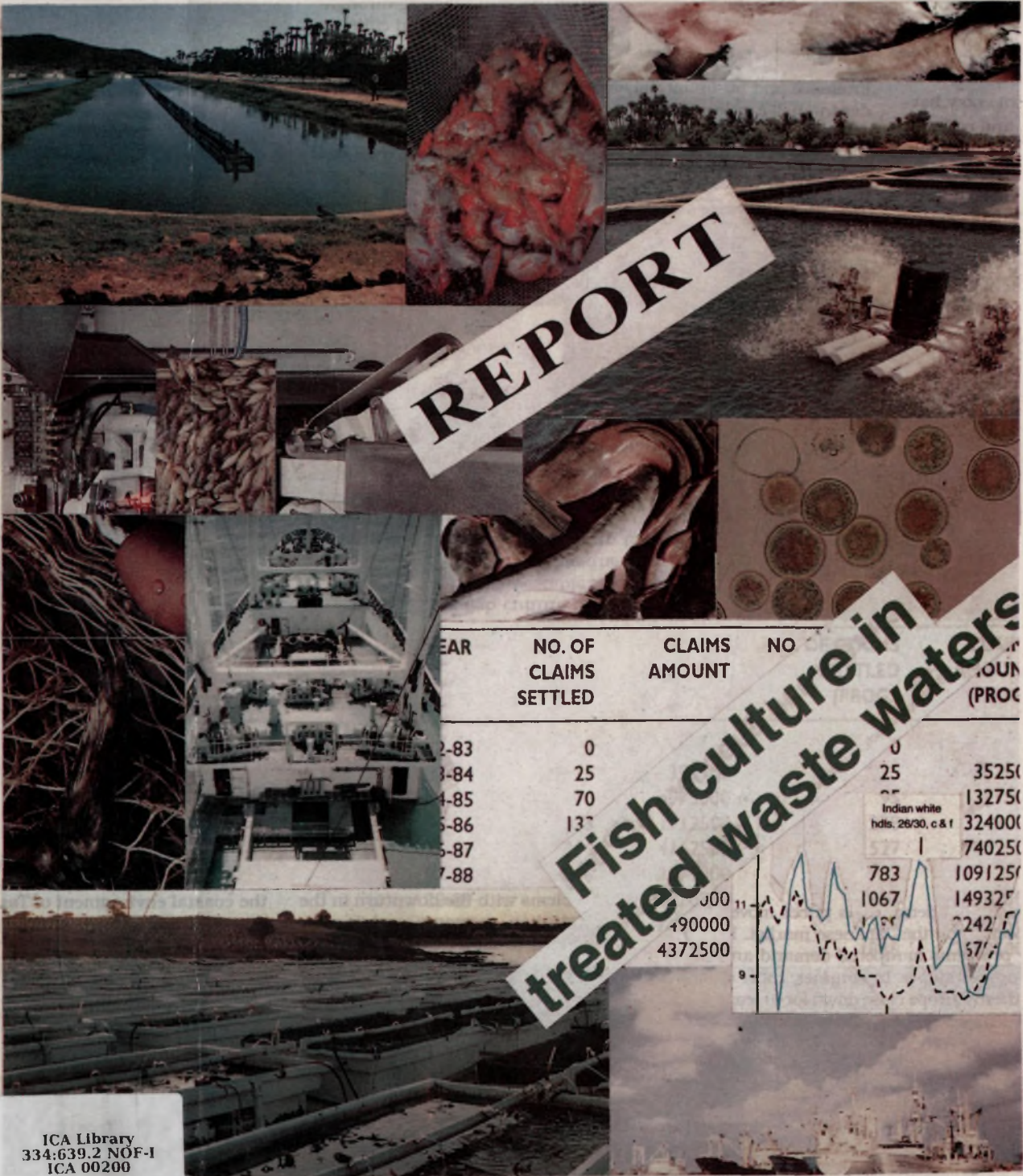


ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE (ODA) WORKSHOP

NEW DELHI

DEC. 1-5-1993

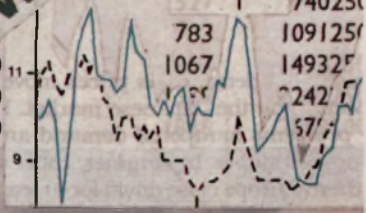


REPORT

YEAR NO. OF CLAIMS SETTLED CLAIMS AMOUNT NO. OF CLAIMS SETTLED CLAIMS AMOUNT

YEAR	NO. OF CLAIMS SETTLED	CLAIMS AMOUNT	NO. OF CLAIMS SETTLED	CLAIMS AMOUNT
2-83	0		0	
3-84	25		25	35250
4-85	70		70	132750
5-86	137		137	324000
6-87				740250
7-88				1091250

Fish culture in treated waste waters



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ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE (ODA) WORKSHOP

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REPORT

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NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES LTD.
Sahakari Bhavan, 66 Tughlakabad Institutional Area, M.B. Road,
New Delhi-110 062 (India) : Cabel : FISHFED, Ph : 6442897

CONTENTS

PART I

<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Foreword	1
Preface	2-3
Photo Section	4-10
Programme	11-15

PART II

Report	16-19
Recommendations	20-26

PART III

Speeches & abstract of Lectures	27-83
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PART IV

List of Participants	84-90
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INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE
ALLIANCE COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONALE

FOREWORD

Bruce Thordarson
Director General

Fishermen, in the developing countries, are one of the weakest among weaker sections. Entrenched in debt, they are exploited by the middlemen and traders. The vicious circle of poverty, illiteracy, and social-inhibitions has been further perpetuated by lack of latest technology in the field of fishery. In most of the developing countries cooperativisation of weaker sections has been accepted as the only means for ameliorating their socio-economic conditions. In India, more than one million fishermen have been brought in the cooperative fold.

There are more than 9,000 fishermen cooperatives but in many of them the position does not seem to be very encouraging. One of the causes responsible for the retarded growth of the Fishery Cooperative Movement is the absence of enlightened leadership. To create enlightened and good leaders, National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives (FISHCOPFED) has taken few steps, including cooperative education of members of fishery cooperatives and leadership development programmes.

In the programme of leadership development taken up by FISHCOPFED, International Cooperative Alliance Fisheries Committee has played very significant and important role. The first such programme was conducted in India in 1988 at Lucknow in which 74 participants were imparted necessary skills to run their cooperatives professionally and efficiently. Second such programme was organised in December, 1993. This report of the event, which took place between 1 - 5, December, 1993, is a comprehensive document which will not only be useful for the participants but will also prove to be a very valuable document for further leadership development programmes.

I congratulate FISHCOPFED for bringing out this report and I would like to place on record my appreciation to Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director of FISHCOPFED (INDIA) and would thank Mr. Y.P. Nishad, the President of FISHCOPFED and Chairman of the Organising Committee of the ODA Workshop for his valuable contribution. I confidently hope that FISHCOPFED would continue its efforts in this direction and ICA Fisheries Committee would continue to provide greater support to FISHCOPFED to conduct such programmes.

I think that this report will be found useful by the readers, particularly the leaders of fishery cooperatives in the developing countries.

BRUCE THORDARSON
Director General

PRE-FACE



The report of International Cooperative Alliance Fisheries Committee (OCA) Workshop, which was organised during December 1 - 5, 1993 at New Delhi is in your hands. The workshop was organised by the ICA Fisheries Committee in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India and National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives (FISHCOPFED) for which an agreement was signed in the month of June, 1993 when Mr. Masaaki Sato, the Secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee visited India.

The Inaugural function was held on 1st December. Mr. Arvind Netam, Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture, Government of India presided over the function and Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India delivered Inaugural address. Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director FISHCOPFED and Chairman of the ICA Committee for Fisheries for Asia and the Pacific highlighted various activities of FISHCOPFED in his welcome speech and Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED offered traditional welcome to the VIPs.

Forty-eight participants representing 9 states of the country participated in the Workshop. In the Inaugural Session, Productivity Awards were given at the hands of Hon'ble Minister to six primary Fisheries Cooperatives including two fisherwomen cooperatives. "Outstanding Cooperator" Awards were presented to Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee and Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India for their contributions at national as well as international levels for the cause of Cooperative Movement. The Honour of Fishermen's friend was presented to Dr. B.C. Sarma.

A similar programme was also organised by ICA Fisheries Committee in 1988 at Lucknow in which 74 leaders of the fishery cooperative movement participated and it is almost after a gap of 5 Years, when the second workshop of the second round of ICA Fisheries Committee (OCA) Workshops has been organised in India.

The Report of the OCA Workshop has been published in English as well as in Hindi. I sincerely hope that the contents of the Report will be appreciated and concerned authorities will take necessary action for implementation of the recommendations made by the Workshop.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Arvind Netam, Hon'ble Minister for State of Agriculture, who despite his busy schedule made it convenient to preside over the Inaugural Session and Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan for inaugurating the Workshop. I am also thankful to Mr. J.C. Pant, IAS, Secretary, Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India for giving Key-Note-Address and Mrs. Asha Das, IAS, Additional Secretary, Agriculture, for presiding over the Valedictory Session and Mr. Takayoshi Sudo of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan who delivered the Valedictory Address.

The resource persons to the Workshop from Japan, Malaysia and India made very valuable contribution in the successful conduct of the Workshop and I would like to pay special thanks to Mr. Takemi Kosugiyama, Mr. Satoshi Yoshida, Mr. Dato Haji Aziz Mohd. bin Inbrahim, Dr. K.P.P. Nambiar., Mr. Tarlochan Singh, Dr. B.C. Sarma, Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Mr. Bhagat Singh, Mr. Atul Sinha, Mr. K.S. Bawa, Dr. P.V. Dehadrai and Mr. A. Sarvadeva.

Thanks are also due to Mr. G.K. Sharma, Regional Director, ICA ROAP, Officers of Department of Fisheries, Govt. of U.P., who organised study visit of Resource Persons to Jhansi and those Fisheries Cooperatives, who sponsored the participants to attend the programme.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee, who made it convenient to grace the occasion. He made certain valuable suggestions, which helped the organisers to make the programme more effective. It is difficult to find words to thank Mr. Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee, who was constantly on his heels to see that everything was arranged nicely.

The support given by the officers and staff of NCUI deserves to be acknowledged in capital letters. I would like to specially mention the names of Mr. B.D. Sharma, Chief Executive, Mrs. Indra Gupta and Mrs. Anita Manchanda, Directors, Mr. Suresh Chandra and Mr. V.S. Mishra, Dy. Directors and Mr. I.R. Gupta, Faculty Member, whose untiring labour in making all the events related to the Workshop a grand success.

I would be failing in my duties if I do not acknowledge the excellent work done by officers and staff of FISHCOPFED, particularly Mr. M.M. Tewary, Mr. B.K. Mishra, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Rajendra Singh and Mr. P.D. Bourai who provided academic, logistic and other support in the organisation of the programme.

I deem it my privilege to thank Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED whose guidance was available to me all the time and who devoted his time right from the date of agreement for holding the workshop till the finalisation of the report which was a moral-booster for me.

S. CHANDRA

PART I
PHOTO SECTION





श्री शौजी यूमूरा, अध्यक्ष, आई. सी. ए. मात्स्यकी समिति, महामहीम डॉ. शंकर दयाल शर्मा, भारत के राष्ट्रपति को राष्ट्रपति भवन में "भगवान बुद्ध" की मूर्ति भेंट करते हुए। बाँए से दाँए श्री वाई. पी. निषाद, अध्यक्ष, फिशकापफेड, श्री एम. सातो, सचिव, आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति तथा श्री एस. चन्द्रा, अध्यक्ष, एशिया एवं प्रशान्त आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति।

Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee presenting a replica of "Lord Budha" to H.E. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, President of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Seen in the picture L-R: Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED, Mr. M. Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee and Mr. S. Chandra, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia & Pacific.

समारोह दृश्य THE CURTAIN RAISER



श्री शोजी यूम्युरा, अध्यक्ष, आई. सी. ए. मात्स्यकी समिति, डॉ. बलराम जाखड़, माननीय कृषि मंत्री, भारत सरकार को एक उपहार भेंट करते हुए। उनके बाएँ श्री वाई. पी. निषाद, अध्यक्ष फिशकॉपफेड, श्री एस. चन्द्रा, अध्यक्ष, एशिया एवं प्रशान्त आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति तथा श्री एम. सातो, सचिव, आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति।

Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee presenting a gift to Dr. Balam Jakhar, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of India. To his left: Mr. Y. P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED and Mr. S. Chandra, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia & Pacific and Mr. M. Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee.



श्री अरविन्द नेताम, माननीय केन्द्रीय कृषि एवं सहकारिता राज्य मंत्री तथा श्री चुसेई यामादा, महामहिम भारत में जापान के राजदूत ओ.डी.ए. कार्यशाला के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर दीप प्रज्वलित करते हुए। श्री एस. चन्द्रा, अध्यक्ष, एशिया एवं प्रशान्त आई. सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति।

Mr. Arvind Netam, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Agriculture & Cooperation and Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India lighting the lamp at the inauguration of the ODA Workshop. Also seen in the picture is Mr. S. Chandra, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia and Pacific.



मंच पर दाएं से बाएं श्री वाई. पी. निषाद, अध्यक्ष, फिशकापफेड., श्री बी.एस. विश्वनाथन, अध्यक्ष, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकारी संघ, श्री अरविन्द नेताम, माननीय केन्द्रीय कृषि एवं सहकारिता राज्य मन्त्री, श्री चूसेई यामादा, महामहिम भारत में जापान के राजदूत, श्री एस. चन्द्रा, अध्यक्ष, एशिया एवं प्रशान्त आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति।

On the dias from L-R: Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED, Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India, Mr. Arvind Netam, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Cooperation, Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India, Mr. S. Chandra, Chairman ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia and Pacific.



श्री वाई. पी. निषाद, अध्यक्ष, फिशकापफेड, श्री जे. सी. पन्त, आई.ए.एस., कृषि सचिव, का स्वागत करते हुए। उनके बाएँ श्री शौजी यूम्युरा, अध्यक्ष, आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति तथा उनके दाएँ श्री ताकायोशी सूडो, सहायक निदेशक, कृषि, वानिकी तथा मात्स्यकी मंत्रालय जापान सरकार।

Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED welcoming Mr. J.C. Pant, IAS, Secretary (Agriculture). To his left: Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee and to his right: Mr. Takayoshi Sudo, Asstt. Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, Govt. of Japan.



समापन समारोह पर मंच पर दाएँ से बाएँ श्री वाई. पी. निषाद, अध्यक्ष, फिशकापफेड, श्री शौजी यूम्यूरा, अध्यक्ष, आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति श्रीमती आशा दास, आई. ए. एस., अतिरिक्त सचिव, कृषि तथा श्री ताकायोशी सूडो, सहायक निदेशक, कृषि, वानिकी तथा मात्स्यकी मंत्रालय, जापान सरकार।
On the dais at the Valedictory Function from L-R: Mr. Y. P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED, Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee, Mrs. Asha Das, IAS, Addl. Secretary (Agriculture) and Mr. Takayoshi Sudo, Asstt. Director, Ministry of Agril., Forestry & Fisheries, Govt. of Japan.



समापन समारोह पर श्री शौजी यूम्यूरा अध्यक्ष, आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति बोलते हुए। उनके दाएँ श्री एम.सातो, सचिव, आई. सी. ए. मात्स्यकी समिति।
Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman ICA Fisheries Committee speaking at the Valedictory Function. To his right: Mr. M. Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee.



श्री शौजी यूम्यूरा, अध्यक्ष, आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति "विशिष्ठ सहयोगी पुरस्कार" के साथ।
Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee with the "Outstanding Cooperator Award".



Mr. Arvind Netam, Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture & Cooperation, presenting "Outstanding Cooperator Award" to Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India.



अर्न्तजलीय क्षेत्र के लिए अध्यक्ष, चम्टा मत्स्यजीवी सहकारी समिति लि०, श्री चूसेई यामादा, महामहिम् भारत में जापान के राजदूत से "उत्पादकता पुरस्कार" प्राप्त करते हुए। चित्र में श्री एस. चन्द्रा, अध्यक्ष, एशिया एवं प्रशान्त आई.सी.ए. मात्स्यकी समिति।
The President, Chamta Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., receiving "Productivity Award" for Inland Sector from Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. Ambassador of Japan in India. Also seen in the picture: Mr. S. Chandra, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia & Pacific.



कार्यशाला में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों, पुरस्कार विजेता मत्स्य सहकारी समितियों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा महिलाओं का एक दृश्य।
A view of Participants including representatives from prize winning fishery cooperative Societies and women.



उद्घाटन समारोह पर विशिष्ट व्यक्ति बाएँ से दाएँ श्री अतुल सिन्हा, संयुक्त सचिव, मत्स्य, श्री वाई. आर. साहनी, निदेशक, मत्स्य, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम, श्री सी.बी.होलकर, अध्यक्ष, कॉप्टूर तथा श्री के. जानकीराम अवैतनिक प्रबन्ध निदेशक, कॉप्टूर।

Dignitaries at the inaugural function. From L-R: Mr. Atul Sinha, Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Mr. Y.R. Sawhney, Director (F&TD), NCDC, Mr. C.B. Holkar, Chairman, COOPTOUR and Mr. K. Janakiram, Honorary Managing Director, COOPTOUR.



प्रथम पंक्ति में मलेशिया से विदेशी संसाध्य व्यक्ति बाएँ से दाएँ श्री तरलोचन सिंह, जल संवर्धन अधिकारी, इनफोफिश, डॉ. के.पी.पी. नाम्ब्यार, इनफोफिश तथा श्री दातुक हाजी मोहम्मद बिन इब्राहिम, अध्यक्ष, अंकासा।

Front Row: Foreign Resource Persons from Malaysia from L-R: Mr. Tarlochan Singh, Aquaculture Officer, INFOFISH, Dr. K.P.P. Nambiar, Director, INFOFISH and Mr. Datuk Hazi Aziz Mohd. bin Ibrahim, Chairman, ANGKASA (extreme right)

ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE (ODA) WORKSHOP FOR FISHERIES COOPERATIVES PROGRAMME

Date & Time	TOPICS	Resource Person
01/12/93 08:30	Arrival of Participants & Registration of Participants: Board Room of National Cooperative Union of India, 3-Siri Institutional Area, Khel Gaon Marg, New Delhi-110 016.	
09:45	INAUGURAL FUNCTION Invocation Song, Traditional welcome, Lighting of Inaugural lamp	
	Welcome	Mr. S. Chandra, Vice-Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia & the Pacific
	Presidential Address	Mr. Arvind Netam, Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture, Govt. of India.
	Felicitations from ICA	Mr. G.K. Sharma, Regional Director, ICA, ROAP
	Address	Mr. B. S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India
	Address	Mr. M. Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee
	Address	Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee. (Read by Mr. M. Sato)
	Inaugural Address	Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India.
	Vote of Thanks	Mr. B.D. Sharma, Chief Executive, NCUI.
	TEA	

11:30	Insurance Schemes for Active Fishermen in India.	Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director, FISHCOPFED
12:30	Discussions on the above subject	
13:00	LUNCH	
14:00	Registration Continued	
15:30	TEA	
16:00	Historical Prespective of Fishery Cooperative Movement in Japan	Mr. Satoshi Yoshida, General Manager, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (ZENGYOREN), Japan.
17:00	Discussions on the above subject	
18:00	Departure of Resource Persons and Participants to International Cooperative Alliance, 'Bonow House', 43, Friends Colony (East), New Delhi-110 065 (the venue of Dinner).	
19:00	WELCOME DINNER	
21:00	Return of Resource Persons and Participants to the Hotel/Guest House/Hostel.	
02/12/93 09:30	Fish Processing and Export of Fishery Products	Dr. K.P.P. Nambiar, Adviser on International Trade and Industry, INFOFISH, Malaysia
10:00	Discussions on the above subject	
10:30	TEA	
11:30	Environment and Fishery Cooperatives	Dr. B.C. Sarma, Member, Central Administrative Tribunal
12:30	Discussions on the above subject	
13:00	LUNCH	
14:30	Evolution of Cooperative Movement in India with special reference to Fishery Cooperatives	Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Officer on Spl. Duty to Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of India.

15:30	Discussions on the above subject.	
16:00	TEA	
16:30	Democratization of Fishery Cooperative Movement	Mr. B.D. Sharma, Chief Executive, NCUI.
17:30	Discussions on the above subject.	
18:00	Video Film	
03/12/93 09:30	Insurance of Fisheries by Cooperatives	Mr. Takemi Kosugiyama, General Manager, National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Association, Japan.
10:30	Discussions on the above subject	
11:00	TEA	
11:30	Health Care & Family Welfare through Fisheries Cooperatives	Mr. K.S. Bawa, Former Consultant, ILO.
12:30	Discussions on the above subject.	
13:00	LUNCH	
14:30	Evolution and latest trends in Cooperative law	Mr. Bhagat Singh, IAS Joint Secretary (Coop.), Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
15:30	Discussions on the above subject.	
16:00	TEA	
16:30	Inland Fishery Development with special reference to FFDA's	Mr. Atul Sinha, IAS, Joint Secretary (Fy.) Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
17:30	Discussions on the above subject.	
18:00	Video Film	
04/12/93 09:30	Aquaculture Technology with particular reference to prawn production.	Mr. Tarlochan Singh, Aquaculture Officer, INFOFISH, Malaysia.
10:30	Discussions on the above subject	
11:00	TEA	

11:30	Financing of Fishery Cooperatives	Mr. A. Sarvadeva, Dy. Director (FY.), National Cooperative Development Corporation
12:30	Discussions on the above subject	
13:00	LUNCH	
14:30	Fishery Cooperatives in Developing Countries	Mr. Dato Haji Aziz Mohd. bin Ibrahim, Chairman, Fisheries Committee, ANGKASA, Malaysia.
15:30	Discussions on the above subject	
16:00	TEA	
16:30	KEYNOTE ADDRESS Leadership Development in Fisheries Cooperatives	Mr. J.C. Pant, IAS, Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture.
17:30	Discussions on the above subject.	
18:00	Video Film.	
15/12/93 09:30	Fisheries in India - An Overview	Dr. P.V. Dehadrai, Dy. Director General, ICAR
10:30	Discussions on the above subject.	
11:00	TEA	
11:30	Finalisation of proceedings	
12:30	LUNCH	
13:30	Finalisation of proceedings contd.	
14:30	TEA	
15:00	VALEDICTORY FUNCTION	
	Welcome of Guests	
	Welcome Address	Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED

Brief Resume of the Workshop	Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director, FISHCOPFED, & Vice-Chairman, ICA Committee on Fisheries for Asia & the Pacific
Presidential Address	Mrs. Asha Das, IAS, Addl. Secretary to Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture
Address	Mr. M. Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee
Address and Distribution of Certificates	Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee
Valedictory Address	Mr. Takayoshi Sudo, Asstt. Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Govt. of Japan.
Vote of thanks	Shri B.D. Sharma, Chief Executive, NCUI.
TEA	

PART II
REPORT & RECOMMENDATIONS

REPORT

5 days ICA Fisheries Committee (ODA) Workshop on Fisheries Cooperatives was held in the campus of National Cooperative Union of India from 1st December, 1993 to 5th December, 1993. The programme was organised by the ICA Fisheries Committee in collaboration with the National Cooperative Union of India and National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited for which an agreement was signed in the month of June, 1993 when Mr. Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee visited India.

The Inaugural function was held on 1st December, 1993. Mr. Arvind Netam, Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India presided over the inaugural function and Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India inaugurated the workshop. At the beginning of the function Saraswati Vandana was sung by the Group from Sarawati Kala Mandir. After garlanding and presenting shawls to the dignitaries on the dias by Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED, Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director, FISHCOPFED and the Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia & Pacific and Vice Chairman, ICA (Main) Fisheries Committee gave the welcome address. In his welcome address, Mr. Chandra highlighted various activities of FISHCOPFED and the fisheries cooperative movement in the Asia and Pacific region. He said that "it is for the second time, ODA Workshop for fisheries cooperatives is being organised in India. The first one was held in 1988 at Lucknow. In this Workshop 48 participants from 9 states including 8 women will participate."

Before delivering his presidential address, Mr. Arvind Netam presented "Outstanding Cooperator Award" to Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India for his dedicated and effective leadership to the cooperative movement of this country. Besides this, "Fishermen's Friend Award" was also presented by the Hon'ble Minister to Dr. B.C. Sarma, IAS, Member, Central Administrative Tribunal and Ex. Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. In his presidential address, Mr. Arvind Netam stressed the need of such Leadership Development Programme on a large scale in India. He said, "I would like to urge upon the Government of Japan and the ICA Fisheries Committee that for a country like India such programmes should be held more frequently so that leadership in the fisheries cooperative sector may be developed fast".

Mr. G.K. Sharma, Regional Director, International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office for Asia and Pacific gave ICA greetings. He appreciated the efforts of FISHCOPFED in promoting the fishery cooperative movement in the country. Mr. Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee gave ICA Fisheries Committee greetings.

The workshop was also addressed by Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India and Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED.

In his address, Mr. Vishwanathan emphasised the need of trained man-power in every field and said that keeping the size of the country in view, ICA Fisheries Committee should organise such workshops more frequently. He assured all cooperation of National Cooperative Union of India for the purpose.

In his address, Mr. Nishad informed that earlier we had been deputing 3-4 delegates on the seminar on fisheries cooperatives, organised by Government of Japan, but the number of delegates has now been reduced to one only. He asserted, "I am aware of their problems, but I would request them to realise the fact that in a big country like India, there is a great need of trained man-power and they should allow at least 3 delegates from India to the Seminar organised in Japan.

"On this occasion, "Productivity Awards" were presented by H.E. Mr. Chusei Yamada, the Ambassador of Japan in India to the following six primary fishery cooperative societies:-

FISHERWOMEN COOPERATIVES

- 1. Malpe Fisherwomen's Cooperative Society Ltd., Malpe (Karnataka). Ist.
- 2. Fisherwomen Cooperative Society Ltd., Kumta (Karnataka) IInd

INLAND FISHERY COOPERATIVES

- 1. Mudialy Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., Calcutta (West Bengal). Ist
- 2. Chamta Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., Vill. Byaspur, Dist. North 24 Parganas (West Bengal). IInd

MARINE FISHERY COOPERATIVES

- 1. Gangolli Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., (Karnataka) Ist
- 2. Malpe Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., Malpe (Karnataka). IInd

In his inaugural address, Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India highlighted the activities of Japan Government for promoting fisheries and particularly leadership development in developing countries. He informed that, "the grant aid is extended to cover quite a wide area of fishery industry such as infrastructural development, like construction of fishery ports and fish marketing and distribution facilities, etc., setting-up or improvement of fishery research institutes in recipient countries and training facilities, promotion of fisheries by providing fishery gear, etc." He felt confident that this workshop would also contribute to strengthening and development of viable and prosperous cooperatives in India.

Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED presented FISHCOPFED mementoes to the dignitaries. Vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. B.D. Sharma, Chief Executive, National Cooperative Union of India.

The function was attended by dignitaries from the Government of India, International Cooperative Alliance ROAP, International Labour Organisation, Canadian Cooperative Association, National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Cooperative Union of India and representatives of various national level cooperative federations besides resource persons from Japan, Malaysia and India.

Key Note Address on the theme - "Leadership Development in Fisheries Cooperatives" was delivered by Mr. J.C. Pant, IAS, Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture.

The workshop for which resource persons were invited from Japan, Malaysia and India, started its regular session from the afternoon of 1st December, 1993. The following topics were discussed. Names of the Resource Persons are also indicated against the topics:-

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| 1. Insurance of Fishery by Cooperatives | Mr. Takemi Kosugiyama, General Manager, National Federation of Fisheries Mutual Insurance Association, Japan |
| 2. Historical Perspective of Fishery Cooperative Movement in Japan | Mr. Satoshi Yoshida, General Manager, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association, (ZENGYOREN) Japan. |
| 3. Fishery Cooperatives in Developing Countries | Mr. Dato Haji Aziz Mohd. bin Ibrahim, Chairman, Fisheries Committee, ANGKASA, Malaysia. |
| 4) Aquaculture Technology with particular reference to Prawn Feed Production | Mr. Tarlochan Singh, Aquaculture Officer, INFOFISH, Malaysia. |
| 5) Fish Processing & Export of Fishery Products | Dr. K. P. P. Nambiar, Advisor on International Trade and Industry, INFOFISH, Malaysia. |
| 6) Environment and Fishery Cooperatives | Dr. B. C. Sarma, Member, Central Administrative Tribunal. |
| 7) Evolution and Latest Trends in Cooperative Laws | Mr. Bhagat Singh, IAS, Joint Secretary (Coopn.) Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. |
| 8) Inland Fisheries Development- with special reference to FFDA's | Mr. Atul Sinha, IAS, Joint Secretary (FY.), Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. |
| 9) Evolution of Cooperative Movement in India with special reference to Fishery Cooperatives | Dr. R. C. Dwivedi, Officer on Special Duty to Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of India. |
| 10) Fisheries in India -An Overview | Dr. P. V. Dehadrai, Dy. Director General, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR). |

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| 11) Health Care and Family Welfare and Consciousness against AIDS among Fishermen | Mr. K.S.Bawa, Former Consultant, International Labour Organisation (ILO). |
| 12) Democratization of Fishery Cooperative Movement | Mr.B.D.Sharma, Chief Executive, National Cooperative Union of India. |
| 13) Financing of Fisheries Cooperatives | Mr. A. Sarvadeva, Dy. Director (FY.), National Cooperative Development Corporation. |
| 14) Insurance Schemes for Active Fishermen in India | Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director, FISHCOPFED & Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia & Pacific. |

On the first day, Welcome Dinner was hosted by Mr. S. Chandra, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia & Pacific at the premises of International Cooperative Alliance. On 3rd December, 1993, the dinner was hosted by Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED in honour of Mr. Shoji Uemura. On 4th December, 1993, Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee hosted a dinner at Tokyo Restaurant, Hotel Ashoka and on 5th December, 1993 National Cooperative Union of India hosted a dinner in the honour of Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee and foreign resource persons.

On 4th December, 1993, Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee along with Mr. S. Chandra, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia and Pacific, Mr. Y.P. Nishad President, FISHCOPFED and Mr. M. Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee called on H.E. the President of India. Mr. Uemura presented a replica of 'Lord Budha' to H.E. the President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. They shared some moments with H.E. and informed him about the fishery cooperative movement in the Asia and Pacific Region.

Mr. Shoji Uemura along with Mr. M. Sato, Mr. Y.P. Nishad and Mr. S. Chandra also called on Dr. Balram Jakhar, Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture, Govt. of India and apprised him about the proceedings of on-going ODA Workshop and about fisheries cooperative movement in the region.

In a function organised in the afternoon of 4th December, 1993, Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India presented "Outstanding Cooperator Award" to Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee for his dedicated services rendered to the World Fishery Cooperative Movement.

The Valedictory function of the Workshop was held on 5th December, 1993. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. Takayoshi Sudo, Asstt. Director, Ministry of Agril., Forestry and Fisheries, Govt. of Japan. The function was presided over by Ms. Asha Das, IAS, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India. Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee, Mr. Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee and Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED also addressed the participants.

The welcome address was given by Mr. S. Chandra, Managing Director, FISHCOPFED and the Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee for Asia and Pacific, who also gave a resume of the workshop and recommendations. Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee distributed certificates to the participants. Vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. B.D. Sharma, Chief Executive, National Cooperative Union of India.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The International Cooperative Alliance Fisheries Committee (ODA) Workshop on Fisheries Cooperatives, which was held in Delhi (India) from December 1 - 5, 1993 discussed a number of issues pertaining to fishery cooperative movement. The resource persons drawn from Japan, Malaysia and India gave a very detailed description of the topics allotted to each of them, which helped the participants to draw conclusions relevant to Indian fishery cooperative situations. After each session, participants discussed the subject and sought clarifications from the resource persons and at the end of the workshop sufficient time was devoted to formulate recommendations, which were again discussed in the plenary session and the following recommendations were unanimously adopted by the workshop:-

A. TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES BY COOPERATIVES, INCLUDING EXPORTS BY FISHERY COOPERATIVES:-

There is an urgent need for equipping the fishery cooperative movement of India with latest technology in a number of fields like processing, setting up of prawn/fish feed plants, manufacturing of out-board kerosene motors, etc. Further, paddy-cum-fish culture needs to be promoted on cooperative lines and training the managers of fisheries cooperatives by institutes of Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) is necessary. Keeping these in view, the workshop unanimously recommended that:

- i) INFOFISH (Malaysia) may help Indian Fishery Cooperative Movement in a number of ways. For this purpose INFOFISH may not only supply technical information, but also arrange transfer of technology to Indian Fishery Cooperative Movement through FISHCOPFED. It was resolved that FISHCOPFED should establish contacts with INFOFISH for ensuring regular flow of information both technical and promotional and also explore the possibility of transfer of technology particularly in the field of setting up of prawn/fish feed processing units with export potential. On receipt of information, FISHCOPFED should disseminate relevant information to its members.
- ii) In order to promote exports of fish and other products by cooperatives, a study should be conducted to determine the needs of the fishery cooperative movement for taking up exports. Funds for this purpose may be provided to FISHCOPFED by National Cooperative Development Corporation.
- iii) Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) should initiate action to promote export by fishery cooperatives and extend necessary support and give preferential treatment to fishery cooperatives so that they may take up exports and thereby ensure percolation of benefits of export to fishermen members of cooperatives.
- iv) For increasing fish production, it is necessary that state governments provide neces-

sary support to fishery cooperatives to propagate paddy-cum-fish culture by their members. For this purpose state governments should provide funds to fishery cooperatives to set up demonstration fields for paddy-cum-fish culture.

v) The Workshop was of the view that fishery cooperative sector should take up employment oriented projects, particularly mariculture. For this purpose, state governments should draw plans for fishery cooperatives to take up mariculture for providing employment to youth and fisherwomen and increasing production of sea-weeds for consumption and exports.

vi) For all these activities, the Workshop realised that there was a need for training to the Managers of fishery cooperatives. It was resolved that the training institutions of ICAR should devise and start short-term courses for managers of fishery cooperatives at the earliest.

B. PROMOTION OF FISHERY COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT:-

Participants were highly impressed with the exposure given to them by the experts from Japan regarding the activities of Fishery Cooperative Movement in that country. In order to develop the fishery cooperative movement of India the participants felt that each fishery cooperative should have a Business Development Plan and for training in business development planning, necessary support should be provided to them by the Government of India through National Council for Cooperative Training in the same manner as was provided for agriculture cooperatives. In order to strengthen the fishery cooperative movement of India the Workshop therefore made the following recommendations:-

i) Fishery cooperatives should establish credibility among its members and prospective members so that they may have confidence in them and provide necessary support to their cooperatives by way of deposits like that in Japan, where the members invest their savings in their society at low rate of interest and whereby the fishery cooperative movement has mobilised huge resources from within the sector.

ii) 'Seeing is believing.' The exposure given to the participants by the experts from Japan about the fishery cooperative movement of that country increased their inquisitiveness to know more about the movement in that country and the workshop strongly recommended that Government of Japan and National Federation of Fishery Cooperative Associations of Japan (ZENGYOREN) should provide opportunities to representatives of Indian Fishery Cooperative Movement to be selected by FISHCOPFED for short term study visits of fishery cooperative movement of Japan. For this purpose FISHCOPFED may select participants from institutions where funds may be provided by the institutions of candidate to meet the cost of air fare (to and fro Japan) while local hospitality may be fully met by ZENGYOREN. Government of Japan may also consider to provide funds to meet the cost of air fare also of some of the participants.

- iii) The Workshop strongly recommended that the Government of India should provide funds to the National Council for Cooperative Training which in consultation with FISHCOPFED should start courses for Business Development Planning for fishery cooperatives like it was done in case of agricultural cooperatives. National Council for Cooperative Training should formulate a proposal in this behalf and submit the same to Government of India.
- iv) In view of the huge number of fishery cooperatives in India and in view of the fact that the Workshop was a success in achieving its objectives of leadership development, it was recommended that ICA Fisheries Committee should organise similar workshops in India more frequently and at least once in two years, in collaboration with FISHCOPFED.
- v) A comprehensive programme for education for the members of fishery cooperatives based on the approach of education-cum-development may be drawn and implemented by National Centre for Cooperative Education of National Cooperative Union of India.
- vi) The Workshop felt that steps need to be taken to curb the entry of non-fishermen into the membership of fishery cooperatives, particularly in areas inhabited by fishermen communities.
- vii) The existing cooperative legislation needs to be drastically amended. For this purpose, the Workshop unanimously recommended that the report of Ch. Brahm Parkash Committee should be implemented by the State Governments.
- viii) The Workshop also resolved that in view of the specific needs of fishery cooperative movement of the country, the Government of India should consider enactment of a separate Fishery Cooperative Law in India on the pattern of Japan.
- ix) Fishery cooperatives face a lot of problems in getting finance from the existing banking structure. The Workshop welcomed the registration of the National Cooperative Bank of India and hoped that this bank would provide necessary financial support to the fishery cooperative movement. However, it also strongly felt that a separate Fishery Cooperative Bank of India should be established, which should be charged with the responsibility of providing funds to the fishery and fishery cooperatives in the country.
- x) So far financing of fishery cooperatives is concerned the Workshop appreciated the role played by National Cooperative Development Corporation in providing funds to the fishery cooperative movement. However, it strongly felt that National Cooperative Development Corporation funding has not been availed by a number of states, particularly in the inland sector. The Workshop felt that there may be some problems with the State Governments in availing of these funds and therefore, strongly recommended that the procedure of funding of fishery cooperatives by National Cooperative Development Corpo-

ration should be simplified and the Corporation should also explore the possibilities of providing funds to fishery cooperative movement through their federal structure at the national and state levels. Further, norms of NCDC in case of inland fisheries should be relaxed in respect of term of lease of water bodies.

xii) The Workshop strongly felt that there was an urgent need of a 'POLICY' defining the role and the status of fishery cooperatives in overall fishery development in the country and recommended that the Government should formulate and announce such a POLICY at the earliest.

xii) The state cooperative unions should also take up programmes of cooperative education for the members of fishery cooperatives.

xiii) For meeting the requirements of professionally trained managers, the workshop recommended that the report of the Task Force, appointed by National Council for Cooperative Training under the Chairmanship of Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED, which recommended the institution of Diploma Course in Fishery Cooperative Management, should be implemented at the earliest so that the training needs of managers of fisheries cooperatives could be met.

xiv) In order to ensure that the membership of fishery cooperatives get necessary technology, particularly in the field of processing, the Workshop recommended that ICAR should advise its training institutions in the field, to carry out programme of extension of fishery technology to the members of fishery cooperatives.

xv) The Workshop felt that there was an urgent need to have an up-to-date census of fisher communities in the country and therefore recommended that census of fisher community should be updated regularly and widely disseminated. State Governments should also take necessary steps to ensure that all the eligible members of fisher communities are brought in the cooperative fold.

xvi) In order to promote fishery cooperative movement, there is an urgent need to provide tax relief to them. The Workshop discussed the provision prevalent in Phillipines in this behalf where all cooperatives are exempted from taxes and represent one of the weakest among weaker sections of India, should be exempted from income tax by the Government of India and sales tax, on operational inputs by the state governments.

xvii) The Workshop was informed that there is a scheme of cold chain, under the Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India and recommended that cold stores, etc. under the scheme should be set up at suitable points and given to fishery cooperatives for management.

C. ENVIRONMENT AND FISHERY COOPERATIVES:-

- i) Fishery is an environment friendly activity. This has been established that fishery cooperatives, particularly in the state of West Bengal, have done very good work in this behalf. If suitable schemes are formulated for improving environment of fishery, the Government should provide necessary support to the fishery cooperatives so that not only the environment may improve but also sustainable development may take place and the living conditions of fisher communities may also improve.
- ii) It was resolved that wet lands should also be developed for pisciculture activities and priority should be given to fishery cooperatives for wet land conservation.
- iii) State Governments should provide support and encouragement to fishery cooperatives which contribute to the development of eco system. Further, new fishery cooperatives should be selected and encouraged for this purpose.

D. DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERWOMEN THROUGH FISHERY-COOPERATIVES:-

- i) The Workshop realised that in the present context where the membership of cooperatives is confined to one member of the family, the women do not get opportunities to participate in the management of cooperatives. The Workshop felt that to encourage fisherwomen to actively participate in the management of fishery cooperatives, recommendations of Ardhanareeswaran Committee pertaining to the membership of husband and wife should be implemented immediately.
- ii) Each fishery cooperative should provide, in its bye laws, representation of fisherwomen which should be at least three. In case fisherwomen are not elected, then the society should coopt such number of fisherwomen on the Management Committee, from amongst the families of its members only, so as to make them three on the Management Committee.
- iii) Government should provide necessary support to the fishery cooperative movement to formulate specific programme for development of fisherwomen through cooperatives, which should include training, participation in management, support for marketing activities, health care and family welfare, improvement in environment, use of technology for fish drying, etc.

E. INSURANCE:-

Participants were exposed to the schemes of insurance of fishery and fishermen, both in Japan and India. While appreciating the system in Japan, the participants also appreciated the Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme being imple-

mented in India by FISHCOPFED, premium of which is subsidised by the Central Government and State Governments. FISHCOPFED has also formulated scheme for pond fish and fish pond insurance. The Workshop recommended that:-

i) In case of pond fish insurance, partial mortality in inland fishery may also be included in the cover and FISHCOPFED should take up the matter with General Insurance Corporation.

ii) So far Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme is concerned, the Workshop, after reviewing the position in all the states felt that the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India should consider to directly give the amount of subsidy under the scheme to FISHCOPFED so that FISHCOPFED may take single cover for more persons and thereby allow more discount on the policy. Further, it will also ensure uniform implementation and proper reporting of the scheme to Government of India.

F. HEALTH CARE AND FAMILY WELFARE:-

i) The Workshop appreciated the role of FISHCOPFED in implementation of health care and family welfare programme in 4 states and resolved that Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should provide financial assistance to FISHCOPFED for continuing the programme and also its expansion in other states.

ii) The Workshop was informed that International Labour Organisation which got a Project entitled, 'Family Welfare through Fishery Cooperatives' formulated by CFDR, Madras, has sent the report for national implementation to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The Workshop was also informed that the Conference organised by FISHCOPFED on the subject also resolved that the project should be taken up for national implementation by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and funds should be provided to FISHCOPFED as recommended by the consultants, who formulated the report. Further, it was resolved that implementation of the Project should be given to FISHCOPFED and the comments of FISHCOPFED submitted in this behalf should be taken into account. It was also resolved that FISHCOPFED should be given the authority to select new States/Areas for inclusion in the Project.

iii) Some of the participants informed that the fishery cooperatives are not being treated as voluntary agencies eligible for financial assistance for family welfare. The Workshop resolved that fishery cooperatives should be treated as voluntary agencies and be provided financial assistance for implementing the scheme of family welfare.

F. INLAND FISHERY:-

i) Participants appreciated the position of Fish Farmers' Development Agencies. In order to ensure involvement of fisheries cooperatives and their members in F.F.D.As., it was

recommended that members of fishery cooperatives should be given preference for being identified as fish farmers.

ii) The Workshop also recommended that all water bodies including those under Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Railways, should be leased out to fishery cooperatives only, on long term basis at nominal lease money.

iii) 'River Ranching' programme should be encouraged where required and necessary funding should be provided by the Central Government, for this purpose.

iv) Many members of fishery cooperatives, particularly in the State of Bihar collect fish seed from rivers. The Workshop recommended that fish seed collection from rivers by members of fishery cooperatives should be free.

PART III
SPEECHES AND ABSTRACT OF LECTURES

**WELCOME SPEECH OF MR. S. CHANDRA
CHAIRMAN, ICA COMMITTEE
ON FISHERIES FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
ON THE OCCASION OF INAUGURAL FUNCTION
OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE (ODA) WORKSHOP
ON 01.12.1993**

I feel privileged to welcome Mr. Arvind Netam Ji, Hon' ble Minister of State for Agriculture, Government of India for having accepted our request to preside over the ICA Fisheries Committee (ODA) Workshop. Mr. Netam's interest in the well being of weaker sections is well known. The keen interest that he evinced in cooperatives of weaker sections is evident by the fact that despite his very busy schedule, he found time to be amongst us. I welcome him.

This Workshop is being inaugurate by Mr. Chusei Yamada, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India. A few days back when I had the opportunity of meeting him in the office of International Cooperative Alliance, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. I apprised him of this programme and he was kind enough to have given his verbal consent to me and when I approached him for inaguration of this workshop he readily gave his concurrence for which I am highly thankful and extend a very warm welcome to him.

Among us we have Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President of the National Cooperative Union of India and an outstanding cooperator. We also have Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED and a dedicated cooperative leader. Mr. G.K. Sharma, Regional Director, ICA, ROAP also accepted my reaqust to grace this occasion. I welcome them. We have got Mr. Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee and Mr. Takayoshi Sudo, an officer from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan. They have played a very important role in the organisation of this workshop in India, I welcome them. We also have, amongst us, experts and resource persons from Japan, Malaysia and India. It is my personal priviledge to welcome them.

We have got officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Chairmen and Managing Directors of National level Cooperative Federations, a number of other dignitaries and experts. I extend a warm welcome to them. Last but not the least, I welcome the participants to this programme.

ICA Fisheries Committee has been organising ODA Workshops for development of leadership in the fishery cooperative sector in many countries. So far India is concerned, the Workshop is being organised for the second time, after a gap of 5 years. The first one was

INDIAN FISHERIES AT A GLANCE

NATIONAL LEVEL FEDERATION	01
STATE LEVEL FEDERATIONS	17
CENTRAL LEVEL SOCIETIES	108
PRIMARY LEVEL SOCIETIES	9142
PRIMARY MEMBERSHIP	921277
TOTAL COASTAL LINE	8085 k.m.
POSITION OF INDIA IN WORLD FISHERIES	SEVENTH
INLAND FISHERIES AREA	40 LAKH HECTARE
INLAND FISH PRODUCTION (1991-92)	1.536 MILLION TONNES
MARINE FISH PRODUCTION (1991-92)	2.272 MILLION TONNES
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FISH	3.5 Kg

organised in 1988 at Lucknow. The second round of Workshops, being organised by ICA Fisheries Committee has recently started. The first Workshop of the second round was recently organised in Malaysia, where I was invited as a resource person and India is the next country for organising the second Workshop. For conduct of this Workshop, resource persons have been drawn from Japan, Malaysia and India.

It may not be irrelevant to add that leadership development programme in fisheries cooperatives now is not confined to principles of cooperation. Keeping the need of allround development of the leaders, a variety of subjects have been selected to cover Cooperation, Cooperative Law, Historical Perspective, Fisheries Technology, Environment, Health Care, Family Welfare and Creation of Consciousness against AIDS, Finances and Insurance, etc. and as I indicated earlier, the resource persons, who shall be speaking on these issues are experts in their own fields.

So far the participants are concerned, emphasis was laid on participation of women and I am happy to report that out of nearly 50 participants, 8 are women. I sincerely hope that this programme will go a long way in inculcating a spirit of dedication among the leaders and imparting to them knowledge and skills which will sharpen their capacity to effectively run their cooperatives.

With these words, once again, on behalf of ICA Fisheries Committee, ICA Committee on Fisheries for Asia and the Pacific, National Cooperative Union of India, FISHCOPFED and on my own behalf, welcome you all.

**PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH OF MR. ARVIND NETAM,
HON'BLE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ON THE OCCASION OF INAUGURATION OF ICA FISHERIES
COMMITTEE (ODA) WORKSHOP - 1ST DECEMBER, 1993**

It is my pleasure to be with you this morning and I thank Shri Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED for having given me this opportunity .

This programme of Leadership Development is being conducted by the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) Fisheries Committee. I understand that a similar programme was organised in India in November , 1988 at Lucknow .

The fishermen in the developing countries are one of the weakest among the weaker sections of the society. Cooperativisation is the only way to ensure their socio-economic development. However, it is not an easy task. They are deeply entrenched in poverty illiteracy, social inhibitions etc, due to which they are subjected to exploitation by middlemen and traders. To organise them into cooperatives necessarily needs the support of good leaders. These leaders should come from them, because in my opinion leadership coming from outside, may not be in a position to appreciate their problems.

In this age of modernisation when cooperatives are supposed to face new challenges the need to have well trained, qualified and committed leaders is imminent. The programme to develop the skills of the leaders, like this workshop, will go a long way in filling the vast gap in the leadership of fisheries cooperatives.

In India, the fisheries cooperative movement started as early as in 1918 and today we see a movement having 12.1 million members, affiliated to more than 9,000 primary fishery cooperative societies. These have federated into more than 100 Central level Societies and 17 State level Federations. At the National level we have FISHCOPFED, to which the State Level Federations and Central level Societies are affiliated.

In order to ensure that these cooperatives do not suffer from lack of funds, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is providing funds to them on soft terms. So far, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 1815.0 million to fisheries cooperatives for various purposes including marketing, boat building, creation of infrastructure etc.

Realising the need of cooperative education for the fishermen communities of the country, a programme of cooperative education for members of fisheries cooperatives was started in the shape of pilot project by National Cooperative Development Corporation

through National Cooperative Union of India for a period of 5 Years. More than 30,000 members of cooperatives in 8 states were covered under the programme. Later on, this programme was taken up by FISHCOPFED in partnership with Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA) and was continued till last month. I understand that a new project for member education is under consideration of the Canadian Cooperative Association.

So far Leadership Development is concerned, in addition to the programme conducted by ICA Fisheries Committee in 1988, the National Centre for Cooperative Education of NCU is conducting a programme of Leadership Development for fisheries cooperatives every year with active collaboration of FISHCOPFED. Under this programme about 30 leaders of fisheries cooperatives are admitted every year. All these programmes have created consciousness among the fishermen and their leaders to run their cooperatives effectively and efficiently.

However, in a vast country like India, these programmes are like a 'drop in the ocean'. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Govt. of Japan and ICA Fisheries Committee for taking up this programme after a gap of 5 years. However, I would like to urge upon the Govt. of Japan and the ICA Fisheries Committee that for a country like India, such programmes should be held more frequently so that leadership in the fisheries cooperative sector may be developed fast.

I am told that 11 states are represented in this programme. This is a very encouraging sign. More than that I am impressed with the presence of women participants from the fisheries cooperative sector. In fishery activity, fisherwomen play a very important role and there is an urgent need to develop them through cooperatives. I am sure that after returning to their respective places they will share their experience of this workshop with other fisherwomen so that the knowledge and skill gained here is multiplied.

Here, I would like to add that the Government of India has taken a number of measures for the welfare of fishermen of the country. Funds are provided to the State Governments for housing facilities for fishermen, creation of infrastructure in the fishermen villages, etc. The Govt. of India has also launched a scheme for creation of infrastructure for inland fish marketing. The Govt. of India is also subsidising 50% of the premium of "Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen", which was formulated and is being implemented by FISHCOPFED.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the Foreign Experts, who have come from Japan and Malaysia to conduct this programme. I wish their stay to be pleasant and purposeful.

I sincerely hope that this programme would prove highly useful for the participants and would play a very important role in strengthening the fisheries cooperative movement of this country.

**SPEECH BY MR. M. SATO, SECRETARY OF ICA
FISHERIES COMMITTEE
DATE : DECEMBER 1ST, 1993**

Mera nam Sato hai. Main ICA Fisheries Committee ka Sachiv hun. First of all, I have to apologise you that our Chairman of the ICA Fisheries Committee, Mr. Uemura could not attend the Opening Ceremony today due to his busy schedule. Therefore, I was asked to deliver a short speech in place of him. Yesterday, I took my time to visit Vijay Ghat the place where the Late Prime Minister Mr. Shashtri was cremated and I was very much impressed by the inscription there. It says Jay Jawan Jay Kisan : These are the very words, he wanted to convey to the people of India. Today, at the Opening Ceremony of the ODA Seminar on Leadership Development of Fisheries Cooperatives in India, I would like to add one more word; Jay Machimar to every participant in the Seminar. Looking back the development of fisheries cooperatives history in Japan, we find that there were mainly four factors, which contributed to the development of fisheries. First fishing right was granted to fisheries cooperatives by pre-fectural governors, which made it possible for fishermen members of the cooperatives to engage in fishing activities without being bothered by fishermen of other areas, and secure sure acces to fishing grounds.

Secondly, marketing practices by fisheries cooperatives effectively incorporating middlemen made it possible to benefit greatly fishermen mebers of the cooperatives.

Thirdly, very strong Govt. financial assistance by way of loans and credit schemes subsidized for the development of fisheries cooperatives as well as for modernising production means of member fishermen contributed to the subsequent development of fishing industry.

Fourthly, community based fisheries resource management measures were strongly supported/promoted by both Govt. authorities and fisheries cooperatives.

These four factors plus management quidance by the Govt. are the key factors, which made Japan's Fisheries Cooperative Movement as we see it today.

Inspite of these factors, the most important component, which contributed to sustaining of the viability of the fisheries cooperative movement in Japan lies in Japanese fishermen's strong self-reliance and patronage of the services of their own fisheries cooperatives. Without this, I don't think the present days development of fisheries cooperatives in Japan would not have been made possible. Certainly it is not only in Japan that we see such success in fisheries cooperative movement. In any country where we see success in cooperative movement, there are common factors. And, they are the self-help and self-reliance. In the case of Japan, these are the essential components in addition to the 4

factors I referred to earlier and make the core of the cooperative movement.

Today, we gathered here in New Delhi to renew our commitment to the cooperative movement in India based upon the cooperative principles and joint efforts. I hope, that through this ODA workshop all the participants will be able to recognise ourselves that the fisheries cooperative movement is the only way for prosperity of the fishermen in India. Why don't we join our hands together for Jay Machimar.

We have a lot of potential for development of fisheries in India and you have the power to accomplish it as leaders of fisheries cooperatives in India.

Jay Machimar, Jay Machimar, Jay Machimar!
Lastly, wish you very success and prosperity.

Thank you very much.

**Address for Opening Ceremony of the ODA
Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for Leadership
Development in India by Mr. Shoji Uemura Chairman
ICA Fisheries Committee on 1.12.1994**

(Read out by Mr. M. Sato, Secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee for
Mr. Uemura)

It is a great pleasure for me as Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee to address this Opening Ceremony of the ODA Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for Leadership Development in India.

The ODA Seminar on fisheries cooperatives has been held in two countries a year since 1987 by using the funds contributed by the Government of Japan to International Cooperative Alliance. So far, we have held the seminar in 13 countries and the last one was held in Malaysia last month.

It was almost exactly five years ago, i.e., from the 17th to the 24th of November, 1988 that we ICA Fisheries Committee organised ODA seminar in India that is in Lucknow. The seminar which starts from today is therefore the 2nd seminar we hold in India.

I understand that fisheries cooperatives in India have experienced many changes during the five years, and it is my earnest hope that by exchanging information through the lectures and discussions as well as study visits during the course of the seminar, we will be able to share ideas and experiences and get stimuli for furthering our fisheries cooperative movement in India.

I think that most important thing for development of cooperatives is in self-help. As you might know, the father of ICA, Mr. Vansittart Neale of Britain who envisioned establishment of International Association of Cooperatives, placed his emphasis on co-partnership and profit sharing as essential elements of the cooperative movement. The present 6 principles of cooperatives which are widely recognised are natural corollary from these basic and easy-to-understand factors. It must be noted, however, that all these are based on the assumption that every member of cooperatives makes his/her efforts within his/her best capacity possible. In this sense, cooperation gives a binding force to morality of individual members.

Hence, education is quite important in cooperatives whether or not cooperatives can meet the challenges of the times and contribute to realizing a fair and equitable society wholly depends upon individual members' cooperation.

Mr. Sven A. Book proposes in his report to the 30th ICA Congress held in October, 1992 in Tokyo the following five values as most important values in our future cooperative movement:

1. an economy for the needs of people;
2. improved conditions for a participatory democracy;
3. mobilization and development of human resources;
4. social responsibility and responsibility for the protection of the environment;
5. co-operation between co-operatives, locally, regionally and globally.

I think that these five values are also quite necessary in fisheries cooperative sector. The purpose of the present ODA seminar is to help develop human resources in fisheries cooperative sector. The participants in this ODA seminar are all leaders in fisheries cooperatives in India. I am sure that you can get stimuli from various lecture presentations etc. during the course of the seminar, and I feel it quite happy if you would make efforts for translating this experience into practice so as to facilitate in realizing the future values of cooperatives.

Lastly, I would like to extend my heart-felt thanks to the host organizations FISHCOPFED and National Centre for Cooperative Education, particularly to Mr. Subash Chandra, Managing Director of FISHCOPFED, and Mrs. Indra Gupta, Principal of National Centre for Cooperative Education, for arranging various programmes for the seminar.

I also would like to extend my thanks to Mr. G.K. Sharma, Regional Director of ICA, ROAP, for giving precious advices and practical help as liaison between the Fisheries Committee's secretariat and host organizations. Further, I would like to thank the Embassy of Japan for extending its support to the seminar.

I hope that the seminar will successfully achieve the objective.

Thank you very much.

**ADDRESS OF MR. B.S. VISHWANATHAN,
PRESIDENT, NCUI
ON THE OCCASION OF INAUGURAL FUNCTION OF
ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE (ODA) WORKSHOP
ON FISHERIES COOPERATIVES
1ST DECEMBER, 1993**

Fisheries has an important role in augmenting country's food production, providing job opportunities to millions of skilled and un-skilled rural youths and in upliftment of economic levels of rural population in general and fisher community in particular. It is, therefore, necessary that in all the rural areas, village development is linked to fisheries development. India is the 7th largest fish producing nation in the world and has the great potential with vast resources of coastal line in eight coastal states and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshdeep Islands. In view of its importance, Govt. of India is giving emphasis to fisheries sector right from the first Five Year Plan. As a result of this, the fish production which was nearly 0.75 million tonnes in 1950-51 has reached to 3.83 million tonnes and during the 8th Five Year Plan target of fish production has been fixed at 6 million tonnes (3.5 million tonnes from the marine and 2.5 million tonnes from inland) .

The fisher community belongs to one of the weakest sections of the social strata. They were exploited by the traders and intermediaries. Organising them into cooperatives was considered as the best method to protect them from such exploitation. This has enabled them to develop an institutional structure for themselves through which they can avail financial and technical assistance and to develop the needed bargaining power for securing better price and in turn improve their economic conditions.

The organisational structure of Fisheries Cooperative Movement in India comprises of this National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd., 17 State level federations, 100 central level Federations / Societies and 9,000 Primary Fisheries Cooperatives with the membership of about 1.1 million.

During the last few years tremendous development has taken place in the fisheries sector. Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDA's) have been created and the inland fish production has increased. The introduction of World Bank Project covering 5 States has also helped the Inland Fisheries Development, particularly, in the field of seed production. Similarly, in the Marine Fishery Sector, greater emphasis has been laid on deep sea fishery and mechanisation of fisheries including introduction of large vessels.

FISHCOPFED's contribution in promotion of fishery cooperatives through transfer of technology, introduction of Insurance Schemes and other valuable services is commendable. Under its umbrella fisheries cooperatives are growing strength to strength. I would like to congratulate Shri. Nishadji and Chandraji under whose dynamic leadership and professional guidance this could be possible.

However, the most limiting factor in the growth of this sector is in its inherent weaknesses like illiteracy, poverty and lack of knowledge of latest technical know-how. For the successful fisheries movement in India, it is therefore, necessary to educate the members of fisheries cooperative societies. For the purpose in the past, programme of Cooperative Education was started on pilot basis by the National Cooperative Development Corporation through National Cooperative Union of India. This programme with the support of Canadian Cooperative Association through FISHCOPFED was started again and was continued till last month and therefore continuous programme on larger scale on a well designed pattern is a must for a sustainable growth of the fishery cooperatives in the country. Such of the programmes including the workshop of the current type will help the leaders/members to enhance their inherent leadership qualities for a better life within the Cooperative System Network. I am confident this workshop, which has been organised in collaboration with FISHCOPFED and National Centre for Cooperative Education of NCUI will fulfil its objective of leadership development.

ADDRESS OF SHRI Y.P. NISHAD, PRESIDENT, FISHCOPFED ON THE OCCASION OF INAUGURA- TION OF ODA WORKSHOP-1ST DECEMBER, 93

It is really a matter of privilege for me to welcome you all on this occasion. ICA Fisheries Committee has been actively functioning for promotion of Fishery Cooperative Movement all over the world and particularly in the Asian Pacific Region and it has always been associated FISHCOPFED in its activities conducted in India.

For the Asian Pacific Region earlier there was a sub-committee, which has now been named as ICA Committee for Fisheries for Asia and the Pacific and as you are kindly aware that in the year 1992 the Managing Director of FISHCOPFED, Shri S. Chandra was unanimously elected as Chairman of this committee. Since then active cooperation between these two committees developed in a greater measure. In the year 1988 at the time of first ODA Seminar held in Lucknow FISHCOPFED hosted the meeting of the sub-committee. In 1990, at the time of ICA Central Committee Meeting in India, FISHCOPFED hosted the meeting of ICA Fisheries Committee. This ICA Workshop has been jointly hosted by the National Cooperative Union of India and FISHCOPFED. In addition to above, the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Associations of Japan (ZENGYOREN) is annually organising a Seminar on fisheries cooperatives in their country and representatives of FISHCOPFED are invited to participate in this Seminar, cost of which is met by the organisers.

Sir, on this occasion, I would like to take this opportunity of requesting that cooperative relations in the fishery sector between India and Japan should not be confined to promotional activities like Seminar in Japan or these leadership workshops in India only. Japan has developed the best fishery technology and their fishery cooperative movement is the best in the world. There is high time that active collaboration between the Fishery Cooperatives of Japan and FISHCOPFED, India in the field of technology like manufacturing of out board kerosene engines, manufacturing of prawn and fish feed, processing, packing, and canning of fish should be developed. I would also request the representative of Govt. of Japan and H.E. the Ambassador of Japan to kindly consider providing support to fishery cooperative movement and FISHCOPFED to take up such activities in India. I would also like to add that in the Seminar on fishery cooperatives held in Japan earlier we were deputing 3 to 4 participants, which has now been reduced to only one participant. I do appreciate their problems but would also request them to appreciate the fact that country as big as India needs more trained manpower and also request them to consider providing atleast 3 seats to India in the Seminar, they organise in Japan.

So far this Workshop is concerned, I express my thanks for having selected India for the second time and would request that, if possible, such programmes may be organised once in 2 years.

On the part of FISHCOPFED, I assure all cooperation to ICA Fisheries Committee. Once again I welcome you all.

INAUGURAL SPEECH OF H.E. MR. CHUSEI YAMADA, AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN IN INDIA

NEW DELHI: 1st December, 1993

I deem it a privilege and a matter of great pleasure to have been called upon to inaugurate the ODA Seminar on Development of Fisheries Cooperatives, organized by ICA Fischeires Committee and hosted by National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives (FISHCOPFED), and National Centre for Cooperative Education.

I am also glad to note that an active support has also been provided by National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations of Japan (ZENGYOREN) in organizing this seminar.

Fishery is an important source of providing a wholesome and nutritius diet for human being.

The fishing industry of Japan has developed quite a diversified production technologies, both in capture fisheries and aquaculture. In addition, research and development efforts in fish processing sector, made by Japan in recent years, have been most impressive.

It may not be far from the point to say that India has immense potentials for the development of fisheries which need to be exploited adequately. In this connection, I think it quite essential to develop such areas and help provide fishery products to the people in your country.

To be able to do this, it is quite important to manage entire fisheries sector in such a way that it should help increase profitability of the business by supplying high quality products, as well as managing effeciently the marketing and distribution system of fisheries products.

Every year, the Government of Japan has been extending grant aid to the developing countries in the field of fishery development, under the Official Development Assistance, ODA programme, the annual budget for which being approximately a little over 10 billion yen, or in terms of US dollars, approximately to 92.6 million US dollars.

The grant aid is extended to cover quite a wide area of fishing industry, such as infrastructural development, like construction of fishing ports and fish marketing and distribution facilities etc., setting-up or improvement of fishery research institutes in the

recipient countries and training facilities, promotion of fisheries by providing fishing gear etc. The grant aid is implemented in response to requests received from the Governments of recipient countries.

I am sure that this ODA Seminar will prove to be quite meaningful since it provides an opportunity to the participants and other people engaged in fisheries cooperative movement in India to know about experiences of Japan and Malaysia in the field of fisheries cooperative development.

I hope that the participants in the seminar will have a most useful exchange of views, and that this will lead to mutual exchange of technical know-how and expertise in the field of fishery sector.

Further, I am confident that the seminar would also contribute to the strengthening and development of viable and prosperous cooperatives in your country.

I have great pleasure in inaugurating the seminar, and I wish it a grand success.

Thank you very much for your attention.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
by
Mr. J.C. Pant, IAS,
Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation)
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

I deem it a great pleasure and privilege to deliver the Keynote address in this ICA Fisheries Committee Workshop. In the first place, I thank the organisers, the National Cooperative Union of India and the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited for giving me this opportunity to be among you in this evening. The theme of my Keynote address will be "Fisheries Development in India and the Role of Fishermen's Cooperatives".

- 2.1 You will be happy to note that during the Seventh Five Year Plan commencing from 1985-86 and the subsequent years, India has witnessed a revolution in fish production, fish seed production and export of marine products.
- 2.2 The total fish production in the country increased from 2.8 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 4.37 million tonnes in 1992-93 with an average annual growth rate of 6.6%. Our contribution to the world fish production has increased from about 3.5% to 4.3% and we continue to occupy the 7th position in the world. Certain management measures taken by the Government and the upgradation of the traditional and artisanal fishing sector have resulted in significant increase in the production of marine fish during the period.
- 2.3 I am happy to inform you that our fish seed production which was a mere 1,000 million fry in 1979-80 touched an all time high of over 13,000 million fry in 1992-93 which has given a tremendous boost to the freshwater aquaculture. About 80% of the 1.8 million tonnes of inland fish produced is contributed by aquaculture and over 400,000 people are provided employment as a result of this development.
- 2.4 There has been a quantum jump in the matter of export of marine products. While the quantum of exports increased by 2.6 times from 86,180 tonnes in 1984-85 to 2,08,600 tonnes in 1992-93, its value increased by about 4.5 times from Rs. 384 crores to Rs. 1767 crores. From a mere bulk exporter of frozen shrimp, India has emerged as an exporter of value added and diversified sea food items such as squid, cuttle fish, lobster and a variety of fish, besides, shrimp today.

- 2.5 The phenomenal increase in fish production in the recent years has also resulted in increased availability of fish in domestic markets for local consumption. The per capita availability of fish for the fish eating population is presently estimated at over 12 Kg. as against 11 kg. as per nutritional requirement.
- 3.1 There are at present over 9,100 primary level fishermen cooperative societies in India, the vast majority of them are in the inland fisheries sector. The total membership of these societies is about 0.92 million which represents approximately one-third of the active fishermen population.
- 3.2 Most of the inland fishery societies are engaged in the capture fisheries sector in the riverine reservoirs and "beel" fisheries. In the marine sector, the societies are engaged mainly in the fishing sector, but also pursue fish net making, salt distribution, fish curing and fish marketing etc. A precise estimate of the contribution of the fisheries cooperative sector to the fisheries sector has not yet been made.
- 3.3 A study recently conducted by fisheries experts reveals that the share of the fishermen in consumer rupee depends on the number of intermediaries and the distance between the landing centres and consumer areas. The fishermen's share in consumer rupee is the highest - 80% for the one-member channel viz. direct sale to retailers/vendors and the lowest - 20% in the four-member channel viz. auctioneer, wholesaler, commission agent and retailers/vendors. Lack of standardisation in quality and weighing has left both fishermen and consumers at the mercy of traders.
- 3.4 In spite of our efforts in encouraging cooperative fish marketing during the last 25 years, we have not made much headway. It is estimated that hardly 10% of fish is marketed in the domestic market through fisheries cooperatives. I strongly feel that if the fishermen are to be assured remunerative price for their produce, the fisheries cooperatives should play a key role in integrated fish marketing and elimination of the middle-men from fish trade.
- 4.1 While we should feel happy about the fact that more than 30% of the active fishermen in our country are covered by the Fishermen's Cooperatives, we should feel sorry for the majority of the unsuccessful, inactive and moribund societies. The available reports indicate that the growth and development of fisheries cooperatives in the country, both in the inland and marine States has not been to the desired levels. Fisheries Cooperatives are reported to have a number of weaknesses particularly in the organisational, managerial and operational aspects which hamper their task of uplifting and socio-economic condition of fisherfolk. Notwithstanding the financial, technical and infrastructural facilities offered by the Government and other agencies, the fisheries cooperatives in general are yet to achieve their objectives. Some of

the factors found to be responsible for this are (i) lack of a cooperative spirit among the fishermen, (ii) unwieldy size of some of the societies, (iii) lack of trained managerial manpower etc.

5.1 Taking into consideration the very weak organisational, managerial and operational aspects of the majority of the existing fisheries cooperatives in the country, there is an emergent need for revamping and revitalisation of the fisheries cooperatives for making them successful and their functions meaningful for achieving the goal.

5.2.1 Reformation of cooperative legislation :

Increased Governmental aid for cooperative activity appears to have resulted in its sustained growth. However, it has also been accompanied by certain regulatory controls of the Government over the cooperative movement through incorporation of restrictive features in cooperative legislation, which interfered with the functioning of the cooperatives itself. This may have curbed the initiative at the grass root level. Therefore, as the first step, the restrictive provisions from the Cooperative Legislation in the respective States should be removed through legislative measures for ensuring healthy development of fisheries cooperatives. The existing cooperative law since does not cover a number of areas specific to fisheries cooperatives. There is a need for addition of a chapter on fisheries cooperatives in the existing law, incorporating the membership, modus operandi for management of the fishery cooperatives, cooperative credit, leasing of water areas and related aspects.

5.2.2 Organisational and managerial revitalisation :

There are a number of organisational and managerial weaknesses of fisheries cooperatives which are attributable to the lack of awareness on the part of fishermen about the advantage of cooperative group activity, inadequate development of dynamic leadership, inadequate financial and management and infrastructural support.

A study recently conducted has revealed that the membership at the primary level is not broad-based and there is a total lack of efforts with regard to the member education programme as also non-formal education for creating an awareness and motivation of fishermen to become active members of the cooperatives. As a result of this the fisheries cooperative societies particularly in the marine sector do not have adequate membership to make their operations viable.

A comprehensive survey of the existing fisheries cooperative societies may have to be undertaken to prepare a programme/plan for strengthening the potentially viable fishery cooperatives and for organisation of new fishery cooperatives strong enough to provide effective service to their members. The primary societies should be reorganised by merging/liquidating the dormant and weak societies and by avoiding mushrooming and overlapping of functions of the primary cooperatives. Uniformly, a three-tier system may have to be followed while reorganising the fisheries cooperatives in the States i.e. primary fisheries

cooperatives at the base level, Fisheries Cooperative Unions at the the District level and Central Federations at the apex level.

For improving the financial health of the fisheries cooperatives, provision of adequate support in respect of working capital and investment finance may have to be given priority. This will enable the fisheries cooperatives to avail the services of professionally qualified personnel to look after and manage the affairs of their societies, for improving their operational efficiency and development oriented activities.

Since the viability of inland fisheries cooperatives is closely linked with the water area available for undertaking development/production activity, long-term lease of water bodies to the fisheries cooperatives should be ensured by the State Governments.

5.2.3. Integrated approach :

The experience shows that except where Integrated Fisheries Cooperative Development Project was in operation, the existing cooperative structure has not been able to develop integrated backward and forward linkages within the institutional as well as between the institutions in the federal structure. Because of such weak integration, fishery cooperatives could operate input supply activities and market support service at a poor scale only. As already mentioned by me the inadequate infrastructural facilities for fish marketing and the ill-equipped organisational arrangements in developing activities from the production to the distribution centres have been the major bottle-necks hampering the success of the Fisheries Cooperatives in general..

5.2.4. Credit :

In addition to these organisational and managerial aspects, there is also a necessity for rehabilitation of cooperative credit structure, as most of the Cooperative Banks, Land Development Banks etc. are weak. The major steps in this direction to be taken are : rationalisation of interest rate structure and margins for the borrowings : opening of a separate line of credit for fisheries development and for financing the promotional activities of the fisheries cooperatives for refinancing by NABARD etc.

- 6.1. To sum up, I would call upon the distinguished participants to give a serious thought on revamping and revitalisation of the fisheries cooperatives at all levels, on the aforesaid lines, as a tool for the economic upliftment of the vast fishermen population in this country.
- 6.2. I hope the deliberations of this workshop would be useful in outlining the future strategy for development of a successful fisheries cooperative movement in our country.

**WELCOME SPEECH OF
MR. S. CHANDRA, CHAIRMAN,
ICA COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES FOR ASIA AND
THE PACIFIC
ON THE OCCASION OF VALEDICTORY FUNCTION
OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE
(ODA) WORKSHOP-05.12.1993.**

It is my proud privilege to welcome Mrs. Asha Das, IAS, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India who very kindly acceded to my request to preside over the Valedictory Function of this ICA Fisheries Committee (ODA) Workshop. I also welcome Mr. Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee. Due to his busy schedule, Mr. Uemura could not come to attend the inaugural session but could find time to be with us for about 5 days. He is taking keen interest in the programme and I extend a warm welcome to him. Mr. Takayoshi Sudo, Assistant Director in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan, is with us for the last one week. He has been keenly observing the conduct of the workshop which is the evidence of his keen interest in such activities. He accepted my request to deliver the Valedictory Address to the Workshop for which I am thankful to him and welcome him. I also take this opportunity to welcome Mr. Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee and experts from Japan, Malaysia and India. I do not know as to how welcome my President, Mr. Y.P. Nishad, who has been the guiding force behind the entire activity and has been devoting a lot of his time throughout the workshop. I humbly welcome him.

This workshop started on 1st December, 1993 and for the last 5 days, participants were exposed to a number of subjects by experts from Japan, Malaysia and India. In the Inaugural Session, they heard our Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Arvind Netam and H.E. the Ambassador of Japan in India, Mr. Chusei Yamada. They also had the opportunity to listen to Mr. B.S. Vishwanathan, President, National Cooperative Union of India, Mr. Y.P. Nishad, President, FISHCOPFED, Mr. G.K. Sharma, Director, ICA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and Mr. Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICA Fisheries Committee.

So far the subjects are concerned, they were covered by eminent experts. The Key-Note Address on Leadership Development was delivered by Shri J.C. Pant, IAS, Secretary Agriculture, Government of India. Dr. B.C. Sarma, Ex-Additional Secretary (Fisheries) , Govt. of India spoke on Environment while Shri Bhagat Singh, Joint Secretary (Credit & Corpn.) Ministry of Agriculture, covered the subject of Cooperative Law and Shri Atul Sinha,

Joint Secretary (Fisheries) spoke on Inland Fisheries. The Overview of the Evolution of Cooperative Movement was given by Dr. R.C. Dwivedi, Officer on Special Duty to Agriculture Minister while Shri B.D. Sharme, Chief Executive, National Cooperative Union of India spoke on Democratisation in Fisheries Cooperative Movement. Dr. P.V. Dehadrai, Deputy Director General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research gave the Overall Picture of Fisheries in India. Shri A. Sarvadeva of National Cooperative Development Corporation spoke on the subject of Finances to Fisheries Cooperatives and I myself on Fishermen and Fishery Insurance. The experts from Japan spoke on Historical Perspective and Insurance while experts from INFOFISH, Malaysia spoke on Prawn Farming and Processing and my Predecessor in the ICA Committee on Fisheries for Asia and the Pacific Mr. Dato Haji Aziz Mohd. Ibrahim gave an overall picture of Fisheries Cooperative Movement in the Asia and the Pacific Region. Each subject was covered in a maner that the participants were given sufficient time to clarify their doubts and discussed the subjects thread-bare and formulate recommendations of the workshop. These recommendations were discussed earlier today in the Plenary Session and adopted unanimously. (Mr. Chandra also read out the recommendations. However, to avoid repeatition these are not being reproduced here because these have been included separately.)

I would not like to stand more in between you and the Hon' ble Guests and would once again welcome Mrs. Das, Mr. Uemura, Mr. Sudo and you all.

**Address for
Closing Ceremony of the ODA Seminar on
Fisheries Cooperatives for Leadership Develop-
ment in India**

*by
Mr. Masaaki Sato
Secretary
ICA Fisheries Committee
Date: December 5, 1993*

It is a great pleasure for me as Secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee to address this closing ceremony of the ODA Seminar on Fisheries Cooperatives for Leadership Development in India.

During the past five days, we had quite meaningful discussions and exchange of opinions. I would like to congratulate you for successfully coming up with recommendations and resolutions of the ODA seminar, of which summary has just been narrated by Mr. Chandra.

I am quite sure that these recommendations and resolutions will be implemented effectively by your cooperative efforts, and contribute to development of fisheries cooperatives of India.

Speeches must be short. And, I would not like to touch on the issues which seem to require further discussions. Simply, I want to say that we need to continue our cooperative endeavours with our devoted hearts in co-partnership, compassion, and co-sharing in our future activities.

I must thank you all for making this ODA seminar such a successful and unforgettable gathering of fishery cooperative leaders in India. There is one thing which I have experienced here in New Delhi during our stay this time, and which I will never forget. That is the quotation of the late Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at Nehru Museum to which I visited Yesterday. It said:

" They call me the Prime Minister of India, but it would be more appropriate if I were called the first servant of India."

I was strongly impressed by this quotation and moved. Going by the same spirit, I would like to say that "They call me the Secretary of ICA Fisheries Committee, but it

would be more appropriate if I were called the first servant of fisheries cooperative movement in the world. "

Friends and Cooperators !!,

It is simply a coincidence that I found the quotation of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in the Reception Hall, that is, in front of Board Room of NCUI. It says:

"The cooperative movement—————thinks in terms of the individual, the small individual, who, keeping his individuality intact, can yet, on the cooperative plane, function in a big way and take advantage of science and technology".

Further, there is these words, the Symbol of Cooperation, that all the World is One Family. We need to keep this great human phylosophy to our heart.

I would like to do my best to meet the purpose of ICA Fisheries Committee. Participants, leaders in the fisheries cooperative movement of India, you are the driving force, source of prosperity of fishing industry of India. Kindly share the spirit of the great leader of India the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

With these words, I would like to say good bye to all of you. Let us see again somewhere. Please keep this great spirit of India, India's pride always with you.

Thank you very much.

**Address
for
Closing Ceremony of the ODA Seminar
on
Fisheries Cooperatives for Leadership Development in
India**

by
Mr. Shoji Uemura
Chairman
ICA Fisheries Committee

I would like to first of all thank all of you who made this ODA seminar such a great success.

I have observed your active participation in the discussions and exchange of opinions during the course of the seminar, and was strongly convinced of each of your participants sincere commitment to the fisheries cooperative movement in India.

I would like to congratulate all of you participants on successfully completing the seminar.

My stay in India was extremely rewarding. Thanks to the arrangement of Mr. Chandra. I had an opportunity to meet with the Minister of Agriculture on the day before yesterday (Dec. 3rd) and H.E. the President of India yesterday (Dec. 4th). We exchanged our views on the state of fishing industry of India and fisheries cooperatives. Both the Minister of Agriculture and the President of India shared with me the same views concerning perspectives of fishing industry of India. Namely, they said that fisheries cooperatives are the keys for development of the industry.

I was encouraged by their views, and strongly believe that for the cooperatives to develop, human resources development is an essential factor. I hope that the ODA seminar in India, just finishing today, will prove to be effective from such standpoint.

I didn't have time to visit fishing villages, but I would like to come again to India in the future and visit fishing villages to see how you live and work to help develop fishermen's cooperatives in India.

The ICA Fisheries Committee's main emphasis is placed on education and training activities. Please do your best in each of your working places and cooperatives, and I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Until then, good bye, and all the best.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS
By Mr. Takayoshi Sudo
Assistant Director, Training Affairs
International Cooperation Division,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
Government of Japan

It is a great honour for me to speak on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries before you. I extend my heart-felt congratulations on your successful completion of the Official Development Aid Workshop on fisheries cooperatives in India today.

Let me take this opportunity, on the occasion of the closing ceremony of this workshop, to extend my cordial thanks and highest respect to so many people who have cooperated to make this seminar a great event with brilliant success.

Particularly, I would like to thank:

1. MRS. ASHA DAS, ADDITIONAL SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA;
2. MR. Y.P. NISHAD, PRESIDENT, FISHCOPFED;
3. MR. UEMURA, CHAIRMAN OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE;
4. MR. SATO, SECRETARY OF ICA FISHERIES COMMITTEE;
5. MR. B.D. SHARMA, CHIEF EXECUTIVE, NCUI;
6. MRS. INDRA GUPTA, PRINCIPAL OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATION CENTRE OF NCUI;
7. MR. S. CHANDRA, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF FISHCOPFED AND CHAIRMAN OF ICA COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES FOR ASIA AND PACIFIC;

for their insatiable efforts which have been made to realize the workshop.

Fishery is an important industry for development of India. I believe that we could study in our ODA Workshop various aspects of fisheries cooperatives, including strengthening measures of fisheries cooperatives, insurance, the functions and organizational structure of fisheries cooperatives in Japan, fisheries cooperatives in developing countries, etc. I also think that this workshop succeeded in providing opportunities to acquaint ourselves with each other in the matters of cooperatives and in the field of fisheries cooperatives both

domestically and internationally.

I do hope that you would make best use of your professional expertise and make efforts to further promote and develop your fishing industry, and fisheries cooperatives by making much use of the experience of this workshop.

I would like to pay my highest respect and thanks to Mr. Uemura, Chairman of ICA Fisheries Committee, from the bottom of my heart, for his Committee's support in organizing the workshop in India.

Last, but not the least, I would like to pray for further prosperous development of the friendly relations between India and Japan by furthering of exchanges.

I sincerely hope that such relationship will prove to produce tangible results which will help fishing industry and fisheries cooperatives improve further in India.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Presidential Address
of
Mrs. Asha Das, IAS, Addl. Secretary to
Govt. of India,
Ministry of Agriculture on the occasion of Valedictory
Function of ICA Fisheries Committee (ODA) Work-
shop for Fisheries Cooperatives

It is indeed a privilege to be able to be here with you this afternoon on the occasion of this concluding day of ICA Fisheries Committee Workshop. Though I did not have an occasion of participation in the other functions, during the course of last 5 days, I did hear a resume from Mr. S. Chandra and I gather that you have had an occasion to discuss a large number of issues pertaining to cooperatives, fisheries cooperatives and to the issues which are concerned with the development of fisheries through the cooperatives i.e. the basic thing. I also had briefly a chance to see the papers, which have been circulated and also to the speakers, who have addressed you during the course of these 5 days and I find there is a large number of subjects, which are the concern today for example how to develop the leadership issues and how they need to be developed, were discussed with you and also spoken to you by the Secretary of the Agriculture and Cooperation Department.

You had lectures on the Cooperative Law with Special reference to Fisheries, Environment, Fisheries Cooperative Financing and also on the issues pertaining to health care & welfare through the cooperatives of fishermen and their families. The importance of fisheries for a country such as ours with a vast coastal line and circuits of rivers, small straits and coastal lands, fisheries can hardly be emphasized and factors that all of you have come to participate and that you have been having such workshops time and again at the interval of a couple of years organised by ICA with cooperation of NCUI and other organisations, speaks for itself. It is an industry and a trade avocation, which has been followed by a large segment of our population. The plight of fishermen, I think is before us, by and large and there is a greater need for doing much more than has been done for the fishermen as a community and it is my conviction that at-least for the type of people, who are engaged in fishing activities in our country, which is the equivalent and I would say of small and marginal farmers in the agriculture sector. If you talk of fishermen, there is a lot that needs to be done for them and it is my personal view and also conviction that it is only through the cooperatives that you can perhaps reach out to this category of fishermen. I do feel that there is a need for changing the way we have been thinking about the cooperatives. There is a need to emphasize more on the basic principles of any Trade & Commerce.

I do feel that we don't need to talk of fisheries cooperatives. It is fishery through cooperatives. It is the principles of cooperatives we follow in achieving the basic objectives for running or taking up fisheries as a profession or as a commercial activity, which is what have to give or fulfill all your needs as a human being or as a person that you need like you would in any other activity as a profession or as a trader and therefore, we need to remember that it is the cooperative principles which we follow but you cannot loose sight of the basic objectives that are there in following in a trade or profession. So our approach has to be that though we are a cooperative, or we are trying to achieve the same level of excellence, the same level of performance, the same level of qualitative production, etc., has to be seen and if our focus therefore, would be on production and optimum utilisation of the resources or raising of resources for that purpose. The sharing which comes with cooperatives is a way of enjoying the gains of the trade but it is not the other way round you do cooperatively and do not perform to that level as you do because cooperatives also ascertain in our country has become a sort of word which is Taboo, which people think that cooperative is a substandard organisation, which is not functioning well, which will not function efficiently.

These are some of the assumptions, I am feeling with cooperatives, in the Agriculture. Ministry but I do find and it pains me to see that people generally take it if you talk of cooperatives. There is a pre-conceived notion in the minds of people to say that it is not an efficiently run organisation they do not expect it to be a good, dedicated, committed workers, who are working in the interest of every one who is a member of a cooperative because somehow we have come to feel that what belongs to all, does not belong to anyone. It is not the case because it is the cooperatives everyone does have a commitment to the organisation but in performing, I think each one has to still follow the same principle of doing one's best for the good of all which is the ultimate aim of all human beings. In any case, so far as cooperative principles are concerned, I feel that it requires a higher kind of character man, or same-thing within you to be a better cooperater than an individual because each one of us can work for ourselves but if we have to work for a group and with the same sort of commitment, it requires different preception and a greatest understanding of the higher type of life which is generally not necessary otherwise.

The fact that so many of you, participated and gained from conferences or workshops such as this is testimony to the fact that a lot of things are happening in the fishery sector through cooperatives. I would like to extend to all of you my very best wishes and I would also request you to not only work the way because after all this is one sector also because of the dangers specially when it is sea fishing etc. even river fishing that so much at stake so far as human life and physical comfort of a person are concerned. There I think the cooperatives have a much greater role to play in the fisheries sector because it is not possible for a small person because of the economies of the scale to be able to have an access to the type of services or facilities which can make fishing more comfortable and less risky for the people, who are engaged in such tasks and if this is to be done, I think it can only be done through

the cooperative sector for the millions of our fishermen, who for their one or two meals a day, are risking their own lives day in and day out. Also not only their own lives but the lives of their own families at stake because of the type of life the other men on the sea lead themselves. In these areas, I think cooperatives have to think of improving the facilities both for fishing as also for ensuring better care and better facilities to the women and children, who are left behind but for taking the business and activities of fishermen themselves.

I would not be doing justice to my ownself and to the others if I do not talk of the role of women so far as fisheries are concerned. It is to my mind that in the agriculture sector the entire cooperative sector also the participation of women or the load where they take in conducting the basic activities or pursuing the activities, is tremendous. It is certainly more than 50 per cent both in fishing also because apart from the basic task of fishing all the other activities connected with trading processing of fish, transportation, etc., are done by women themselves.

The much labour is that of the women but still I am not sure, as to how much of their contribution is accepted at par. There is a great deal of need to see that women who are participating as equals, get an equal share, are able to avail of the services or facilities which are available on the basis of their own calibre as a family unit and that their special needs are also looked after by the cooperative sector or the fisheries cooperatives which have been set up for ensuring better facilities to the fishermen themselves. Small things like women do a great deal by headloads, by cleaning and walking long distances to cover the market for the produce which their husbands collect. It requires a great deal of labour and I am told that in some areas they have started, for example transport services for the fisherwomen for carrying their produce or processed material to the market which facilitates or which makes it easier to handle their work load or give them a little bit of spare time to look after the families interests. Things like this also to see education of children, how you can guarantee that so that a part of the money, which they earn goes towards the care of the children and is not utilised generally for drinking in the evening by the men or otherwise is not wasted and abused, has to be seen. May be, it is the physical labour itself that forces the men to have a drink at the end of the day. Then I think the cooperatives should also take care of the welfare aspects which would require entertainment and easier access to other, services to bring within their reach because all these locations, I think, are so far away from the established towns that people have really no time to go to various places to avail of the entertainment facilities, which are available. These are some of the other aspects, which I think, the cooperative sector, so far as they are concerned with fisheries must have a look at.

I am aware, to a certain extent, even though I do not deal with the subject personally and directly, that FISHCOPFED has been doing a lot of work in these areas and welfare aspects of the fishermen's lives or fishermen's families welfare also has been touched by that and taken up by them in certain areas. But there is still the vast population that we have

and the number of fishermen who are in fishermen cooperatives that we have, there is a lot of more scope for improving these services. Not only improving services of the existing fishermen and fishermen cooperatives but I think we have engaged in fishery especially in inland fisheries also and who depend totally on this for their livelihood also needs to be taken up and cooperatives must be and especially those who already have formed cooperatives and have assumed leadership must go out to develop better leadership amongst other categories. They can organise people who have yet not in the field of cooperatives so that they are brought within the cooperative fold. Though cooperatives are extended to that area so that people can take advantages of the services and make their own lives easier.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Govt. of Japan and ICA Fisheries Committee for having organised this programme and for having given this opportunity to the leaders from various parts of the country and also region to come together, interact, exchange views and also learn about latest developments in technology and improvements in technology made in this area. I would like all of you to suggest that each one of you when go back to your own places should take on the task of disseminating this information that you have had the privilege of obtaining or availing here to the less fortunate of your colleagues and others who have not an occasion to learn or benefit from such interection to spread the message to them also make sure that they would lean or become aware of the facilities which are available and the strides that you can make especially that they can improve their performance in certain areas. I think something like on an original basis within the country or statewise if similar workshops or seminars or get-togethers can be organised to disseminate information by the fishery corporations here or FISHCOPFED and if they may do this in coordination with the fisheries cooperatives of all the states or corporations of all the states I think, state-wise similar functions can be organised so that you the local languages, you will disseminate the information which is available and the advantages or benefits which the cooperatives can be made available can further spread.

I am grateful to all of you for having patiently heard me and to the ICA and also to Mr. Nishad and his colleagues, Mr. Sharma for having given this opportunity of having asked me to come.

Insurance of Fishery by Cooperatives

- Takemi Kosugiyama

Fishermen's life is subject to lot of perils all over the world. Fishing is probably the most hazardous profession with respect to dangers arising from natural and manmade calamities, such as storms and marine accidents.

The insurance system established for fishermen within the framework of fisheries cooperatives in Japan consists of three major schemes, which insure fishermen's business, and their individual lives and personal properties including their families. Two of these, the Fisheries Mutual Insurance Scheme under the Fisheries Contingency Indemnification Law, and the Fishing Vessel Insurance Scheme under the Fishing Vessel Damage Compensation Law cover economic losses. The third, the Fisheries Cooperative Mutual Insurance Scheme, insures the life and personal properties of fishermen and their families under the Fisheries Cooperative Association Law.

The Fisheries Mutual Insurance Scheme and the Fishing Vessel Insurance Scheme cover economic losses suffered from contingencies and accidents related to fishery activities. These are based on government initiative and implemented with government assistance in order to stabilize fishery business performance.

TAKEMI KOSUGIYAMA	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>General Manager of General Affairs Divn. of GYOSAIREN.</i>
<i>Work Experience:</i>	<i>Joined KYOSARIEN, National Mutual Cooperative Insurance Federation, Tokyo in October, 1964. Then joined GYOSAIREN, National Federation of Fishery Mutual Insurance Associations.</i>
<i>Educational Qualification:</i>	<i>Graduate from Aquaculture Class of Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University in 1963.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>54 years.</i>

The Fisheries Cooperative Mutual Insurance Scheme, on the other hand, covers risks and losses to fishermen's life and properties including their families, undertaken as the fisheries cooperatives' own business project similar to fish marketing, supply and savings and credit projects, and is widely known as the "cooperative insurance".

The Fishing Vessel Insurance Scheme cover; i) Trawl Fishery; ii) Whale Fishery; iii) Tuna and bonito fishery; and iv) bull trawl fishery operated in the northern area of Japan. The Fishing Vessel Insurance Associations underwrite vessels of gross tonnage not less than 20 tons engaged in one of the above fisheries specified.

The new Fisheries Cooperative Mutual Insurance Scheme was launched in 1984. Under this new scheme, FCAs directly underwrite the mutual insurance as the primary insurer of the contracts, which are then reinsured by KYOSAIREN (the National Mutual Insurance Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives, formerly ZENSUIKYO).

The Fisheries Cooperatives Mutual insurance policies include i) Ordinary Welfare Insurance, Whole Life Insurance, Children Insurance, Crew Insurance, Fishermen Old Age Welfare Insurance, General Home Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Fire Insurance and Group Credit Insurance.

Japan is doing commendable work under insurance in fishery sector which should be emulated by the developing countries including India to provide more and more security cover to fisher community.

Historical Perspective of Fisheries Cooperative Movement in Japan

- *Satoshi Yoshida*

Japan is endowed with very rich fishery resources. Fish and Fishery products have been widely accepted by Japanese people as their major animal protein food for long time. After a greater set-back Japan attained its fishery production of 4823 thousand tons in 1952 and since 1972 fishery production has exceeded 10 million tons annually accounting for about 13-15% of the world's total production. This striking achievement in fishery production was indeed attributed to the cooperative efforts of the Govt. with fishery industry. Fishery Cooperative. Movement was recognised after the Second World War. Until 1988 Japan was at the top position in fishery production in the world but now it slipped into third position after China and Soviet Union.

Fishery industry in Japan can be classified by scale as under:-

- (1) Coastal Fisheries includes fishing using boats of less than 10 gross tons; performed mostly on a daily trip basis by individual fishermen with their family members and some by groups of fishermen such as fisheries cooperatives or fishermen's production associations. It contribute 94.9% of all fishing establishments of 184,954 units as of 1990.
- (2) Medium Scale Fisheries comprised of fishing establishments using fishing vessels larger than 10 gross tons but with a total fleet tonnage of under one thousand gross tons. Mostly these establishments are capitalised with employed crews on board of their fishing vessels. These constitute 5% of national total.

SATOSHI YOSHIDA	
Present Position :	General Manager of Guidance and Organisation, Promotion Divn. of ZENGYOREN.
Work Experience :	Joined ZENGYOREN - National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association in 1964. Since then worked in General Affairs Divn., Guidance Divn. , Coop. Organisation, Institutionalisation Divn. and as Secretary to President of ZENGYOREN.
Educational Qualifications:	Graduate from Tokyo University of Fisheries majoring in fisheries science.
Age:	53 Years.

- (3) Large Scale Fisheries highly capitalised fishing enterprises with combined tonnage of fishing fleets of over 1,000 gross tons, such as mother-ship (factory boat). Number of these firms registered upto 1990 was 212. Many of these companies are engaged in a variety of fishing productions such as processing, exports, imports and fish marketing.

Fishery production in Japan can be classified into distant water, off-shore, coastal, marine aquaculture, inland water and inland water aquaculture.

In 1990 out of total demand for fish and shell fish of 14 million tons, 13 million tons was for domestic consumption and within domestic consumption, 70% of fish was for human consumption.

Per capita consumption of fish and fish products in Japan is 70 Kg. which is the highest in the world, and it meets 41% demand of animal protein.

Japan is the world's largest importer of fishery products. Value-wise imports exceeded exports for the first time in 1971. Prawn and shrimps occupy by far the largest value of Japanese imports. Other major import items include tuna, salmon, crab, squid, octopus, eel and cod. The major exporting countries to Japan are United States, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and China.

Japan's major fishery products for export are cultured pearls, fish meal and fish oil, canned fish (sardine and tuna), tuna and scallops. Importing countries from Japan for above items are, the United States, Hongkong, Taiwan, Switzerland, Germany and Thailand.

Before 1945 i.e. Second World War fisheries in Japan was controlled by local administrative units. These units usually deducted 10% from the total sale from the total sale for the feudal lord as tax. In return feudal lord sometimes advance funds to fishermen to purchase fishing gears and boats or even for their survival, during the period of poor catches.

Democratisation of Japan began with the end of Second World War in 1945. Agricultural land reforms and the fishing rights reforms were enacted in 1948. The fisheries cooperatives themselves took up the cases and advocated the "Membership movement within Fisheries Cooperatives" and the "Fisheries Cooperatives for fishermen, by fishermen and for fishermen", movements. Through the process, the fisheries cooperatives of Japan were transformed into the democratic and autonomous organisations of today.

However fisheries cooperatives were still in the clutches of merchants who used to advance fishermen some money and force them to deliver their catches to him.

In 1949, a new fisheries law was enacted and all pre-existing fishery rights were revised. In early fifties, 18 prefectural credit federations of fisheries cooperative associations existed and over the same period number of fisheries cooperatives involved in the thrift and credit operations. Under Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Finance Guarantee Law of 1952, the Fisheries Credit Fund Association was established. The fund Association Guarantee loans of fishermen covering upto 80% in case they go into default. Credit limits of fishermen had been much widened. This resulted in continued development of fisheries cooperative credit operations. Further in 1969, Fisheries Modernisations Fund Promotion Law was promulgated under which fishermen were able to obtain low-rate interest loans and construction of new boats and mechanisation of fishing gears proceeded at a rapid rate.

Fisheries Cooperatives in Developing Countries

- *Dato Haji Aziz Mohammed bin Ibrahim*

Fisheries Cooperatives in developing countries have played an important role in the progress of fishing industries and for the improvement of the livelihood of fishermen in the Cooperative Sector. This was achieved depending on the policies of the Government of the country.

Cooperative members and leaders should concentrate at the initial and grassroots level to ensure efficient training and education to the members. With the Government's help and support, the effort can be fruitful in the present and the future. In this concept of support; the Government Fisheries Policies can help fishermen increase their income and provide guidance whenever necessary. Furthermore requests which are proper and beneficial whenever put forward by members must be considered and carried out successfully by the authorities concerned.

DATO HAJI. AZIZ MOHMMED bin IBRAHIM	
<i>Present Position :</i>	<i>Chairman, Fisheries Committee National Union of Cooperatives; Angkasa, Malaysia, Member of ICA Fisheries Executive Committee International Level Tokyo, Japan, Member ICA Fisheries Committee Asia and Pacific.</i>
<i>Other Information:</i>	<i>Former Member to the United Nations, New York, USA for Federation of Malaya. Former elected member of State Legislative Assembly, Senior member State Executive Council and Officiating Chief Minister Penang, Malaysia. As a Politician and Public figure he served in many important positions in the state and country in several Govt. committees and also in many important Political Positions, Charitables, Welfare and Educational and Religious, establishments in the state and country as Patron, Trustee, Chairman, and Adviser; Attended and taken part in many countries of the world representing Angkasa, Malaysia at regional and International level since 1973.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>69 Years.</i>

The advancement and progress of fishermen in the Co-op. sector can be seen in Japan and Korea because the support and help given by their Governments are tremendous. The management and daily administration of the Fisheries Coop. movement together with the financial responsibilities are very important. The Management Committee in each particular coop. must have a sense of commitment and responsible for the progress of the members.

Fishing Industries in developing countries, members of the ICA Fisheries establishment should give greater impact in their policies with regard to the implementation of training and education in latest fishing technology like what was done by Zengyoren, Japan.

The ODA (Overseas Development Aid) Programmes and Seminars organised under the ICA Fisheries Committee sponsoring with the Japanese Government's support had been successfully carried out in many developing countries. The result achieved from these seminars has been useful and can be adopted by the members successfully.

The Fisheries Policies of Developing Countries should include and implement what have been proposed by the ODA Seminars as these ideas come from Fishermen Coop. Leaders.

For further advancement, the fishermen, through the Fisheries Coop. Movement should be given training in deep-sea fishing apart from Inshore fishing using bigger boats and better fishing equipments and techniques etc. In this case, the Coop. movement should find ways and means to give better training facilities through the help and support of their own Governments, Education and Training Schemes.

The sea surrounding us provides big opportunities for fishermen to tap and explore the sea life and improve their economy. Good examples are shown by Japan and Korea. Both their Fisheries Coop. Movements have great advancement in technology to aid the Industry.

Fisheries Coop. Movement should have Libraries to keep books, magazines and leaflets for members in order to impart knowledge and information on fishing techniques, training programmes locally and overseas apart from depicting advancements found and practised in developed countries.

Other projects that the Fisheries Coop. should look into and implement are fresh water fish, prawn, scallop and crab breeding and farming programme. These projects can add to the income of members of the fisheries cooperatives.

Shrimp Breeding Technology

- *Tarlochan Singh*

Shrimp aquaculture has become an important occupation in many areas of the world earning valuable foreign exchange for the countries where it is carried out on a large scale. Various species of shrimp are being cultured, mainly of the scientific genus *Penaeus*. In the Western hemisphere, the species that are most commonly cultured are *P. Vannamei* and *P. stylirostris*. In the Eastern hemisphere, on the other hand, the species of importance are *P. Monodon*, *P. Merguensis*, *P. indicus*, *P. japonicus* and *P. chinensis*. The species that is being cultured in the largest quantities, especially in Asia, is the tiger shrimp *P. monodon*.

The main producers of aquacultured shrimp are Thailand, China, Indonesia, India, Vietnam, Taiwan, Philippines and Bangladesh in the Eastern hemisphere and Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico and Honduras in the Western hemisphere. The world's largest producer in 1992 was Thailand with a production of some 163000 tons of shrimp.

TARLOCHAN SINGH	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>Technical Officer for Aquaculture at INFOFISH and Associate Editor of the INFOFISH International. Also Vice-President of the Malaysian Fisheries Society.</i>
<i>Work Experience:</i>	<i>Worked as a tutor and researcher for Seven years at the Department of Zoology, University of Malaysia on the giant fishwater prawn. Another seven years as Aquaculture Development Officer at the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia followed by a stint in the private sector as Manager of a shrimp farm and hatchery. Served briefly as a Consultant to the FAO before joining INFOFISH in 1991 as Technical Officer.</i>
	<i>Have published several papers related to aquaculture.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>40 Years.</i>

Shrimp aquaculture is divided into two phases, the hatchery phase, where shrimp babies or postlarvae are reared from eggs spawned by matured mother shrimp, and the growout phase, where the postlarvae produced in the hatcheries are stocked in suitable ponds, tanks or raceways for raising to market size shrimp.

In hatchery phase, more focus is needed to be given on biology of penaeid Shrimp, site selection for hatchery, physical facilities, broodstock maturation, spawning and hatch-

ing, larval rearing, larval feeds, harvesting the post larvae, packaging and transport of postlarvae. The larval feeds can be made through phytoplankton culture, Rotifer Culture, Brine Shrimp, Processed fish tissue of Acetes, Clams or Mussels, Dry Acetes diet, Egg Custard.

The growth phase of shrimp culture involves stocking the postlarvae in ponds and rearing them till they reach marketable size. This takes a period ranging from 3-6 months. Sometimes the growout phase is divided into a nursery stage, lasting about a month, followed by the growout stage proper.

Pond growout can be divided into extensive, semi-intensive, intensive or super-intensive based on the stocking density used.

The characteristics and requirements of growout system are pond characteristics, pond preparation, stocking of post larvae, feed and feeding, water management and harvesting.

Shrimp breeding technology has very good potential in India, to make us more competitive in the international market. It is highly essential to disseminate the technology in the right form for the absorption of the fish-farmers.

Fish Processing and Export of Fishery Products

- Dr. K.P.P. Nambiar

There is growing internationalisation of fishery products through exports. India which is the seventh largest fish producing country in the world, needs to keep up competitive advantage in the international market. It is, therefore, very essential to provide value addition to the fishery products particularly through fish processing and better consumer packaging etc.

Fish is a highly perishable product. Spoilage occurs basically due to bacterial action from external source and enzymatic action from within the fish body. Various processing methods include curing, boiling/steaming, smoking, fermentation, comminution/mincing, freezing, canning, etc. Special care has to be taken for right type of processing to increase the shelf life of fishery products.

Packaging is very crucial in the marketing process. The packaging materials used in modern processing industry are of different kinds such as flexible (paper and board), rigid (metal/glass containers) and plastic. Increasing popularity of microwave cooking has resulted in rising of moulded trays made of ovenable board to market value added fishery products. Special care has to be taken to select the right type of packaging materials and size also as per the importers requirement keeping the value addition in view.

DR. K.P.P. NAMBIAR	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>Adviser, Trade and Industry, INFOFISH, Malaysia.</i>
<i>Experience:</i>	<i>Worked as a Scientist under CSIR, ICAR and AGRICULTURE MINISTRY, Managing Director, Kerala Fisheries Corporation, Joint Director, Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Resident Director, MPEDA Tokyo International Marketing and Trade Promotion Expert, FAO/UNDP.</i>
<i>Education:</i>	<i>Graduate from Madras University, 1960 Post Graduate from Kerala University, 1962, Doctorate from Tokyo University, Fish Behaviour in Relation to Fishing Gear- Special Study on Japanese Aquaculture.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>55 Years.</i>

In export trade, global exports of fishery products reached an all time record on US \$ 38.6 billion against imports at US \$43.6 billion in 1991. Exports have grown relatively faster in the case of developing countries during the period 1986-91. Japan tops the list in the world

in the import of marine products where as USA is the top exporter of fishery products.

In India during the year 1992-93, marine products worth around Rs. 1800 crores were exported, out of which a largest percentage was exported to Japan particularly shrimps. Japan, the USA and the EC states are the leading importers of shrimp.

In India, marine products export has been identified as a thrust area. It is very essential to make a strategic decision by following various marketing key elements to be competitive in the international market, which is booming day by day. Keeping the world scenario in view, there is a growing demand for white meat for low cholestrol contents. Hence, it is very essential to take up pragmatic approach with liberal govt. policies to take up the challenge in international market following various strategies with a focus on marketing mix elements.

Environment and Fishery Cooperatives

-Dr. B.C. Sarma

Environment and Development and their close linkage have been elaborately discussed in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, popularly known as "Brundtland Commission". Both aspects are well integrated and now widely recognised. There is growing need to maintain eco systems, biological diversity, to observe the principle of optimum yield, to prevent pollution & to protect environmental standards etc.

Fishery Cooperatives have a great role to play in the following areas i.e. 1) Development from within, ii) Sustainable form of resource use, iii) Promotion on equity, iv) Emancipation principle.

Fisheries and Environment

Fishery, whether culture or capture, is an environment friendly activity. This is particularly so in case aquaculture which interacts with environment. A well managed capture fishery supports not only aquatic life and produces enough oxygen which it releases into the atmosphere, but also beautifies the nature. A well managed fish pond contains millions and millions planktons which, with the help of sunlight, release oxygen into the atmosphere. Such release of oxygen into the environment is almost comparable with the release of oxygen by a forest area. Thus, environmental air pollution is reduced through fisheries. In the FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 328 entitled "Guidelines for the promotion of environmental management of coastal aquaculture development" it has been stated as follows:

DR. B.C. SARMA

Present Position:

Member, Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench.

Experience:

Dr. B.C. Sarma is an Indian Administrative Service Officer of West Bengal. He has worked in various capacities in the State of West Bengal including Secretary (Fisheries), before joining as Joint Secretary (Fisheries) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India in 1985. Then he assumed the charge of Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Dr. Sarma evinced his keen interest for promotion of weaker sections of the society, especially fishermen. He has great passion for environmental upgradation and ecological balance.

"Aquaculture interacts with the environment. It utilises resources and causes environmental changes. Most interactions have beneficial effects. There have been substantial socio-economic benefits arising from expansion of aquaculture. These benefits

increased income, employment, foreign exchange earnings and improved nutrition. It should be recognised that to date the majority of aquaculture practices have little adverse effect on eco systems. Nevertheless, some cases of environmental degradation in coastal areas have occurred due to, for example, intensive cage culture operations in Europe and shrimp farming practices in South East Asia and Latin America.”

It is, therefore, clear that fishery, if managed and developed in a planned, rational and concerted manner, promotes ecological growth and sound development of environment. Since fishery cooperative function on the concept of joint responsibility and peoples' participation, they can contribute better in the management and development of well planned fisheries, thus contributing to environmental growth and development.

Particularly the Captain Bhery Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., and Mudially Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd., of West Bengal are doing excellent work in developing fisheries through integration of environment.

Evolution and Latest Trends in Cooperative Law

-Bhagat Singh

Cooperative Movement in India has its origin in the last quarter of 19th century with enactment of Cooperative Credit Societies Act 1904 in an attempt to provide relief to the farmers. However, the Act served a limited purpose providing for setting up of Credit Societies only. It did not provide the provision for formation of other types of cooperatives and federal societies. Due to its shortcomings, a new Act was required to embrace the wider aspects of cooperatives. As a result, the Cooperative Societies Act 1912 was enacted. The main features of 1912 Act were:

- i) the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with cooperative principles was accepted as main objective of a cooperative society;
- ii) detailed provisions were provided for the registration, membership, rights and liabilities of members; duties and privileges of a society; properties and funds of a society and winding up of a cooperative society; and

BHAGAT SINGH	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>Joint Secretary (Credit & Coopn.), Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.</i>
<i>Educational Qualification:</i>	<i>B.A. (Hons.), :M.A. (Economics), Indian Administrative Service</i>
<i>Experience :</i>	<i>Worked as Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Punjab for the period 1984 to 1988. After that, joined as Excise & Taxation Commissioner, Govt. of Punjab, for the period May, 1988 to October 1989. Then Govt. of India for the period October, 1989 to December, 1992. In 1992, he took over as Joint Secretary (Credit & Coopn.), Govt. of India as well as Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>50(15.06.1943)</i>

- iii) the institution of Registrar of Cooperative Societies came into being as an agency for the registration, liquidation and supervision including audit, inspection and inquiry of a cooperative society.

The 1912 Act, however, did not define area of a cooperative society. It could vary from Society to Society. Some societies became unmanageable with larger areas. The Maclagan Report, (1915) therefore, recommended that the area of operation of a society should be small and limited for social cohesion, mutual knowledge and close contact amongst the members. The report also recommended open membership irrespective of caste, community, religion etc. As a result of implementation of the suggestions of the Maclagan report, the cooperative is registered a big expansion during the year 1912 to 1921. In 1919 under the Govt. of India Act, cooperative societies became a transferred subject and different provinces promulgated their own Cooperative Societies Acts.

With the emergence of regional cooperative societies whose objects extended to more than one province, question for the regulation of such societies arose and after detailed consideration the cooperative societies Act 1942 was enacted to facilitate the incorporation, regulation and winding up of such cooperative societies whose objects extended to more than one province. During post independence period Cooperation came to be considered as an instrument of Planned Economic Development and emerged as an distinct sector in the national economy. To promote the cooperatives, All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (1954) and Committee on Cooperative Law (1955) recommended for State support and partnership in cooperatives facilitate inclusion of State partnership and assistance to cooperatives in the State Cooperative Societies Act.

Although, the concept of state partnership and state assistance was visualised to promote and strengthen cooperative movement with a view to uplift the rural poor who were denied access to results of development, it resulted in induction of certain provisions in Cooperative Law which hampered the true development of cooperatives.

The emergence of national federations of cooperatives for providing promotional and business support to functional cooperatives in different sectors. Growth of large cooperative enterprises and cooperatives in other sectors covering a number of States, the need for a comprehensive uniform Central Legislation to regulate these cooperatives and a Central Authority to administer the Act was felt.

Accordingly, Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 came with brief. The main features of the Act are:

- i) the accepted cooperative principles have been for the first time, incorporated in the legislation,
- ii) the powers and responsibilities of the general body, board of directors and chief executives have been defined in the Act itself:
- iii) no person shall hold the office of Chairman/President in more than one society;
- iv) no person shall hold office of a President, Chariman, Vice-President or Vice-

- v) Chairman for more than two consecutive terms;
- vi) the Central Government is empowered to give direction to societies;
- vii) the Central Registrar may supersede committee of management on persistent default;
- viii) Government aid to societies have been facilitated;
- viii) normal provisions relating to registration, audit, inquiry, inspection, settlement of disputes, winding up etc. have been provided in the Act.

This Act is thus more liberal than State Acts and provides functional autonomy to Multi-State Cooperative Societies to a greater extent.

With the growth and development of cooperatives on state patronage, restrictive features came in cooperative legislation. In the mid eighties thinking had taken route that Cooperative Law should be modified to give more autonomy to cooperatives. The Committee on Cooperative Law (1987) recommended that provisions which militates against the democratic character and autonomy of cooperatives should be made more positive. The Committee on Model Cooperative Societies Bill (1991) appointed by Planning Commission recommended a Model Act. The thrust of the Model Cooperative Act is "to give a genuine character to cooperatives, to facilitate building of an integrated cooperative structure so as to evolve a cooperative system, make the federal organisations at various levels more responsive and responsible towards their members, to minimise government control and interference to enable cooperators and cooperatives develop self-reliance and self-confidence with power of decision making and to eliminate politicisation."

Inland Fishery Development with Special Reference to FFDA

- Atul Sinha

India has a vast potential for inland fisheries development. The inland fisheries resources comprise of 22.12 lakh ha. tanks and ponds, 19.73 lakh ha. lakes and reservoirs, 12.96 lakh ha. of derelict waterbodies (swamps, beels, oxbow lakes, etc.), 1.64 lakh kilometres stretch of rivers and canals, and 14.12 lakh ha. brackishwater area. The estimated potential of these resources in the country is about 45 lakh tonnes of fish.

In the year 1992-93, the fish production has gone up to 43.65 lakh tonnes registering an overall growth rate of 5.02% (5.29% in marine sector and 4.66% in inland sector). During the year 1993-94, the target of 45.72 lakh tonnes (26.90 lakh tonnes marine and 18.82 lakh tonnes inland) is likely to be fully achieved. The target for the Eighth Plan is 51.40 lakh tonnes comprising 28.57 lakh tonnes marine and 22.83 lakh tonnes inland.

ATUL SINHA	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.</i>
<i>Educational Qualification:</i>	<i>M.Sc. (Physics) from Lucknow University. Prawin Fellowship Programme in Development Economics from Princeton University. IAS Cadre - Madhya Pradesh, 1968</i>
<i>Work Experience:</i>	<i><u>Work relating to Rural Development/Agriculture</u> Worked as District Collector for a period of 6 years. Then joined as Divisional Commissioner for a period of 3 years. Then worked as Dy. Secretary/Director, Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, Govt. of India for 5 years and joined as Secretary, Rural Development, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for one year and after that worked as Secretary, Agriculture, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and then took over as Joint Secretary (Fisheries), Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India since November, 1992.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>50 years</i>

One of the strategies for the development of inland fisheries has been propagation of intensive aquaculture in tanks and ponds through the Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs). The FFDA scheme was taken up initially as a pilot project by the Ministry of Agriculture in selected State during 1973-74. The number of Agencies were subsequently

increased and programme extended to cover more districts. At present 379 FFDA's have been sanctioned covering all the potential districts in the country. Most of the FFDA's operate at district level while some function as regional where the district level water resources are not adequate. The agencies select suitable water area, arrange lease on long term basis to identified beneficiaries, provide incentives for construction, renovation of tanks and ponds, running water fish culture and subsidy for inputs for the first year fish culture, besides training fish farmers and giving them extension support.

Some of the main objectives of FFDA's are:

i. to arrange lease of water area (ponds and tanks) belonging to Government/Panchayat/local bodies to fish farmers.

ii. construction of new ponds and reclamation of the existing ponds and tanks for fish farming with existing ponds and tanks for fish farming with Government assistance and credit from the banks.

iii. to create a cadre of fish farmers who could take up fish farming as full-time/part-time avocation by adopting improved technology developed by research institutes, and

iv. to popularise fish farming and to create employment opportunities for the rural poor and produce nutritive food at grassroot level.

Under the FFDA's scheme, there is provision of financial assistance with necessary subsidies for various fishery and fishing activities. By the implementation of effective schemes more water areas have been brought under scientific fish water areas have been brought under scientific fish culture. Besides, the national average production has also been increased. Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, is taking necessary policy steps not only to boost inland fish production but also in strengthening the FFDA's.

Evolution of Cooperative Movement in India with Special reference to Fishery Cooperatives

-Dr. R.C. Dwivedi

Indian Cooperative Movement has a long history of nearly a century. Cooperation has been the basic ethos of Indian Culture. Vasudhaivkutumbkam i.e. 'whole world is one family', is the ideal of Indian society. The village life, social and economic in ancient India was based on the principles of cooperation.

The history of Cooperative Movement in India goes back to 1904 when the first Cooperative Credit Societies Act was passed. This was basically a credit movement in the background of high indebtedness of farmers and excessive exploitation by indigenous money-lenders. Organisation of credit cooperatives was a kind of relief measure. The main limitation of this Act was that the federal cooperatives and other types of cooperatives could not be registered under this Act. Hence, another Cooperative Societies Act was passed in 1912, which provided for formation of federal bodies and other types of cooperatives.

DR. R.C. DWIVEDI	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>Officer on Special Duty to Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Government of India.</i>
<i>Educational Qualification:</i>	<i>Obtained Masters' Degree in Economics, chosen the subject of Cooperation for his research work and he was awarded the Degree of Ph.D.</i>
<i>Experience:</i>	<i>Started his career as Associate Professor in Agra College, Agra. Worked as Professor at Govt. P.G. College, Gyanpur in Uttar Pradesh. Joined as Principal at Cooperative Training College, Hyderabad of National Council for Cooperative Training in 1964. In 1966 Dr. Dwivedi joined National Cooperative Union of India as Joint Director and worked in capacities of Director, Executive Director and then became the Chief Executive of the Union and provided direction to the Indian Cooperative Movement. He represented at various national and International events. Dr. Dwivedi is also associated with International Cooperative Alliance ROAP as Consultant.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>65 years</i>

In 1919 as per the recommendations of the Chelmsford Reforms, cooperation was transferred to provinces.

After independence, cooperation was visualised as the main instrument of economic change in India. Pandit Nehru declared the objective of cooperative development as to

establish a cooperative common-wealth in the country and said that "I want to convulse India with cooperation". The emphasis and objective of cooperation has been reflected in every 5 Year Plan. The 4th and subsequent 5 Year Plans included a number of diversified schemes and programme for cooperative expansion and development and provided greater emphasis on the role of cooperatives for the weaker-sections as a result varieties of societies like poultry, pigery, diary, fishery, etc., were organised. However, due to inherent weaknesses i.e. illiteracy and poverty, the cooperative development could not take the form of a nation wide movement. A movement has certain characteristics and requirements as such:

- Relevant objective to achieve
 - Leadership with initiative and action plan
 - Approach resources for development
 - Awareness and consciousness in beneficiaries
 - Continuous education and training programme etc.,
- All these elements were virtually absent.

However, as a result of programme in the 5 Year Plans aiming to increase fish production, developmental export potential movement in the economy of fishermen, increasing movement etc., there has been significant development of fisheries cooperatives in India. At present, there are 9,142 primary Cooperatives with membership of 1.2 million, 108 Central level societies, 17 State level federations and FISHCOPFED at national level.

However, progress has not been made by the Fisheries Cooperatives. They hardly handle 5 per cent of the total fish production. There are various difficulties and deficiencies. The middlemen's strong-hold continues. Less than 50 per cent societies are economically viable. Credit supply and administrative support are lacking. To create and catch up a momentum all through cooperatisation of fisheries i.e production, storage, processing, transport, refrigeration. export etc., are necessary. The approach should be to build a movement supported technically, financially, educationally and administratively.

Fisheries in India - An Overview

- Dr. P.V. Dehadrai

India has a vast potential for fisheries resources. It has 2.02 million sq. km. of area of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), with about 30% of the EEZ around Andamans & Nicobar Islands separately. More than 29,000 Km. length of rivers, about 113,000 Km. of canals, about 1.75 million ha. of identified existing waterspread in the form of reservoirs, about 1 million ha in the form of tanks and ponds, about 0.6 million ha. of stagnant, derelict swampy ponds, about 0.6 million ha. in the form of tanks and reservoirs, about 1 million ha. of stagnant, derelict swampy waterspread which can be utilised for capture and culture fisheries development. Under aquaculture, much more water area could be included by expanding river valley projects and increasingly spreading aquaculture. In addition about 0.9 million ha. of coastal land awaits utilisation through brackishwater farming. The nearshore waters along the 8085 Km. coastline offers scope for remunerative mariculture. Further, innovative farming systems with aquaculture as a component would bring about integrated utilisation of land and water for optimum productivity.

DR. P.V. DEHADRAI

Present Position:

Deputy Director General (Fy), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture.

Educational Qualification:

Ph.D. from Delhi University in 1960.

Work Experience:

Worked in Canada on National Research Council Post Doctorate Fellowship till 1966, and has been associated with the establishment of National Institute of Oceanography till 1971. After that he worked as Project Coordinator in an All India Coordinated Research Project on Aquaculture. During the period 1981-1986, he served as the First Fishery Development Commissioner of India and then he joined as Dy. Director General (Fy) in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture. His contributions in the field of Fish Physiology, Ecology, Marine Biology and Aquaculture have been published in Indian and foreign journals.

By its 3% contribution to the world fish production of about 76 million tons, India ranks 8th among fish producing countries of the world. By 2000 AD, the world fish production is expected to be around 100 million tons, of which, it should be possible for India to contribute to the order of about 6%. For increasing the present per capita consumption of fish from 6.2 kg. and for increasing the 2.3% fish protein in the overall animal protein diet of 23 %, the target of fish production comprising about 3.5 million tonnes from marine and about 2.5 million tons inland aquaculture if envisaged. Similarly, the export earnings from marine

produce by the end of VIIIth Plan is expected at about Rs. 3077.00 crores as against the present value of Rs. 1767 crores.

During the years there has been exploitation of marine fishery resources including setting up of infrastructure. Marine product exports has increased to Rs. 1767 crores in 1992-93

Further, in inland fisheries special care has been taken to develop riverine fisheries, reservoir fisheries, wetland fisheries and estuarine fisheries. In brackish water aquaculture prawn production has been taken up in a big way.

Under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ((ICAR) there are many research institutions which provide necessary technical and managerial support besides organising development programmes.

Fisheries is regarded as a powerful income generator as it stimulates growth of a number of ancillary industries. Development of vast fishery resources in India would make a sizeable impact on the economy of the country.

Health Care & Family Welfare through Fisheries Cooperatives and Consciousness against AIDs

-K.S. Bawa

Fishermen belong to a backward segment of the society and are generally illiterate. They live in unhygienic conditions. Their slum like dwelling conditions, social and religious inhibitions etc. are conducive to high birth rates which adversely affect their economy advancement and standard of living. On the economic side, they have no control on waters, catch is uncertain, product is perishable, market is far and unregulated and weather hazards all through. These factors render the extremely vulnerable fishermen to exploitation and they do not seem to have a glimpse of better living conditions ahead. They deserve to be treated as a special group for health care & family welfare programme.

Keeping the rise in population to 88 crores in India with an annual growth rate (1991) 2.03%, it is highly essential to focus on the target vulnerable section.

The Family Welfare Programme in India has been implemented for nearly four decades and it cannot be denied that it has made certain significant achievements in the areas of couple protection rate, crude death rate, crude birth and infant mortality rate. The Eighth Five Year Plan document however recognises the fact that even though the seventh plan target of couple protection rate of 42% was achieved, the decline in the birth rate was not commensurate with it. Therefore, the Eighth Plan envisages certain specific strategies to meet the emerging situation including greater focus on the younger age group couples and increased reliance on spacing methods. The specific targets to be achieved between 1990 and 1995 are:

K.S. BAWA

Mr. K.S. Bawa was an Indian Administrative Service Officer of Orissa State Cadre and had worked at various positions in the State of Orissa. Besides that he worked as Managing Director of National Cooperative Development Corporation. Mr. Bawa opted to join International Labour Organisation as Consultant. Again he worked for Food & Agriculture Organisation and associated himself with various international assignments related to human health, family welfare, hygiene, etc. Presently he is running his own consultancy services at Chandigarh.

- Increase use of contraceptives from 43.3% to 53%.
- Reduce population growth from 2.03% to 1.76%.
- Reduce crude birth rate from 30.5 to 26.7 per 1000.
- Reduce crude death rate from 10.22 to 9.3 per 1000.
- Reduce infant mortality rate from 91 to 80 per 1000 live births.

About 12% of fishermen are members of cooperatives. At the national level the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED) is doing pioneering work in propagating Health Care & Family Welfare Programmes at the grass-root level.

FISHCOPFED was sanctioned a Health Care & Family Welfare Programme in 1988 by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for three years which was carried out in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal to cover more than 10,000 families under immunization, health care & family welfare measures and national health programmes.

The ILO-LAPTAP was attracted to the health care & family welfare programme in fishery cooperatives through FISHCOPFED. The study carried out by CFDRT, Madras in selected fishermen concentrations which has given favourable recommendations.

It is highly essential to continue such programmes for the vulnerable section at the grass root level focussing all aspects including consciousness against AIDS.

Some of the important suggestions as focussed are as follows:-

1. The appraisal and approval of the project proposal entitled "Family Welfare Through Fisheries Cooperatives" prepared by CFDRT, Madras and presently with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India be expedited.
2. Pending approval of the above project, the Population Unit in FISHCOPFED should be continued. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India should finance FISHCOPFED for taking up various Health Care & Family Welfare Programmes in fishery cooperative sector.
3. The project already submitted by FISHCOPFED to ILO regarding "Consciousness Against AIDS by Fisher Community" should be considered by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, urgently.
4. The National Cooperative Union of India conducts member education programmes for primary cooperatives. It is suggested that a sub-programme of member education for fishery cooperatives may be prepared in consultation with FISHCOPFED. Information on population problems, health care & family welfare may be included in this programme.
5. The member fishery cooperatives should include Health Care & Family Programme in their promotional role on priority basis.

Democratisation of Fishery Cooperative Movement

-B.D. Sharma

Cooperatives are democratic organisations.

Their affairs shall be administered by persons elected or appointed in a manner agreed by the members and accountable to them. Members of primary cooperatives shall enjoy equal rights of voting (one member one vote) and participation in decisions affecting their cooperatives. In other than primary cooperative, administration shall be conducted on a democratic basic in suitable form.

Thus the will of members is the main element of democratisation process. The important connotation of the democratisation includes:

i) right to govern with representatives of members only, ii) accountability to members, iii) absence of external control and restrictions, iv) effective participation of member constituents; v) interaction between Federations and Constituents.

B.D. SHARMA	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>Chief Executive, National Cooperative Union of India.</i>
<i>Work Experience :</i>	<i>Joined National Council for Cooperative Training of National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) as Lecturer in 1964. After that joined the same organisation as Dy. Director (Programme) in 1971. In 1975, joined National Cooperative Union of India as Joint Director. In 1982, worked as Executive Director in NCUI and at present, working as Chief Executive.</i>
<i>Educational Qualification:</i>	<i>Passed M.A. (Economics). Higher Diploma in Cooperation from Central Committee for Coop. Training (RBI) in 1962. Diploma in Management and Adult Education from Western Cooperative College in 1968. Certificate in Export Promotion from Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi in 1987.</i>
<i>Age:</i>	<i>54 Years.</i>

After independence cooperation was recognised as an important instrument of economic development of the people particularly weaker sections of the community. It was visualised as a balancing sector by empowering the weaker sections of the community through building a network of cooperatives for them. It was also thought as effective instrument for bringing about economic democracy as it would enlist popular participation in the economic development programmes. The Government, therefore, as a policy became committed to the development of cooperatives. The commitment of the Government is demonstrated in its multifaceted support i.e. financial, technical and managerial to cooperatives.

Current Situation:

Frankly speaking during post-independence period on the pre-text of safeguarding cooperatives from the vested interests, Government have tightened their strangle-hold on cooperatives by enacting more and more restrictive and draconian of cooperative laws. Such laws have not only eroded the democratic aspects of the cooperatives but have totally led to alienation of the members from their cooperative institutions. Obviously, this has stunted the development of cooperative leadership and converted cooperatives from member owned and member controlled institutions into the pocket of the Government.

Fishery Cooperative movement has also been adversely influenced by these trends and has drifted from the path of cooperative values and democratic management. The weak socio-economic conditions of the fishermen have made them more prone to the virus of the government interference and forces that go against the principle of democracy.

Important aspect of democratization is the member participation in the affairs of the cooperative institutions, both in the sphere of utilisation of the services and management of cooperatives. In practice, however, the ignorance and apathy of members has resulted in scanty participation in the general body leading to the dominance, influence of a few vocal members, non-cooperative elements, and politicians.

Further, there has been lack of appreciation about the importance of the paid management in the cooperative organisation. It has been observed that the office bearers assuming their superiority appreciate the autonomous and independent functioning of paid executives.

Financing of Fisheries Cooperatives

- A. Sarvadeva

Fisheries Cooperatives need financial support for undertaking various activities such as :

Short Term credit facility for production activities, consumer business, marketing, leasing etc.

Medium to Long Term credit facility for establishment of infrastructure facilities, acquisition of fishing equipments etc.

Managerial assistance.

Various financing agencies providing assistance for various projects/schemes are Govt. of India and State Govt., MPEDA, FFDA, BFDA and other financial institutions including Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, State Financial Corporations and Shipping Credit and Investment Corporation of India. Besides National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) provide refinance assistance to the State Govts. State Cooperative Banks and Commercial Banks for assisting various fisheries activities by the individuals, Cooperative Societies etc.

A. SARVADEVA	
<i>Present Position :</i>	<i>Deputy Director (Technical Fisheries) in the National Cooperative Development Corporation.</i>
<i>Experience :</i>	<i>He worked in Syndicate Bank for 6 years as a Rural Development Officer and was also associated with the All India Marine Fish Marketing Study (sponsored by Govt. of India) conducted by Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad. He has undergone a training programme of Fisheries, Planning and Management at the Humber-side International Fisheries Institute, Hull, United Kingdom. Later, he joined National Cooperative Development Corporation and has been working for the last 8 years.</i>
<i>Education :</i>	<i>Master's Degree in Fisheries Science from the College of Fisheries, Mangalore.</i>
<i>Age :</i>	<i>37 Years.</i>

NCDC has been providing financial assistance to fisheries cooperatives for the following purposes:-

- a. Purchase of operational inputs such as fishing boats, nets and engines,
- b. Creation of infrastructure facilities for marketing (transport vehicles, godowns, retail outlets etc.)
- c. Establishment of processing units including ice plants, cold storages etc.
- d. Development of inland fisheries, seed farms, hatcheries etc.
- e. Preparation of feasibility reports,
- f. Appointment of experts under Technical & Promotional Cell Scheme.

NCDC has sanctioned upto 1992-93 Rs. 181.09 crores in fisheries sector for developed and undeveloped states/ UTs and institutions.

NCDC plans to provide over Rs. 150 crores for fisheries programmes during the 8th plan period. Fishery cooperatives need to formulate projects for consideration by NCDC.

Insurance Schemes for Active Fishermen in India

- S. Chandra

Keeping the hazardous profession of fishing in view, which is subject to accidental perils, National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives of India (FISHCOPFED) formulated the scheme of Accident Insurance for Fishermen. The Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme was functioned w.e.f. 1982. The scheme thus implemented by FISHCOPFED has completed a decade of successful working.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme thus sanctioned provides 50% of the premium as subsidy by the Central Government and the State Governments subsidise the balance either in full or in conjunction with fishery cooperatives.

At present, premium is Rs. 10.84 under the policy for which Rs. 21,000/- is paid in case of on duty accidental death or permanent disability of fishermen. Besides Rs. 10,500/- is payable for partial disability. Another scheme providing for an all time cover of Rs. 25,000/- has been introduced, premium of which is Rs. 11.25 only and in case of states insuring 1 lakhs or more numbers at a time, the premium is Rs. 10.50 only.

S. CHANDRA	
<i>Present Position:</i>	<i>Chairman, ICA Committee on Fisheries for Asia & Pacific. Vice-Chairman, ICA Fisheries Committee. Managing Director, National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd.</i>
<i>Experience:</i>	<i>Worked in different capacities in Coop. credit, marketing, banking, consumers, etc., upto 1967. Then worked as Lecturer for long term Coop. Credit, Banking & Coop. Law till 1975. In 1975, joined National Cooperative Union of India as Joint Director for Agricultural Cooperatives. In 1981, took over as Managing Director, National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd.</i>
<i>Educational Qualification :</i>	<i>M.A. (Pol. Science and Economics) Diploma in Coop. Management (Germany). Higher Diploma in Cooperation, Diploma in Coop. Land Dev. Banking, Training in Consumers Cooperation and Farming Cooperatives. Training in Visual-Aids & Teaching Techniques.</i>
<i>Publications: Books -</i>	<i>"Theory, History and Practice of Coop. Land Dev. Banking." More than 100 articles and Research Papers on various aspects of Coop. Movement.</i>
<i>Age :</i>	<i>59 Years.</i>

The Centrally Sponsored Group Accident Insurance Scheme which is being implemented by FISHCOPFED in collaboration with the United India Insurance Co. has benefitted more than 2396 families of fishermen at a time with progressive claim amount of Rs. 3.42 crores. Till 1992-93, progressive total of fishermen insured is 49,91,268.

FISHCOPFED is providing a number of services to ensure effective implementation of the scheme. It organises training programmes and workshops on insurance, formulated rules ensuring simplification of settlement of claims, conducted studies, presented awards to State Governments and Sponsoring Agencies.

FISHCOPFED is continuously monitoring the scheme. The implementation of the scheme by FISHCOPFED has given collective bargaining power to it through which it can establish the claim ratio vis-a vis the premium of the scheme. FISHCOPFED has made concerted efforts to streamline and strengthen the policy approach to cover more and more fishermen with less premium.

Rapporteurs: 1. Mr. B.K. Mishra, Dy. Director, FISHCOPFED
2. Mr. V.S. Mishra, Faculty member, NCCE

PART IV
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Chamta Fishermen's Coop. Society Ltd.,
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11. Shri Devendra Sahani,
Tirhut Darbanga Regional Fishermen Union Ltd.,
C/o Additional Registrar Coop. Societies,
Combined Building,
Muzaffarpur, Bihar
12. Shri Dilip Kumar D.,
Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development
(Matsyafed),
Matsya Bhavan,
Kowdiar P.O. Trivandrum,
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13. Shri D.S. Shiwarker,
National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd.
66, Tughlakabad Institutional Area,
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New Delhi-110 062.
14. Mrs. Gita Burman,
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22 A Fordyce Lane,
Calcutta - 700 014. (West Bengal)

15. Shri Hari Charan Pattanayak,
Orissa State Fishermen,s Coop. Federation Ltd.,
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16. Shri Janendra Kumar Badanandan Ratnamma,
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Matysya Bhavan,
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Trivandrum (Kerala)
17. Shri Kalyan Ghosh,
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18. Shri Kanchan Kumar Burman,
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19. Shri Keshav Sahani,
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20. Dr. Mini Nair,
Kerala State Cooperative Federation for Fisheries Development Ltd.,
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Trivandrum,
Kerala.
21. Ms. Mousumi Das,
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22. Shri Mukut Roy Choudhary,
Mudialy Fishermen's Coop. Society Ltd.,
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Garden Road,
Calcutta. (West Bengal)
23. Shri Nanda Tai Nagpure,
Vidarbha Vibhagiya Machinhar Sah. Sangh Ltd.,
'O' Mlle Stone, Opp. Govt. Book Depot,
Civil Line,
Nagpur.
24. Mr.N.G. Ibempishak Devi,
Manipur State Fisheries Coop. Federation Ltd.,
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25. Shri N. Imchand Singh,
Hiyanglam Hiramani, Pisciculture Coop. Society,
Barnon Leikai Mange Makhong,
Imphal- 795 001 (Manipur)
26. Mr. N. Sudhir Singh,
Khulaipangjang,
Dist. Central Keidamthong,
Elang Lukai, P.O. Imphal,
Manipur.
27. Shri Om Prakash Choudhary,
Maner Fishermen Coop. Society Ltd.,
At-Maner, P.O. Maner
Dist. Patna -801 108
Bihar
28. Shri Om Prakash Rahi,
Delhi Fishermen's Cooperative Society Ltd.,
4/435 Trilokpuri,
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29. Shri P.K. Choudhary,
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31. Shri Prakash Ganpatrao Malgavve
Bhandara Zilla Matsya, Vyavsaya. Sah. Sangh
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32. Shri Pradyot Kumar Sarkar,
West Bengal State Fishermen's Coop. Federation Ltd.,
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33. Ms. Putul Kumari,
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34. Shri Ravi Shankar Sahani,
Patna Fishermen Coop. Society Ltd.,
Sahibganj, Dariyapur - Patna,
P.O. Baukhipur, Dist Patna
Bihar.
35. Shri Rakesh Kiritkant,
Gujrat Fisheries Central Coop. Association Ltd.
Motor Sales & Service Building,
Ashram Road,
Ahmedabad, Gujrat.

36. Shri Rambhau Changoji Chachare,
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39. Shri Shambhunath Mandal,
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Trivandrum
Kerala.
42. Ms. Singh Suman Kumar,
Adithi Madhubani M.F.W. Coop.
In the House of V.C. Jhanharpur,
Dist. Madhubani,
Bihar

43. Shri Sooraj Kantha,
The Malpe Fishermen's Coop. Society Ltd.,
Malpe, Udupi Taluk D.K.,
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44. Shri Sashidhara Yale,
Gangolli Fishermen's Coop. Society Ltd.
Kundapura Tq.
South Canara Dist.
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45. Shri Thoudam Baikul Singh,
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Maqipur.
46. Mrs. Urmila Mukund Mohankar,
Bhandara Zilla Matsya Vyavasay Sahakari Sangh Ltd.
Dist. Bhandara - 441 904
47. Mr. V.S. Joel,
Bhungshok, F.C.S. Ltd.
Wunghon, Village,
B.P.O. Yainagangohpi,
Manipur.
48. Shri Yugeshwar Mukhiya
F.C. S. Ltd.,
Madhubani, P.O. Tamuria,
Lakhnaur, Distt. Madhubani (Bihar)



ओ.डी.ए. कार्यशाला में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति संसाध्य व्यक्तियों तथा विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के साथ ।
Participants of ODA Workshop with resource persons and dignitaries.