

# **Inland Fisheries sector in India**

## **Group members**

**Mr. Omprakash**

**Mr. Sanjay Singh**

**Mr. Neelkanth**

**Mr. Azit**

**Mr. Ramachandrudu**

# Overview of fisheries sector in India

- Total water resources in India
  - Length of coastline – 8118 KMs
  - Rivers and Canals – 195210 KMs
  - Reservoirs, ponds, Tanks, brackish water etc - 73.59 Lakh Ha
- Total dependants on the fisheries sector – 30,22,203 HHs
- Total GDP from the sector – Rs.35,650-00 Cr
- % GDP from the sector – 0.75%
- **Value of fish & fish products export in the year 2007-08 is Rs. 7620-00 Cr**
- Fish production in India ('000 Tonnes)

Year	Marine	%Marine	Inland	% Inland	Total
1950-51	534	71.01	218	28.99	752
1980-81	1555	63.68	887	36.32	2442
2007-08	2920	40.97	4207	59.03	7127

## Total budget allocation and expenditure for fisheries sector (Rs. In Crores)

Type	Ninth plan(Outlay) Cr	Expendi ture(Cr)	Tenth plan ( Outlay)	Expen- diture	Eleventh Plan ( Outlay)
Central Sector schemes	240.00	124.97	417.36	223.25	1946.00
Central sponsored schemes	560.00	273.18	388.50	397.17( upto 2005)	830.00
State Schemes	1269.78	1016.26	1140.58	542.83	

**In Central sector schemes & Central sponsored schemes in the year 2007-08 , 12.84 cr (7.92%) were spent out of 162.16 Cr, in the year 2008-09, 13.60 Cr (7.61%) were spent out of 178.60 Cr on inland fisheries**

Inland Fisheries sector contributes 60% of the fish production of the country, provide employment to around 23 lakh HHs in the country, how to make it more productive and sustainable to provide food security and generate employment to landless, small and marginal farmers , support is required interms of

- Policies
- Budgets/Investments
- Schemes
- Infrastructure development

# Challenges/Issues/Concerns

- Inland Fisheries sector contributes 60% of the fish production of the country, and involves around 23 lakh HHs in the country, how to improve the productivity and sustain it ???
- Access to technical support and regular capacity building to the fisher folk
- Generate accurate data on the number of fisher folk depending on the fisheries sector/water bodies and also production related data.
- Access to quality inputs in time to the communities like fingerlings, feed, etc
- Access to basic infrastructure – such as Nets, Ice plants, cold storage facilities, market place, Vehicles for transport, landing centres, etc.
- Involvement of women in the decision making process
- Climate change and community preparedness to adopt the adverse situations /impacts through heavy rains/drought situations.

# Opportunities

- Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu states(16) mostly depending on inland fisheries sector .
- Majority of the states have tanks, ponds, Rivers and Canals etc , providing livelihood to lakhs of the poorer people through fisheries sector, generating employment and providing food security.
- The sector can provide additional incomes and also employment to around 30 million people in the country.
- Through MGNREGS the ponds, tanks and other water bodies can be developed for several activities like irrigation, to improve ground water level and fisheries.
- Convergence for National Livelihood Mission in 200 districts of India

# Best practices

- Fish seed rearing, institution building, Rights over the resources, policy support (MP fisheries policy) and linkages, capacity building , productivity enhancement - Experiences of **VIKALP, Bundelkhand** region of Madhya Pradesh
- Convergence with MGNREGS on tank development for fisheries, policy advocacy for capacity building , productivity enhancement - Experiences of **Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Bundelkhand** region in Uttar Pradesh & MP
- Convergence with several departments like Fisheries department, NFDB, NABARD, SERP, NGOs, CBOs, Tribal welfare department, MGNREGS - Rural development department for inland fisheries development, Institution building, Establishing Fisheries Resource Centres (FRCs) , access to quality inputs, local marketing, developing infrastructure, community based management practices and linkages, capacity building , productivity enhancement - Experiences of **WASSAN in APDAI project** ( A project funded by World bank) in Andhra Pradesh
- Quality fish Seed production, fish seed rearing, technical support, capacity building , productivity enhancement - Experiences of **GNS-KVK** in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh

# Recommendations

- **Government of India have to come out with a “ National Inland Fisheries Policy” to provide support and strengthen inland fisheries sector and also suggest the states to state specific policies for Inland fisheries.**
- **Convergence with MGNREGS project for fisheries focused on tank development (creating dead storage, bund strengthening, repairs etc)**
- **Establish “Fisheries Resource Centres” (FRCs) in Rainfed areas to provide technical support in the Inland fisheries sector**
- **Budget allocation for strengthening of existing institutions of fisher folk from the state and central budgets**
- **Facilitate National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) to work with NGOs and other civil society organizations to strengthen Inland fisheries sector**
- **Make necessary changes in the existing policies to make women as members in the existing cooperatives & new bodies**
- **Make necessary budget allocation to access quality inputs to the communities like fingerlings, feed, etc**
- **Make necessary budget allocation to improve basic infrastructure – such as landing centers', Ice plants, market place, Vehicles for transport etc.**
- **Design, develop and support innovative approaches/programs to support landless, small and marginal farmers related to fisheries**