

## **Introduction to Fisheries Administration and Legislation -Administrative set –up at the state Government**

**MGNREGA** is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). The involvement of contractors is banned. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, MGNREGA can help in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

### **MGNREGA's other quantitative achievements have been striking as well:**

- Since its inception in 2006, around ₹1,10,000 crore has gone directly as wage payment to rural households and 1200 crore person-days of employment has been generated. On an average, 5 crore households have been provided employment every year since 2008.
- Eighty per cent of households are being paid directly through bank/post office accounts, and 10 crore new bank/post office accounts have been opened.
- The average wage per person-day has gone up by 81 per cent since the Scheme's inception, with state-level variations. The notified wage today varies from a minimum of ₹122 in Bihar, Jharkhand to ₹191 (USD\$2.76) in Haryana.
- Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have accounted for 51 per cent of the total person-days generated and women for 47 per cent, well above the mandatory 33 per cent as required by the Act.
- 12 crore Job Cards (JCs) have been given and these along with the 9 crore muster rolls have been uploaded on the Management information system (MIS), available for public scrutiny. Since 2010–11, all details with regard to the expenditure of the MGNREGA are available on the MIS in the public domain.

### **FFDA:- Fish Farmers Development Authority**

- Realizing the need for increasing fish production through culture fisheries, the Government of India set up in 1971, a Technical committee on Inland fisheries to determine the intervention needed in popularizing fish farming. Based on the committee's recommendations, the government floated in 1973 a centrally sponsored Pilot scheme of fish Farmer's Development Agency.
- At the field level, F.F.D.A help to arrange fish pond leases between Government bodies and private individuals or co-operatives, promote fish farming popularize improved techniques, providing training and extension services, assist in arranging loans from the financial institution to renovate derelict tanks, establishment of hatcheries etc and subsidize them up to 25 % subject to certain norms.
- In certain cases F.F.D.A provide subsidies for fish pond improvement and first year inputs to encourage expansion of fish farming and adopting of improved practices.
- Fish culture extension and development activities are primarily the responsibility of the State Fisheries Department. The fishery department operates a variety of training programs for farmers as a part of their extension program

### **FISHFED:-**

- FISHFED was Registered under Odisha Cooperative Societies Act 1962 vide Registration. No.1 CTC (Fy)/ 1989-90 Dated 14.08.1989 as an Apex Body of all Primary Fishermen's Cooperative Societies in the State.
- The Federation became functional from 16th September 1991 and is under the administrative control of Fisheries & A.R.D. Department of Government of Odisha.
- Currently there are 382 nos. of PFCSs that are affiliated to FISHFED with more than 80000 participating Fishermen members in Inland, Marine and Brackish Water sectors.

### **BKKY:- Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana**

- The Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana or BKKY is a health insurance scheme for the farmers in the state of Odisha, India. The Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) was launched by Chief Minister of Odisha, Sri Naveen Patnaik, in Angul district of Odisha to provide people financial support through health and accident insurance.
- There are many hospitals, Community Health Centre (CHCs) in each district of Odisha under Biju Krushak Kalya Yojana (BKKY) to provide people health care with low cost.
- This scheme has been introduced by Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Odisha. Objective of this scheme is to improve access of identified farmer families to quality medical care for treatment of diseases. These benefits, to be provided on a cashless basis to the beneficiaries up to the limit of their annual coverage.
- BKKY was started at Capital Hospital Bhubaneswar, on Dt. 01.04.2014., till date 143 no. of patients have been benefited by this scheme. The benefits within this scheme will be provided in two separate streams called BKKY Stream I and Stream II.

### **Schemes provided by FFDA:-**

#### **State scheme:-**

1. Infrastructure improvement
2. Mastyajibi Unnayan Yojana
3. Contribution towards NFDB assistance
4. Contribution towards RIDF Assistance
5. Organisation of skill up-gradation training & awareness meet

6. Survey & Investigation of Fishing Harbour & Fish Landing Center
7. Reactivation of Fisheries Co-operatives
8. Interest Subvention on Short Term credit to fish farmers- Crop loan for fish farmers
9. Interest Subvention on Long Term Credit Support to fish farmers
10. Integrated Management & Pro poor Support Project for Marine Fishermen in Orissa
11. Empowering Fishermen through Mobile Advisory Services & Establishment of Toll Free Call Centre for Fisheries Extension Service
12. Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture & Fish seed Hatchery
13. Matsyajibi Basagruha Yojana
14. Infrastructure for cage culture
15. Investment of Share capital in Fisheries Co- operative Societies

### **How is the fisheries administration organized?**

#### **Main points in this section**

- Fisheries administrations' tasks have shifted from general authority in fisheries to technical support to decentralized institutions, but this is not generally reflected in the actual functioning of the administrations.
- The fisheries administration and decentralized authorities suffer from financial constraints and a lack of specialized personnel at community level.
- Views of fisheries staff on fisheries management differ between the national and the local level.
- Continuous reorganization and decentralization processes have reduced transparency and complicated communication lines (both horizontal and vertical).
- A multitude of non-fisheries institutes increasingly have key roles to play in fisheries management issues, with as one result that procedures are becoming long and complicated and the outcomes unsure.

#### **Structure of national fisheries departments**

- At the top of the organizational hierarchy of the fisheries administration is a Ministry responsible for fisheries management, which sets out policies and makes fisheries regulations. Until very recently, Ministries responsible for fisheries in Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea and Ghana also had non-fisheries responsibilities (e.g. in Ghana, fisheries fell under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture). However, at the time of the fieldwork, all four countries had a Minister specifically responsible for fisheries activities. Under the Ministry the Directorates for Fisheries plans and carry out fisheries development and management activities

## **Which rules regulate artisanal fishing?**

### **Main points in this section**

- Fisheries management rules defined and executed by artisanal fishers have social order and economic livelihood objectives, those defined and executed by government have mostly biological (resource protection) objectives.
- The majority of formal fisheries legislation is currently not enforced; enforcing existing fisheries legislation could have large-scale negative impacts on the livelihoods of an important number of people.
- Different groups of fishers use different systems of fisheries management rules and their enforcement as means through which to achieve or confirm access over livelihood resources.

### **Informal, local community rules**

At the local level, each fishing community or landing site has its own general set of rules and regulations concerning fishing and related activities. Although these differ from community to community, there are certain common trends in a region or country. Common rules at Ghanaian landing sites are:

- payment of a “tax” to the council for the use of the landing site,
- maintaining the beach or landing site clean,
- prohibition of children at the beach during school hours,
- no stealing, fighting, and cursing at the beach or landing site,
- determination of the division of a catch landed by more than one canoe,
- declaration of non-fishing days (in Ghana, usually Tuesdays),
- prohibition of destructive gears such as small mesh-sized nets and dynamite,
- the chief fisherman is responsible for organising search and rescue missions.

In Senegal, basic rules tend, rather, to occur within fisheries groups active at the landing site. Examples are the Comité de Pêche and the Commission de Surveillance at Kayar which will be discussed in the case studies. Such rules consist of:

- limitation on the quantity of certain species fish that can be landed by a specific user group (handline fishers),
- limitation on the number of fishing trips per 24 hours (purse seine fishers),
- mutual control of the presence of sea safety equipment on board,
- prohibition of fishing at night.

### **Formal, national regulations**

At the time of the research for the country reports, there were, in practice, no fishery management plans in effect in Ghana and Senegal, which managed fish stocks or controlled fishing effort. The situation is not specified in the reports for Mauritania and Guinea. Nevertheless, legal documents in both Ghana and Senegal specify that fishery management plans should be made, and lay down the

procedure that should be followed. In Senegal, the Fisheries Act, 1998, requires that fisheries management plans be established and periodically reviewed so as to make necessary adjustments. In Ghana, a management plan was prepared in the framework of the World Bank funded Fisheries Sub-Sector Capacity Building Project. At the time of the field visit (June 2001), the plan was in a draft form.

Although Senegal does not have a plan managing specific fish stock and fishing effort, it does have a National Plan for Marine Fisheries (NPMF, 1998). The establishment in Senegal of the consultation mechanisms mentioned earlier (the National Advisory Council for Marine Fisheries and the Local Advisory Councils for Marine Fisheries) are part of this effort. Another activity is to improve the surveillance and enforcement system. With regard to the artisanal fishing sector, specific measures aimed at developing landing site infrastructures, notably in Fass Boye and Kayar, have been planned. This is all part of the first phase of the NPMF. The second phase foresees the deployment of new assets for surveillance, the implementation of a satellite based vessel-monitoring system and the reduction of the fishing effort exerted by artisanal fishing vessels. The NPMF was still in the process of being carried out in June 2001.

Apart from the FSCBP and the NPMF, Ghana and Senegal have a number of rules and management regulations that are applicable to fisheries. They define:

- what falls under artisanal or other types of fishing;
- the regime of access to fisheries;
- conservation and management measures;
- conflict settlement.