

SEMESTER -IV
Papar -C9T
Fisheries Extension

Introduction of fisheries extension:

The word extension has its origin from Latin roots, tensio meaning stretching and ex meaning out. The literal meaning of extension is "stretching out." Extension is an educational activity which is stretched out and carried to villages and fields beyond the limits of schools and colleges to which formal education is confined. The word extension came to be originally used in the U.S.A. which means a branch of a university for students who cannot attend the university proper. Thus, it is an out-of-school system of education.

In this type of education, the target groups are normally villagers and the rural people. The extension programmes are intended for the development of these people. It involves conscious communication of information to help people form sound opinion and make good decisions.

Diffusion and its Elements

Diffusion: It is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among members of a social system. It is a special type of Communication in the sense that the messages are concerned with innovations.

Elements of diffusion:

- a) Innovation
- b) Communication channels
- c) Time
- d) Social system

Co-management:

Co-management is not a regulatory mechanism rather it is a participatory and flexible management strategy. It provides and maintains a forum or structure

for action on: participation, rule making, conflict management, power sharing, leadership, decision-making, negotiation, knowledge sharing, learning and development, among resource users, severs and government. It is not giving the rights over fishery resources to somebody, but it is sharing the responsibility with the resource users and other stakeholders for resource management and conflicts management. Fisheries co-management can be defined as a partnership arrangement in which the local resource users (fisher folk), the government and other relevant stakeholders share the responsibility and the authority for the management of fisheries. Fishers should primarily have the right to participate in key decisions about various aspects of management.

The focus in co-management is small-scale fishers because they contribute the major part of the fishery sector. Their contribution to local food security is significant. Further, they are weak because of poor financial conditions and their technical capabilities. Hence, some kind of government support, as envisaged in co-management, is needed for their social and economic securities.

Technology – definitions and characters

Technology refers to ways of making or doing things. It is derived from the Greek word “techne” meaning art or craft and “logia” meaning area of study.

A technology is a design for instrumental action that reduces the uncertainty in the cause-effect relationships involved in achieving a desired outcome. A technology usually has two components: i) a hardware aspect consisting of tool that embodies the technology as material or physical objects, ii) a software aspect consisting of information base for the tool. According to Yotopoulos and Nugent (1976), a technology is a body of knowledge that can be applied in productive process.

Chattopadhyay (1976) pointed out the three attributes of a technology which will make it acceptable to farmers as: i) economic viability, ii) suitability and iii) conformity with the socio-economic attributes of farmers. Anderson (1979) suggested that a technology must be tested in three conditions of : i) resource appropriateness ii) needs appropriateness and iii) goal appropriateness.

On the basis of the above definitions, the following are the characteristics of a technology.

- a. Science or scientific know- how
- b. Art of systematic knowledge
- c. Practical utility
- d. Production potentiality

In nutshell, technology refers to the art of systematic knowledge of science or scientific know-how, which may be practically utilized in the related field for the purpose of boosting the production potentiality.

History of fisheries extension

Attempts were made as early as 1928 for the development of fisheries through technology transfer and the still the process is continuing. Some of the significant attempts made so far in India for technology transfer in fisheries are given as follows.

Royal commission on agriculture (1928) noted that nothing was being done to develop the country's fishing industry and recommended to the Government that utility of the Departments should not be judged from the amount of revenue it earned.

- As per the recommendation of the Grow More Food Campaign (GMFC) in 1940, training centres on fisheries were established in Barrackpore, Calcutta and Mandapam in 1945. A fisheries experiment station was set up at Barrackpore in 1947 (which has later become CIFRI).

- The First All India Fisheries Conference (1948) convened in New Delhi recognised the importance of fishing industry at the hands of the concerned officials of the central and State Governments and did focus its attention on the need to develop fisheries industry. The idea of subsidizing some part of capital expenditure, especially on mechanism, originated in this conference

- The All India Co-ordinated Research Project (AICRP) on composite carp culture was started in 1971 for demonstrating that technology in different macroclimatic zones.

- AICRP on air breathing fish culture was launched in 1971 in West Bengal, Karnataka, AP, Bihar and Assam to evolve appropriate technology on freshwater air breathing fish culture in public water bodies.

Types of extension

Informal **Education**: It is the life long process by which every person acquires knowledge, skills, attitudes and new insights from experience and exposure to environment.

Formal education : It is a type of education that is offered in schools and colleges for those who have enrolled themselves as regular students for these academic programmes.

Non-formal education: It is an out-of-school system of education that is carried to villages and fields for the benefit of rural people to enable them as better decision makers to improve their occupations and livelihood.

SHG:

A self-help group (commonly abbreviated SHG) is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 12 to 25 local women between the ages of 18 and 50. Most self-help groups are in India, though they can be found in other countries, especially in South Asia and Southeast Asia. A SHG is generally a group of people who work on daily wages who form a loose grouping or union. Money is collected from those who are able to donate and given to members in need.

Members may also make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough money in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village for any purpose. In India, many SHGs are linked with banks for the delivery of micro-credit.

Self-help groups are started by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that generally have broad anti-poverty agendas. Self-help groups are seen as instruments for goals including empowering women, developing leadership abilities among the poor and the needy, increasing school enrolment and improving nutrition and the use of birth control. Financial intermediation is generally seen more as an entry point to these other goals, rather than as a primary objective. This can hinder their development as sources of village capital, as well as their efforts to aggregate locally controlled pools of capital through federation, as was historically accomplished by credit unions.

NGO

NGO stands for non-governmental organization. While there is no universally agreed-upon definition of an NGO, typically it is a voluntary group or institution with a social mission, which operates independently from the government.

NGOs or similar organizations exist in all parts of the world. What is considered an NGO in one country may not qualify as an NGO in another, as legal definitions, permitted activities,

monitoring, and oversight differ from country to country. The term can encompass many types of organizations.

PAPER - C9T

Fisheries co-operative

FISHERIES COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Many developing countries have based their policy for small-scale fisheries development on the establishment of fishermen's cooperative societies. Some such programmes have been successful but many have failed.

It is not the purpose of this guide to consider in detail the merits of fisheries cooperatives or the reasons for failure. However, any planning team concerned with integrated small-scale fisheries development at the village or community level may encounter situations where government policy is firmly based on and committed to the establishment of cooperatives. It may even find that such cooperative societies already exist in the locations selected for the development of CFCs. The consideration arises as to how they can be linked in with the CFC/FDU complex.

It follows that while it might own and/or operate a whole CFC, a cooperative society could control just one or a few components in the CFC, without dictating the policies and operations of all the others. For example, where a cooperative society owns and operates the ice plant and the fish store, it may have no control over the local health clinic operated by the government, the boatyard owned by a private businessman, and the netloft maintained by the community council.

Failures in the operation of fisheries cooperative societies in many developing countries have often been the result of planning from above without regard to local wishes, local interests and traditional practices. Often this stems from the misconception that, since fishermen's cooperative societies worked well in one particular place, they will work equally well everywhere else.

Introduction Cooperative:

A co-operative is a business organization managed by a group of members for their collective welfare. The International Co-operative Alliance defines a co-operative in its Co-operative Introduction Guide as a self-governing voluntary organization of like-minded people who manage their own finances. Works for social development and runs a democratically controlled business on a partnership basis. A co-operative may also be one in which the business is controlled equally by all of its beneficiaries or they themselves work in the organisation. The stream of education that deals with cooperative based business is known as 'Cooperative Economics'.

principles of cooperative:

Cooperatives are based on the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity, and solidarity. In the tradition of their founders, cooperative members believe in the ethical values of honesty, openness, social responsibility and caring for others.

Objective:

Fisheries cooperatives generally have the following objective:-

1. To sell aquatic animals and/or processed products of its members;
2. To sell fishing equipment and other necessities to members;
3. To provide loans to members;
4. To accept member deposits;
5. To disseminate knowledge related to fisheries, both technical and business; and
6. To provide welfare to members (and their families) in times of crisis when their occupations may be at risk.

Functions:

- 1.They aim to provide goods and services.
- 2.They aim to eliminate the unnecessary profits of middlemen in trade and commerce.
3. They seek to prevent the exploitation of the weaker members of society.
4. They aim to protect the rights of people both as producers and consumers.

problems of cooperatives:

The three basic weaknesses are: the economic viability of the major activities undertaken, the cooperative leadership and management capacity, and the lack of democratic control by the members.

Flexible approach to fishermen's cooperatives:

The gist of this approach consists in enabling a cooperative to assume almost any form, size and degree of cooperation selected by its members. Even the very name cooperative can be substituted by another (e.g., society, associations, etc.) where it may be associated with a negative experience in the past.

The selection of the goals and functions should also be approached open mindedly and flexibly in each separate case. There are seven main domains in which fishermen can cooperate: (1) in the field of production (capture); (2) in the field of fish processing and storing; (3) in the field of marketing; (4) in the field of services and supply; (5) in the field of consumption and social services; (6) in the field of management of fishing grounds and quotas; and (7) in the field of credit and other financial schemes .

A cooperative that deals only with fish processing and marketing might own a fish processing plant or smoking kilns, a fish store, a transport vehicle and rent a fish vending stall in the market of a neighbouring town. Such a cooperative may purchase the catches of its members at a certain predetermined price, if necessary process the catch, market it at the best possible price and divide the profits, after deduction of expenses, among its members in proportion to the value of the catch they have delivered to the cooperative.

A fishermen's cooperative that deals with supplies may only deal with one particular item, e.g. fuel, or may take care of the whole range of fishing gear and equipment, become a wholesale buyer and hence be able to obtain the equipment at a lower price and sell it at cost (plus expenses) to its members.

A fishermen's cooperative that deals with only aspects of consumption and social services may be the result of fishermen joining forces to build themselves a tea house or a little supermarket where they and their families can buy basic necessities and some other consumer products at cost, plus expenses.

Where a community or a group of communities have an exclusive access to a fish resource, it can be a fishermen's cooperative that is vested with the responsibility of allocating fishing grounds or fish quotas to fishermen and thus protect the resource from overfishing and prevent hostile competition.

A fishermen's cooperative may be established to serve as a channel through which credit for working and investment capital can reach individual fishermen. Such a cooperative may be essential where the individual fishermen-members are unable to provide the bank (or another financing institution) with the required collaterals and guaranties. Other activities in the same field may consist of establishing and operating various funds (e.g., mutual insurance for fishing boats, health and life insurance, pension fund, etc.), and savings schemes (see also the Chapter on credit schemes and fishermen funds).

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative movement in India was introduced as a state policy and owes its origin to the enactment of Co-operative Societies Act, 1904. The Act of 1904 provided for the organisation of primary credit societies and stress was laid on the promotion of agricultural credit only. In 1919, there were 28,000 societies with 11 lakh members and Rs. 15 crores as working capital. Under the Reforms Act of 1919, co-operation became a transferred subject, under the charge of a minister, in each state.

An important role was assigned to co-operative organisations in the First Five Year Plan. The planning commission emphasised the co-ordination of the activities of village panchayats and the co-operatives. Another important event of this period was the publication of the report of the Committee of Direction of the All India Rural Credit Survey in 1954. One of the chief objectives of the Second Five Year Plan

was the building up of the cooperative sector. In 1964, the Government of India appointed two committees, one on co-operative marketing under the chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala and the other on co-operation under the chairmanship of Shri. R. N. Mirdha. Both these committees made important recommendations on the basis of which the co-operative policy for the Fourth Plan was formulated.

National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), a statutory corporation, was set up under National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. A major development in the field of credit during the Sixth Plan period was setting up a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in July 1982. Strategy for the Seventh Plan states that the major thrust during the Seventh Year Plan would be to ensure adequate flow to the weaker sections of the population and to less developed areas.