

PERFORMANCE AND FUNCTIONING OF FISHERIES CO- OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KARNATAKA

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Abstract:

The present paper presents the performance and functioning of fisheries co-operative societies in Karnataka as well as district level. The Fisheries Co-operative Societies (FCSs) have an important role in the fishery sector in Karnataka state. FCSs sector contribute to economic growth and human welfare in the state. It is recognized as the most powerful income and employment generation sector for the poor people of rural area. The FCSs play an important role in amelioration of the status of fishing community other than development of fishery. The success of fishing enterprise depends on the attitude, capability and expectation of the fisher folk associated with the co-operatives. Proper management policy includes appropriate choice of inputs have a major impact on employment in fishery which intern influences the economy of the concerned locality. Even though Karnataka has largest water spread area and great potential for inland aquaculture its contribution to the total Indian fish production and it indicates, several technical and socio-economic constraints affecting increasing fish production. The study was major objectives are - to study the performance of fishery co-operative societies in Karnataka. The study was statistical tools like percentage, average, compound annual growth rate were used for secondary data.

Keywords: Fishery Sector, Fisheries Co-operative Societies, Performance, Growth, Functioning, and Memberships.

Introduction

The FCSs have the potential to empower small-scale fishers against environmental and socio- economic shocks such as catch shortfalls, sickness and death in their families, natural disasters and hunger. There are two Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations and one Fisheries Development Corporation working in the coastal districts to help the fishermen in marketing their fish catches. These institutions will help the fishermen in supply of diesel, fishery requisites, spare
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parts etc. and in marketing of fish. There are 654 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in the State of which, 592 are functioning and 62 are defunct. One State Level Co-operative Fisheries Federation in inland and two District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations are functioning in marine districts in the State. To assist the activities of these Co-operatives, share capital, fishery requisites loan and managerial subsidy are being provided. There are 2.04 lakh members in all FCS.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the performance of fishery co-operative societies in Karnataka.
- To analyse the functioning and growth of fisheries co-operative societies in Karnataka state.
- To identify the district-wise functioning and growth of fisheries co-operative societies in the state.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present paper is mainly based on secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from the various reports of Government of Karnataka like Department of Fisheries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Department of Co-operation, Handbook of Fisheries Statistics of Karnataka (2020), Karnataka Fisheries at a Glance 2019-20, Directorate Economics and Statistics, Karnataka State Co-operative Fisheries Federation Ltd Mysore (KSCFF), Karnataka at a glance, Government of Karnataka, Economic Survey of Karnataka-2021-22, magazines, reputed journals and articles, websites, etc. The present paper study period from 2013-14 to 2020-21. The data collected have been analysed by using appropriate statistical techniques like percentage, mean, Annual Growth Rate (AGR), and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) were used.

FISHERY SECTOR IN KARNATAKA

The fisheries sector in the national economy has gained importance both as a foreign exchange earner and as a generator of employment. This sector also plays an important role in the socio-economic development of fisheries farmers of State in view of its contribution to the food basket, nutritional security, foreign exchange earnings, income and employment generation, livelihoods, reduction of poverty, daily wages at gross root levels in the state. In addition, this sector has assumed the characteristics of an industrial enterprise. Fish is the cheapest source of protein available for human diet. The fish production in Karnataka was around 2.0 lakh tons in early eighties and reached to a peak of over 3.0 lakh tons in mid-nineties. The average fish production in the last 5 years is about 5.65 lakh tons

with the contribution of Marine sector being 66 % and Inland sector 34% for the year. The fish production from the state contributed about 5.86% of India's total fish production for the year 2013-14.

The fish production from Karnataka state contributed about 4.27% (5.87 MT) of India's total fish production for the year 2018-19 and ranks 6th position in total fish production, in Marine fish production 4th position and Inland fish production 9th position. The current level of per-capita fish availability in the state is around 8.77 kg. The contribution of fisheries sector to the GSDP at current prices during 1993-94 was Rs 16,316 lakhs and it has increased to Rs.6996 crores in 2018-19. Export of marine products from Karnataka has increased from 0.98 lakh metric tonnes during 2013-14 to 1.42 lakh metric tonnes during 2018-19. Karnataka state has vast potential for fish production. It has 5.65 lakh ha. of freshwater sources consisting of 2.93 lakh ha of ponds and tanks and 2.72 lakh ha of reservoirs. In addition, Karnataka has about 5.93 lakh hectare of Inland water resources 8,000 ha of brackish water resources and 320 Km coastline with a continental shelf area of 27,000 Sq. Km. The marine fish production during 2020-21 was 3.45 lakh Metric Tonnes (MTs). Presently, 4,597 mechanized boats, 10,100 motorized boats and 9,760 traditional crafts are operating along the coast. More than 85% of total fish catch of the State is caught through mechanized fishing boats. About 95,841 MT of marine products worth Rs.1367.13 crore (\$198.92) was exported from the State during 2019-20.

PERFORMANCE AND FUNCTIONING OF FCSS IN KARNATAKA

There are total numbers of 654 FCSs in the State of which, 592 are functioning and 62 are defunct in 2020-21. One State Level Co-operative Fisheries Federation in inland and two District Co-operative Fish Marketing Federations are functioning in marine districts in the State. To assist the activities of these co-operatives, share capital, fishery requisites loan and managerial subsidy are being provided to FCSs. There are 2.04 lakh members in all FCS.

The table-1 and graph-1 results found that the total number of registered FCSs and functioning of FCSs in Karnataka state during the period from 2013-14 to 2020-21. The FCSs are a significant role in the fish and fish production activity at the village level. The Karnataka State Co-operative Fishery Federation functions and objectives are important upliftment of FCSs at the grass-root level. A total number of 530 FCSs in 2013-14, which has increased to 654 FCSs in 2020-21, with the mean value of 593.25 and the CAGR was 3.65%.

Table 1: Functioning and Growth of FCSs in Karnataka

Year	Total No. of FCSs	No. of FCSs Functioning	Growth Rate (%) of FCSs Functioning
2013-14	530	445	-
2014-15	530	445	0.00
2015-16	530	445	0.00
2016-17	612	554	19.68
2017-18	612	554	0.00
2018-19	624	556	0.36
2019-20	654	592	6.08
2020-21	654	592	0.00
Mean	593.25	522.88	
CAGR (%)	3.65	4.99	

Source: Annual Report of KSCFF Ltd., Mysore

Graph – 1: Functioning and Growth of FCSs in Karnataka

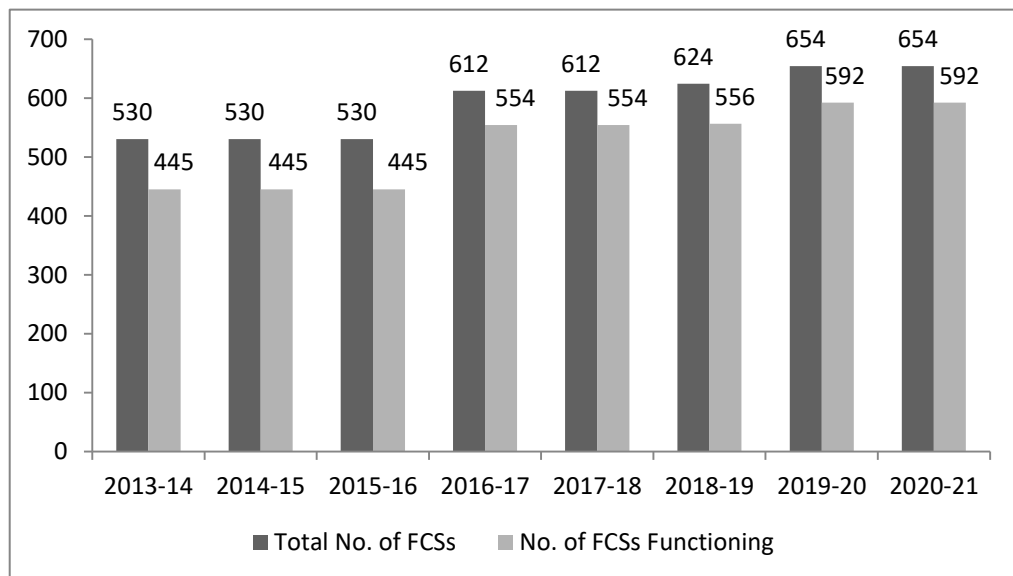
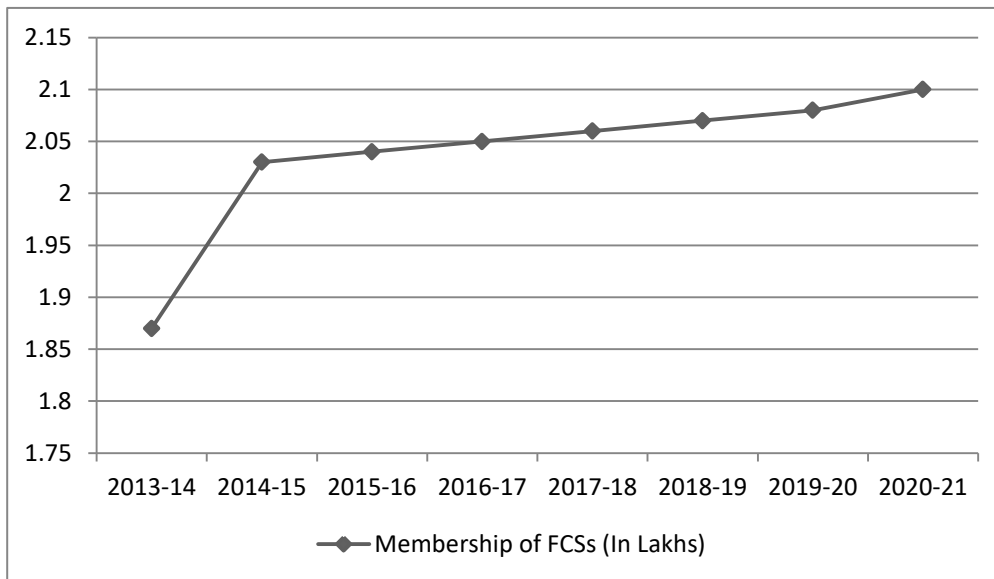


Table 2: Membership of FCSs in Karnataka

Year	Membership of FCSs (In Lakhs)	Growth Rate (%)
2013-14	1.87	
2014-15	2.03	7.88
2015-16	2.04	0.49
2016-17	2.05	0.49
2017-18	2.06	0.49
2018-19	2.07	0.48
2019-20	2.08	0.48
2020-21	2.10	0.95
Mean	2.04	
CAGR (%)	1.18	

Source: Annual Report of KSCFF Ltd., Mysore

Graph 2: Membership of FCSs in Karnataka

The above table and graph indicate the memberships of FCSs in Karnataka from 2013-14 to 2020-21. During 2013-14, the total number of enrolled memberships of FCSs was 1.87 lakhs which significantly increased to 2.10 lakhs in 2020-21. The memberships of FCSs mean value of 2.04. The AGR for the growth of enrolled memberships of FCSs in Karnataka state which is an average positive growth rate is 1.18 per cent. The AGR for the growth of enrolled

memberships of FCSs is 7.88% in 2014-15. It has changed to 0.48% in 2018-19, and gain it has changed to 0.95% in 2020-21.

District-wise Growth of FCSs in Karnataka

In the district-wise analysed that the trends in the number of total FCSs in the state as of 2019. The following table shows the number of total FCSs in the districts in the state. Out of 30 districts, 4 districts are playing a major role in the total number of FCSs in the state. Udupi district is in first place in the number of total FCSs in Karnataka, which was 55 (8041%) in 2019. Uttara Kannada district is in second place, that was 50 (7.65%) of the total number of FCSs in 2019. Mysore district is in third place, that was 49 (7.49%) of the total number of FCSs. Mandya district is in fourth place, that was 44 (6.73%) of the total number of FCSs in 2019. Finally, other districts are numbers less total FCSs compared to these four districts in Karnataka.

Table 3: District-wise Trends in Growth of FCSs in Karnataka as on 2019

SI. No	District	Total of FCSs		FCSs Functioning		Defunct	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	Bagalkote	21	3.21	20	3.40	1	1.54
2	Bangalore (R)	30	4.59	28	4.75	2	3.08
3	Bangalore (U)	3	0.46	1	0.17	2	3.08
4	Belgaum	24	3.67	23	3.90	1	1.54
5	Bellary	21	3.21	19	3.23	2	3.08
6	Bidar	24	3.67	16	2.72	8	12.31
7	Bijapur	24	3.67	22	3.74	2	3.08
8	Chamarajanagar	24	3.67	18	3.06	6	9.23
9	Chikkballapur	7	1.07	6	1.02	1	1.54
10	Chikmangalur	7	1.07	6	1.02	1	1.54
11	Chitradurga	11	1.68	6	1.02	5	7.69
12	Dakshina Kannada	25	3.82	23	3.90	2	3.08
13	Davanagere	19	2.91	18	3.06	1	1.54
14	Dharwad	8	1.22	7	1.19	1	1.54
15	Gadag	10	1.53	9	1.53	1	1.54
16	Gulbarga	24	3.67	20	3.40	4	6.15
17	Hassan	16	2.45	16	2.72	0	0.00
18	Haveri	31	4.74	30	5.09	1	1.54
19	Kodagu	1	0.15	1	0.17	0	0.00
20	Kolar	18	2.75	12	2.04	6	9.23
21	Koppal	13	1.99	13	2.21	0	0.00

22	Mandya	44	6.73	43	7.30	1	1.54
23	Mysore	49	7.49	49	8.32	0	0.00
24	Raichur	25	3.82	23	3.90	2	3.08
25	Ramanagara	22	3.36	19	3.23	3	4.62
26	Shimoga	11	1.68	10	1.70	1	1.54
27	Tumkur	31	4.74	30	5.09	1	1.54
28	Udipi	55	8.41	48	8.15	7	10.77
29	Uttara Kannada	50	7.65	48	8.15	2	3.08
30	Yadgiri	6	0.92	5	0.85	1	1.54
	Total	654	100.00	589	100.00	65	100.00

Source: Government of Karnataka. (2019). Department of Fisheries, Handbook of Fisheries Statistics, Bangalore

The above table represents the district-wise number of FCSs registered and FCSs functioning in Karnataka. Out of 30 districts, 6 districts are FCSs functioning in the overall Karnataka state in 2019. Of the total FCSs functioning, Mysore district is in first place in the number of FCSs functioning in Karnataka, which were 49 (8.32%). Udipi and Uttara Kannada districts are same position in second place in the number of FCSs functioning were 48 (8.15%) respectively. Mandya district is in third place, that was 43 (7.30%) of the total number of FCSs working. Tumkur and Haveri districts are same in third place in the number of FCSs functioning was 30 (5.09%) respectively. Finally, other districts are working a smaller number of FCSs compared to these sixth districts in Karnataka. There are total numbers of 654 FCSs in the State of which, 589 are functioning and 65 are defunct in 2019-20.

Concluding Remarks

The present paper concluded that the FCSs play an important role in the promoting inland fisheries development and their socio-economic conditions of the fisher communities. It is a useful organization for the fisherman as it helps them hunt for the fishes and to sell them in the market. Community benefits of implementing FCSs. One of the main objectives of fishing cooperative is to create a fair distribution of the fishery while also ensuring this resource pool provides economic benefits and a sustainable food source. FCSs encompass a spread of all different fish. Then, it has partner with a distributor so they always have a larger company to buy and sell their fish. In the field study observed that the FCSs are instrumental not only in increasing fish production but also in amelioration of social and economic status of fishermen. They are amply able to generate employment opportunities in different sectors of fishery industry like, fish

processing, fish drying and fish curing, fish storage, fish canning, fish transport and proper marketing of fish and their by-products etc. fish consumers are also directly benefitted from these societies as they easily get fresh fish at a fairly reasonable price.

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