



Fisheries schemes provided by the state governments- case studies of Odisha, Assam, Bihar, and West Bengal

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Introduction



- Over the last few years, the fisheries sector of India has made **impressive strides towards modernization and sustainable economic growth** through concerted and collaborative efforts by the government and private sectors.
- Recognizing the potential of this sector, the Union Government and different state Governments provide **assistance** to the fish farmers, fishers and entrepreneurs through different **schemes**.
- These schemes are very **instrumental in impressive growth** in this sector
- Schemes focus on the **increase in fish production, quality seed production, mechanization, post harvest and value addition, marketing infrastructure and welfare** of individuals involved in fisheries





Fisheries in Assam



- In Assam over 90% people consume fish
- Fish production of Assam state has increased from 2.94 lakh metric tonnes during 2015-16 to 3.93 lakh MT during 2020-21 with **33.7% growth** over the period
- Currently, demand for fish in the state is around 4 lakh metric tonnes.
- there is still an estimated gap of 0.07 lakh metric tonnes between demand and supply.
- Fish seed production of Assam state increased from 5678 million fish seed fry during 2015-16 to 9886 million fish seed fry during 2020-21.
- There is huge untapped potential for development of open water fisheries (floodplain wetlands, reservoirs, rivers, etc.) in the state.
- Fishermen and fish farmers population is **1.6 million male and almost 1 million female**



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Fisheries resources and production in Assam



- Assam presents diverse topographical conditions.
- Numerous rivers, floodplain wetlands, ponds and low-lying areas, which form **rich fisheries resources** in the state.

| Resources | Number | Length/water spread area |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| River fisheries | Main rivers: 2 Tributaries:53 | 4820 km |
| Floodplain wetlands (Beel/ Ox-bow lakes) | 1903 | 69719.23 ha |
| Derelict water bodies/ swamp/ low-lying areas | 4434 | 83639.25 ha |
| Forest fisheries | 453 | 9301.80 ha |
| Reservoir fisheries | 2 | 1863 ha |

| Year | Production (lakh tonnes) |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 2.18 |
| 2010-11 | 2.32 |
| 2011-12 | 2.43 |
| 2012-13 | 2.54 |
| 2013-14 | 2.67 |
| 2014-15 | 2.82 |
| 2015-16 | 2.94 |
| 2016-17 | 3.07 |
| 2017-18 | 3.27 |
| 2018-19 | 3.31 |
| 2019-20 | 3.73 |
| 2020-21 | 3.93 |



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Fisheries in Bihar

- Has rich inland fishery resources
- With a record production of 6.42 lakh metric tonnes in 2019-20 the state has almost attained self sufficiency.
- The average fish production in ponds under FFDA is 2.2 tonnes/ha/year.
- Has the highest number of fish farmers and fishers in the country (6.0 million)

| Year | Inland Fish production ('000 tons) |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 2006-07 | 267.04 |
| 2007-08 | 319.10 |
| 2008-09 | 300.65 |
| 2009-10 | 297.40 |
| 2010-11 | 299.91 |
| 2011-12 | 344.47 |
| 2012-13 | 400.14 |
| 2013-14 | 432.30 |
| 2014-15 | 479.80 |
| 2015-16 | 506.89 |
| 2016-17 | 510.00 |
| 2017-18 | 587.85 |
| 2018-19 | 602.04 |
| 2019-20 | 641.00 |

| Resource | Area/Length |
|--|-------------|
| Total inland water bodies (lakh ha) | 1.60 |
| Rivers & canals (km) | 3,200 |
| Reservoirs (lakh ha) | 0.26304 |
| Tanks & ponds (lakh ha) | 0.95 |
| Flood plain lakes, chaur/derelict waters (lakh ha) | 0.09941 |
| Brackish water (lakh ha) | - |





Odisha fisheries

- Besides huge inland resources, the state of Odisha also has good brackish water and marine fisheries resources.
- In India, Odisha has the **largest area** under inland fisheries resources.
- Odisha has the **Chilika** lagoon which is an eco-wonder and yield around **14,000 tonnes** of fishes every year.
- The state also have a well-developed **fishery harbour** at Paradeep.
- The annual per capita fish consumption is around 9 kg (Govt of Odisha, 2013-14).
- Population of fish farmers and fishers are **5.5 lakh male and 3.7 lakh female**

| Resource | Area/length |
|--|-------------|
| Total inland water bodies (lakh ha) | 9.80 |
| Rivers & canals (km) | 24,879 |
| Reservoirs (lakh ha) | 2.00 |
| Tanks & ponds (lakh ha) | 1.34 |
| Beels/Ox-bow Lakes/ Derelict Water (lakh ha) | 1.80 |
| Brackish water (lakh ha) | 3.85 |

| Year | Inland ('000 tons) | Total production ('000 tons) |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 2006-07 | 213.90 | 342.04 |
| 2007-08 | 218.72 | 349.48 |
| 2008-09 | 239.33 | 374.82 |
| 2009-10 | 253.22 | 382.55 |
| 2010-11 | 252.71 | 386.19 |
| 2011-12 | 267.53 | 381.83 |
| 2012-13 | 291.83 | 410.14 |
| 2013-14 | 293.76 | 413.78 |
| 2014-15 | 336.34 | 469.55 |
| 2015-16 | 376.52 | 521.27 |
| 2016-17 | 455.00 | 608.10 |
| 2017-18 | 534.36 | 685.21 |
| 2018-19 | 587.90 | 759.19 |
| 2019-20 | 660.00 | 818.00 |





West Bengal fisheries



- West Bengal is endowed with variety of fishery resources, rivers, estuaries, ponds, sewage fed fisheries, *beels* and *baors* etc.
- The-agro climate of the state is very much **suitable for aquaculture of fishes.**
- The fish consumption is also fairly high.
- Although, the state has registered a high growth in fish production, the **supply can not cope up with the demand.**
- Has to import fish from other states like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.
- Out of 2.63 lakh ha area under ponds and tanks only 2.2 lakh ha i.e. **79.65% are presently used for aquaculture**
- The state is also the **major supplier of fish seed** for the country.
- Highly skilled fish farmers and fishers of **3.2 million**

| Resource | Area/length |
|---|-------------|
| Total inland water bodies (lakh ha) | 5.45 |
| Rivers & canals (km) | 2,526 |
| Reservoirs (lakh ha) | 0.28 |
| Tanks & ponds (lakh ha) | 2.63 |
| Beels/oxbow lakes/derelict waters (lakh ha) | 0.42 |
| Brackish water (lakh ha) | 2.10 |

| Year | Inland ('000 tons) | Total production ('000 tons) |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 2006-07 | 1181.01 | 1359.10 |
| 2007-08 | 1264.53 | 1447.26 |
| 2008-09 | 1294.71 | 1484.00 |
| 2009-10 | 1338.00 | 1517.01 |
| 2010-11 | 1246.15 | 1443.26 |
| 2011-12 | 1290.03 | 1472.05 |
| 2012-13 | 1337.66 | 1490.02 |
| 2013-14 | 1392.40 | 1580.65 |
| 2014-15 | 1438.46 | 1617.31 |
| 2015-16 | 1493.22 | 1671.42 |
| 2016-17 | 1525.29 | 1701.82 |
| 2017-18 | 1556.61 | 1742.09 |
| 2018-19 | 1619.00 | 1782.00 |
| 2019-20 | 1619.00 | 1782.00 |



Fishery and aquaculture schemes of Assam Government scheme of Assam emphasizes..



- Horizontal **expansion** of resources
- Popularization of **culture-based fisheries** in wetlands/beels
- **Semi intensive** fish farming in pond and tanks
- **Intensive** fish culture in pond and tanks of **progressive fish farmers**
- **Stock enhancement** in beel and other natural water resources
- Large-scale adoption of **integrated fish farming** in potential areas
- **Conservation** of natural water resources
- Development of **ornamental fisheries** in a systematic way
- Stakeholder' **training and capacity building** programs
- Ensuring effective fish **post harvest and marketing infrastructure** facilities.





Department has identified some of the key activities like...



- Establishment of **fish seed hatcheries** @ 10 million fry production capacity, both in private and government sector;
- Establishment of small and medium size **feed mills**;
- **Fingerling (80-100 mm size) stocking** in suitable natural water bodies for production enhancement;
- Development of existing ponds and tank with **supply of first year inputs** through semi-intensive aquaculture;
- **Intensive aquaculture** in ponds and tanks owned by the progressive fish farmers;
- **New pond construction** in suitable low-lying area ,
- Large-scale adoption of **integrated fish farming** in potential areas such as paddy-cum-fish culture in low-lying areas and pig-cum-fish culture in pig rearing belts and
- Reorganization of the **ornamental fishery** sector in the State.



Fishery and aquaculture schemes of Assam

| S. No. | Name of the scheme | Description | Share of Government |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1 | <p>Matsya Jagaran- <i>Ghare Ghare Pukhuri Ghare Ghare Maach</i> (Construction of new individual ponds and fish culture; General Area)</p> | <p>This scheme is for construction of new pond. Unit cost of pond construction is as per actual cost subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 7.00 lakh per ha. The input cost was as per actual cost subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 1.50 lakh per ha.</p> <p>400 individuals will be benefitted under the scheme and about 200 tons of fish will be produced annually</p> | <p>Govt. share is 90% (subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 6.30 lakh per ha. In civil work and Rs. 1.35 lakh per ha. for input cost).</p> |
| 2 | <p>Matsya Jagaran- <i>Ghare Ghare Pukhuri Ghare Ghare Maach</i> (Construction of New Individual Ponds and fish culture; SCSP)</p> | <p>-same-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In SC reserved constituencies. It is expected that around 50 individuals will be benefitted under the scheme and about 25 tons of fish will be produced annually. | <p>-same-</p> |
| 3 | <p>Seed Bank Programme: Construction of new individual ponds for fish seed rearing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme is targeting individuals with the objectives of making fish seed available in the form of fingerlings. Minimum 0.1 ha and maximum of 0.14 ha per beneficiary in the prioritized districts of the state. The unit cost is as per actual cost subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 6.00 lakh per ha for civil work and for input as per actual subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 1.50 lakh per ha. 200 individuals will be benefitted under the scheme and atleast 45 lakh fingerlings will be produced | <p>90% (subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 5.40 lakh per ha for capital cost of the unit cost and Rs. 1.35 lakh for input cost) is the Govt's share</p> |

Assam contd..

| S. No. | Name of the scheme | Description | Share of Government |
|--------|--|--|---|
| 4. | Majuli Development Programme | | |
| 4.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub scheme 1: Seed Bank Programme: Construction of new individual ponds for fish seed rearing | Same as above (Sl 3.) except for the targeted area of 4 ha and expected annual outcome of 6 lakh fingerlings benefitting around 28 individuals. | Same as sl. 3 |
| 4.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub scheme 2: Fish Cum Pig Culture in existing pond after renovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme is targeting individuals with preference to those who are already experienced in pig husbandry. Unit cost For civil work: As per actual cost subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakh per ha. For input cost as per actual cost subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 2.50 lakh per ha. It is expected that atleast 25 individuals will be benefitted under the scheme and atleast 35 MT of fish and 24 MT of pork will be produced annually | Govt assistance is 90% , subjected to a ceiling of Rs. 4.50 lakh in civil work and Rs. 2.25 lakh input cost per ha |
| 5 | Assistance to women SHGs for production of value added fish products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scheme supports the selected women SHGs/groups with the objectives of entrepreneurship in fisheries post-harvest activities, women empowerment and promotion of value added fish products. 15 women SHGs are targeted during 2017-18. | Women SHGs and groups will be selected as per approved criteria by the District Fishery Development Officers. |

Assam contd..



| S. No. | Name of the scheme | Description | Share of Government |
|--------|--|---|--|
| 6 | Training of beneficiary and farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the farmers in the state are producing fish and fish seed with a traditional system with meager production. Hence with a view to inculcate a production programme on scientific basis, capacity building of the farmers is very essential. | This scheme is aiming to build capacity of the farmers and beneficiaries encouraging for adoption of scientific practices. Around 450 farmers are targeted under the scheme. |
| 6 | Schemes under CMSGUY (Chief Minister Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana) | | |
| 6.1 | Supply of inputs for two years to the beneficiaries of RIDF XX-III | | |
| 6.2 | Cage culture in selected beels of Assam(phase-I):-15 batteries of HDPE modular cage installed in 10 beels | | |
| 6.3 | Cage culture (Phase-II):-Target 23 batteries. Till date installed 15 | | |
| 6.4 | 5 days residential training to the beneficiaries of RIDF-XXIII | | Till date 40 batch has been trained (2000 nos of farmers) |



Schemes of WB



| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme | Allotment (Rs. crore) 2021-22 | Allotment (Rs. crore) upto Dec 2022 |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Jal Dharo Jal Bharo | 2.76 | 7.10 |
| 2. | Distribution of IMC fingerlings in small water bodies | 7.14 | 2.00 |
| 3. | Production of big size fish (IMC) in big water bodies | 1.15 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Fish culture in Open Cast Coal Pit (OCP) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Replication of Moina model for higher fish productivity | 0.17 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Culture of Monosex Tilapia in small water bodies | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Broodstock of IMC management for quality seed production | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Development of sewage fed fisheries | | 0.27 |
| 9. | Airbreathing fish culture with Desi Magur | 0.77 | 0.32 |
| 10. | Air breathing fish culture with Singhi | 0.00 | 0.29 |
| 11. | Desi magur culture under TSP | 0.48 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Air breathing fish culture with Singi under TSP | 0.00 | 0.53 |
| 13. | Composite fish culture under TSP | 0.17 | 0.74 |
| 14. | Distribution of bicycle with insulated box | 2.35 | 1.21 |
| 15. | Distribution of bicycle with hundi as alternative livelihood for seed collectors in brackish water sector | 0.00 | 0.14 |
| 16. | River ranching - supplement to natural fish stocks | 0.01 | 0.00 |



Schemes of WB



| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme | Allotment (Rs. crore) 2021-22 | Allotment (Rs. crore) upto Dec 2022 |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17. | Distribution of guppy | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Tribal housing | 0.45 | 1.45 |
| 19. | GP level training | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Block level training | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Dist level training | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22. | State level training | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23. | One day workshop Meen Katha | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Distribution of net hundi (to the group / cooperative societies) | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| 25. | Distribution of net hundi individual | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| 26. | Training KVK | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Hilsa data collector | 0.21 | 0.14 |
| 28. | Bio Floc farming | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Bio Floc training | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Fish farmers day | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Infrastructure scheme | 0.44 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Scheme related to natural calamity in inland fisheries | 19.06 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Short term credit / KCC/ MJCC | 0.21 | 0.00 |
| 34. | FFDA Schemes related to inland fisheries | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Polyculture of shrimp and mullet | 0.68 | 0.53 |



Schemes of WB



| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme | Allotment (Rs. crore) 2021-22 | Allotment (Rs. crore) upto Dec 2022 |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 38. | Monoculture of Vannamei shrimp | 0.67 | 0.29 |
| 39. | Monoculture of Tiger Shrimp | 0.68 | 0.19 |
| 40. | Tri-cycle with insulated box for Tiger shrimp catchers as an alternate livelihood option | 0.40 | 0.02 |
| 41. | Fattening of mud crab | 0.48 | 0.52 |
| 42. | Project on brackish water fish farming | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 43. | Swama Matsya Yojana-Project on brackish water fish farming | 1.50 | 6.00 |
| 44. | Payment of old-age pension to old & infirm fishermen | 24.0 | 24.00 |





Schemes of WB



| Sr. No. | | Name of the scheme | Allotment (Rs. crore) 2021-22 | Allotment (Rs. crore) upto Dec 2022 |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 44. | Fisheries schemes to be implemented under KCC (2020-21) (Rs. 0.21 crores) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a credit delivery mechanism that is aimed at enabling farmers to have quick and timely access to affordable credit for their working capital.• In inland fisheries and aquaculture, fish farmers (individual & groups/partners/share croppers/tenant farmers), Self Help Group, Joint Liability Groups & Women Groups are eligible.• The beneficiary must own or lease any of the fishery-related activities, such as, pond, tank, open water bodies, raceway, hatchery, rearing unit, possess necessary license for fish farming and fishing related activities and any other fisheries activities and allied activities. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interest subvention will be available for fisheries farmers as per the existing guidelines, i.e. @2% per annum at the time of disbursement of loan and another @3% per annum in case of prompt repayment as additional incentive. |



Major schemes in Bihar



| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme | Description | No. of beneficiaries/area |
|---------|--|---|--|
| 1 | Fishery extension schemes | <p>i) Training to fish farmers: Aimed at awareness about the scientific fish production practices so that they adopt and fish production, productivity and farmers income increases</p> <p>ii) Exposure visit cum training (inside state): for making aware about the fisheries technologies.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical target: 7410 (within state), 1430 (outside the state). Budget for 2022-23: Rs. 778.19918 lakh Physical target 12,000 Budget Rs. 432 lakh |
| 2. | Chief Ministers pond aquaculture development schemes | Objectives: Scientific exploitation of water resources to achieve self sufficiency in fish production and fish seed production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget: Rs. 5797.45 lakh Assistance: Other caste: 50% and most backward, SC, ST: 70% |
| | | a) Improved inputs for pond culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area target: 1420 ha Unit cost: Rs. 4 lakh/ha Physical target (ha) others 1000, MBC 200, SC 200, ST 20 |
| | | b) Improved fish seed production scheme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 3025 units Unit cost: Rs. 0.56 lakh/unit (0.5 acre) Physical target (ha) others 2000, MBC 500, SC 500, ST 25 |
| | | c) Revival and development of fish seed hatchery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 70 nos. Unit cost: Rs. 5.00 lakh/unit Physical target (nos.) others 45, MBC 13, SC 11, ST 1 |



Major schemes in Bihar

| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme | Description | No. of beneficiaries/area |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | d) Mechanical aerator for pond culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 1700 nos. Unit cost: Rs. 0.50 lakh/unit Physical target (nos.) others 900, MBC 200, SC 500, ST 100 |
| | | e) Revival and development of fish seed hatchery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 70 nos. Unit cost: Rs. 5.00 lakh/unit Physical target (nos.) others 45, MBC 13, SC 11, ST 1 |
| Atmanirbhar Bihar | | | |
| 1. | Chief Minister integrated chaur fisheries development | Objectives of the scheme is development of unutilized and derelict private chaur s to make them fit for fish culture. At the same time integration with crop, horticulture and forestry for increased fish production, improved ground water, increase in income of fishers and in long term strengthening the rural economy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved budget: Rs. 2795.31 lakh Physical target 600 ha |
| | | (i) Farmer beneficiary based: assistance 50-70 % | i) Physical target (ha): Others 325, MBC 90, SC 80, ST 5 |
| | | (ii) Entrepreneur based: assistance 30% | ii) Physical target 100 ha |



| | | | |
|----|---|--|---|
| 2. | Overall development of ornamental fisheries | <p>The scheme is for the promotion of retail, wholesale trade of ornamental fishes, income enhancement of ornamental fish breeders; encouragement to middle class youth in ornamental fish business</p> <p>The scheme will be helpful in conservation of local ornamental fishes, employment opportunities, robust ornamental business, income increase of fishers and fish farmers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance: 50-70% • Physical target 159 nos. • Approved budget Rs. 480.346 lakh |
| | | a) Promotion of wholesale ornamental fish marketing (circle level) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit cost Rs. 12.26 lakh/unit • Target (9 numbers): others: 6, MBC 2, SC 1 |
| | | a) Breeding of ornamental fishes (district level) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit cost Rs. 11.50 lakh/unit • Target (50 numbers): others: 32, MBC 9, SC 8, ST 1 |
| | | a) Assistance to ornamental fish unit (district level) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit cost Rs. 1.56 lakh/unit. • Target (150 numbers): general: 65, MBC 18, SC 16, ST 1 |
| 3. | Pen culture in open waters | Objective of this scheme is to increase the fish production, fish productivity and income of fishers and fish farmers of mauns, chaur, jheel and reservoirs of the state | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved budget: Rs. 803.25 lakh • Unit cost Rs. 10.5 lakh/unit (including inputs) • Target- 100 numbers • Assistance: 75% |



Bihar contd..



| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 4. | Fish Culture through Biofloc and RAS System | Using less water and less space huge fish production is possible through these intensive aquaculture in mechanically controlled environments. Advantages are possibility of fish culture in dry areas, increase fish production and income of the fish farmers, can be practised in urban areas, possibility of live fish marketing, fair price to the producers and fresh fishes to the consumers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance: 40-60% Physical targets: 138 nos. Approved budget: Rs. 497.25 lakh |
| | | a) Biofloc (small scale) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit cost Rs. 7.5 lakh/unit Target (100 numbers): general: 65, MBC 18, SC 16, ST 1 |
| | | b) RAS (small scale) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit cost Rs. 7.5 lakh/unit Target (38 numbers): general: 24, MBC 7, SC 6, ST 1 |



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Bihar contd..



| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 5. | Restoration of private ponds | The scheme has the objective of development of private ponds for enhancing the fish production. Private ponds in which desiltation was not done with govt assistance in the last 5 years are eligible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance: 30-40% • Physical targets 150 numbers • Approved budget Rs. 301.8 lakh • Unit cost Rs. 6 lakh/ha • Targets (ha) general: 97, MBC 27, SC 24, ST 2 |
| 6. | Schemes for development of reservoir fisheries | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved fund: Rs. 29.44 crores |
| a. | Centrally sponsored relief-cum-saving schemes | The scheme provide assistance to BPL river fishers during the fishing ban period (June to August). The scheme will help in increase in fish breeding in rivers and assist in livelihood of fishers | Contribution of fishers Rs. 1500 (in instalment), contribution of Central Govt Rs. 1500 and State Govt. Rs. 1500. These money along with interest will be paid during ban period. |
| b. | River ranching schemes | Central scheme by NFDB for stock enhancement in rivers | Approved fund: Rs. 60.75 lakh |



Odisha



State Plan Scheme (2022-23) for inland fisheries and aquaculture

| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme | Description | No. of beneficiaries/area |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 1. | Popularisation of Fishery Machinery/ Equipments/ Implements for Intensive Aquaculture in Odisha | The aim of the above scheme is to provide subsidy support to farmers/ fishers who will procure implements like aerators, air blowers, bio-security nets, fishing nets | Outlay: Rs.1000.00 lakh. Unit cost: Aerators - 1 HP Rs. 25,000, Air blowers - 5 HP: Rs. 70,00; Fishing nets (300 ft) with all fittings: Rs. 50,000 Assistance: Unit cost or 40% of the unit cost whichever is less |
| 2. | Scheme: Excavation of new tanks under the State Plan Scheme 'Development of brackish water fisheries' | Objective: promote farmers and entrepreneurs for taking up brackish water aquaculture for enhancement of production, enhance the livelihoods and income of coastal communities, and to increase the shrimp exports from the state | Rs.2500 lakh with physical target of 560 ha. 40% subsidy on the actual cost of implementation shall be provided to General Category and 60% to SC/ ST/ Woman Categories of beneficiaries. |
| 4. | Input Assistance to Women Self Help Groups for pisciculture in Gram Panchayat tanks | <ul style="list-style-type: none">To utilize the Gram Panchayat tanks for pisciculture by providing income generation opportunity for local WSHGs.To increase the inland fish production of the State | Outlay: Rs.2500 lakh with physical target of 560 ha The Unit Cost under this scheme is Rs.1.50 Lakh/ ha., which includes seed and feed including packing and transportation charges. The subsidy assistance under this scheme shall be limited to 60% of the actual cost incurred, limited to Rs.0.90 lakh/ ha. |

Odisha contd..



| Sr. No. | Name of the scheme | Description | No. of beneficiaries/area |
|---------|---|---|---|
| 5. | Promotion of intensive aquaculture through introduction of bio-floc technology | Aims to promote intensification of freshwater fish and brackish water shrimp farming for boosting productivity and generating high income in a limited area. Also to encourage farmers, entrepreneurs and unemployed youth into income generation | Outlay: Rs.2525.00 lakh. Subsidy assistance is @ 40% of the unit cost for General Category and @ 60% of the Unit Cost for SC / ST / Women Category. Target 5000 nos. of Bio-floc tanks in a year |
| 6. | Excavation of new ponds under <i>Machha Chasa Pain Nua Pokhari Kholo Yojana</i> (Matsya Pokhari Yojana) | The programme aims for expansion of the freshwater fish production and to ensure income generation and employment creation | Total outlay under the said programme is Rs.7,000 lakh. 40% subsidy shall be provided to the General category and 50% to SC/ ST/ Woman categories of beneficiaries as per the scheme. Target during the current year 1630 ha. of new tanks |
| 7. | Support to private fish hatcheries for adoption of early breeding and year-round seed production technology and for hatchery accreditation and | Support to private fish seed hatchery for early breeding and year-round seed production for achieving self-sufficiency in fish seed production in the state. To bring private fish hatcheries in the state under 'Fish Hatchery Accreditation and Seed Certification' program of the government to ensure quality seed production and supply to farmers | Govt assistance is 50% of unit cost |



Odisha contd..



| | | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 8. | Input assistance to farmers for taking up fish farming in farm ponds | To provide input assistance to 10,000 Farmers, who have excavated farm ponds under MGNREGA, for production of fingerlings and fish. It will increase the inland fish production in the State and enhance the incomes of farmers | Scheme outlay for the current year is Rs.300.00 lakh for covering 400 ha. WSA benefitting 10,000 farmers Input assistance towards pisciculture will be provided @ 40% for General and 60% for SC/ ST/ Women category for purchase of inputs on the unit cost of Rs.1.50 lakh/ ha. |
| 9. | Award of scholarship to meritorious children of the fisherman community | To generate interest among the children of the fishermen community cash award incentive to the pass outs of HSC examination are provided for higher education | Rs. 7500, 5000 and 3000 for 70% and above, 60% to 69% and 50% to 59%, marks respectively |



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Odisha contd..

Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)



| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme | Sector |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Construction of New Inland Grow-out Ponds | Freshwater |
| 2 | Establishment of New Freshwater Finfish Seed Hatcheries | Freshwater |
| 3 | Construction of New Rearing Ponds | Freshwater |
| 4 | Installation of Cages in Reservoirs | Freshwater |
| 5 | Construction of New Ponds and Inputs for Brackish Water Aquaculture Ponds | Brackish Water |
| 6 | Establishment of Need Based New Brackish Water Hatchery | Brackish Water |
| 7 | Establishment of Mini Fish Feed Mills | Fresh/Brackish |
| 8 | Establishment of State of the Art Fish Feed Plant | Fresh/ Brackish |
| 9 | Establishment of Disease Diagnostic & Quality Testing Mobile Labs / Clinic | Fresh/ Brackish |
| 10 | Establishment of Disease Diagnostic & Quality Testing Lab | Fresh/ Brackish |



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Odisha contd..



Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme | Sector |
|--------|---|-------------------------|
| 11 | Construction of Modern Fish Retail Market | Fresh/ Brackish/ Marine |
| 12 | Construction of Fish Kiosk | Fresh/ Brackish/ Marine |
| 13 | Construction of New Cold Storage & Ice Plant of Minimum 10 / 20 / 30 / 50 Tons Capacity | Fresh/ Brackish/ Marine |
| 14 | Modernization of Existing Cold Storages & Ice Plants | Fresh/ Brackish/ Marine |
| 15 | Support for Acquisition of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels for Traditional Fishermen | Marine |
| 16 | Subsidy for Refrigerated Vehicles | Marine |
| 17 | Subsidy for Insulated Vehicles | Marine |
| 18 | Subsidy for Motor Cycle with Ice Box | Marine |
| 19 | Subsidy for Three Wheelers including e-Rickshaws for Ice Box | Marine |
| 20 | Providing Boats (Replacement) and Nets for Traditional Fishermen | Marine |
| 21 | Establishment of Bio-Toilets in Mechanised Fishing Vessels | Marine |
| 22 | Livelihood and Nutritional Support for Socio-Economic Backward Fishers Families | Marine |
| 23 | Upgradation of Existing Fishing Vessels for Export Competency | Marine |





Recommendations



- **Ignorance** about the scheme: The stakeholders hardly know about the details of the schemes
- **Fishery cooperatives (PFCS)** may play a great role in this regards
- PFCS and other fisher/farmer groups, community bodies should be **strengthened**
- **Well functioned cooperatives** may be targeted for disbursal of schemes instead of individual fishers/farmers
- These bodies should be **empowered, motivated and trained**
- When the inland open waters are leased to the private parties, the **benefits of the scheme should reach to the farmers/fishers**
- There should be some schemes for **restoration of ecosystem**, like connectivity of wetlands/ox bow lakes with the parent rivers, conservation of small indigenous fish species, reintroduce/rejuvenate the extinct species
- With the incentives there should be provision and strict enforcement of **punishment** also for destructive fishing, poisoning, fishing of juveniles, fishing during ban period, use of hazardous chemicals
- In many of inland open waters the fish productivity is declining. There should be some schemes for the fishers for **supplement income sources to the fishers**. This will lessen the pressure on fisheries
- Lack of **comprehensive insurance** in aquaculture
- **Occupational hazards**, there should be prompt disbursal of the scheme compensation





Thank you



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