

GOOD GOVERNANCE



Odisha Fisheries at a Glance

FRESH WATER FISHERIES :

1. Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA)

Beneficiaries, irrespective of their economic status are being given technical and logistic support through FFDA's for promotion of pisciculture in inland areas. The FFDA's assist in access to Institutional Finance for excavation of new ponds as well as renovation of existing ponds. The main aim of the FFDA's is to augment fish production of the State. The FFDA's also provide subsidy assistance to fish farmers under Bank Finance as well as under own source development.



2. Reservoir Fisheries :

These are open water bodies. The total available reservoir water area in the State is around 2,00,379 hectares. For scientific management "State Reservoir Fishery Policy" has been implemented during 2003-04. As per the said Policy fishing rights of 138 reservoirs having Mean Water Spread Area (MWSA) of 40 hectares and above have been vested with the Fisheries & ARD Department. Due to successful implementation of State Reservoir Fishery Policy and continuous stocking of fingerlings, the production of reservoirs in the state have been increased significantly. Quality Fingerling have been stocked in selected reservoirs with financial support from NFDB and ST & SC Development Department.



3. National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB):

National Fisheries Development Board aims to realize this potential through scientific, managerial and financial support to state, fish farmers and entrepreneurs. Unlike FFDA various schemes are implemented for development of fisheries.

4. Fish Seed Production:

For expansion of aquaculture in the state, fish seed is the primary requisite. Department of Fisheries is having 27 nos. of breeding farm and 57 nos. of rearing farm to cater to the needs of the fish seed demand by the fish farmers. 34 farms have been leased out to private entrepreneurs. Further, 96 no of farms have also been developed in private sector for production of fish seed. Tanks developed under MGNREGS are also being encouraged for seed production. Captive nurseries are developed at Reservoir sites for seed development and stocking in the Reservoirs. Diversification of native minor carp and barbs species has been taken up under R & D Programme and the seed produced in R & D farms are being distributed to the farmers at Govt. Price. The species are used for inter cropping with IMC and found to be suitable even for seasonal ponds.

5. National Freshwater Fish Brood Bank (NFFB) is going to be established at Kausalyaganga, Bhubaneswar under funding support from National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and 100 acres land has been allotted by State Govt.

The Project aims at rearing of genetically up-graded stocks of different species to produce quality seed which would enhance productivity and production. Popularization of use of Cryo-Preserved milt from improved stocks.



Brackish Water Fisheries :

Brackish Water Fisheries Development Agencies (BFDA) have been set up in seven coastal districts of the State, which works for development of brackish water fish farming with special emphasis on shrimp culture. The total brackish water area of the State is around 4,17,537 hectares including shrimp culture area, estuaries, brackish water lake and back waters out of which the BFDA have identified 32,587 hectares as suitable for prawn culture. Area development is taken up through bank finance and own source development by BFDAs with the approval of Aquaculture Authority.

Chilika Lake:

The Chilika lake with average water spread area of 906 sq. kms. in summer and 1165 sq. kms. in monsoon and island area of 223 sq. kms, is the main source of brackish water fish. There are 132 fishermen villages with 22032 families and 1,22,339 population around the lake. The number of fishermen

actively engaged in fishing in this lake for their livelihood is 30936. Out of 104 registered co-operative societies 93 are functioning with 27432 fishermen. There are 18 landing centres in the Chilika periphery.

Marine Fisheries :

The vast marine resources offer an ample opportunity in fish production and export. The export of marine fish and prawn is one of the major export earnings of the state. This sector attracts big houses for investment in the introduction of Intermediary Crafts and Deep Sea Fishing Vessels since the vast deep sea resources within 50 Kms. to 200 Kms. (within EEZ) is now untapped. The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) is of 1.61 lakhs MT.



Welfare Schemes :

1. Accident Insurance : The life of fishermen is insured for which they do not pay any premium. The government of Odisha and Government of India contribute Rs.14.50 each per annum. In the case of accidental death, the nominee of the deceased gets Rs.1,00,000/-. In case of partially permanent disability the fishermen get Rs.50,000/-.

2. Saving-cum-Relief : To inculcate the habit of saving among the fishers during earning period and provide sustenance during lean/ban period the beneficiary, State Government and Central Government contribute equally for the purposes @ Rs.600/- per annum, which is distributed during 3 lean months to the fisher.

3. Development of model fisherman village : To provide basic civic amenities like house, drinking water and community hall to eligible fishermen in inland and marine sector, Rs.50,000/- is provided for each house. One Tube Well @ Rs.30,000/- per 20 houses and one Community Hall @ Rs.1,75,000/- for 75 houses are also provided.



4. Fishermen Development Rebate on H.S.D. Oil

: The aim is to provide rebate to mechanised fishing boats below 20 meters length on consumption of HSD oil for fishing. Rebate will be equivalent to 50% of Sales Tax relief granted by the States with Central subsidy limited to Rs.3.00 per litre of HSD oil with ceiling of 500 litres per month per boat. This is mainly to reduce the fishing operational cost for marine mechanised / motorised vessel operators. The diesel is to be purchased from Government approved private / Cooperative / Corporation diesel outlets.

5. Marine Fishing Regulation Act : The Odisha Marine Fisheries Regulation Act is being implemented in the State to safeguard the territorial waters of the State. Registration, renewal and licensing of fishing crafts along with conservation of turtle species are being taken up.

6. Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operation :

(a) Introduction of Intermediary Craft and Improved design : The Intermediate craft in improved design fishing vessels in the length range of about 18 mtrs. is proposed to be implemented through NCDC and members of targeted cooperatives will be eligible for the assistance.

(b) Safety of Fishermen at Sea : Installation of one Global Positioning System (GPS) and wireless set on the registered small mechanised fishing vessels of below 20 mtrs. length overall, is being implemented through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) - a Government of India Enterprise.



(c) Development of Post Harvest Infrastructure : Developing fish preservation, storage and marketing infrastructure such as retail vending Kiosks is necessary in the state for improved marketing through cooperatives. The apex body namely FISHFED will be an implementing agency and has taken initiatives to acquire land in the State capital for operating retail vending Kiosks.

(d) Establishment of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Centre : The scheme aims for providing infrastructure facilities for safe landing, berthing and unloading of fish, catches of fishing vessels, repair and renovation of this existing fishing harbour and fish landing centre.



7. Dhamara Fishing Harbour Management Society Ltd. :

Dhamara FHMS Ltd. is an UNDP assisted and FAO executed project. MSD is maintaining the fishing harbour hygienic condition for all weather use by providing facilities like landing of fish, berthing and repairing of fishing vessels, supply of POL, quality fresh water and ice to the sea going fishing vessels, auctioning, processing and handling of fish at par with international standard. Revenue collected from the users of the harbour is being utilized for the maintenance and development of the harbour. Another Paradeep FHMS Ltd. has been regd. under 1960 Co-operative Society Act. The harbour is being developed under NFDB funding.

Installation of Potential Fishing Zone Board (PFZ) / ICT

KIOSKS :

10 PFZ Boards which were installed under UNDP assistance are being replaced by Advance version of PFZ Boards at free of cost by INCOIS. Marine Fishermen are informed about location and availability of fish in the sea through satellite data.

8. Emplacement of Artificial Reef : Artificial Reef has been installed at Puri and Chandrabhaga coast under RKVY assistance through National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai. The artificial reef helps in congregation of fishes at a particular area, thereby facilitating the sea-going fishers to catch more fish by hook and line.

9. For coastal security, Bio-Metric Identity Cards are provided to the Fishers.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) : Multipurpose farm pond of 0.20 ha. WSA is excavated at the land of BPL/ Small / Marginal / SC & ST families for economic upliftment with 100% Grant. Matshya Credit Card has been introduced for MGNREGS beneficiaries to assist the farmers in getting input loan with 50% subsidy from RKVY.



National Mission for Protein Supplement (NMPS) :

Excavation of new tank with input is encouraged under NMPS for excavation of one ha. tank minimum with project cost of Rs.4.00/ha. 40% subsidy of project cost is given to all category. Fish yield should be minimum 5.00 ton/ha.

Cage culture in reservoirs is encouraged for maximum productivity with 10% subsidy to the organised primary fishermen co-operatives.

Matsyajibi Unnayana Yojana (MUY)

Odisha is one of the important aquaculture and maritime States of India having excellent scope for development of Inland, Marine and Brackish water fisheries. It's coastline stretches around 480 kms having vast scope for development of marine fisheries in Indian peninsula. Odisha is endowed with a wide range of water resources with adequate rainfall and suitable climate for agriculture. Nearly 70 % people of Odisha depend on agriculture and allied products for their livelihood. So development of pisciculture holds the key role, as part of the total development in the state especially small farmers and farmers below poverty line. Fishermen living along the coast also depend on the sea for their livelihood.

A number of programmes and welfare schemes are in operation in the State for social upliftment of the fishers. A special welfare package for the fishers of Odisha named Matsyajibi Unnayana Yojana (MUY) consisting of 14 components has been declared by Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha on 9.12.2011. Five components are funded by RKVY and other Departments are collaborated in some schemes. The components are given here:

1. Special PDS for Fishermen affected by Olive Ridley Conservation : For the turtle conservation fishing ban is imposed for 7 months a year in 20 kms sea ward radius (from November to May) at 120 kms state coast.

As evident, the most congenial season if sea fishing was barred to fishermen adversely affecting the livelihood of the concerned fishers.

The objective is to provide financial relief through supply of food grain to the affected non BPL fishermen under PDS system @ Rs.2/- per kg. The survey work has been completed and data entry is in progress. A separate ration card will be issued to the affected fishers for the purpose.



2. Replacement of Wooden Country Craft

with FRP Boat : In Odisha coast around 7000nos of wooden country craft are now engaged in sea fishing. The longevity of these country crafts is low and is vulnerable to wave action of the sea and comparatively heavier than FRP ones. The maintenance of wooden country craft is also high.

Back ended subsidy of 50% limited to Rs.50,000.00 will be provided. The scheme is operated under RKVY. Beneficiaries interested to procure new FRP boat at their own cost will be also eligible for subsidy after recommendation of Subsidy Committee.

3. Motorisation of Country Craft : To increase the fishing efficiency and to get better price of the days catch the traditional crafts can be motorised by installation of Outboard moter (OBM). The boats registered under OMFR Act can be motorised under the scheme. Back ended Subsidy of 50% limited to Rs.30,000.00 will be provided after successful installation.

4. Assistance for Fish marketing Infrastructure for Fishermen : The scheme aims at business up-gradation of the fishermen engaged in fish marketing covering all the marine, inland and Chilika fishermen. The scheme is funded by RKVY.

Each individual fisherman will be assisted to purchase a cycle with ice box or Motorcycle with Ice box as per their requirement through bank finance while the Auto rickshaw with ice box will only be provided to the Fisherman/woman SHGs engaged in fish marketing/ Pisciculture etc. or Fishermen Co – operatives. The subsidy assistance is as follows:

A) Cycle with ice box – 50% of the cost limited to Rs.2000.00

- B) Moter Cycle with ice box – 25 % of the cost limited to Rs.7500.00
- C) Auto rickshaw with ice box – 25 % of the cost limited to Rs.35000.00

5. Assistance for net & boat for inland fishermen of the State : Reservoir fisheries in Odisha account for approximately 25 % of total inland freshwater resources of the State and 8 % of the total reservoir resources of our country. Besides this 1.71 lakh ha water bodies are available in form of rivers/canal for capture fisheries.

Keeping this in view, Govt. of Odisha has formulated State Reservoir Fishery Policy in 2002-03 with prime objective of strengthening the fishery societies and enhancing the productivity and production of resources from average productivity level of 9.1 kg to 100 kg per Ha in phased and gradual manner

This scheme aims at increasing the fishing efficiency and the fish production of the reservoirs, rivers, and other open water

bodies. Wooden /FRP boat of length 18-20 ft will be supplied to the fishermen. Similarly each fisherman will be supplied with 20kg of monofilament gill net of different mesh size more than 120 mm. Unit cost of net and boat is Rs.25,000/- (Boat-Rs.15,000/- and net Rs.10,000/-) for which the fishermen will get subsidy assistance of 50% limited to Rs.12,500/- is allowed from RKVY.



6. Promotion of Cage culture in reservoirs of Odisha : In order to increase the fish production in these reservoirs, besides ongoing culture system, there is ample scope for introduction of new culture method to boost the fish production. The cage culture is one among them which can be adopted in the reservoir fisheries to boost fish production of the state as well as to provide livelihood support to the poor landless fishermen of the area.

Reservoirs above 40.0 ha MWSA and having depth column of 5mtr at cage site will be selected. The PFCS adopted to the concerned reservoir and regular in depositing lease value and royalty will be preferred. Interested PFCS/ SHG groups shall apply for the cage culture where 100% assistance will be provided under RKVY.

7. Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen (GAIS) : Fishing being a highly risky occupation, this is a very useful scheme under which fishermen are insured annually. The insurance premium being sponsored by the central and state government in case of accidental death or permanent total disability the nominee gets Rs.100,000/- and in case of partial permanent disability the claimant gets Rs.50,000/-. This is being implemented under CSP scheme.

8. House Sites for Fishermen under “VASUNDHARA” : This scheme is meant to provide homestead land measuring 0.04 dec homestead to the landless fishermen. The scheme is in operation by the Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

9. "Mo Kudia" Scheme for Fishermen : Poor fishermen not coming under BPL category but are otherwise genuine poor and having no pucca houses, are to be selected in consultation with the local PRI members field functionary of the concerned block dealing "Mo Kudia" scheme.

10. Netrajyoti Scheme for Fishermen : The fishermen are always exposed to adverse environmental conditions while catching fish from the sea, river, reservoirs and wild source which leads frequent ophthalmic disorder. To overcome the situation, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to BPL fishermen for ophthalmic complaints, cataract operation and supplying spectacles free of cost to deserving persons.

The fishermen should have BPL card issued by competent authority. Financial assistance of Rs.5000/- will be provided to the selected fishermen.



11. Financial Assistance to Fishermen for Fatal Disease : Due to poor financial condition, imbalanced diet and lack of literacy the fishermen do not avail health check up at the early stage, which at times leads to fatal diseases like heart problem, malfunctioning of kidney, brain tumour, cancer, paralysis and mental disorder. Matsyajibi Unnayana Yojana provides financial assistance to the deserving BPL fishermen for above mentioned fatal diseases.

The Health and FW Department is implementing the Odisha State Treatment Fund (OSTF) for providing financial assistance to BPL card holders suffering from major life threatening diseases, which includes the beneficiaries of "Financial assistance for Fatal Diseases" under MUY. Financial assistance up to Rs.3.00 lakh will be given to the affected fishermen through OSTF.

12. Award of Scholarship to Meritorious Children of the Fishermen Community : To generate interest among the children of the fishermen community cash award incentive to the passouts of HSC examination will be provided for higher education after admission into the course.

13. Financial Assistance to Fisher Women SHGs : Now the Fisher Women SHGs availing Rs.5000.00 as revolving fund from the Women and Child Development Department is not sufficient to carry out their business. So it is proposed to provide additional fund Rs.5000.00 to them to carry out the activity smoothly. The field functionaries will assess the actual requirement of quantum of revolving fund which would be limited to Rs.10000.00.

The revolving fund will be granted once to the particular SHG. Women and Child Development Department will provide Rs.5000.00 and then the department will contribute Rs.5000.00 for the purpose.

14. Sea Weed Culture : The marine fishers are adversely affected due to fishing ban applicable to the state coast. The sea weed culture if taken up will provide an alternate source of livelihood. The project will be implemented on the pilot basis with 100% financial assistance of Rs.10 lakh under RKVY.