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Solving the Unemployment Problem by Ornamental Fishery Trade Which Brings Peace in Our Family in the New Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This title framing on “Solving the unemployment problem by ornamental fishery trade brings peace in our family in the new perspective” has been taken, because different problems can be solved by this subject.

Earning livelihood, taking responsibility of the family and properly maintaining the family is very difficult in this time to the poor people.

The way of earning a normal income has been found out and even there is a possibility of being a remarkable job in future. And the ingredients to give pleasure to the family have been hidden in it.

It is a suitable job for the developing and under-developing countries like us. It has a far-spreading result which is able to strengthen the Economic, Political, and Social bound in our society.

As the concept is ideal for this country, because most people are unemployed, below poverty, some of them are addicted, some family members are involved in quarreling every day, lead an unhappy life and they have little social respect comparatively.

As it has been got honored as social business, so the business can be started at the level of basic, advanced and corporate. In an international field it has spread out and it is able to bring foreign money. The economic development, socialization, and understanding have been increased among persons, families and society. To involvement in different constructive works in society has been increased. In some fields, they have taken a role of leadership. Overall they have turned into an icon.

Keywords: *Unemployment, Ornamental Fishery Trade, Peace in Family.*

INTRODUCTION

To pet, the colored fishes were my hobby from my childhood. Continuously I am engaging myself in hobby, observing by natural breeding and cross-breeding make my eagerness grow to cultivate new fishes. In this way collection of fishes and success of breeding has helped me to come from hobby to ornamental fish farming and from cultivation to this research field. I begin to write down my

experiences with my simple interest. But I cannot be pleased with my limited knowledge of this subject. So I have gone to different colored fish breeders and dealers from whom I have come to know about the fish breeding process in a scientific way. Besides, aquatic plant experts have also helped me. Moreover many books on this subject have helped me to fulfill my objective work. My friend circle and many well-wishers have encouraged me to present this subject as researchable work.

In the year 1984 when I was a student of class III, then the situation of my family was below poverty level. I would get 10 paise for Tiffin. Collecting those I would buy colored fishes like Molly, platy, Swordtail etc. with 50 paise per piece. From that day gradually development is started.

In the year 1990 after passing School Final Examination, my direct fight was started with want of family. From 1996 Earning, taking responsibility of family and social demand of family members have gradually been fulfilled from a culture of colored fishes. My works have been published in different papers. It has also encouraged the other youth by showing the way of earning by my training and publishing some books on it I have got honor at home and abroad. Even different Print Media, Wave, and Tele Media have published my works.

Now I am a family man. Their education, health, socialization have been taking care of this field which will help the next generation to go forward.

I have shown that this work will encourage and influence others. So I have presented my research paper. I also hope that this subject will be important not only in social science but to the unemployed people, interested persons, cultivators of Aquarium plants, students, Teachers, Traders and to Researchers also.

INDIAN SCENARIO

On which situation this subject is standing on:

The Indian civilization is not today, it began from the Vedic period. If we look back, we can see that according to Matsya Puranas the 'Fish' appeared and was mythological introduced in our religion as Abtar of God Sri Bishnu. There we follow the Fish has been known to the people as enemy, friend, holistic, favor, and savior. So from the pre-historic age, all the people have accepted the Fish in society from different views. So, for this reason, a mixed concept has been seen in Bharatbhumii (Indus civilization).

Particularly in this time there has been seen a systematic co-relating matter in spite of different languages, opinions, dresses, foods etc. As a result in Indian thought, it is seen to give a special respect to all the matters, even a reflection of an equal distribution is seen. In this sphere not only concentrate on the value of land life, but the same priority has been given to underwater life.

Taking the fish as food has been started from the pre-historical time. The many decades have passed away, at the time of Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Missourian period, the fish was used not only as food, but it was taken as a great pleasure, blessing, savior module. In the middle age, the same concept is flowing. After passing the long time this concept has been reached to the modern civilization and this fish has been remarked as a social, economic and environmental balance to be maintained.

Among the milestones during this long-term historical journey of timeline different long gaps have been seen.

At present study, this 'Fish' has been introduced by another name also, as 'Ornamental Fish' which will take a role of helping hand filling up the long gaps.

Now the unemployment problem has been grown up as a great social problem in India and as a result more other problems have been raised which is bringing an unexpected awful message to the Sovereignty, democratic, socialist, secular country like India, though India has reached to the developing country from underdeveloped country, yet in the sphere of the population, birth and death

rate, increasing of lifespan, education, health, socio-economy, socio-status etc. an unparalleled parametric situation has been seen. Though before it applying different types of methods a way of getting a way of solving process has been found out and applying those more or less implement has been got in some spheres.

Here a way of normal income can be got by the Ornamental Fish farming and in this social system, this is very helpful new perspective.

Though there is differentiation in our environment of India the seasonal change is a wonderful gift of our Indian nature of wildlife. Here there is widely desert, likewise, there is also oasis. Again there is table land too on the high mountain. Besides there are many rivers, canals, watery lands, estuaries, streams, lakes etc. spreading over the plains.

“Where there is Water, there is Fish”. Though this mission is going forward towards fulfillment in India, yet there have been seen different gaps in it, such as there are fishes of different types, shapes, colors, sizes, fins in seas, rivers, canals, drains, ponds, lakes, water reservoirs, etc. among whose a lot of fishes are at the mouth of destruction being neglected and careless, because, besides traditional food fish lovers in Bengal, a little of other communities have taken fish as food. As a result, a little number of people has selected some number of fishes in their plate and planning to cultivate them they have commercialized the field.

Generally, it is said that it is a destructive game to demolish wonderful differentiation of nature surrounding the traditional food fishes of the whole environment. Not only the environment is destroyed, but the total social management is going to ruin.

In the sphere of Ornamental Fishery Trade it has been seen a unique endeavor in present India to make them live smoothly, reproduction, development, to save the endanger aquatic species and to return back in natural world, which is neglected, unknown, unrespectable to the eyes of common people or fishermen and other communities. Even now they have been playing in our drawing room with special respect, besides good looking scenario has been seen by income with these ornamental fishes in the country like India, to set up a peaceful family relation and by earning of foreign currency and with it a powerful economical background has been developed.

Particularly, an Ornamental Fish Marketing field has been built up surrounding the places of Howrah, Kolkata, Hooghly, 24 Parganas of West Bengal, where a popular market (Hat) has been going on during previous 100 years, yet no any research work is seen here till now regarding this field, which could be future implementation scope for the future generation.

There has been seen huge gaps in the sphere of ornamental fishery knowledge, training, technology, skill development and also in research in India.

Here some people of below poverty level, refugees, and landless persons started this business in Bengal surrounding Howrah, Dasnagar etc. places. They have gradually prospered in business. Now the newcomers of different communities have started to come in this business. Even the people from primary to higher educated young are showing their little interest in this business.

According to Indian environment and socio situation, it has been seen that this business can be started in three types of levels, e.g. basic level, advanced level and corporate level which depend on endeavors, economic conditions, and infrastructure of men.

It has been seen in many spheres that the fisherman families of West Bengal, who earn their livelihood by catching fishes do not get expected evaluation economically, socially, politically. Most families suffer from an economical drawback. There is a lack of infrastructure of food, wear, shed among them.

As a result, they are always facing with socio inequity, quarreling, many difficulties and social respect. It is not matched with the rapidly changeable social system.

In India, it is lightly indicated that the different problems are shoot down most easily by aquarium fish farming and trading.

Here one side priority has been given to particular fish catching, eating, and marketing. For this, a gap has been seen here. It is seemed by observing the aquarium fish units of different places that it solves a different kind of problems and increases the flow of development.

It is seen here that the ornamental fish trade was an off-bit job, but the recent year it has been seen by a study that it can move to a remarkable job because many people have involved with this trade and many of them are spending their lives smoothly by this livelihood. Many organizations e.g. Government, NGO and self organizations are motivating them, even they have taken responsibility for plans, projects, subsidies, training, up-gradation etc. Besides, Government has taken some rules and regulations about it which will develop this field more, but different fish organizations and individual people of India are not conscious about it. Even a cloud of fear has covered them. Here the gap which is seen that there is a lack of understanding among Government, Ngo, and common traders.

A monopoly economy policy is seen to hold this ornamental fish business in India because there is no printed price tag on the most products. There is also no evidential record from where these are coming, how it is being sold and how much the end users are satisfied. So at present, the business belongs to an unorganized position, but it is necessary to move it quickly in organize sector for the current situation of Indian Socio economy. But it is not only time factor matter, there are other factors also behind to move it from unorganized sector to organized sector. A lengthy gap has also been seen here.

Though the Ornamental fish trade shows the light of hope here and there haphazardly, there is lack of publicity, training, and program, a project for it among the Government and non-government and self-interest in India. Days have come to work with an endeavor to the social media to work consciously with special priority with this sound able matter.

A large number of Indians have taken fishes easily not only as a food but for other reason also. So it is a great opportunity for our society. It is necessary to plan a better country by human resource, which will create a field of freedom in the society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Before our Epics Mahabharat and Ramayana another unwritten literature Puran Katha is noted. Besides it, four Vedas have been known which the core of knowledge is. Here social environment, philosophy, politics, economy, health, activities, birth-death, freedom etc. all the matters are mentioned and discussed. How it is applicable – all have been discussed. Even ethics, rules, civics, etc are consciously flourished. 5000 years of this tradition have been passed away, yet its importance is not faded, moreover gradually it is being got important day after day.

It is seen that this Matsya Purana which is the core and ancient among the 18 Puranas where Lord Vishnu appeared in this aquatic world is the symbol of Fish. ('Brihat O Adi Matsya Puran', written by Sri Monmaharshi Krishna Dwipayana Vedbyas, translated by Poet Bhaktadas, 2014).

Nowadays this fish is so widely spread out that it is not understood without giving deeply importance - as purity, good luck, food, economic development, beautification, pleasure, wonderful eye-catching, saving the environment and many others.

Fishes are very important and fruitful.

Following the time-chart, we see that the life in all the countless forms that it in today begins in the sea four thousand million years ago. The earlier fossil evidence we have seen that it is very simple

organism consisting of thread-like chains of cells, dating back about 3 thousand million years. Ichthyologist has given us fossil evidence covering much of the early geological history of the development of the fishes is insufficient. Some come from the Cambrian period of about five hundred million years ago- with fossil remains of invertebrate mollusks, the immensely prolific trilobites, and the clam-like brachiopods, but more importantly, it comes from the Devonian period. During this period, between 360 and 410 million years ago, the placoderms (plate-skinned fishes) were by far the most abundant.

First Jawed fishes. Jawless Fishes spread into lakes and rivers. Rapid growth in Coral Reefs is seen Silurian Period of 410-440 million ago. After that age of fishes Jawless and Jawed Fishes exist simultaneously, ancestor of amphibians and ammonites appeared. This time is called Devonian period 360-410 million years ago. (Peter W. Scott. Dorling Kindersley, 1994.

At present, the fish culture is very popular, particularly in Bengal, Behar, and Orrisa. The infrastructure is ready. In other States also the work on aqua pisciculture has been going on in India. (Fish Culture in India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, Editor- M.G. Kamath by K.H. Alikunhi, Research Officer, Pond Culture, Central Inland Fisheries Research substation Cuttack Pages-3)

The total area of India is 32, 67,500 square Kilometer. Its land area is 15,200 Km in length. As the coastal area is less broken, so it's length is only 5,700km. The position of India is 7th for this area in the world. Its position is 2nd for its population than China. (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, geography of India. September, 2017.)

70% of the total rainfall in India is for the appearance of south-west monsoon wind blowing in summer, but it is not routine wise, it also changes for different causes. So giving priority to the Irrigation System of India it has been trying to develop the fishery and agriculture. At present 21% of agricultural land is being taken under irrigation process. The volume of water in rivers in India is almost, 1, 67,251 crore square meter, among which 66,600 crores square meter water is used for farming. Still, now it is not possible to use the total water. Till the 2000 year, 23 thousand crores square meter water has been used.

This is known from an editorial column of a Monthly Magazine 'Aquaculture, Asia' volume-viii, no.3, July to September, 2003 that -Talk aimed at reforming global trade in agricultural products collapse on 14th September in Cancun, Mexico as expected one of the main striking points was the issue of agricultural subsidies and tariffs. As discussed in this column previously, these are mainly imposed by the developed nation to protect their domestic industries from foreign competition which is mainly developing nations.

A key difference in Cancun over previous talks was that developing nations banded together much more strongly than they have in the past to lobby for agricultural reform and to oppose four new proposals about foreign investment and competition added to the agenda primarily by the US and European interest.

The collapse of talks in Cancun is a blow to the prospect of developing a global trade treaty by the end of 2004, set at a meeting 2 years ago in Doha. Many advocacy groups celebrate the collapse as a victory for developing countries. Greater solidarity among proponents of agricultural reform is a welcome development but the collapse of the Cancun WTO talk is in no way beneficial to developing countries.

Global trade is not bad. The economic and social benefits are well documented. The real problem is that the global trading system as it exists today is not fair. It is heavily biased towards rich countries which continue to prop up inefficient agricultural sector with heavy subsidies (Forcing their consumer to pay more tax for the privilege of buying more expensive products) Why finding of imported products with quotas and tariffs.

The outcome of the failed negotiation at Cancun is that this status quo has been preserved, and so the global trading system will continue to favor rich nation. The collapse of the Cancun talks is a lost opportunity for both developed and developing countries; it is not a will for anyone. We need agricultural reform, let hope that the negotiations are more successfully next time.

Aquaculture, Asia is an autonomous publication that gives people in developing countries a voice. The views and opinion expressed herein are those of the contributors and do not represent the policies or position of NACA. NACA is an intergovernmental organization that promotes rural development through sustainable aqua cultural seeks to improve rural income, increase food production and foreign exchange earnings and to diversify farm production. The ultimate beneficiaries of NACA activities are farmers and rural communities.

In India, the central Government has brought some rules, regulation, and Acts on Ornamental Fish Trading. The Gazette of India extraordinary part-11, Section-3, Subsection-1 published by Authority No. 395, New Delhi, Thursday, May-23, 2017/ JYAISTHA 2, 1939.

At present Government has taken some Rules, Regulations, and Acts regarding Ornamental Fish Farming, Trading, Hobby, and Research. For this most Ornamental Fish Community are not satisfied in this step. They are making a group and tried to move against the rules. Most members of the Community have wanted that the Government is quite flexible about this rules, regulations, and acts. They think that many common people of the State of West Bengal are involved in this business. Most of them are poor and below the poverty level, some of them are economically quite healthy, but they are unconscious about society environmental situation. The very little percentage of fish traders is generally traders. To find out those persons is very difficult in such new small-scale industry.

However, it has been seen that the policy of Government and the movement of the Organization are justified for the society's development and implements. But both of voice has to give priority to each other with soft acceptance of new perspective.

PeTA India. Animals are not ours. To Eat, Were, Experiment on, Used for Entertainment, or Abusing any other Way.

India Passes New Rules to protect animals.

The Indian Fisheries Act-1897 [Act No.-4 of 1897]

To follow the rules and regulations we see a fear and frustration among the ornamental fish farmers, traders, and hobbyists. As a result, this business cannot run properly in this time, even a small business which has come in a light after long time journey and it has a good prosperous and sound health in future. In such situation, it has been seen the possibility of dropping out of this industry to these traders. They are thinking about this matter. To organize these unorganized sectors a tendency has been seen among them. So they have called all and invited to gather under an umbrella.

A venue of the meeting of such organization is quoted here.

Colored fish traders have been invited to take membership of WBOFA and to protest against these rules. WEST BENGAL ORNAMENTAL FISH ASSOCIATION (WBOFA)

Meeting Venue: Swamiji Sporting Club, 44/1/1, Santragachhi, PS. Shibpur (Natun Rasta) Howrah-711104 on Monday 05.06.2017. at 3p.m.

Aquarium Fish in troubled waters.

The Telegraph. Monday, June 19, 2017. Soumitra Das. RULE CLOUD ON LIVELIHOOD OF 200,

A pond is in Howrah where ornamental fishes are bred. They have been doing so for years without any harm to the fish.

Cement fish tank in Howrah under the shed of netting. Meeting of the West Bengal Fish Association was held in Howrah to protest the new rules. A school of Cichlids Inside and Aquarium and Picture by Sanjoy Chattopadhyay, June 18, it is not the protector of Gaumata alone; it extends its safety net to cover aquarium fish as well.

In a fit of kindness towards our finned friends, the center is about to impose such stringent rules on the trade of breeding selling ornamental fish that grass roots "Fish Farmers" and traders all over the country will soon go hungry to bed.

Bengal is responsible for about 80% India's production of ornamental fish and many people entirely dependent on it for their daily meals have neither the means nor the technical expertise to follow these "lopsided" rules.

The livelihood of about 200,000 people- mostly self employed and with little capital to speak of -is threatened following the May 27 notification of the Ministry of the environment, forest and climate change in the Gazette of India: extraordinary, which will enable the center to impose these "impossible" rules.

The rules have been tentatively titled the prevention of cruelty to animals (aquarium and fish tank animal shop) Rules 2017, and they were published by the center in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 38 of the prevention of cruelty 2 animal's act, 1960 (59 of 1960).

Ironically, most Government Institute and the State Fisheries department and other Stakeholders and in the dark about the online notification. Not even Benfish, a Government Organization that runs a project for ornamental fish breeding, has no knowledge of the order.

The Marine Product Development Authority of India, which functions under the commerce ministry, has been paying subsidies to an ornamental fish farmer for many years. It is not aware of the notification, too.

Deepak Nopany, a leading Calcutta-based exporter of ornamental fish, says: "The ramifications are huge. We collect fish from far-flung places. These rules are not feasible. The bulk of people involved are young. It will be a catastrophe. I am entirely dependent on these suppliers."

The notification came like a bolt from the blue. The ornamental fish trade is part of the unorganized sector, but soon after they discovered it online, the breeders and sellers hurriedly formed the West Bengal Ornamental Fish Association (WBOFA), which is yet to be registered.

Spearheading the movement against this notification is Indranil Banerjee, who is acting as a spokesperson for WBOFA. "The rule same to have been formulated by somebody who is totally out of touch," Banerjee says.

He explained why the rules will be impossible for them to follow and not for financial reasons alone.

Rule: Veterinary and Infrastructure facilities – every aquarium shall (a) have a fisheries veterinarian or a fisheries expert employed full time for the purpose of overseeing the health care of all the fish tank animals in its collection; (b) have appropriate facilities for treatment room.

WBOFA speak: How is it possible for someone who earns a meager living breeding ornamental fish to hire a veterinarian or a fisheries expert employed "full time".

Rule: No aquarium shall be allowed in temporary stalls in fair or markets or exhibitions in which permanent facilities are lacking.

WBOFA speak: what about the Gallif Street market where 500-700 stalls sell such fish every Sunday? These small-time traders belong to a registered body, the Baghbazar Sakher Haat Byabasayee Samity.

Rule: Every Aquarium shall take adequate care to locate and design all Pucca buildings, including the visitor facility, in such a manner that the fish tank animal display area is not masked and the cleanliness and the hygiene of the aquarium are not affected.

Fish tanks or aquarium are not placed in the following location namely: (i) in direct sunlight or near radiators; (ii) in a place where there is always light, or where it is always dark; (iii) in a place where rainwater can enter the tank,

The master plan referred to in sub-rules (1) And (2) shall inter alia include all-round development in aquarium for a period of ten years and which shall be revised every 5 years along with detail layout plan prepared on the basis of them adopted by the aquarium indicating fish tank animal, display animal, visitor facilities, support infrastructure for fish tank animal upkeep and healthcare building for administration and maintenance unit.

WBOFA speak: won't these rules shut down thousands of makeshift shops and hatcheries? Some fishes cannot breed without sunlight. Without rainwater, some others cannot get 'eggbound'. Without sunlight, the pigmentation of Goldfish and other species like Barb and Tetra will not become richer.

Rule: Every aquarium, as a safe-guard against access to the unregulated visitor and fish tank animals being subject to provocation and pilferage, shall design appropriate barrier along the fish tank and shall have on display appropriate signage discouraging visitor approaching the fish tank at close proximity or from touching the fish tank.

WBOFA speak: how can this rule be implemented when most shops hardly have any space to speak of? The question of a barrier does not arise when there is hardly any shop space.

Rule: Maintenance of records and inventory space-(1) every aquarium shall maintain a record of the acquisition, deaths, and disposal of each species of fish in its collection in the manner and in the format determined by the State Animal Welfare Board.

WBOFA speak: Is it possible for traders without any infrastructure whatsoever to maintain such elaborate record? And even if they do so, how can this be presented to the board, about whose existence no one in the award of.

Rule: No aquarium of fish shop shall display or shell-(a) bowls for keeping fish tank animal or (b) fish tank with a capacity less than 13 gallons or 60 liters of water for keeping fish tank animals.

WBOFA speak: The minimum size of an aquarium has been fixed at 60 liters. But the most popular ones hold only 50 liters of water. Fish bowls that hold 10-12 liter have been banned. But small fish like Fighter thrive and even breed in bawls. And most children love this.

Rule; Every aquarium and fish shop shall ensure that the quality of the water in the fish tank is maintained at all times and is within the permitted range of salinity, Ph, hardness and temperature specified show as to meet the health and welfare needs of the fish tank animals.

WBOFA speak: This is absolutely not necessary in the case of freshwater fish. Siphoning is good enough for maintaining balance.

Rules: It is prohibited to keep or sell the following species namely.....(a least of the species and group banned, along with their common and scientific name, follow).

WBOFA speak: 95% of popular marine fishes are banded. Some examples: 46 varieties of butterflyfish; 16 types of angel fish; 3 types of File and Trigger fish; Four types of Damsel fish; Four

types of Clown Fish; Two types of Bat fish; 5 types of Eels (Eels are being exported to foreign countries as edible fish); 8 types of Wrasses, Blennies, Dragonets, Gobies and parafish; 4 types of Anthias, Groupers and Grunts; 6 types of Tang; 9 types of Lionfish, Stonefish and Pipefish; 4 types of Boxfish, Razorfish and Mantis Shrimp; All Octopus species (Octopus is also an edible item) and Jellyfish.

WBOFA speak: We have nothing against the ban on Cetaceans (A whale, Dolphin or Porpoise), Penguins, Otters, and Manatees. These are banned items according to the wild life protection Act, 1972. But why ban the sale of most marine fish?

Repeated attempts last week by Metro to contact Ravi S. Prasad, joint Secretary, Ministry of the environment, forest and climate change, who has signed the notification and others in the Ministry in Delhi, elicited no response.

WBOFA members meet at Santragachi on June 5th to start a movement against the notification. Jayanta Mandal, 46, who is among the more prosperous of breeders, says what started as a hobby became a profession.

A group of young men works under Mandal. Their own tiny hatcheries in their house as well. "We live around 3 a.m to collect daphnia and plankton to feed fish. It is a strenuous job and we have to keep an eye on the tanks 24x7," says Mandal, who has won several awards. "We never got any training. We learn on the job."

Sourav Ghosal, a young importer says the rules are not 'commercially viable.'

Debasis Ghosh, small traders, sums it up; "There are no questions of cruelty. We treat the fish like babies. Unless we keep them healthy and alive they won't sell."

The clinching argument against the notification comes from Sunirmal Das, secretary, WBOFA: "If the Government is so concerned about cruelty to fish why does it not ban the manner in which life table fish is often battered to death before cleaning?"

CONCLUSION OF LITERATURE REVIEW

It is clearly understood from the literature review that there are different types of problems, possibilities, present situation and future scopes in ornamental fishery field. It has been seen that many people are involved with this business. Many people have no monetary sound. Even this business stands on still now on an unorganized sector. The time is very necessary here to bring this long time business in an organized sector, even education, expertise and awareness are most necessary.

Now the time has come to the organizations of ornamental fishermen communities to be conscious more and it is also necessary to apply the governmental policy in a systematic way and equally. Even it is necessary to take it with softening respect among Government, government-undertaken Org, non-government organizations and self-organizations. To keep special respect on the rebuilding development policy systems an applied is very necessary for forth coming decades.

More people will be benefitted by earning a livelihood by this business and helpless, poor men too can make the family happy and smiling. These people will take the responsibility of leadership and will be a dignified personality in the society.

This business will take the position from the local to the international market. Importance will be increased economically; a large amount of the foreign currency will be gotten, the economic structure will be strengthening in our country, and the social systems of the country will run normally with pleasure.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How will be the unemployment problem solved by Ornamental fishery trade and how will the families get the happiness? Such pattern of research question has been followed here. e.g. The name, age,

address, contact number, the relation among family members, possibilities and difficulties of business, even their individual views about past, present and future of this business has been presented here as a question. Some questions have also been kept here free and others are bounded.

How is the implement percentage of two years business?

Is research and training facilities upgraded?

From where do the resources come?

From where have you got inspiration?

How types of problems do you face in your business and which method do you apply for solving the problems.

OBJECTIVES

To solve the unemployment problem by peaceful co-existence is the main object and for this, the subject **Ornamental Fishery Trade** has been chosen here. Especially importance has been given to different types of beautiful multi-colored finfishes and on good-looking Aquatic plants which are set up into an Aquarium. It has been informed that the cultivation of Aquatic plants has an international market. How such unknown common matter can widely spread in India and how it is possible to strengthen the economic structure of our country within a short period. I want to show this here. It has also been known that economically many backward families have got their socio-economical respect and many families have been established in society and many are hopeful they can also be economically established. They believe in this theory “**Small Capital, Short Space, Little Time, and Normal Income.**”

It has been seen that aquatic plants and ornamental fishes are co-related and they maintain an environmental balance.

Solving the unemployment problem

Ornamental fishery farming is necessary for socio-economic development. How can happiness bring to our families?

Approach

Case Study. Positivistic approach.

Methodology

Empirical research based on surveys and interviews with a testable hypothesis. Mixed methods and action research.

CONCLUSION

Ornamental fish farming trade is in West Bengal i.e in India. It is very important to know whether it is technically innovative or not.

In India, there are many people whose conditions are very weak for different difficulties, especially for their economic, knowledge and for social respect. As a result lack of peace and soft understanding is shown in such kind of people and their families. In society among such situation, a bad side and sign are shown in the socio scenario.

How this problem and the problem-solving process is presented and how far it is spread out – it is also an important matter. Besides, how is the nature of innovation and what is their achievement?

It is a very significant question and till now India does not get any more entrance, expand acceptance in the international field of ornamental fishery trade. So this trade will have to travel alone far away.

When the thinking and knowledge of many men will get more importance, then this trade will get entrance in open field.

This trade belongs to an unorganized sector. This can be organized. It is an off-bit job which can be bringing to the main stream of social business; It has huge possibilities to make it in an international market leaving the regional field.

The helpless and poor people can take part in economic development shortly, they can also set up an environment of peace and happiness among the own families, can get self-respect in society, they have entrance and empowerment, can give leadership and will be distinguished personality by this trade in the developed country like India.

A clear visibility and transparency about this trade are necessary for this time to the people of ornamental fishery community and interested people, though the consciousness of the people, their influence and contribution is necessary too more. By using the social media its publicity will be increased too much and will prepare a plan, project, and implementation with taking all people in all stages of the society.

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