

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1174
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH DECEMBER, 2025

Sustainable Blue Economy Framework

1174 # Shri Tejveer Singh:

Will the Minister of ***Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying*** be pleased to state:

- (a) the new provisions made for monitoring fishery resources and preventing marine pollution under the recently launched Sustainable Blue Economy Framework;
- (b) whether any new technological initiative is being undertaken to implement digital animal health record, mobile vaccine unit and disease surveillance system for rural livestock farmers and small dairy farmers; and
- (c) whether any new model is being developed to provide direct market access to producers engaged in fishery and animal husbandry, so as to reduce the role of middlemen?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH)**

(a): Under the Sustainable Blue Economy Framework, the Government of India has introduced several new provisions to strengthen monitoring of fishery resources and prevent marine pollution. Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, provides free operational advisories on potential fishing zones, ocean state forecasts, and real-time ocean data through digital platforms and open data portals, supporting scientific monitoring of fish stocks. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has initiated the national rollout of the Vessel Communication and Support System for the installation of transponders on one lakh fishing vessels under PMMSY, along with the installation of artificial reefs, promotion of deep-sea fishing, market and cold-chain development, and creation of climate-resilient coastal fishermen villages. For pollution prevention, the framework promotes the use of technology for monitoring plastics and microplastics, low-carbon fisheries, spatial mapping of protected areas, and restoration of coral reefs, mangroves, and wetlands. INCOIS contributes through systems such as the Coral Bleaching Alert Service, Water Quality Nowcast, Algal Bloom Advisory, and Online Oil Spill Advisory, which provide early warnings on ecosystem stress and help agencies take timely action. India is also participating in international initiatives such as the Glolitter and Reglitter projects and the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme that aim to reduce marine plastic litter, prevent loss of fishing gear, and promote an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

(b): Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is supporting the states/UTs to increase livestock productivity and augmenting livestock health care through the implementation of Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) in all States/UTs, with the aim of reducing risk to animal health by prophylactic vaccination against diseases of animals, capacity building of Veterinary services, disease surveillance, training and awareness, strengthening Veterinary infrastructure etc. The major activities supported are vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and Classical Swine Fever (CSF), under which 100% support is provided. Bharatpashudhan portal is the digital platform for uploading vaccination data and animal & owner details for tagging. Financial support is also provided to the ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI), Bengaluru, for serum monitoring and disease surveillance, including the state-wise sampling plan. Under the sub-component, Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD-MVU), financial assistance is provided towards the procurement and customization of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) for the delivery of veterinary healthcare services at farmers' doorsteps. A total of 4019 MVUs are operational in 29 States/UTs in this regard.

Recognizing the importance of Aquatic animal disease surveillance, the Government of India is implementing the National Surveillance Programme for Aquatic Animal Diseases (NSPAAD) since 2013. The programme, currently funded under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), is implemented pan-India through the involvement of 54 NSPAAD Collaborating Centres, State Fisheries Departments, and Marine Products Export Development Authority. Over the years, NSPAAD has established a robust network of aquatic animal health laboratories and diagnostic facilities, enabling early detection of major aquatic animal pathogens, strengthening passive disease surveillance systems, providing scientific advice to farmers, timely identification of several pathogens that are new to India, and transparent reporting of aquatic animal diseases to international organizations. To further enhance farmer-led reporting, the "ReportFishDisease" mobile application has been developed in Hindi, English, and 11 regional languages. This app empowers farmers to promptly report disease cases and access expert guidance, ensuring rapid and effective responses to emerging aquatic animal health challenges.

(c) To reduce the role of the middlemen, the Department of Fisheries, GoI has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) with an objective to provide a digital platform and empower all stakeholders, including traditional fishermen, fish farmers, producer organizations, and entrepreneurs from fisheries sector to buy and sell their products through e-market place.
