wall provides enough protection, there will be no restriction on construction on the land behind it.

For the past several years, Mumbai's builders have been lobbying in Delhi to relax the CRZ norms. But environmentalists point out that the biggest loser would be the city's salt pans. Many of them are surrounded by mangroves and fall under CRZ 1, categorised as the most ecologically sensitive and important of the areas on par with national parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, places close to breeding and spawning grounds of fish and areas rich in genetic diversity.

Salt pans and mangroves serve as organic bulwarks to protect the city from nature's fury. They are natural holding ponds for rainwater and serve as vital dissipation spaces, allowing the accumulated water to drain into the sea. If all the salt pan lands are opened for development, the area that is thrown open will be slightly more than nine times the

mill land in central Mumbai.

Debi Goenka, executive trustee of Conservation Action Trust, said, "The new draft notification has been tailored to ensure that all salt pan lands are given to builders by completely changing the existing CRZ norms. The new notification will also effectively legalise all violations of the present CRZ notification."

Builder Lalit Gandhi, who owns 175 acres of salt pans in Mankhurd, said CRZ relaxation was an "absolute must". "Seventy five per cent of coastal cities in the world have been developed on the shores. The Maharashtra government's scheme to exploit salt pans is good. How else can your house more than 50% of the city's population living in slums?'' he added.

Gandhi said mangroves up to 150 metres from the creek should be left untouched. "But anything beyond that can be removed and replanted,'' he said.

Geologist V Subramanyan, however, added a note of warning, "Salt pan lands are unsuitable for reclamation from a geological angle. In these mudflats, the continuous production of salt must have weakened the soil. So, for any type of construction, deep foundations will be called for. Bedrock will be available only at considerable depth.'' According to him, most of the salt pan lands are in the eastern suburbs, close to the Thane creek which flows on a geological fault. "The wet, saline soil will transmit earthquake vibrations pretty fast. Therefore, strong safeguards against earthquakes will have to be provided," he said.

Salt pans are mainly found in Ghatkopar, Chembur, Mandale, Turbhe, Anik, Wadala, Kanjurmarg, Bhandup, Nahur, Mulund in the eastern suburbs and Malvani, Dahisar, Mira-Bhayander and Virar in the western belt.
http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/2098209.cms


NATIONAL FISHWORKERS' FORUM (NFF)
(INDIA)
(A Federation of State level Trade Unions)

West Bengal

Report of the

CITIZENS' MEET

To Protest

Coastal Zone Management Notification

With a Special Reference to destructive tourism at ***Mandarmani***

held at Seva Kendra, Kolkata on 29.7.07

organized by DISHA and National Fishworkers'Forum

Around 70 social activists, environmentalists, academicians, students, media persons, coastal fishworkers and concerned persons from Kolkata and different coastal stretches of East Midnapore and South 24 Parganas representing 24 organisations assembled to protest Ministry of Environment and Forests' plan to introduce Coastal Zone Management Notification based on recommendations of Swaminathan Committee. They deplored this as an attempt to open up the 8000 Km long coastal line of India for massive investment through SEZs, tourism, various industries, mining and other capital intensive activities and thereby further threatening the coastal ecology along with the life and livelihood of millions of people including the fisher folk who depend upon the natural resources of the coast.

Sri Sasanka Dev, Secretary, DISHA welcomed the participants and placed a brief introduction of the agenda.

Sri Prabir Biswas, President, Gana Udyog presided over the meeting.

Sri Harekrishna Debnath, Chairperson, NFF described the background in detail. He pointed out how the traditional marine fishers of India are playing an important role in the national economy. Their movement has been interrelated with conservation of marine and coastal environment as their livelihood is dependant on sustainable use of marine and coastal resources. He described how the Government of India has been effecting statutory changes to accommodate commercial plunder on the one hand and refusing to act upon the **existing restrictive provisions** to protect our coasts on the other. He said that the coastal fisher people of India together with all concerned social and environmental organizations and activists have already launched a nationwide struggle demanding scrapping of the proposed Coastal Zone Management Notification and introduction of a **comprehensive legislation** to protect coastal environment and the life and livelihood of the traditional fisher people. They have further demanded that pending the introduction of the comprehensive legislation, **Coastal Zone Regulation Notification of 1991** in its original should be rigorously implemented. Sri Debnath announced that this struggle would culminate in a simultaneous national action in the coastal areas on 9th August, 2007.

In his presentation "CRZ to CZM – Opening Up Our Coast to Plunder" Sri Pradip Chatterjee, Chief Coordinator, DISHA elaborately presented the scopes and limitations of **CRZ Notification**, which imposed a number of regulations to protect the coastal environment with the mention of **traditional and customary rights** of fisher people. He also explained how in last 16 years most of the 21 amendments of the original CRZ Notification diluted its spirit and gave way to large scale investments to plunder coastal resources. Swaminathan Committee was set up by the MoEF to review the situation. Principles suggested and observations made

by Swaminathan Committee sounded high and fine but his recommendations have been in complete conformity with the vested interests that engineered the amendments of the original notification. The pedantic exercise regarding drawing of setback/vulnerability line further obscured the scope of its implementation. Recognition or even mention of the **rights of the fisher people** is completely absent in these recommendations. The recommended coastal management turned out to be a techno-bureaucratic prerogative. He pointed that the proposed draft CZM Notification has been too reckless to prescribe that protective structures on the shore can be instrumental to do away with all restrictions and thus furthered the scope of plunder of the coast. Exposing the machinations of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests presented through the draft of the proposed CZM Notification he urged an all out rejection of the proposed CZM Notification.

Sri Santanu Chacraverti, Asstt. Secretary, DISHA presented the case of Mandarmani where unscrupulous hoteliers have violated all norms and regulations in developing constructions on the beach destroying the beach vegetations, sand dunes, crab habitats with the support of the local authorities. The state level authorities, especially WB Coastal Zone Management Authority supported these blatant violations maintaining complete silence year after year. DISHA took up the matter with the High Court at Calcutta through a PIL. The Court ordered the authorities to take action in accordance to law and directed to inform DISHA about the nature of action taken within 10 weeks. Sri Chacraverti informed that 10 weeks have passed but any reply informing any such action has not been communicated. Mis-governance has become the order of the day and our coasts are not at all safe in the hands of our government. Civil Society must come forward and intervene.

A panel discussion comprising Dr.A.K.Ghosh, Gautam Sen, Tejen Das, Meher Engineer and Arijit Majumdar took place subsequent to the presentations. Dr. A.K.Ghosh pointed out that, not only in the issue of coastal environment, but also in every aspect of environmental issues, the Government is liberalising the laws in the interest of big investments. Sri Meher Engineer commented that the issue though coastal is of paramount importance to people living in other parts of the country as well since the severe degradation of environment would affect all. Sri Tejen Das pointed out that the city people savours fishes like Hilsa and Pomphret but they are more or less indifferent to protect the coastal waters that produce those. Sri Arijit Majumdar stressed on the necessity of responsible fishing. Only peoples' initiative and upsurge can save our land from the increasing commercial plunder he exclaimed. Sri Gautam Sen pledged support to the struggle against CZM and wished its success.

The meeting decided to issue joint statements:

1. To the MoEF protesting introduction of proposed Coastal Zone Management Notification, demanding comprehensive legislation to protect coastal environment and rights of the traditional fisher people and rigorous implementation of CRZ in original form till its enactment.
2. To the MoEF and Minister in Charge, Environment Department, Govt. of WB demanding immediate action to stop violations in Mandarmani (Copy enclosed).
3. To submit Memoranda to the Governor of West Bengal in protest of the proposed CZM Notification and destruction of coastal environment at Mandarmani.

The Telegraph
calcutta, india

Today's Edition| Wednesday, July 18, 2007 | Advertise with us

In troubled waters

A new draft of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification issued in June this year has provisions for industrial activities in traditionally inviolate coastal zones. **Shubhobroto Ghosh** reports

Traditional fishermen may soon find themselves in troubled waters if the government succeeds in having a new set of rules passed on the management of coastal zones in India. The new notification seeks to replace the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification of 1991 that sought to regulate developmental activities in coastal zones in India. The new draft notification of the ministry of environment and forests on coastal zone management, issued in June this year, will allow developmental activities in coastal zones that have traditionally been inviolate. It also gives a clean chit to industrial activities within these areas.

The original notification divided coastal areas into four zones — coastal regulation zones (CRZ) I, II, III and IV — for regulation of development activities according to ecological importance. Coastal regulation zone I was categorised as an ecologically sensitive zone where there could be no development activities and no new construction with very few concessions. Coastal regulation zone II was declared an area where development up to a certain point near the shoreline was allowed. “These consisted of areas that were substantially built up (greater than 50 per cent as of 1991) or those areas that had municipalities or corporations,” explains Pradip Kumar Chatterjee, chief coordinator, National Fishworkers Forum (NFF).

“These regulations of the original notification, although not perfect, took cognizance of the existing biodiversity and the needs of the fishermen in these areas,” says Sanjiv Gopal, campaigns manager of oceans, Greenpeace India. Even for coastal regulation zone III, an area that was designated as any place other than CRZs I and II, there was a no-development zone up to 200 metres from the high tide line — the line on the land up to which the water reaches till spring tide.

But the new draft is set to change all these measures of protection since a concession for industrial infrastructure construction, such as ports and harbours, mining sites and even special economic zones, is on the anvil.

According to the new draft, the zones have been demarcated as coastal management zones that are equivalent to coastal regulation zones in the previous notification. “So the coastal management zone I now will no longer be a no-development zone as it was previously demarcated because land use will be permitted by the Integrated Coastal Management Zone Plan and environmental concerns will be subsumed by economic considerations,” says Sudarshan Rodrigues, senior research associate at the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment in Bangalore. Agrees T. Mohan, a lawyer at Madras High Court, “The new draft weakens the impact of the law on environmentally unsustainable activities.”

Environmental campaigners and lawyers point out that there has been rampant violation of the original notification and any new relaxations in a new notification are bound to cause damage to the environment. The notification of 1991 was amended 19 times and in 2004, a committee headed by scientist M.S. Swaminathan was constituted to review the notification and make suggestions for the framing of a new draft. “What we need is an Act, not merely changes to the existing notification. That is the principal problem,” regrets Sanjay Upadhyay, a Delhi-based environmental lawyer and managing partner of the Enviro Legal Defence Firm, a legal consultancy firm. He contends that the latest draft notification does not take into account the fact that marine environmental issues in India are covered by at least 10 ministries spanning 28 laws and 17 international conventions that India is party to. “Rather than make amendments and drafts, the government should frame a proper law to set parameters for the regulation of coastal zone activities,” he says.

A major criticism of the recommendations of the Swaminathan committee constituted to review the original coastal regulation zone notification is that although it considered the interests of all the stakeholders in the coastal zone management plan, it never consulted the traditional fishermen (most vulnerable to any activity) while making recommendations for the new draft. “They would lose out if any developmental activity is allowed in coastal areas,” notes Bharati Jairaj, a lawyer at Madras High Court. Agrees Norma Alvares, a Bombay High Court lawyer, “The new notification is not based on adequate research at the micro level and does not take into account the needs of traditional fishing communities and the ecological sensitivity of coastal areas.”

The draft also mentions an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan that is to be executed by a National Board of Sustainable Coastal Zone Management, to be formed to provide policy advice to the central

government. The state governments would also be required to set up coastal management zone authorities.

The inclusion of 12 nautical miles of the ocean in the new notification under the purview of the coastal management zone is considered a welcome move by some campaigners. That's because it would extend environmental protection measures to the sea as well as the land. But others point out that it may pave the way for industrial fishing and cause widescale ecological damage. Dissonance rages widely throughout the country on the new notification. "We are organising an all-India protest on August 9 against it," says Chatterjee of NFF.

Only time will tell whether the protest will serve its purpose.

PRESS CLIPS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AT THE ALL INDIA LEVEL

IBN Live video on coastal notif

http://www.ibnlive.com/videos/46537/new-coastal-notification-threatens-traditional-fishing-rights.html

New coastal notification threatens traditional fishing rights

Aarti Nagraj / **CNN-IBN**

Published on **Thursday , August 09, 2007 at 22:48** in **Nation** section

Chennai: For Ramalingam, fishing is life. It isn't just what he does, it's who he is. But very soon, his routine, and that of several others like him, may have to change.

The Central Government's proposed Coastal Zone Management notification redefines the boundaries of the coastal zone.

It will regulate a one kilometer zone from the sea coast, which in turn would mean that most of the fishermen's huts around the sea would be removed.

"If we are asked to move away, we will suffer a lot," says Ramalingam.

The fishing community in Chennai is protesting against the new notification, which is based on the recommendations of the MS Swaminathan Committee Report. They say the notification does not recognise the traditional rights of fishermen, and will only help commercial interests around the coastal belt.

Says TN Fisheries Association's Kosumani, "We demand that the new notification be revoked, otherwise we will continue with our protests."

Adds Minister of State, Tamil Nadu Fisheries, KPP Sami, "We will not introduce anything if it is detrimental to fishermen."

If the Government introduces the new notification, these traditional methods of fishing may cease to exist.

http://www.ibnlive.com/news/new-coastal-notification-threatens-traditional-fishing-rights/46537-3.html

Govt plans to ease curbs on activity along coast
24 May, 2007 l 0309 hrs IST l Nitin Sethi/TIMES NEWS NETWORK

NEW DELHI: The government has not learnt any lessons from the havoc that tsunami and other coastal disasters have caused in the past. It has finalised a draft coastal management regulation, replacing the existing one promulgated in 1991, which will ease norms restricting development activity within 500 metres of the maximum high tide.

The new regulations, if accepted, will allow a host of activities like beach tourism, SEZs, water sports facilities, ports, salt pans, mining, ship breaking and manufacturing facilities, roads, railways, pipelines, power transmission lines and harbours — all within areas demarcated by government hired experts as vulnerable to natural hazards.

The notification has been lying in limbo for almost two years now, since the government constituted a committee under Dr M S Swaminathan in 2004 to review coastal regulations. The committee ran into controversy with green groups for suggesting exemptions to several activities beyond the vulnerability line in the report it submitted in 2005. Since then, the work on draft notification has been continuing within the ministry in a rather hushed manner. "The notification must be put out in public domain for an open discussion, it cannot be kept pending for so long while the government has already asked the World Bank to invest in making it a reality," said A L Ramanathan, professor at the School of Environmental Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.

The draft notification should ideally be put in public domain for comments before the government can approve it.

But the environment ministry has given the country a fait accompli by already getting an approval from the Planning Commission to seek World Bank assistance for Rs 500 crore to get work done on the basis of the draft notification which is yet to see the light of day. The green groups are livid. "The new draft rules are a clear dilution of earlier coastal regulations. If the experts draw a line that shows the limit beyond which any person, activity or development is vulnerable to natural hazards then why should there be any exemption to any activity, some of which would be capital intensive as well as involve many people. At a point where climate change and sea level rise are burning issues, this goes against the precautionary principle laid down by the Supreme Court," said Debi Goenka, executive trustee of the Conservation Action Trust, Mumbai.

The draft rules, which outgoing environment minister A Raja did not take a look at, would now be sent to the PM for approval as he has taken over charge of the ministry.

The rules provide for demarcation of a setback or vulnerability line drawn up by technical experts. The coastal area is then divided into four management zones. The first zone will comprise ecologically sensitive areas. But Zone II is the most controversial provision.

"The earlier notification looked at development levels in 1991 on the coast and said that beyond what was existing at that time, there shouldn't be any other development activity within the regulated 500 metres. But the new proposal will allow any kind of activity on the coast if you build a sea wall or any other engineered protection which has historically failed," said Manju Menon of environmental group Kalpvriksh.

Deccan Herald
May 26th 2007
Centres guarded coastal norms irk NGOs
From Kalyan Ray, DH News Service, New Delhi:

As the Centre is believed to have given the final touches to yet another controversial notification allowing commercial activities close to the coast, the green groups are openly criticising the Union Environment Ministry for the manner in which the notification was finalised.

Though the officials are tight-lipped, it is learnt that the ministry has finalised a set of amendments to the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification of 1991 allowing variety of commercial activities within 500m of the coast line.

The new notification now requires endorsement of the Prime Minister, who has been looking after the environment portfolio following the last Cabinet reshuffle, before it is released publicly, sources said.

But the green groups are upset with the secretive attitude of the ministry. They say the fishermen were not given a chance to discuss the pros and cons of the new notification, as the entire exercise was carried out in a hush-hush manner. “Lack of public participation during the formulation of the notification is not acceptable,” said Sudarshan Rodriguez, an activist from Bangalore-based Ashoke Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) at a CRZ meeting here on Friday.

The voluntary organisations claim that even before disclosing the notification, the ministry with the permission of the Planning Commission approached the World Bank to invest in coastal projects. The new notification is also believed to allow setting up of special economic zones in urban areas close to sea coast. More industry and tourism activities are also expected to flourish along the coast once the new notification is in place.

This is in contrast to the suggestions given by scientists after the tsunami in 2004. They had warned about the dangers of increased commercial activities near the coast. Instead, planting more mangrove trees was suggested.

‘Vulnerable line’

The ministry has proposed demarcation of a vulnerability line and permitting commercial activities beyond that line. “Nobody knows how this vulnerability line will be drawn as there is no definition.

The same ministry had failed to demarcate the high tide line anywhere on the coast despite its requirement as per the 1991 notification,” Debi Goenka from Mumbai-based Conservation Action Group told Deccan Herald.

The green groups are of the opinion that the ministry had carried out changes because of pressure from the tourism and industry lobbies, which consider the CRZ rules inhibitory.

New law may threaten Indian marine life, fishermen

By Nita Bhalla

NEW DELHI (Reuters) - A planned law on Indian coastal management threatens marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of thousands of fishermen by favoring development over conservation, experts and activists said on Friday.

The draft Coastal Management Zone law, due to be announced next month, is a response to India's drive for development as well as strong lobbying from business sectors such as tourism and construction.

"The new law doesn't recognize the rights of fishing communities and also allows for development to take place almost anywhere along the coast," said Sudarshan Rodriguez from the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment.

"It will devastate fishing communities and destroy vital marine ecosystems."

Around 10 million people live along India's 8,000 km (4,970 miles) coastline -- three million of whom are fishermen and their families.

Activists say these communities are highly skilled, having fished for generations, but they are becoming marginalized as big business moves into these lucrative resource-rich areas.

Sand mining, tourism, fish farming and other types of aquaculture, land reclamation, hydrocarbon exploration and port development are all taking their toll on India's coast, say scientists

"Coastal areas are the most productive ecosystems which we have and this is why they are so high in demand," said B.C. Choudhary, a scientist at the Wildlife Institute of India.

"There are estuaries, salt marshes, lagoons, mangroves, mudflats, sand dunes and coral reefs, all of which are renewable resources which we depend upon in some way or another."

The draft will replace an existing law known as the Coastal Regulation Zone Act, which has already been watered down and amended around 19 times since its enactment in 1991.

The existing law does not permit development for up to 200 meters from the coast and also recognizes the customary rights of fishing communities.

Although the law is poorly enforced, experts said it did help to protect the environment and coastal populations. They want the government to scrap the new draft act and actively enforce the existing law.

"There has been no public consultation on the new draft and we urge the government to put the interests of fishermen and its environment before anything else," said Chandrika Sharma from the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers.

http://today.reuters.com/news/articlenews.aspx?type=scienceNews&storyid=2007-05-25T122843Z_01_DEL197631_RTRUKOC_0_US-INDIA-COAST-LAW.xml

THE HINDU. Aug 19 2007

Activists say no to proposed Coastal Zone Management

Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI: The National Campaign against the Coastal Zone Management notification, a group of activists from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh, have 'rejected' the proposed Coastal Zone Management (CZM) notification being finalised by the Centre and stressed on the need to strengthen the existing Coastal Regulation Zone by making relevant amendments.

Addressing a press conference here on Saturday, the National Campaign activists said they had met Defence Minister A.K. Antony and Members of Parliament of their respective States in this connection and impressed upon them the need to ensure that the proposed notification was not finalised as it would deprive the traditional coastal communities of their livelihoods and render them homeless.

The National Campaign fears that under the proposed new notification would take away the special identity enjoyed by the coastal villages by clubbing this area with the developed region.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST
DRAFT NOTIFICATION

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (CZM) NOTIFICATION 2007

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST
DRAFT NOTIFICATION

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (CZM) NOTIFICATION 2007

S.O.No….(E) Whereas the Central government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification vide No. S.O. 114(E) dated the 19th February 1991, under which the coastal stretches were declared Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) and restriction were imposed on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations and processes in the said zone for its protection;

And whereas the said notification has been amended from time to time based on recommendations of various committees, judicial pronouncements, representations from State Governments, Central Ministries, and the general public, etc., consistent with the basic objective of the said Notification;

And whereas perceiving the continuing difficulties posed by the Notification in the effective implementation for the sustainable development of coastal regions as well as conservation of coastal resources, the ministry of environment and forests constituted an expert committee vide an Order No.15 (8)/2004-IA-III, dated 19th July 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S.Swaminathan, with experts in the areas of environmental law, marine bio-diversity, marine geology, environmental economics, socio-economics, remote sensing, coastal engineering, urban planning, and marine fisheries to carry out a comprehensive review of the said Notification including all its amendments in the light of findings and recommendations of previous Committees, judicial pronouncements, representations of various stakeholders, and suggest suitable amendments, if necessary, to make the coastal regulatory framework consistent with well established scientific principles of Coastal Zone Management;

And whereas the above Expert Committee had submitted its report to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in February, 2005 containing specific recommendations to build on the strengths of existing regulations and institutional structures and fill gaps for conservation and improving the management of the coastal resources by enhancing the living and non-living resources of the coastal zone; by ensuring protection to coastal populations and structures from risk of inundation from extreme weather and geological events; and by ensuring that the livelihoods of coastal populations are not unduely hampered;

And whereas the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests after carefully considering the above report and all the recommendations made therein have decided to accept them in principle for implementation;

And whereas in accordance with the above decision, the Central Government proposes to bring into fore a new framework for managing and regulating activities in the coastal and marine areas for conserving and protecting the coastal resources and coastal environment

and by ensuring protection of coastal population and structures from risk of inundation from extreme weather and geological events; and by ensuring that the livelihoods of coastal populations are not unduly hampered; by replacing the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 as amended from time to time;

And now, therefore, the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and as required under sub-rule (3) of rule 5 0f the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 proposes to issue a notification to be known as the Coastal Zone Management Notification, 2007, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft Notification will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on and after the expiry of sixty days from the date of publication of said notification in the Official Gazette.

Any person interested in making any objections or suggestions on the proposals contained in the draft Notification may do so in writing within the period so specified through post to the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi – 110003, or electronically at e-mail address: secy@menf.nic.in

1. (1) This notification shall be called the Coastal Zone Management Notification, 2007.
(2) This notification shall come into force from the date of its final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Objective:

The objective of this notification is protection and sustainable development of the coastal stretches and marine environment through sustainable costal zone management practices based on sound, scientific principles taking into account the vulnerability of the coast to natural hazards, sustainable livelihood for local communities, and conservation of ecologically and culturally significant coastal resources.

3. **Definitions :** In this Notification the terms, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the following meaning in each case:

a) **'Coastal Zone'** shall mean the area from the territorial waters limit (12 nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline) including its sea bed, the adjacent land area along the coast and inland water bodies influenced by tidal action including its bed, upto the landward boundary of the local self government/local authority abutting the sea coast, provided in case of ecologically and culturally sensitive areas, the entire biological/physical boundary of the area may included, if necessary, for which specific Notification would need to be made.

b) '**Integrated Coastal Zone Management**-(**ICZM**)' shall mean a process by which decisions are made for sustainable use, development and protection of coastal and marine areas and resources.

c) **'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan(ICZMP)**' is the land use plan prepared for implementation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

d) **'Local Self Government/Local Authority'** shall mean a village Panchayat, or a urban local body, or any other body or authority, by what ever name called, for the time being invested by law, for rendering essential services or, with control and management of civic services, within a specified local area abutting the sea coast.

e) **'Setback Line'** shall mean a line demarcated along the coast, based on its vulnerability to natural hazards as per Guidelines given in this notification in Appendix-I.

f) **'Ecologically Sensitive Areas'** are those areas of the coastal zone that plan an important role in maintaining the functional integrity of the coast, including acting as natural barriers to coastal hazards and/or harbouring a diverse biodiversity that provide valuable resources to local communities.

g) **'Expert'** is a person with specialized knowledge in a specified field, with at lease a Master's degree from a recognized University in case of science (including social sciences, economics and management) disciplines; or a professional Bachelor's degree from a recognized University in case of engineering, technology, medicine, or legal disciplines; or a Post-Graduate Diploma in Forestry from the Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy in case of Forestry; with at lease fifteen (15) years of full-time professional experience in the specified field after award of the qualifying degree, in the event of the person concerned possessing, in addition, a higher degree from a recognized University, i.e. Ph.D or D.Sc. in case of science (including social sciences, economics, and management) disciplines; or a M.Tech/MD/LLM degree in case of engineering, Technology, Mecine, or legal disciplines; the period of full-time professional experience after gaining the higher degree may be ten(10) years.

h) **'Professional'** is a person who possesses the academic qualifications as specified for experts, but does not yet possess the requisite experience.

4. Categorization of the Coastal Zone: For the purpose of management and regulation, the coastal zone shall be divided into four categories;

i) Coastal Management Zone – I (CMZ – I) shall consist of areas designated as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA), which are listed generically in Appendix – II.

ii) Coastal Management Zone- II (CMZ – II) shall consist of areas, other than CMZ – I and coastal waters, identified as "Areas of Particular Concern (APC)" such as economically important areas, high population density areas, and culturally/strategically important areas. The administrative boundaries of these "Areas of Particular Concern" would be boundaries of CMZ – II. The generic list of such areas is given in Appendix – III.

iii) Coastal Management Zone – III (CMZ – III) shall consist of all other open areas including coastal waters, that is all areas excluding those classified as CMZ – I, II and IV.

iv) Coastal Management Zone – IV (CMZ – IV) shall consist of inlands territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, and other offshore islands.

v) In respect of the islands in coastal backwaters areas which are not included in CMZ – I or CMZ – II, such areas may be included in CMA – IV at the option of the Local Authority; otherwise they would be included in CMA – III. Once exercised, the option of the Local Authority would not be subject to change.

(i) National Board for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management.

This Board consisting of not more than 31 Members shall have the mandate to provide policy advice to the Central Government on matters relating to coastal zone management. The composition of the Board shall be as given in Appendix – IV. The term of the non-official members of the Board shall be three (3) years, and may not be renewed.

(ii) State/UT Coastal Zone Management Authorities

The State/UT Environmental Appraisal Authorities set up under the provisions of the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 shall also be the State/UT Coastal Zone Management Authorities. They shall have the mandate to undertake all regulatory functions at the State/UT level under this Notification. These Authorities will, in respect of matters to be considered by the Authority, invariably obtain the scientific advice of the State/UT Environmental Expert Committees, also set up under the provisions of the EIA Notification dated 14.09.2006, referred to above. The Chairpersons of the State/UT Environmental Expert Committees may co-opt experts from other relevant disciplines, as necessary in particular cases.

5. Management Methodology : The management methodology and approach for the Coastal Management Zone shall be as follows :

(I) Notification of the Setback Line: The Setback Line, for the entire coast, excluding CMZ – IV areas, will be notified in one or more stretches at a time in a map on cadastral scale by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. For this purpose, the Central Government may issue detailed technical Guidelines, based on the approach set forth in Appendix – I. The Notification shall be based on the delineation to be carried out by a competent and established scientific institution specializing in earth surveys and mapping, among a set of such institutions to be notified by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(II) Coastal Management Zone - I

The ecologically sensitive areas as per generic list given in Appendix – II shall be identified within the coastal zone by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests jointly with the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration, with the technical assistance provided by one or more competent and established scientific research institutions specializing in coastal resources management, and notified by the Central Government. All activities in CMZ – I areas shall be regulated by the State/UT Coastal Zone Management Authority concerned on the basis of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) to be prepared by the State/UT Administration with the help of one or more competent and established scientific research institutions specializing in coastal resources management, and notified by the Central Government. The ICZMPs would be endorsed by the State/UT Environmental Appraisal Authority concerned. The ICZMPs would thereafter be forwarded for review by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and given approval (or rejected) within 60 days of receipt. It would thereafter be Notified by the State/UT Administration in terms of the approval given by the Central Government. In the event of the 60 days time limit expiring without decision by Central Government, the State/UT Administration may notify the ICZMP as submitted to the Central Government after endorsement by the State/UT Environmental Appraisal Authority concerned. The ICZMPs prepared shall ensure proper protection and conservation of all ecological entities within the notified ecologically sensitive areas keeping in mind technical feasibility and costs, and otherwise consistent with the provision of the National Environment Policy, 2006. The implementation of the ICZMP by the State Government/UT Administration shall be monitored by the concerned District Magistrates.

(III) Coastal Management Zone – II.

The Local Authority concerned, may, at its option, adhere to one or the other of the following approaches to coastal protection. Once such option is exercised, it would not be subject to change:

Option A : **Areas Not Covered by Coastal Protection Stuctures** : Except for activities which require shoreline access, listed in Appendix – V, all new physical and social infrastructure, and habitations, are to be located beyond the Setback Line on the landward side. In case of expansion of existing physical and social infrastructure located on the seaward side of the Setback Line, the entire infrastructure would be relocated to beyond the Setback Line on the landward side. In the case of habitations located on the seaward side of the Setback Line, no increase in covered area would be permissible. However, modernization, repairs, and reconstruction of existing habitations on the seaward side of the Setback Line, without increase in covered area may be undertaken with prior approval as necessary under the Local Authority Laws and Regulations. On the landward side of the Setback Line, in respect of new and existing physical and social infrastructure, and habitations, there would be no additional restrictions under this Notification, on construction, modernization, or expansion, beyond those under the Laws and Regulations of the Local Authority.

Option B : Areas covered by Coastal Protection Structures : One or more coastal protection structures which provide at lease the same measure of protection from coastal hazards as the Setback Line may be constructed by the Local Authority. The detailed engineering design of these structures, together with the delineation of the areas to be provided protection thereby, would be reviewed and endorsed by the State/UT Coastal Management Authority, and submitted thereafter through the State/UT Administration to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for approval. Such approval or rejection is to be conveyed by the Central Government within sixty (60) days of receipt form the State/UT Administration, failing which the State/UT Administration may convey approval of the detailed engineering design to the Local Authority concerned. Upon completion of constructional the State/UT Administration would cause the structures to be inspected by a competent technical authority, and submit the same to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for confirmation that the worked has been satisfactorily completed as per approved detailed engineering design. The Central Government, within sixty(60) days of receipt of the technical inspection report from the State/UT Administration, after conduction any further technical inspections as in its opinion may be necessary, confirm or reject the same; if the latter, with detailed technical reasons, to the concerned State/ UT Administration. In the event that the Central Government does not confirm or reject the technical inspection report of the State/ UT Administration within the specified period of sixty (60) days. The State/ UT Administration would confirm satisfactory completion of the structures to the Local Authority concerned.

Upon confirmation as above that the coastal protection structures have been satisfactorily completed, all physical and social infrastructures, and habitations, in the areas afforded protection by these structures, be subject to the normal Local Authority Laws and Regulations, and all other Laws and Regulations in force. There are no new restrictions under this Notification with respect to such areas as are provided protection by the coastal structures.

(IV) Coastal Management Zone - III

Except for activities which require shoreline access, listed in Appendix V, all new physical and social infrastructure, and habitations, are to be located beyond the Setback Line on the landward side. In case of expansion (but not maintenance or repairs) of existing physical and social infrastructure located on the seaward side of the Setback Line, the entire infrastructure would be relocated to beyond the Setback Line on the landward side. In the case of habitations located on the seaward side of the Setback Line, no increase in covered area would be permissible. However, modernization, repairs, and reconstruction of existing habitations on the seaward side of the Setback Line, without increase in covered area may be undertaken with prior approval as necessary under the Local Authority Laws and Regulations. On the landward side of the Setback Line, in respect of new and existing physical and social infrastructure, and habitations, there would be no additional restrictions on construction, modernization, or expansion, beyond those under the Laws and Regulations of the Local Authority and other Laws and Regulations in force.

(V) Coastal Management Zone – IV.

All activities will conform to the approved ICZMPs, which fact will be determined in each case by the concerned State/ UT Coastal Zone Management Authority.

6. Operation of the CRZ notification 1991.

The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 shall cease to operate within :

(a) A CMZ – I area, from the date of Notification of the concerned ICZMP.

(b) A CMZ – II area, from the date of Notification of the Setback Line, or satisfactory completion of coastal protection structures, the latter in respect of areas provided protection by such structures.

(c) A CMZ – III area, from the date of Notification of the Setback Line.

(d) A CMZ – IV area, from the date of Notification of the concerned ICZMP.

(e) The approved Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan shall be reviewed by Ministry of Environment and Forests, based on the request made by the concerned Union Territor/State Government.

(F.No.11-83/2005-IA.III)

(J M Mauskar)

Joint Secretary.

Appendix -I

SETBACK LINE

The Setback Lines in the coastal management zones categorized as CMZ – I, II and III will be based on vulnerability of the coast to natural and manmade hazards. This procedure is followed in many countries where the coast has been mapped for vulnerability to coastal hazards.

For the purpose of mapping the vulnerability of the coast six parameters are taken into account: elevation, geomorphology, sea level trends, horizontal shoreline displacement (erosion/accretion), tidal ranges, and wave heights. A brief on each of the parameters which are to be considered for drawing up the Setback Line are given below :

(i) **Elevation**: The elevation data shall be obtained from the available coastal toposheets and satellite data surveys.

(ii) **Geomorphology** : The land forms will be identified on the maps based on the available toposheet and remote sensing data. Bathymetry to be derived from naval Hydrographic Charts on location specific surveys.

(iii) **Sea Level trends** : The sea level trend data shall be based on primary data published by Survey of India. The median estimate of mean sea level rise in the next one hundred (100) years in terms of the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) shall be taken into account.

(iv) **Horizontal Shoreline displacement** : The erosion/accretion data of horizontal shoreline displacement shall be obtained from long term information derived from Survey of India Topographic maps (1967) and the latest satellite data. Horizontal shoreline displacement will be estimated (median estimate) over the next 100 years.

(v) **Tidal Ranges** : Tide tables published by the Survey of India.

(vi) **Wave heights** : Wave heights obtained from ship observations published by National Institute of Oceanography or other locally available measured data.

The level of protection to be provided by the Setback Line will correspond to protection from coastal hazards with a one percent (1 %) probability of occurrence in any given year, after accounting for the median estimates of mean sea level rise and horizontal shoreline displacement in the next one hundred (100) years.

Further detailed Technical Guidelines for delineation of the Setback Line may be provided by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Appendix – II

CMZ – I : GERMERIC LIST OF ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS (ESA)

(i) Mangroves

(ii) Coral reefs
(iii) Send Beaches and Sand Dunes
(iv) Inland tidal water bodies, i.e. estuaries, lakes, lagoons, creeks.
(v) Mudflats
(vi) Marine Wildlife protected areas under the Wildlife (Conservation) Act.
(vii) Coastal fresh water lakes
(viii) Galt Marshes
(ix) Turtle nesting grounds
(x) Horse shoe crabs habitats
(xi) Sea grass beds
(xii) Sea weed beds
(xiii) Nesting grounds of migratory birds.

Appendix – III

CMZ – II : LIST OF AREAS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

a) Coastal Municipalities/Corporations (the entire notified area)

b) Coastal Panchayats with population density more than 400 persons per sq km. (the entire notified area) as per the latest Census of India.

c) Ports and Harbours.

d) Notified Tourism Areas

e) Mining sites

f) Notified Industrial Estates

g) Special Economic Zones

h) Haritage areas

i) Notified Archaeological sites under the Protected Monuments Act.

j) Defence areas/installations

k) Power Plants

Appendix – IV

COMPOSITION OF MATIONAL BOARD FOR SUSTAINABLE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

1.	Union Minister for Environment and Forests	-	Chair
2.	Union Minister-in-charge of Ministry of Earth Sciences	-	Co-Chair
3.	Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests	-	Member Secretary.
4.	Experts (by name) in :		
	Coastal Ecosystems	-	1
	Marine biology	-	1
	Maritime law	-	1
	Meteorology	-	1
	Disaster Management	-	1
	Environmental Economics	-	1
4.	Representative of the National Commission for Women	-	1
5.	Representative of the Ministry of Defence	-	1
6.	Representative of the Ministry of Urban Development	-	1
7.	Representative of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj	-	1
8.	Representatives of community based organizations of the mainland coastal population	-	3
9.	Representatives from fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, industries, mining, ports, sectors	-	6
10.	Representatives of coastal Rural District Panchayats	-	3
11.	Representatives of coastal Urban Local Authorities	-	3
12.	Representatives of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands	-	3

Appendix – V

Activities Requiring Access to the Shorelines

1. Port and Harbours, including refueling facilities, and dredging and reclamation
2. Fish Landing Sides
3. Public Toilets
4. Lighthouses and Light-towers
5. Beach tourism and water sports facilities
6. Salt Pans
7. Mining of minerals other than beach sand, rocks, gravel, and sea-shells
8. Ship building and repair facilities
9. Coastal protection structures
10. Hydrocarbon exploration and production
11. Defence installations
12. Discharge pipelines for treated effluent and sewage
13. Approach roads, railways, pipelines, power transmission and distribution lines to service the above.

Coastal Zone Management: Better or Bitter Fare?

Is the proposed coastal zone management notification designed for better management of the coasts? What evidence exists to show that conservation and sustainable livelihoods are the objectives of this new set of rules. This article examines the content and process behind this notification.

Manju Menon,
Sudarshan Rodriguez,
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The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification introduced in 1991 by the ministry of environment and forests (MoEF) under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 was hailed as progressive by fisherfolk activists and environmental groups as it recognised that coastal areas needed some form of protection from unregulated development. However, the run-in period of the CRZ notification synchronised with India's economic reforms and this had a big influence on the implementation of its original objective. The clauses of the notification prohibiting and restricting activities along the coast remained unimplemented, the mandatory coastal zone management (CZM) plans that were to be prepared to ensure that sensitive areas were protected did not materialise and there was no institutional mechanism to ensure the implementation [Menon and Sridhar 2007]. The non-implementation of this law was discussed extensively even by the Supreme Court of India [Anon 1996].

Flawed Premise

The MoEF plans to introduce a new notification replacing the CRZ notification of 1991 [Anon 2007; Bhalla 2007; Sethi 2007]. The proposed CZM notification is presumably based on the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee which the MoEF set up in 2004 to review the CRZ notification. The two main premises the MoEF puts forth for promulgating the CZM notification are contested below:

> (a) There have been several amendments to the CRZ Notification, 1991 based on recommendations of various committees, which are consistent with the basic objective of the notification, but that there were continued difficulties posed by the CRZ Notification in its effective implementation (para 2 of the CZM Notification).

The CRZ notification per se did not pose problems in implementation as much as a lack of willingness to implement it. The MoEF's repeated amendments rendered the notification difficult to comprehend, self-contradictory and very confusing [Menon and Sridhar 2007]. The most striking example is that the original law envisioned permitting only activities requiring the waterfront or foreshore in the CRZ area, but each dilution permitted new industries (not necessarily "coastal" in nature) in this sensitive zone [Goenka 2000; Divan and Rosencranz 2001; Upadhyay and Upadhyay 2002; Sridhar 2005]. In effect, 16 years of active collusion between commercial interest lobbies and the government ensured repeated dilutions to this law and total non-implementation of its regulatory procedures compromising its primary objectives. Of the 19 dilutions, that were brought in through amendments, only three were put out for public comment before finalisation.

> (b) The CZM Notification is proposed as a replacement for the CRZ Notification based on the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee's Report which contained recommendations to build on the strengths of existing regulations.

This second rationale for promulgating the CZM notification is misleading since the Swaminathan Committee report is not a widely accepted document devoid of controversy. It falls short on several counts and the absence of citizen participation in its drafting has been a serious concern since its objectives have far-reaching implications. Pro-industry influences are evident in the Swaminathan Committee report. The initial discussion chapters on integrated CZM and the final chapter containing the regulatory/management recommendations are completely disjoint [Sridhar et al 2006].

Reading between the Lines

The proposed CZM notification is yet another example of the MoEF's "double speak" on environment issues and recent policy/legal reforms. The notification espouses politically correct objectives – "sustainable development", "sustainable livelihoods" and "conservation of ecologically and culturally significant coastal resources"[1] but the subsequent clauses contain no indication of how these objectives will be achieved. We examine various clauses to see how they are antithetical to the stated objectives of (a) conservation, (b) sustainable development, and (c) sustainable livelihoods that it is supposedly based on. A comparison is also made with the initial CRZ notification to see, if the notification scores above the earlier one or, whether it is indeed, more regressive in realising such objectives.

(a) Conservation design of the CZM notification: The conservation design of the notification is similar to the CRZ notification, but varies in the degree of regulation of activities. The CZM notification attempts to delineate areas as CZM I, II, III and IV zones and establish different ways of managing activities here.

Protection and conservation of ecologically sensitive areas: One of the criticisms of the CRZ notification was that it used terms that were not adequately defined. However, the CZM does no better in this respect. Without any clear definitions, the ecologically sensitive areas of CMZ I such as nesting beaches or mangroves will not be identified or protected. Ironically, a qualification accompanies the clause on management of these sensitive CZM I areas. The protection and conservation of CZM I areas is subsumed by development and economic considerations as the protection measures for CZM I will be undertaken subject to "technical feasibility and costs" and only "if consistent with the provisions of the National Environment Policy (NEP)". The NEP which was finalised in 2006 clearly states that, it is drafted in line with the recommendations of the Govindarajan Committee report on investment reforms. The critics of the NEP argue that under the garb of safeguarding livelihood and development concerns, it actually dilutes environmental regulations to promote industrial development

[Kothari 2004; Open Letter 2004; Upadhyay 2004; CSS 2004; TBS 2004a; TBS 2004b; TBS 2004c; Ghotge 2004; Lele and Menon 2004].

The CRZ I areas under the CRZ notification were initially defined as the areas where no activities would be permitted until several dilutions were introduced to change that. The proposed CZM notification builds on this regressive trend and establishes that various activities will be allowed in these sensitive ecosystems as long as they are recorded in the "Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans" (ICZMP).

(b) Sustainable development: There is no operational definition of the term "sustainable development" anywhere in the CZM notification. Appendix III of the proposed CZM notification contains an assorted listing of various "areas of particular concern" that are identified as CZM II areas. Typically, the constituents of this list are those which are currently subject to prohibitions or restrictions in the CRZ notification. These areas such as special economic zones and notified tourism areas stand to gain immensely by their presence on this list as the CZM II areas will hardly be subject to regulations.

The management mechanism within the CZM II areas makes little conservation sense. The management measure states that activities and constructions that lie behind setback lines (Option A), coastal protection structures (Option B or largely sea walls) will not be subject to any regulation. Only activities on the seaward side of setback lines will be subject to regulations and this has major implications only for the coastal communities such as fisherfolk. The CZM II offers local authorities an option of choosing setbacks or sea walls as their management strategy. This implies that the CZM II areas will not be affected by regulations of the notification, if these areas are walled. The availability of these narrow options will most certainly result in the walling of most of India's coastline without an objective consideration given to softer options for coastal protection. It is now widely acknowledged that many of these hard options have serious ecological and environmental impacts [Hedao 2005; Pandian et al 2004; Mani 2004]. The sea walls do not prevent erosion they only transfer the problem further along the shore [Bhalla 2006; Bhalla 2007].

Setback lines: Within CZM II and III, activities which do not require shoreline access can be set up beyond a setback line. The setback line is based on the mapping of coastal vulnerability to "natural and man-made hazards". There is no indication if this setback line will be constant or dynamic, or a clear time frame to map the same. Importantly, there is the central question of whether the concept of setbacks alone provides any protective function at all, considering that several activities are allowed on the seaward side and all activities can take place unregulated on the landward side.

Inaccurate interpretation of 'vulnerability': The use of the word "vulnerability" to define setbacks is not defined in the draft and the current description in Appendix I is inaccurate. The right term to be used is a hazard line based on a given risk.[2] Vulnerability is the "level of exposure of human life, property, and resources to impact from hazards" and is derived by calculating a certain defined level of risk to coastal hazards.[3] Hazard being "an event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss"[4] and risk is defined as "the potential for losses associated with a hazard, defined in terms of expected severity and/or frequency, and locations or areas affected".[5]

Thus, what the draft claims as a "vulnerability map" is actually a hazard risk line, a risk being defined by the notification as"based on coastal hazards with a one per cent (1 per cent) probability of occurrence in any given year, after accounting for the median estimates of mean sea level rise and horizontal shoreline displacement in the next one hundred (100) years". Thus, only when one overlays exposure of human life, i e, population density, existing property and resources with the hazard risk line does one get a vulnerability map. This glaring conceptual error in a proposed legislation that claims to incorporate scientific principles for coastal management indicates its intent to obfuscate issues.

The six listed parameters for the hazards risks (aka vulnerability mapping) are actually incomplete. The important parameters omitted are wind speeds and data on extreme weather events till date which are directly indicative of coastal hazards in addition to the parameters listed. This omission is surprising given that one of the CZM notification objectives is "ensuring protection to coastal populations and structures from risk of inundation from extreme weather and geological events; and by ensuring that the livelihoods of coastal populations are not unduly hampered".

Management by omission – ICZMPs: While the "hands off" management strategy for CZM II and III areas translates to turning a blind eye to all activities beyond setbacks and protection structures, the management strategy for CZM I and IV areas is even more hazy. The activities here are to be decided by the ICZMPs on which the entire CZM I and IV are based is devoid of formulation guidelines, let alone procedures for transparency and public participation in the planning process. The CZM II and III areas do not even require any ICZM planning process.

Sustainable development would imply some measure of regulation or restriction on the development activity itself. However, the CZM notification not only allows activities that are proven to be far from environmentally sustainable, but also ensures that these remain unregulated through the hands off management.

(c) Livelihoods and the CZM notification: Whose livelihoods does the CZM notification seeks to safeguard? In the CZM notification, there is no concern or focus on the rights and access of coastal communities, especially fishing communities. Given that the proposed legislation aims to govern and "manage" development on the coast, this omission has significant implications for coastal communities. This is a big departure from the CRZ notification which recognised fishing settlements and permitted certain rights and protection for the same.

The CZM notification states that the coastal panchayats with more than 400 persons/sqkm shall be declared as CZM II areas. This means that many of the earlier CRZ III categories would now become CZM II. The CRZ notification had stringent regulations and a No Development Zone of 200 m for CRZ III areas that were characteristically coastal towns and villages with low levels of development. By putting these areas under CZM II, the precautionary principle and livelihood protection measures that were applicable to the CRZ III areas to restrict urbanisation pressures and ensure livelihood security, rights and access of coastal communities had been done away with.

Appendix V of the CZM is a list of activities that are to be allowed on the seaward side of the setback line. The list

titled "activities requiring access to the shoreline" includes the undefined categories such as beach tourism and watersport facilities. Conspicuous by its absence are dwelling units of fisher communities, their livelihood activities and supportive minor infrastructure that they may need to carry on their livelihood such as boat yards, fish drying areas, storage of gear and parking for their craft. By permitting the activities in the appendix on the seaward side of the set back line, and at the same time, pushing back all dwelling units of fisher communities behind the line, the government is facilitating the transfer of ownership and access of beach fronts from the fisher communities to non-coastal agencies with commercial interests.

The management strategy encouraging coastal protection measures such as sea walls will affect traditional fishing communities as beach space and the shore front is essential for their livelihood related activities like landing their craft, drying, mending nets and the storage of fishing gear. The fisher communities have generally opposed the building of sea walls in Tamil Nadu, as they consider it to be a hindrance to the landing and movement of their boats [Viswanathan 2005]. John Kurien states that sea walls in Tamil Nadu are likely to be the "death knell" of the catamaran, as they need sandy beaches to land in and would otherwise be destroyed [Sridhar 2005].

End of the Road

Management sans monitoring or implementation structure: The CZM sets itself apart from the CRZ notification in a striking manner in that it contains absolutely no monitoring mechanism. There is no detail available about how the large and unwieldy 32-member national board for sustainable CZM will function. Operational details, powers and functions of the implementation agencies are not specified. The present CZM notification does away with the three-tier CZM authorities at the national, state and district and merges this agency instead with the recently announced state/union territory environmental expert committees (an agency already entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the provisions of the new EIA notification 2006). Finally, there are absolutely no procedures laid out for clearance of projects mentioned in the notification. The proposed notification is, therefore, by no means an improvement over the CRZ notification in terms of ensuring sustainable development or livelihoods or conservation.

The CZM notification in its present form exemplifies the recent negative trend of "regulatory capture" – a conscious process where environmental governance is influenced by commercial lobbies and environmental laws are dictated by investment priorities. While the concerned citizenry busies itself demystifying this implausible law, the MoEF needs only to acclimatise to another era of non-implementation under the CZM notification. EPW

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Notes

1 See Pt 2 on Objectives of the draft CZM notification 2007.
2 See NOAA Vulnerability Assessment Techniques and Applications (VATA) web site Glossary, available at http://www.csc.noaa.gov/vata/glossary.html and NOAA Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Tool (RVAT) available at http://www.csc.noaa.gov/rvat/glossary.html
3 NOAA, 2006, Vulnerability Assessment Techniques and Applications, available at http://www.csc.noaa.gov/vata/intro2.html
4 Ibid 2.
5 Ibid 3.

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QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Press Information Bureau
Government of India

Wednesday, August 22, 2007

Ministry of Environment and Forests

REVIEW OF COASTAL REGULATIONS

16:28 IST

LOK SABHA

The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Swaminathan in July, 2004, to review and make recommendations with regard to implementation and amendments if necessary, of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The Expert Committee submitted its report alongwith the recommendations, which were accepted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in April, 2005. The major recommendations include:-

(i) Implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan rather than an uniform regulatory approach.

(ii) Development along the coastal stretches based on the vulnerability of the coast, taking into account the natural and manmade hazards.

(iii) Inclusion of the ocean zone for regulation.

(iv) Setting up of Institute for Coastal Zone Management to address the policy and legal issues.

(v) Abatement of the pollution of coastal areas and marine waters in a time-bound manner.

(vi) Identification and mapping of the coastal eco-sensitive areas such as mangroves, corals, turtle breeding areas.

(vii) Development of coastal bioshield.

No new regulations have been notified based on the recommendations of the Professor M.S Swaminathan Committee. However, pilot studies have been initiated for demarcation of vulnerability line along identified coastal stretches in line with the recommendations, which would interlia, provide for protection of the coastal regions.

This information was given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of

Environment and Forests, Shri S. Reghupathy in a written reply to question

by Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal and Shri M.P. Veerendrakumar:in the Lok Sabha today.

KP:PM

http://pib.nic.in/release/rel_print_page1.asp?relid=30279

Making CZM Open And Participatory

Rajya Sabha, 23rd Aug 2007

1268. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received proposals to make process of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) open and participatory and ;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Source: **BULLETIN XI-4: Q & A IN THE 11TH SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA, SESSION PERIOD: 10 AUGUST 2007 - 14 SEPTEMBER 2007 (Compilation by: Environment Support Group, Bangalore, India (www.esgindia.org)**)

Questions for MPs

Will the Minster of Environment and Forest be pleased to state

1 Is it true that the Ministry is proposing to issue a notification on Coastal Zone Management in place of the existing CRZ notification of 1991?

a) If yes, has it been placed before public discussion?
b) Any consultative processes held with the stakeholders for framing the notification? If no please give reasons
c) If yes, please give details of the groups/parties consulted

2 How many proposals of SEZs, Industrial Estate, Tourism projects and Mining industries coming under Coastal area Management Zone are given environmental clearance from 1995 to 2006? Please give information,

a) State wise
b) Year wise and
c) Project wise

3 Has the Ministry done any investigation on the compliance of these standards by these industries and projects? If yes give details thereof and action taken, if any

4 How many fresh proposals of SEZs, Industrial Estates, Tourism projects and Mining industries to be set in Coastal Zone are received by the Ministry for clearance? Please give project wise details

5 Is it true that the CZM notification proposes to expand the coastal zone to territorial waters? If yes, please give information specifically on zonation

6 Has the Ministry done any scientific study on the increased industrial activities and its impacts on the ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zone?
a) If yes, please give details
b) If no, why?

Will the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state

1 How much of the coastal lands used by the fishing communities has been diverted/used for SEZs, ports, tourism, sand mining and industrial estate projects? Please give information

c) Project wise
d) State wise

2 Whether the Ministry has estimated the amount of employment loss for the traditional fisherman communities who have been replaced by these projects? If yes please give information

e) Project wise replacement of fishermen

f) State wise

Will the Minister of Earth Science be pleased to state

1 What is the total area covered under Coastal Zone in India? Please give state wise information

Will the Minister of Legal Affairs be pleased to state

1 How many cases have been filed by different groups to seek protection of coastal ecosystems and habitat under the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone, 1991 till date? Please give detailed information on

a) Which are the parties filed cases and its details
b) What are actions taken thereof?
c) How many cases are pending?

Will the Minister for Commerce and Industry be pleased to state,

1 How many SEZs and industrial estates are established in the areas coming under Coastal Zone Management and how many new proposals are under processing for approval? Please give information,

a) State wise
b) Project wise

2 What is the total area that has been allotted for these projects in the coastal zone? Please give information on area occupied/to be occupied by the established and proposed projects,

a) Project wise
b) State wise

Will the Minister for Mines be pleased to state,

7 How many mining and related factories are operating in the Coastal Zone Management areas and how many are under processing for clearance? Please give state wise information

8 What is the total area that has been occupied by mining sites in the coastal zone? Please give state wise information

Will the Minister for Finance be pleased to state

1 Is it true that the proposed Coastal Zone Management notification got an approval from the planning commission to receive Rs.500 crore aid from World Bank? If yes,
a) Please give details of the Conditions associated with the aid?
b) Please give details on how the money is allocated under the project?

2 Whether this is part of the ongoing Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project funded by World Bank?

   a) If yes, whether the proposed notification is part of the project?

   b) Why there is a need for a separate notification when the present Coastal Regulation Zone 1991 is in good agreement with the "The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF)" of the Bank?

3 Please give details of the World Bank funded Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project being implemented in Tamil Nadu and Pondichery with details on construction and industrial activities in compliance with the CRZ, 1991. Please give details category wise (CRZ I, II, III and IV and state wise

Will the Minister for Labour and Employment be pleased to state

1 Whether the Ministry has done any estimation on the number of workers engaged in traditional fishing and related activities along the coastal zone?

   a) If yes please give information on number of people engaged in traditional fishing and shore based activities along the coastal area? Please give information state wise from 1995 to 2006

2 Is there any information on the coastal area available for traditional fishing activities along the Coastal zone? Please give information on

   a) Area available for traditional fishing and shore based activities, state wise
   b) Area available for housing for the fishers staying in the coast, state wise
   c) Loss of employment for traditional fishermen due to reduced access to the coast due to development project, state wise

3 Whether the Ministry is aware of the new proposed Coastal Zone Management notification that will replace the CRZ 1991 notification?

   a) If yes, has the ministry estimated the number of employment loss due to the zonation and entry of industrial, mining and other development projects in the zone? If yes please give details thereof