FG PO 04

Impact of fishery co-operatives and their performance: A study in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

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Fisheries cooperatives have been a source of collective action for change and development in fishing communities. They have helped in bringing several government schemes to the fishers and aided in meeting credit and marketing requirements and can play a significant role if effectively managed. This paper presents findings of a study undertaken in Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the year 2016 under a project funded by the NABARD to study fisheries cooperatives. About 888 respondents from 17 primary fishermen cooperatives were covered under the study.On an average the respondents had been members of the Societies for about 16 years in Kerala and 24 years in Tamil Nadu. The total number of beneficiaries reached from the time of inception of the selected societies ranged from 513 to 2864 in Kerala and between 832 and 20465 in Tamil Nadu. Respondents who were members of Fishermen Cooperative Societies in Kerala respondents agreed that the activities undertaken by the societies had impacted access to institutions (85.79%), production (76.70%), profit (73.26%), management (62.48%) and livelihood (52.91%). In Tamil Nadu, the figures ranged from 53.82% for management to a low of 35.87% for livelihoods. Based on the classification of selected impact indicators as high (>70), moderate (50 -70) and low impact (<50), it was observed that all indicators had high impact in Kerala, while in Tamil Nadu, the impact was moderate (access to institutions and management) and low (production, profit and livelihood). A co-operatives performance index (CPI) developed revealed that most of the 17 Societies studied were still in the growth phase, either early or mid-transition stages.

FG PO 05

Value chain analysis of farmed shrimp sector in Tamil Nadu

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Shrimp farming in India has grown considerably and has emerged as a major commercial enterprise owing to the introduction of Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) Shrimp *Penaeus vannamei*. The complexity and limited transparency of the shrimp value chain make it difficult for buyers to take action on cost optimization A study on value chain analysis of farmed shrimp sector in Tamil Nadu was carried out with the objectives of analyzing different input market channels, inbound and outbound logistics, Value Chain Management (VCM) practices being adopted in shrimp farming, key challenges and finally to suggest a cost effective value chain model for shrimp farmers. Out of 13 coastal districts in Tamil Nadu, four districts namely Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, and Cuddalore were selected. From each district, 50 shrimp farmers registered with Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) were selected randomly. The socio-economic characteristics of the shrimp farmers revealed that the maximum educational level