

fishery, social, economic and development drivers. The South west India has been recognised as one among the twenty-four hot spot regions identified globally. The present paper assessed the climate change vulnerability of over 800 fisher households in two major fishing villages of Kerala from the south west hotspot regions of India. Exposure (E), Sensitivity (S) and Adaptive Capacity (AC) are the pertinent factors that determine the vulnerability of households which were taken using a structured household questionnaire. 198 indicators were identified in the construction of vulnerability indices using indicators which included 37 on sensitivity, 36 on exposure and 125 on adaptive capacity. The coastal population on their vulnerability scores were categorised into low, moderate, high and very high based on score values for which geo-spatial analysis was done. The results revealed that majority of fisher households in both villages were highly vulnerable to climate change which is a major cause of concern. The overall vulnerability of the regions was assessed and the analysis revealed that the southernmost village of Kerala was more vulnerable when compared to the Northern portion. The study portrays the bottom up planning process in association with the Local Self Government (LSG) in developing Climate Resilient Village Adaptation and Mitigation Plans (CReVAMP) in ensuring green fishing leading to minimal carbon emissions and in providing alternate livelihood for the fishers under the climate change regime.

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Support to fisheries extension in India: Insights on public expenditure

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Extension has significant role in diffusion of technology information and conveyance of policy goals to major stakeholders. Role performance of extension system depends on the policy support with respect to financial outlay and human resource. A strong extension system is needed to address the various issues facing Indian fisheries sector like overexploitation of resources, consequences of climate change, quality and food safety concerns and livelihood vulnerability of traditional fishermen. A look at the trends in expenditure (Centre plus State governments) on fisheries extension from 1972-73 to 2010-11 pointed out that the steady rise in expenditure on extension was reversed in the early 1990s. It and began recovering only after 2004-05. Between 1995-96 and 2004-05, real extension expenditure in fisheries sectors witnessed a higher rate of growth, but that could be attributed to lower base values. However, there was a spurt in growth of extension expenditure during 2005-06 to 2010-11. In the last one decade (2005-06 to 2015-16), growth rate in extension expenditure (Centre plus State governments) in fisheries sector was found to be 3.49%. Central government expenditure has shown a negative trend (-2.94%) during the last decade, while expenditure by states and UTs have shown positive trend (6.18%). Growth rate was found to be higher (7.65%), when coastal states considered separately. Given the importance of fisheries sector in the Indian economy and inevitability of a vibrant extension system, the expenditure on extension needs to be enhanced. This paper discusses the importance of fisheries extension in India and pattern of expenditure on it.