Support Services

6.1 Introduction
A strong support system (policies, institutions, rules & regulation, extension, different developmental programmes) plays a very crucial role for any livelihood promotion activity. It influences (positively or negatively) to the utilization of livelihood assets and taking up the suitable livelihood strategies. So, to make the small scale rural aquaculture more effective for livelihood promotion of the poor, it is utmost needed to know the prevailing support systems and their functioning, problems & opportunities.

6.2 Methodology
This Study has done mainly base on desk review of secondary literature available. In some cases, some key informant interviews had been done with some officials and scientists working in this field.

6.3 Study findings
The prevailing policies, rules & regulations, different ongoing development programmes and institutions found, which may play a critical role in enhancing the livelihoods through small scale aquaculture, are described below.

6.3.1 Policies
Though there is a high demand for a national level separate policy for fisheries & aquaculture to increase the efficiency and take the benefit of the sector to the poor, but it is yet to be formulated. In India, fishery is considered as a sub-sector of agriculture sector, so the policies influencing fisheries sub-sector are embedded in the agricultural policy documents. Generally, the national and state policies stress on optimal utilization of natural resources through their rational exploitation, employment generation, upliftment of the backward communities and increasing the productivity sustainably. In this line, different Five-Year Plans...
also came up at Central and State level with some broad policies, the main objectives are (a) enhancing the production of fish and the productivity of fishermen and the fishing industry, (b) generating employment and higher income in fisheries sector, (c) improving the socio-economic conditions of traditional fisherfolk and fish farmers, (d) augmenting export of marine, brackish and freshwater fin and shell-fishes and other aquatic species, (e) increasing per capita availability and consumption of fish (present target is 11 kg per annum), (f) adopting an integrated approach to fisheries and aquaculture and (g) conservation of aquatic resources and genetic diversity (Katiha et al, 2005) A glimpse at the strategies followed in different Five Year Plans reveals that up to third Five Year Plan the focus was mainly on enhancing the fish production with little attention on issues like marketing, storage, transportation etc. However, in subsequent Plans, measures were initiated to create more facilities for ice-cold storage, processing and canning (Anjani Kumar et al, 2003).

Entry 57 of List 1 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India specifies *Fishing and Fisheries beyond Territorial Waters* as Union Subject, whereas Entry 21 of List II speaks of Fisheries as a State Subject. Reading both the Entries together, it follows that control and regulation of fishing and fisheries within territorial waters is the exclusive province of the State, whereas beyond the territorial waters, it is the exclusive domain of the Union. The Central Government acts as a facilitator and coordinator responsible for policy formulation, carrying out fishery research and channeling funding support to the States/UTs in line with the national priorities and the commitments made to the State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries- DAHD&F), within the purview of its allocated business, helps the coastal States/UTs in development of fisheries within the territorial waters, besides attending to the requirements of the sector in the EEZ. Therefore, management of fishery exploitation in the EEZ requires close coordination between the Union and the States (Anon, 2012).

The allocation to a particular sector in successive Five Year Plan is a clear indicator of national the importance of the sector. In case of fisheries & aquaculture it is found that the allocation has experienced a steady increase over the years.
Table 6.1: Allocation on Fisheries Development
(Rs Crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Fisheries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>12.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>7500</td>
<td>1068</td>
<td>28.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>15902</td>
<td>2728</td>
<td>82.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>39322</td>
<td>4302</td>
<td>151.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>97500</td>
<td>6609</td>
<td>371.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>218730</td>
<td>12793</td>
<td>546.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>434100</td>
<td>22467</td>
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<td>IX</td>
<td>859200</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>1525639</td>
<td>58933</td>
<td>2060.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Exploring market opportunities for fisheries sector in India, NCAP, 2008

6.3.2 Institutions and Organizations

6.3.2.1 Government Organizations

Although fisheries including aquaculture is a state subject, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, assists and coordinates the developmental activities in the states and provides finance for central sector schemes. Like other states in our Country, West Bengal also has a full-fledged department of Fisheries, which looks after aquaculture development in the state.

Fisheries is a very important sector in West Bengal and Government of West Bengal pays good attention to it. The Department of Fisheries, Govt. of West Bengal was first set up long back in the year 1952. The Secretary heads the Department along with other officers as follows -
The organogram of the Secretariat (Fig 6.1) is as follows:

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Minister in Charge

Principal Secretary/Secretary

Joint/Deputy Secretary (1)  Joint/Deputy Secretary (2)

Assistant Secretary  Officer-on-Special  Duty Registrar

Section Officer (4)  Head Assistants (4)
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Fig 6.1 Organisational structure at Fisheries Secretariat, Govt of west Bengal

In West Bengal, the Department of Fisheries executes different activities through the Directorate of Fisheries. The Directorate of Fisheries plays the vital role as the nodal agency for planning, development and promotion of fisheries by execution of various State and Central Governmental Schemes. It is also responsible for extension and training activities. The department is vibrant here and it has also been reflected by its renaming as the 'Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resources and Fishing Harbours' in May 2001 for widening its area of activities. The Department has extended its administrative as well as technical expertise up to the block level (Anon, 2007) (Fig 6.2).
Fig 6.2: Organogram of the Directorate of Fisheries, Govt. of West Bengal

Director ↓
   Additional Director ↓
   Joint Director (ME & MS) ↓
   Dy Director (ME & MS) ↓
   Asst Director (ME & MS) ↓
   Dist Fishery Officer (Survey/ Licensing/Marketing) ↓
   Supervisor (Field -cum-Computation) ↓
   Inspector (F&C) ↓
   Investigator- cum- Assistant Computer ↓

Dy Director (Research) ↓
   Dy Director (Training) ↓
   Dy Director (Central/Kolkata/ Western/Northern/Gourbanga) ↓
   Asst Director (District in-charge) ↓
   Dist Fishery Officer / Farm Manager / Yard Manager ↓
   Fishery Extension Officer / Assistant fishery Officer ↓
   Fishery Devt Asst ↓
   LA/Fishermen Attendant ↓

Dy Director (M & P) ↓
Dy Director (Freshwater Aquaculture) ↓
Dy Director (Brackishwater Aquaculture) ↓
Dy Director (SPU) ↓
Dy Director (Planning & Evaluation) ↓
Joint Director (H Q ) ↓
Joint Director (ME & MS) ↓
Asst Director (ME & MS) ↓
Dist Fishery Officer (Survey/ Licensing/Marketing) ↓
Supervisor (Field -cum-Computation) ↓
Inspector (F&C) ↓
Investigator- cum- Assistant Computer ↓

Executive Engineer ARCS Administrative Officer ↓
Asst Engineer C1 ↓
Sub Asst Engineer ↓
6.3.2.2 Agencies under the Department

Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) and Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) are the two main agencies under this Department for executing multidimensional activities of the Department for comprehensive development of aquaculture and enhancement of livelihoods of poor fishers, fishworkers and fish farmers in the state. The Zilla Parishad, upper tier of three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions, plays as the executing authority of these two agencies.

6.3.2.2.1. Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA)

Development of aquaculture through FFDA had been a unique endeavor. It is a Central Government Programme but is implemented by State Government. The scheme was started in 1973-74. Initially, Government of India financed the setting of FFDA on 100% cost share basis, but later it has been revised to 75:25 basis shared between Central/State governments. So far an area of 1,26,302.54 ha has been covered under the scheme (Annual Report, DoFAARFH, 2010-11).

The FFDA provides a package of technical, financial and extension support to fish farmers in the way of group training, technical guidance and bank loan clubbed with Government subsidy. It aims to bring all the derelict, semi-derelict and culturable water bodies under pisciculture to increase fish production to meet fish protein demand. The agency arranges suitable water area on lease on long term basis to identified beneficiaries, provides incentives for construction of ponds and tanks, and also inputs for first year of fish culture operation.

6.3.2.2.2. Brackish Water Fish Farmers’ Development Agency (BFDA)

The Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agency (BFDA) implements programme to develop fish farming in coastal areas. West Bengal has the largest impounded brackish water area in the country. Because of the bright prospect of brackish water fish farming, the state has set three BFDA in three maritime districts (Purba Medimpore, South 24-Parganas and North 24-Parganas) of the state in 1990-91.

So far an area of 6910.52 ha has been covered under the scheme (Annual Report, DoFAARFH, 2010-11).
6.3.2.3 Organizations / Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Fisheries

The following organizations / public undertakings are under the administrative control of this department for facilitating different fisheries related activities

6.3.2.3.1 State Fisheries Development Corporation, West Bengal

With the aim to develop and promote pisciculture in the impounded water bodies, this Corporation has been established in 1966. At present 951.73 ha of water bodies are under culture in 13 farms across the states (Annual Report, DoFAARFH, 2010-11). Since long, it is a loss-making Corporation, but recently they turned around with a number of diversified projects.

6.3.2.3.2 West Bengal Fisheries Corporation Limited

With the aim of enhancing fish and fish seed production in the state, the corporation has been established in 1980. It has started with the financial support from the Government but gradually it became self-dependent. It has also got some remarkable achievements in respect of designing, planning, and constructing the fishing harbours and fish landing centers. For this success, the corporation has been engaged as consultant to some other states also (Anon, 2007).

6.3.2.3.3 West Bengal State Fishermen's Co-operative Federation (BENFISH)

This is the apex body of all primary fishermen's co-operative societies in the state and it has been established in 1978. The then time, it has started with a very small working capital but now it is much more. With the great success, it became a almost role model in the country. It is involved in multi-dimensional activities like freshwater and brackish water pisciculture, establishment of khuties, development and promotion of Ornamental Fisheries, formation of women's co-operative societies, establishment of Food park, and sea food processing centres, reclamation of beel, baor and derelict ponds, organizing training in diversified fishery related activities and so on and so forth through co-operatives (Anon, 2007).

6.3.2.4 Government Institution

The Directorate of Fisheries (DOF) as a nodal agency towards total development of the fisheries of the state undertakes planning, design and implementation of the programmes to
obtain maximum output from the projects. The DOF take care of the financial profile as well as manpower deployment and development for smooth functioning of the projects.

All the technical projects for the development of Fishers are implemented by the DOF. Some other activities related to fisheries development in the state are implemented by other associate organizations like BENFISH, SFDC, WFC etc. Minster-In-Charge being the Chairman of all these organizations is having his administrative control and preferable linkages with different organizations for a holistic development of the fisheries sector in this state. Following table explains the technical hierarchy of the DOF and their responsibilities (Anon, 2007).

- **Director Planning, Designing and Monitoring**
  The Director is assisted by Additional Director of Fisheries to is further jointly assisted by Joint Director, Executive Engineer, ARCS, Deputy Director of Fisheries and Administrative Officer in executing the policies and programmes.

- **Deputy Director of Fisheries Execution and monitoring**
  The Deputy Director of Fisheries is directly assisted by the Assistant Director of Fisheries at district level.

- **Assistant Director of Fisheries**
  Controlling & implementation & feed back of the project works. The Assistant Director of Fisheries is directly assisted by the District Fishery Officers and Fishery Extension Officers for promotion of developmental works.

- **Fishery Extension Officer**
  Transfer of technologies in the field at grass-root level.

### 6.3.2.5 Non Governmental Organizations

Besides the efforts of the Central and State Governments, many Non Governmental Organizations and Private Organizations are also involved in rural aquaculture development in West Bengal, the most notable are the Ramkrishna Mission Ashrama and the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture.
6.3.3 Training and Education

In West Bengal, Department of Fisheries play the vital role in imparting training in fisheries mainly through Fish Farmers’ Development Agency (FFDA) and Brackishwater Fish Farmers’ Development Agency (BFDA) programmes. It is being done by the Fisheries Extension Officer at Block level.

A state level training center is situated at Kalyani under DoF and at West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences. These centres impart training to the farmers basically on skill development on different type of culture practices.

Extension systems of Central Government through Indian Council of Agriculture & Research (ICAR) are also present in the state and plays an important role for technology transfer. The noteworthy programmes are delivered through demonstration programmes, Lab-to-Land Programme, Operational Research Projects, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Trainers’ Training Centres. Besides, some local NGOs (Lok Siksha Panishad under Ramakrishna Mission) and some specialized Centres under some Universities impart training to the fish farmers. The Department of Panchayat & Rural development also extends their support in training on fisheries through its Comprehensive Area Development Corporation (CADC) programmes.

Fisheries Education has been provided since long back by the different State Universities under their Zoology department as special paper on Fish and Fisheries. In 1994, a designated University, West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences has been established and it is developing a number Fisheries professional through their B FSc and M FSc and Doctoral programmes. Recently, Netaji Subhash Open University has started a short term course on Fish and Fisheries. Besides, different ICAR institutes and KVKs in the State impart training on different issues throughout the year.

6.3.4 Research and Development

In West Bengal, there are three national institutes like Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI), Barrakpore, Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), Kolkata center and Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA), Kakdwip unit. There is one dedicated University, West Bengal University of Animal & Fisheries Sciences. There are some KVKs where research activities are taken place. The Department of Fisheries has also one research...
center at Kulia, Kalyani, one Parasitology and Microbiological Research Unit at Captain Bhery, EM Bypass, Kolkata and a Freshwater Aquaculture research unit at Pailan. Most of the State Universities and KVKs are also running different research activities on fisheries. There is also a dedicated wing under Panchayat and Rural Development Department namely Comprehensive Area Development Authority.

Like other States, a huge network of National level institutes extends their support to carry out R&D in fisheries sector in West Bengal. These include: (i) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) systems; (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, (iii) Ministry of Commerce, (iv) Ministry of Food Processing Industries; (v) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR); Many other organizations/agencies also support/conduct R&D in fisheries; these include the Department of Ocean Development (DOD), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Biotechnology (DBT); University Grants Commission (UGC), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) voluntary agencies/private industries. A high degree of convergence among these institutions is required to avoid duplication and diffusion of efforts.

6.3.5 Fisheries Acts and Rules

6.3.5.1 State Government Acts and Rules

1. West Bengal Inland Fisheries Act, 1984 and the West Bengal Inland Fisheries Rules, 1985 – This has been formulated to encourage fisheries activities through proper utilization of water bodies and preservation of water bodies in the state. This act has been amended in 1993 and 1997. Special attention has been given in past few years to stop the illegal filling of water bodies.

Main objectives of the acts are:

a) Water body above five kathas can not be filled in any way- laid down in the section 17(a). There is provision for punishment up to imprisonment and or fine for the breach of Act.

b) No water body can be left idle/ un-utilised for aquaculture which is laid down in the section 8(a). In such cases the water bodies can be possessed by the fisheries department and are settled with the Fish Production Groups/Self Help Groups/ Fishery Co-operatives for management.

3. The West Bengal Fish Producers' Licensing Order, 1994 To regulate and control of producer's activities and non-tax revenue collection.


6.3.5.2 Central Government Laws

Laws relating to aquaculture

- Environment Protection Act, 1986,
- 1955 Amendment to Land Reform Act, 1974 making land leasing for aquaculture an exception.
- 1997 Court Directive to establish at a Coastal Zone Management Authority to enforce the principle of 'precaution' and 'polluter pays'.
- Constitution of Aquaculture Authority to issue license for traditional and improved traditional aquaculture within Coastal regulated Zone (CRZ) 1997.
- Restriction on use of certain chemicals, antibiotics, pesticides and explosives, GOI notification 2002.

6.3.6 Developmental Programmes / Schemes

There are a number of development programmes in Inland Fisheries along with some Welfare Programmes for traditional fishermen and some International aided programmes. Mainly the developmental programmes target for enhancing the fish production, food security, export and well being of fishermen.
Freshwater aquaculture development related ongoing programmes –

- Reclamation of all beels, baors and derelict/semi-derelict impounded water areas
- Development of reservoir fisheries by taking recourse to pen and cage culture
- Building up of Ornamental Fishery units in each block
- Development of cold-water/jhora fishery in hill regions
- Social fishery including river ranching and canal culture

Schemes under FFDA - Ongoing Component -

- For construction of new ponds the government grants an assistance of Rs 2.00 lakh/ha in the plain areas to individual farmers. In addition, a subsidy of 20% is given with a ceiling of Rs 40,000/ha for all farmers except SC’s/ST’s for whom it is Rs 50,000/ha (25%). For the hill States/Districts and North-Eastern region, Rs 3.0 lakh/ha is generally granted. Also, a subsidy of 20% with a ceiling of Rs 60,000/ha is considered to all farmers and Rs 75,000/ha (25%) to the SC’s/ST farmers.
- For reclamation/Renovation of ponds/tanks, Rs 60,000/ha is granted to the farmers. Here also, a subsidy of 20% is given with a ceiling of Rs 12,000/ha for all farmers except SC’s/ST’s for whom it is Rs 15,000/ha (25%).
- For the cost of inputs in Finfish Culture, Rs 30,000/ha is aided by the government along with a subsidy of 20% with a ceiling of Rs 6,000/ha for general farmers and Rs 7,500/ha (25%) for farmers belonging to SC/ST categories. Similarly, for Freshwater prawn culture, unit cost Rs 1.20 lakh per ha with a subsidy of 20% with a ceiling of Rs.24,000/- per ha is granted.
- For the purpose of Running Water fish culture in hilly as well as plain areas, a grant of Rs 20,000/unit of 100 sq meters is given. This is inclusive of Rs 4,000 towards inputs. A reduction of 20% with a ceiling of Rs 4,000/- unit for all farmers and Rs 5,000/unit (25%) for SC/ST farmers is given. Ceiling of 3 units for each farmer in terms of admissibility of grant.
• For Integrated Fish Farming Rs 80,000/ha is granted and a subsidy of 20% with a ceiling of Rs 16,000/ha is admissible for the farmers except SC’s/ST’s for whom it is Rs 20,000/ha (25%)

• For operation of Aerators/Pumps a grant of Rs 50,000/unit of two-1hp aerators/one 5hp diesel pump is considered and an additional grant of 25% is given with a ceiling of Rs 12,500/- for each set of aerators/pump for all categories of farmers who have reached a level of production of 3000 kg/ha/year. Maximum of two-1hp aerators/one 5hp diesel pump for one-hectare water area is admissible.

• In case of Freshwater Fish Seed Hatchery Rs 8 lakh is given for a fish seed hatchery with 10 million (fry) capacity for the plain areas and Rs 12 lakh for same capacity in the hill States/Districts and NE Region. A reduction of 10% with a ceiling of Rs 80,000/- and Rs 1 20 lakh is granted to entrepreneurs of the plain and hilly areas respectively.

• For Fish Feed Units Small Units the Unit cost is Rs 5 lakh with a capacity of 1 2 quintals/day. The subsidy allowed is 20% with a ceiling of Rs 1 lakh per unit to entrepreneurs.

• Further, training of fish farmers is provided at a stipend of Rs 100/- per day during training period of 10 days and a lump sum of Rs 100/- towards travel expenses/field visits is granted.

• For establishing freshwater prawn seed hatchery the unit cost is Rs 30 lakh for a large freshwater prawn hatchery with a minimum capacity of 25 million PL/year which is given as one time grant to the States for establishment of hatchery at State level, whereas the unit cost is Rs 8 lakh for a small hatchery of 5-10 million PL/Year capacity. Subsidy of 20% with a ceiling of Rs 1 60 lakh to entrepreneurs is given as one time grant.

• Funds are also given for the establishment of laboratories at State level for water quality and fish health investigations at unit cost of Rs 30 lakh (Rs 25 lakh for the construction of building and Rs 5 lakh for equipment, glassware & chemicals, etc) is allowed to the States. The respective States would meet operational and other recurring cost.

• A provision for soil and water testing kits to each FFDA is given at unit cost of Rs 30,000 for each soil and water testing kit. The kits are sanctioned once to each FFDA as one time grant.
• To set up integrated units, including hatcheries for ornamental fishes a unit cost of Rs 15 lakh, which includes hatchery of 5-10 million (fry) capacity, along with a subsidy of 10% with a maximum ceiling of Rs 1.50 lakh is allowed to all categories of fish farmers.

• For the purpose of transportation of fish/prawn seed a subsidy of Rs 20 for 1000 fry transported to all FFDAs is applicable only for the hill States/Districts and North-Eastern Region. This is not applicable to individual fish farmer.

• For purchasing vehicles an amount equal to 50% cost of vehicle for each new FFDA and 50% cost for the replaced vehicle (second vehicle) is contributed.

- Expenditure on all items above except purchase of vehicles (item 15) will be shared on 75:25 basis between Government of India and States.

- The above assistance under FFDA programme is available only once to a beneficiary.

- Subsidy for the construction of new ponds and tanks, reclamation/renovation of ponds/tanks and first year inputs to an individual beneficiary up to 5 ha is available with or without institutional finance in the plain areas and 10 ha in the hill States/Districts on pro-rata basis.

Schemes under Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs/Rivers etc.) - New Component

• For Fish seed rearing units, the unit cost is Rs 2 lakh/ha. There is a provision subsidy of 20% to the beneficiary/State Government/FISHCOPFED etc. with a ceiling of Rs 40,000/- per ha is granted to the farmers.

• For cages/pens with inputs the unit cost Rs 15,000/- is granted with a provision of subsidy of 20% to the beneficiary/State Government/FISHCOPFED etc. with a ceiling of Rs 3000/- per unit.

• For input cost (seed, feed, manures, fertilizers, preventive measures for disease etc.) a unit cost Rs 30,000/- per ha (one time) is allowed. A further subsidy of 20% to the beneficiaries/State Government/FISHCOPFED with a ceiling of Rs 6000/- per ha is given.

• To meet the expense of training as stipend of Rs.100/- per day during training (maximum period of 10 days) and a lump sum payment of Rs 100/- towards travel expenses/field visits per training is given to the farmers.
• For necessary craft and gear (nets, boats etc) Rs 15,000/- and a subsidy of 20% with a ceiling of Rs. 3000/- per unit is funded

• For the construction of landing centres Rs 1,00,000/- per landing center is given as assistance to State Government

• For Riverine Fisheries Conservation and Awareness Programmes a financial assistance to State Government for conservation/rver ranching etc with a maximum ceiling of Rs 2 lakh in a year is granted


Schemes for Creation of infrastructural facilities -
• Construction of warehouses, market complex, food parks and processing centres at important locations with transportation facilities
• Construction of Ice-plants
• Building up of hatcheries for ornamental fish, endangered species and freshwater prawn
• Establishment of Common Facilities Centre and modern fish/shrimp Processing
• Rural Electrification Programme
• Distribution of fishing nets and fishery requisites

Schemes for Extension -
• Strengthening of Co-operative Societies
• Fish Farm Insurance
• Preparation of value-added products
• Short term credit
• Devolution of Responsibility to the Panchayatiraj Institutions

Welfare Schemes for Fishermen -
• Housing Programme
• Pension Scheme
• Fishermen’s Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme
• Fishermen’s Savings-cum-Relief Scheme

There are also a number of other programmes are going on under the Department of Fisheries. But here it is tried to compile some of them which are relevant to small scale rural aquaculture.

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that there are a number of noble policies, rules & regulations, developmental programmes, institutional set up and strong extension system. But there is still a lot of gaps to take the benefits of all these to the poor who are associated with the small scale aquaculture. In study, it has been found (Chapter 4 & 5), awareness of the government schemes are very poor among the farmers. Very few of the interviewed farmers got the training on aquaculture from Government Department. Unfortunately, there are no initiatives taken even by any Non-Government Organisation in that area. So, greater care is to be taken to make aware the farmers on the available facilities for them and make them benefited out of these.