



## Plan and Policies of Fisheries with reference to Jharkhand

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### Abstract

Fisheries and aquaculture continue to be a significant source of food, nutrition, employment opportunities, and money for millions of people. As it is a best source of animal protein and is preferred by many Indians as it is the healthiest food to prevent malnutrition and hunger. This sector has an enormous potential to raise earnings and financial stability. Therefore, to increase the development of fishery sector in a sustainable, responsible and equitable manner, various policies and financial support is provided by the government. As, Jharkhand is a state rich in water resources which ultimately is a great source of fish production providing financial support to the rural people and others. So, this paper will make an attempt to draw the output of several schemes related to fishery production level in Jharkhand as well as in India.

The present study purposefully selected the Jharkhand state of India and is based on secondary data where the information is collected from several government sites. In addition, appropriate graphs have also been presented to make the data more visible.

**Keywords:** Fisheries, schemes, fishery production, financial stability.

### Introduction

About 14.50 million people in countries like India depend on fishing for their socio-economic development. The production of food grains in India is estimated to be 280 MMT, and this figure is predicted to expand rapidly in the upcoming years. As a result, there has been more expansion and development in the fishing subsector. Furthermore, the demand for fish and fishery products is rising both domestically and internationally, exceeding the available supply. In Jharkhand, the fishing industry is growing quickly and is one of the main draws for young people from rural areas. Although the state's fishing resources are scarce, significant efforts are being made to expand, renovate, and restore them.

Therefore, Government of Jharkhand has taken several ways to uplift the economy and foods of the people. This Fishery sector is the subject of numerous initiatives with diverse goals, such as:

- Enhancing fish production and productivity of available water bodies.
- Sustainable growth of fisheries in the state.
- To augment fish seed production for advancement of aquaculture in the state.
- To create employment avenues in rural areas through fisheries along with economic upliftment.
- To provide solid base for livelihood to displaced population of reservoirs through fish production.
- Area expansion for fish and fish seed production.
- For the maximum sustainable exploitation of existing water bodies training programmes for fishers and SHGs.
- Efforts for marketing of fish in hygienic condition along with fast transporting and deep-freezing systems.
- Provision for social and economic securities to stake holders especially fishers.(Department of Agriculture)

Due to its vital contribution to employment, food and nutritional security, foreign exchange earnings, and income for millions, particularly the rural populations, fisheries and aquaculture play a significant role in development programs. This sector provides livelihood to about 2.80 crores fishers and fish farmers at the primary level and twice the number along the value

chain. As an efficient and reasonably priced source of animal protein, fish is among the healthiest foods to help prevent malnutrition and hunger. The industry has enormous potential to raise earnings and bring about financial success for fishermen, fish farmers, fish dealers, and other parties involved in fishing and associated operations.

Hence, The Indian government has implemented a number of following initiatives:

### **FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (FIDF)**

The Hon. Finance Minister announced the creation of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) for the fisheries sector in the Union Budget of 2018. With a total fund size of Rs 7522.48 crore, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India established the FIDF as a result during 2018–19. As part of the Blue Revolution, FIDF plans to boost fish production and build infrastructure for the marine and inland fisheries sectors, with the target of 15 million tons of fish by 2020. In addition, the FIDF intends to grow at a sustainable rate of 8–9% in order to increase the nation's fish production to 20 million tonnes by 2022–2023.

For the purpose of developing specified fisheries infrastructure facilities through Nodal Loaning Entities (NLEs) namely

1. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),
2. National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and
3. All scheduled Banks (fisheries)

FIDF provides concessional finance to the Eligible Entities (EEs), including State Governments/Union Territories and State entities.

The Department of Fisheries offers interest subvention under the FIDF of up to 3% annually for the provision of concessional finance by the NLEs at an interest rate not to be less than 5% annually. The five-year loan lending period under the FIDF is from 2018–19 to 2022–2023; the maximum payback length is 12 years, including a two-year principal repayment moratorium.

The Nodal Implementing Agency for the FIDF Scheme is the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), located in Hyderabad. A FIDF Portal has been built online by NFDB.

### **KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC)**

The KCC facility was offered by the Indian government to farmers who raise animals and fisheries in 2018–19 in order to assist them in meeting their working capital needs. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released comprehensive rules on February 4th, 2019 that addressed the financing scale, eligibility requirements, and other related aspects. The bank officials have been directed to provide KCC to the fish producers within 14 days of receiving their completed application.

- For the existing KCC holders the benefits of interest subvention and prompt repayment incentive will be admissible up to the credit limit of Rs. 3 lakhs including fisheries activities.
- In the case of new card holders, the credit limit is Rs. 2 lakhs to meet their working capital requirements for fisheries activities.
- In the KCC scheme @7% is the lending rate to farmers including @2% interest subvention per annum by Govt. of India. Also, another @3% per annum is provided in case of prompt repayment as an additional incentive as per the existing guidelines.
- This implies that the farmers repaying promptly as above would get a loan @ 4% per annum effectively for loan amount up to Rs 2 lakhs. (Fisheries)

### **PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA (PMMSY)**

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying launched the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) to develop India's fisheries industry in a way that is socially inclusive, economically feasible, and ecologically sound.

The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, an initiative to bring about the Blue Revolution through the sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector in India, is being carried out by the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India. A total of Rs. 20050 crores have been invested for the holistic development of the fisheries sector, including the welfare of fishers. From FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25, PMMSY is to be implemented in all States and Union Territories for a total of 5 years.

The PMMSY envisages an investment of Rs 12340 crores for taking up of Beneficiary oriented activities.

The Aims and Objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) are:

- (a) Harnessing of fisheries potential in a sustainable, responsible, inclusive and equitable manner.
- (b) Enhancing of fish production and productivity through expansion, intensification, diversification and productive utilization of land and water.
- (c) Modernizing and strengthening of value chain - post-harvest management and quality improvement.
- (d) Doubling fishers and fish farmers' incomes and generation of employment.
- (e) Enhancing contribution to Agriculture GVA and exports.
- (f) Social, physical and economic security for fishers and fish farmers.
- (g) Robust fisheries management and regulatory framework. (Fisheries, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, 2020)

### Targets of PMMSY

#### *Fish Production and Productivity -*

1. Increasing fish production to 22 million metric tons by 2024-25 from 13.75 million metric tons in 2018-19.
2. Enhancing aquaculture productivity to 5 tons per hectare from the current national average of 3 tons.
3. Augmenting domestic fish consumption from 5 kg to 12 kg per capita.

#### *Economic Value Addition -*

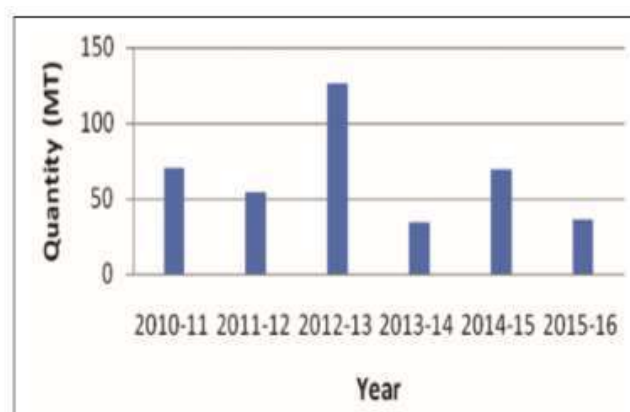
1. Increasing contribution of the fisheries sector to the Agriculture GVA to about 9% by 2024-25 from 7.28% in 2018-19.
2. Doubling export earnings to ₹ 1,00,000 crores by 2024-25 from ₹ 46,589 crores in 2018-19.
3. Facilitating private investment and growth of entrepreneurship in the fisheries sector.
4. Reduction of post-harvest losses from the reported 20-25% to about 10%.

#### *Enhancing Income and Employment Generation -*

1. Generating 55 lakh direct and indirect employment opportunities along the value chain.
2. Doubling the incomes of fishers and fish farmers. (Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna)

### PROMOTION OF ORNAMENTAL FISHERIES UNDER PMMSY

India contributes 0.4% of the world's ornamental fish exports, according to Department of Fisheries, Government of India, data from 2017. India is ranked 31st among exporting nations. The demand for Indian ornamental fish is high in the global market. About 500 crores of ornamental fish are traded domestically, and 8.40 crores were exported in 2017–18, growing at a rate of 11.6% annually. Out of 5,000 production units, 33% are in North East and Islands, 35% are in Tamil Nadu, 5% are in Kerala, 7% are in Maharashtra, and 5% are in West Bengal.



**Fig. 1. Quantity-wise Ornamental Fish Export from India during 2010-2016 (NFDB, 2017)**

India has abundant resources, including lagoons, rivers, streams, and coral reefs that are home to a wide variety of aesthetically pleasing ornamental fish species. India's greatest producer of ornamental fish is West Bengal. In the state of West Bengal, numerous villages in the districts of 24 Pargana, Howrah, Hooghly, and Nadia are important hubs for the culture of ornamental fish. After West Bengal, Tamil Nadu produces the second-most ornamental fish in the nation. The centre of large-variety ornamental fish production is the village of Kolathur, which is located close to Chennai. Another important Tamil Nadu business hub, Madurai, is following a similar pattern. The lagoons and coral reefs of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Kutch, Coast of Kerala, Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay of India are home to a wealth of marine ornamental fish.

### BLUE REVOLUTION (NEEL KRANTI MISSION)

With a central expenditure of Rs. 3000 crores, the Indian government began the "Blue Revolution" mission in December 2014. In order to guarantee a consistent yearly growth rate of 6% to 8% in fish production, the Scheme focused on an integrated approach for the development and management of fisheries spanning both marine and inland fisheries. It was also intended to double the income of fishermen and fish farmers in these five years, as well as to enhance fish productivity and production through the prudent use of fisheries resources. The plan decided to support the growth of entrepreneurship, institutional financing leverage, and private investment. The establishment of post-harvest and cold chain infrastructure facilities, along with skill development and capacity building in fisheries and related activities, are the means by which the goals will be accomplished. The program ran from 2015–16 to 2019–20. The following highlights the key components of the BR system and its accomplishments:

#### **Objectives of the scheme:**

1. To tap the total fish potential of India on both inland as well as in the marine sector and to triple the production by the year 2020.
2. Transforming the fisheries sector into a modern industry through the utilization of new technologies and processes.

3. Doubling the income of the fishers through increased productivity and improving the post-harvest marketing infrastructure including e-commerce, technologies, and global best innovators.
4. To ensure the active participation of the fishers and the fish farmers in income enhancement.
5. Developing the nutritional and food security of the nation. (CSS- BLUE REVOLUTION (NEEL KRANTI MISSION))

#### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED NATIONAL SCHEME OF WELFARE OF FISHERMEN**

Up until the ninth plan's final year of operation, the centrally sponsored "National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen" provided financial support to fishermen for the construction of homes, community halls for recreation and shared workspace, tube wells for drinking water, and assistance during hard times through savings and relief. The 10th Plan saw the continuation of this social program. For the full duration of the 10th Plan, a plan expenditure of Rs 120 crore has been allowed. The program consists of the following three main components and is run as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through States, UTs, and FISHCOPFED (just the insurance component):

1. Development of Model Fishermen Villages.
2. Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen and
3. Saving-cum-Relief.

#### **SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE**

The nation is rich in resources, including lakes, ponds, tanks, rivers, canals, reservoirs, and other bodies of water. These resources offer enormous potential for the development of fisheries, which would improve food security, create jobs, and bring in foreign exchange while also enhancing the socioeconomic standing of those involved in the industry. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" under the macro-management approach in States/UTs was developed and launched by the Indian government during the 10th Plan. Rs 135.00 crore has been approved as the overall budget for the duration of the 10th Plan. The elements that the plan has authorized are:

- Development of Freshwater Aquaculture.
- Development of Brackishwater Aquaculture.
- Coldwater Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- Development of Waterlogged Areas.
- Productive Utilization of Inland Saline/Alkaline Soils for Aquaculture.
- Integrated Development of Inland Capture Resources (reservoirs/rivers etc.)

For each of the aforementioned components, the Government of India and the State/UT Governments would split the costs associated with developmental activities 75:25. A single agency (FFDA) will be responsible for implementing both the development of freshwater aquaculture and brackish water aquaculture. The Fisheries Department of each State or UT is responsible for implementing the remaining four components. The States and UTs must pay the entire cost of basic pay as well as additional staff salaries, vehicle upkeep, office contingencies, and, if needed, site acquisition. Nonetheless, the Government of India and the State/UT Governments will continue to split the cost of car purchases 50/50.

The part of the Indian government comes in the form of grants-in-aid for all the goods listed under each component in accordance with the agreed guidelines. A recipient of these things receives the subsidy just once. Apart from the individual recipients, Self-Help Groups, Women's Groups, Fisheries Co-operative Societies, and other groups are also eligible for financial support under the aforementioned system components. On each of these components, the State/UT Governments are required to contribute in kind.

In addition to the subsidy on the permitted items under the plan, the beneficiaries may be able to get the remaining amount as a loan from lead banks or participating banks through the Fisheries Departments of FFDA's/States/UT's.

#### **Results and Discussion**

##### **▪ Jharkhand Fisheries Profile:**

In the state, fishing is a significant economic activity that creates jobs and revenue. In the state, between 65 and 70 percent of people eat fish and shellfish items. The state produces roughly 1,90,000 metric tons of fish yearly, compared to an anticipated 2.25 lakh tonnes of seafood demand.

#### **Significant Achievements**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
Fish Production (in MT)	115000	145142	190000
Fish Seed Production (in Crore)	161.96	425	1030
Cage Culture (no. Of cages)	1153	300	522

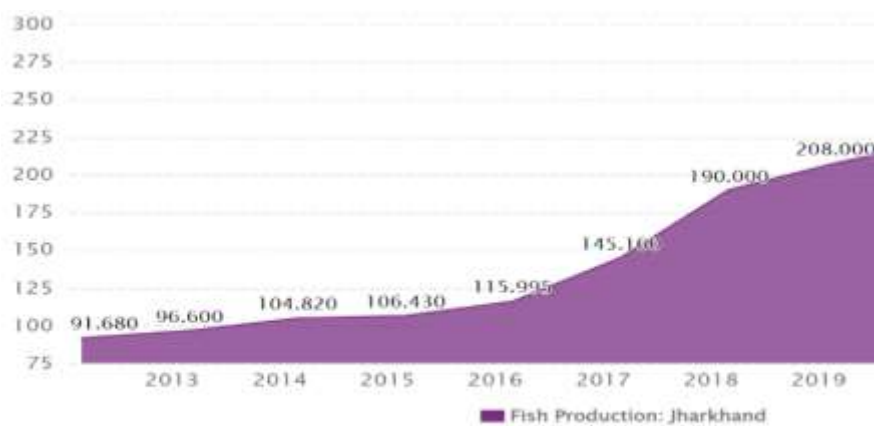


Fig. No. 2: Fish production in Jharkhand (WWW.CEICDATA.COM)(Department of Fisheries)

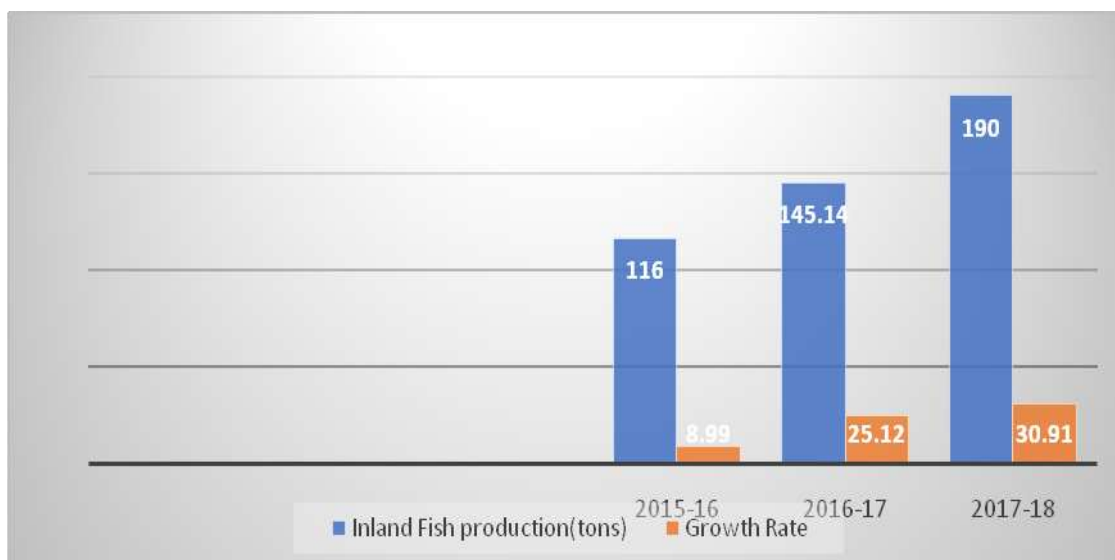


Fig. No. 3: Inland fish production and growth rate in Jharkhand(2015-18)

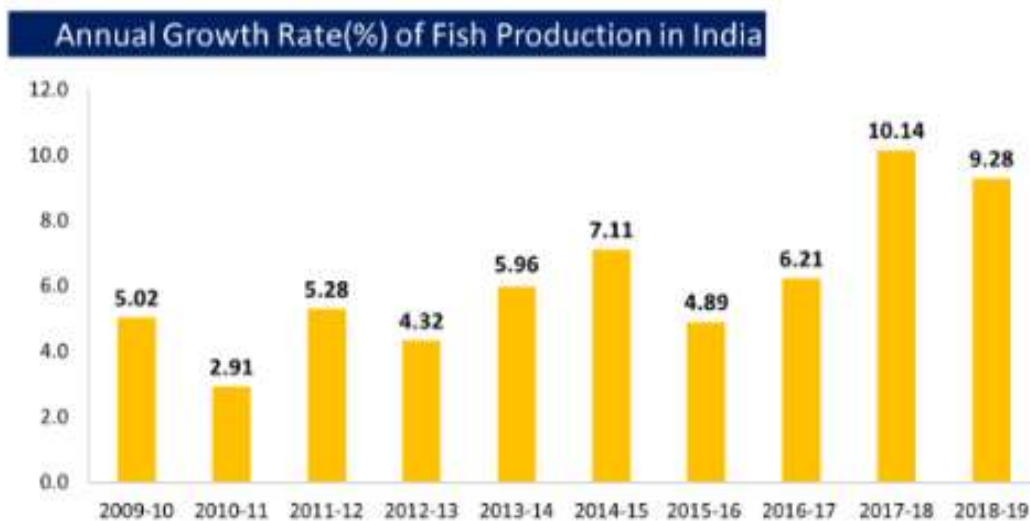


Fig. No. 4.: Annual Growth of Fisheries in India (PMMSY)

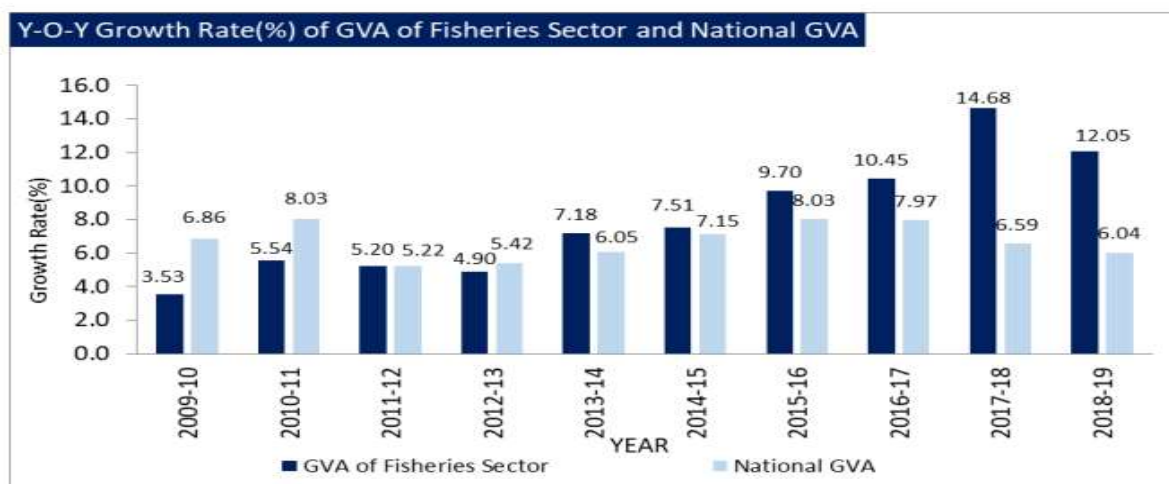


Fig. No. 5: Growth rate of GVA of Fisheries sector and National GVA Source: MoSPI, GOI

### Findings and Conclusion

The facts and graphs above make it clear that the plans have aided in the expansion of Jharkhand's fishing industry. It is evident from Fig. No. 3 that the state of Jharkhand experienced a consistent rise in both inland fish production and growth rate between the years 2015 and 2018. The Indian government has also introduced initiatives for the export of ornamental fish in addition to placing a strong emphasis on fish production. There is no doubt that these programs have aided in boosting the national GVA and the fishing industry's economy. In terms of generating revenue, fishing will become boon fishing communities in Jharkhand if this pattern of expansion continues. Beside all of these, there are variations in the yearly growth rate of fish output in India, which could be caused by a number of variables. It might be argued that increased production increases the nation's economy and, in turn, enhances the fishing community's standard of living.

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