

Department of Fisheries
Directorate of Fisheries

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Order

DF/ENF/PRO-FEES-F.V./2020-21

Approval of the Government is hereby conveyed to levy the processing fees for registration of fishing vessel and transfer of fishing vessel under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 as follows:

Table A

Processing fees for registration of fishing vessel, transfer of fishing vessel

Sr. No.	Class of fishing vessel based on Over All Length (OAL) in meters	Processing fees for registration of fishing vessel	Processing fees for transfer of fishing vessel
1	2	3	4
1.	a. 7.92-12 m (fitted with above 10 HP Engine)	a. 3,000/-	a. 2,500/-
	b. 12.1-15 m	b. 3,500/-	b. 3,000/-
	c. 15.1-18 m	c. 4,000/-	c. 3,500/-
	d. 18.1-19.9 m	d. 4,500/-	d. 4,000/-
	e. 20-23 m	e. 5,000/-	e. 4,500/-
2.	a. Below 7.91 m	a. 1,000/-	a. 500/-
	b. 7.92-12 m (fitted with upto 10 HP/without Engine)	b. 1,500/-	b. 1,000/-
3.	Mechanised sport fishing vessel	15,000/-	10,000/-

Table B

Processing fees for correction/addition/deletion in Vessel Registration Certificate

Sr. No.	Particular	Fees (Based on issue of VRC)
1.	For registry of alterations	Rs. 500/-
2.	For registry of mortgage	Rs. 200/-
3.	For change of name of fishing boat/other details	Rs. 250/-
4.	For issue of duplicate copy of certificate of registry	Rs. 300/-

These fees will come into force from the date of publication in Official Gazette.

This issue with the approval of Government vide entry No. 330 dated 28-08-2020.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Dr. *Shamila Monteiro*, Director & ex officio/Jt. Secy. (Fisheries).

Panaji, 21st September, 2020.

Notification

DF/OFFS/NOC.Mobrar/107/1.MR/2020-21

Policy on “Notification of Private Fish Landing Centres in the State”

Introduction.— Goa situated at the west coast of India. The coastline is 104 km., full of creeks and estuaries, as such a small stretch of coast of seven major rivers viz. Terekhol, Chapora, Mandovi, Zuari, Sal, Talpona and Galgibag open into the sea and these provide excellent nurseries for major fishes. This has significantly helped people of coastal areas in undertaking fishing activities as source of livelihood. The coastal and inshore waters are known to be very rich in

fishery resources especially because of huge shoals of mackerel and sardines which regularly migrate to the shore and yield abundant catches. Mackerels and Sardines are the dominating species in pelagic waters while, demersal species are like prawn, squids and cuttle fish predominate. The fishery sector has boosted the State's economy also generating direct and indirect employment.

The Department has developed various fish landing centre across the State for the benefit of the mechanised fishing vessels, where necessary infrastructure facilities such as landing and berthing jetty along with other facilities such as auction shed, net mending shed, workshop etc. has been provided to the fishermen. Further the Coastal Security Co-ordination Committee had recommended that the State Government to designate the existing fish landing centre by notifying the same and not to allow fish landing at any other landing centre other than that of notified landing jetties. Therefore the State Government has notified six landing centre making all the vessel mandatory to operate from this notified centres and making it mandatory for the fishing vessel to land on notified landing centres.

However, due to expansion of fishing industry over time with respect to the fishing vessel size and catch landed there is limitation in space in berthing, increase time for unloading of fish and allied facilities at the landing centres. Thus, in order to relieve pressure from the existing notified jetties, it is proposed to notify private fish landing centres/ areas abiding to the guidelines and statutory permission of allied authorities keeping the sensitivity of coastal security in view.

2. *Objectives.*— (i) To notify the private fish landing centres to relieve pressure from the existing notified jetties, thereby easing the congestion at the said jetties.

(ii) Notifying the places where landing is already taking place as 'Landing Centres' will help in proper accountability from security

point of view as well as from the point of getting data of fish catch, movement of vessel etc.

3. *Status of Landing Centre.*— The Department has notified 6 major fish landing centres (fishing Jetties) in the State namely, Chapora, Malim, Cortalim, Kharivada, Cutbona and Talpona for the mechanised fishing vessel. This was done in order to monitor all the fish landing centres in the State and restrict the number of landing centres in the State from coastal security point of view.

All the fish landing centres are in operational condition manned by Fisheries officials/Surveyors working 24x7 on rotational basis. This is done in order to ensure the movement of fishing vessels and also, if there is any mishap/emergency then the concerned rescue agencies/coast guard should have information about the missing crew/fishing vessel who ventured into the sea. Further the Department has set up full fledge 24x7 well equipped Control Room wherein the movement of mechanized fishing vessel can be monitored.

Apart from berthing facilities, all the other fishing related activities such as unloading of fish catch; filling of ice, fuel, water; repairing of vessel; net mending etc. is carried out at the fish landing centre.

4. *Eligibility criteria for applying for Private Landing Centre.*— The Applicant desires to notify any area as private landing centre where the activity of unloading of fish, along with its other auxiliary activity such as net mending, repair of vessel is carried out, has to make application to Directorate of Fisheries along with all the details of land he owns or taken on lease. The applicant along with application has to provide the report in detail which will include all the details such as total area to be notified, different kind of auxiliary activity to be carried on proposed landing points, mechanism for reporting entry/exist of vessel, fish catch data and coastal security measures. All layout/plan with proper demarcation of area for various activities have to be

furnished. Fishing vessels which are registered with the Fisheries Department only shall be allowed to land at private landing centres from coastal security point of view.

Every applicant who desires to have private fish landing centre has to obtain the statutory permission from the following authorities and the following documents shall be produced:

- Applicant should be Goan fishermen having valid vessel registration certificate.
- Clear title land/property documents in the owner's name or agreement of land property taken on lease/sale deed.
- Layout/plan of land showing landing centre with demarcation area for various activities related to fishing and details of activities proposed.
- Permission from Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) where construction of jetty is involved.
- N.O.C./licence from the Village Panchayat.
- N.O.C./Permission from the Captain of Ports.
- N.O.C. from Health Department.
- Consent from the Goa State Pollution Control Board.

All the permission has to be submitted along with application.

5. *Conditions laid down for Notifying Private Landing Centres.*— 1. CCTV cameras shall be compulsorily installed covering the entire area of landing centre for 24 hours, by the applicant.

2. CCTV footage data shall be stored for a minimum period of 2 months and the same shall be submitted to the Coastal Security Police as and when asked for. Besides, the applicant shall provide an online application based viewing rights to the Coastal Security Police and other security agencies like the District Collector, Department of Fisheries, Coast Guard, Captain of Ports etc. at all time as and when sought for.

3. All the crew members, photographs and I.D. proofs shall be submitted by the landing centre owner to the police station in whose jurisdiction the said landing centre is situated and copy be endorsed with details to Department of Fisheries.

4. The owner of landing centre shall maintain the record of the crew working in the proposed landing centre. Also, the movement of the vessels and other activities conducted shall be recorded in the register and has to be produced before any Officer of Directorate of Fisheries for inspection.

5. The applicant/owner of the landing centre shall report fish catch unloaded at the said landing centre on weekly basis to the closest office of the Fisheries Department.

6. Department of Fisheries may depute the Official for collection of details like movement of vessels, fish catch data, diesel consumption, crew members details and their movement etc. at the said landing centre.

7. If there is no fishing jetty present near to the proposed private jetty, the Official from Department of Fisheries may be deputed. The applicant/owner of the landing centre shall undertake to pay the salary, through the Department of Fisheries, of the such field supervisor engaged by the Department of Fisheries as and when deemed fit. The owner shall provide suitable place to accommodate the official at the site.

8. The owner of the vessel operating his vessel from such jetty shall collect the token from nearby fishing jetty before venturing into sea for fishing.

9. Directorate of Fisheries reserve the right to change any of the condition above or include any condition as required from time to time.

6. *Departmental Mechanism and Legal Framework.*—

- After receipt of application from the applicant, detailed scrutiny of all the documents will be done and permission will be issued by the Department.

• After issuing necessary permission by the Department the same shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

This is issued with the approval of the Government vide Inward No. 283 dated 15-04-2020.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Dr. *Shamila Monteiro*, Director & ex officio/Jt. Secy. (Fisheries).

Panaji, 17th September, 2020.



Department of Law

Legal Affairs Division

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Notification

10/4/2019-LA-355

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 (Central Act No. 34 of 2019), which has been passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on 09-08-2019 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 09-08-2019, is hereby published for the general information of the public.

D. S. Raut Dessai, Joint Secretary (Law).

Porvorim, 31st December, 2019.

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION ACT, 2019

No. 34 OF 2019

[9th August, 2019.]

AN

ACT

to provide for the reorganisation of the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART-I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

Short title.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) “appointed day” means the day which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint;

(b) “article” means an article of the Constitution;

(c) “assembly constituency” and “parliamentary constituency” have the same meanings as in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950);

(d) “Election Commission” means the Election Commission appointed by the President under article 324;

(e) “existing State of Jammu and Kashmir” means the State of Jammu and Kashmir as existing immediately before the appointed day, comprising the territory which