

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.*249
TO BE ANSWERED ON 18th MARCH, 2025**

Achievements under PMMSY

***249. Smt. Pratima Mondal:**

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the Government ensures the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) achieves its objective of doubling fishermen's income and enhancing fish production;
- (b) the details of steps/plans to address challenges such as declining fish stocks and climate change which directly impact the livelihood of coastal and inland fisher communities: and
- (c) the measures implemented to enhance veterinary infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, ensuring accessible and affordable healthcare for livestock owners?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) : A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No.249 due for answer on 18th March, 2025 put in by Smt. Pratima Mondal, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha regarding Achievements under PMMSY

(a) and (b) : The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India has been implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in all States and Union Territories for holistic development of fisheries and aquaculture in the country. To achieve its objectives of enhancing fish production and fish farmers income, the PMMSY has been supporting a plethora of activities for expansion, intensification, diversification and productive utilization of land and water, supply of quality inputs, infusion of technology, post-harvest infrastructure, modernisation and strengthening of value chain, traceability, establishing a robust fisheries management framework and fishers' welfare. During the last four years (2020-21 to 2023-24) and current year(2024-25), the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has accorded approvals to the fisheries developmental proposals of various State Governments Union Territories and other implementation agencies amounting to Rs.20,990.79 crore with central share of Rs.8926.28 crore under the PMMSY. The key interventions projects/activities approved under this scheme include; 32051 hectares of aquaculture area, 983 hatcheries, 25 Brood Banks and 11 integrated aquaparks. Further, PMMSY supports interventions aimed at technology infusion for intensified fish culture and key projects/activities taken up in this regard include; 12081 Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems(RAS), 4205 biofloc units, 55118 reservoir cages, 1525 open sea cages, 5711 raceways and 560.70 hectares pens in reservoirs. Post-harvest infrastructure taken up under PMMSY include; 58 fishing harbours/fish landing centres, 634 ice plants/cold storages, 21 Modern wholesale fish markets including 2 Smart Wholesale Markets, 202 retail fish markets, 6694 fish kiosks, 27189 units of fish transportation facilities, 128 value add enterprises, 5 E-platform for e-trading & e-marketing of fish and fisheries products.

The PMMSY *inter-alia* focus on climate resilient activities to address the challenges of climate change and a total 100 fishermen coastal villages situated very close to seashore are being developed as Climate Resilient Coastal Fishermen Villages in this regard. Further, the other key climate resilient activities supported under PMMSY primarily includes Open sea cage culture, seaweed cultivation, bivalve cultivation, installation of artificial reefs, sea ranching, ornamental fisheries, pearl cultivation, conservation and regulatory measures including ban on fishing during fish breeding season, diversification of fishing, safety and security measures for fishermen and fishing vessels, insurance, livelihood and nutritional supports.

The PMMSY during its implementation period has made vital contributions in overall growth of the fisheries and aquaculture especially, (i) increase of annual fish production from 141.64 lakh tonne in 2019-20 to 184.02 lakh tonne in 2023-24, (ii) increase in fisheries export from Rs.46,662.85 crore in 2019-20 to Rs.60,524.89 crore in 2023-24, (iii) enhanced per capita fish consumption from 5-6 kg to 12-13 kg and (iv) enhance aquaculture productivity from 3 tonne/hectare to 4.7 tonne per hectare.

To provide social-security net to fishers, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying under PMMSY provides Group accident insurance coverage to fishers and the insurance provided includes (i) Rs.5.00 lakh against accidental death or permanent total disability, (ii) Rs. 2.50 lakh against accidental permanent partial disability and (iii) Rs. 25,000 against accidental hospitalization. Under PMMSY, central funds of Rs.64.50 crore has been released for insurance coverage of 131.30 lakh fishers with an average of 32.82 lakh fishers annually. To ensure the safety and security of fishers while they are out at sea for fishing, two-way communication devices namely transponders are being installed in a total one lakh marine fishing vessels with an investment of Rs. 364 crore and the devices are provided at free of cost under PMMSY to marine fishers to protect their lives and property at sea during emergencies and adverse weather conditions. PMMSY provides Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fisher's families for conservation of fish resources during fishing ban/lean period. During the last four years (2020-21 to 2023-24) and current financial year (2024-25), an average 5.95 lakh fishers per annum with total investment of Rs. 1384.80 crore have been provided livelihood and nutritional support. To facilitate access to institutional credit, the Government of India with effect from Financial Year 2018-19 has extended facilities of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the fishers and fish farmers to meet their working capital requirement. A total of 4,61,246 KCCs have been sanctioned so far to fishers and fish farmers with a loan amount of Rs.2930.87 crore.

(c) : The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying , Government of India has been implementing various measures to enhance veterinary infrastructure, ensuring accessible and affordable healthcare for livestock owners and details of such measure are as below:

- (i) Supporting the states/UTs through the implementation of Livestock Health & Disease Control Programme (LHDCP) scheme 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 and strengthening Veterinary infrastructure, training, publicity and awareness.

- (ii) 100% central assistance is provided to States/UT's for Vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis under National Animal Disease Control programme (NADCP) and for Vaccination against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Classical Swine Fever (CSF) under Critical Animal Disease Control Programme (CADCP). The vaccine doses of 109.55 crore, 4.57 crore, 25.15 crore, 0.70 crore have been administered to the susceptible animal population against FMD, Brucellosis, PPR and CSF respectively.
- (iii) States and UTs are financially supported under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD) of LHDCP for control of state prioritized exotic, emergent and zoonotic animal diseases including Lumpy Skin disease, African Swine Fever and Avian Influenza.
- (iv) Procurement and supply of the FMD, Brucella, PPR and CSF vaccine for required vaccination and ear tags for respective State and Union Territory is done centrally.
- (v) Financial support to States and Union Territories for procurement of vaccination accessories, strengthening cold chain infrastructure and for awareness generation of Stakeholders.
- (vi) Financial support to laboratories like Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)- National Institute of Foot and Mouth Disease (NIFMD)-Bhubaneswar, ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institutes (IVRI)-Bareilly, ICAR-IVRI-Bengaluru, ICAR- National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI)-Bengaluru, Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories and Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Animal Health-Baghat for quality testing of vaccines, sero-monitoring, sero –surveillance, confirmation of doubtful cases, training of laboratory personnel and other related activities. Accordingly regular sero-surveillance is being done on diseases covered under National Disease Control Programme (NADCP).
- (vii) Under Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD), support is provided to State Biological Production Units (BPUs) for supplementing production of disease diagnostic kits/vaccines. Also 100% financial assistance is also provided to States/UTs for activities under” Research & Innovation, publicity & awareness training and allied activities.
- (viii) Under LHDCP scheme provides financial support to States/UTs for establishment and strengthening of diagnostic infrastructure including “Continuing Veterinary

Education (CVE)” to enhance skills & knowledge of the Veterinarians and Para Veterinarians.

- (ix) Under Establishment and Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries- Mobile Veterinary Units (ESVHD-MVU), of LHDCP scheme provides financial support to the States/UTs for operation of Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) to provide diagnosis, treatment at farmer’s doorstep. Presently, 4016 MVUs are operationalised across the country in 28 states.
- (x) Capacity building, infrastructure enhancement and technical support is also supported under Pandemic Fund Project on “Animal Health Security Strengthening in India for Pandemic Preparedness and Response”
- (xi) Formulation and circulation of the National Action Plans (NAPs) for identification and notification of the affected area, isolation of affected animals and implementation of biosecurity measures, restriction on movement of livestock etc. to undertake the control measures during disease outbreak.
- (xii) The Crisis Management Plan (CMP) has been developed for Livestock diseases in managing and responding to animal disease outbreaks, ensuring swift containment and mitigation.
- (xiii) ‘Standard Veterinary Treatment Guidelines (SVTGs) formulated by the Department for best practices in veterinary care to enhance livestock health and disease control.
- (xiv) National Digital Livestock Mission (NDLM) has developed data base named as “Bharat Pashudhan” by utilizing a unique 12 digit Tag for registration of livestock using ear-tags and vaccination.
