FISHERIES COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

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Introduction

- Fisheries cooperative society is a form of business organization formed under the Societies Act 1925.
- It is an association of persons who voluntarily pool their resources for utilizing them for the mutual welfare of members itself.
- Fisheries Cooperative society is formed for the promotion of thrift, self help and mutual assistance of the members.

WHAT IS A COOPERATIVE?

- Co-operation
- Derived from the Latin word 'co-operari
- 'co' means 'with' and 'operari' means 'to work'
- A cooperative is any group of people who have voluntarily agreed to cooperate, i.e., to put their resources together and to work together towards the achievement of a common economic and/or social goal in a joint, financially viable.
- We can say, a cooperative is a non-profit making voluntary organization where members associate on the basis of equal rights to obtain economic and social benefits for them.

- There are successful fishermen's cooperatives in the world with memberships ranging from 6 to many thousands.
- The smaller ones, generally, would be involved in production while the bigger ones in marketing and supply.

Fishery Co-operative in India

- Indian cooperative Act 25th March 1904
 Agriculture cooperatives
- In 1913, first fishermen cooperative 'Karla Machhimar (Fishermen) Co-operative Society' in Maharashtra was started
- In1918 Co-operative societies in fishery sectors were formed in West Bengal &Tamilnadu

TYPES OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

- Cooperative societies are of various types depending upon their objects and nature of work.
- Some of the cooperatives have been formed to help consumers and other have been established to help producers. Some of the important types of cooperative societies are as under:-

1. Producer's cooperative societies.

The producer's cooperatives are established by the small producers. The members of the society produce goods in their houses or at common place.

2. Consumer's cooperative societies:

Consumer's cooperatives are established to **remove** middlemen from the field of trades.

These societies purchase fish at the wholesale prices and sell these fishes to the member at market or lower price '

3. Marketing cooperative societies:

The marketing cooperative societies are formed by the small produces for the promotion of trade. The two main objectives of these societies are, to sell the good at reasonable prices by eliminating middle men and to make the ready for the products of member.

4. Credit cooperative societies:

These cooperatives are formed for financial help of the member.

5. Insurance cooperative societies:

Theses societies make contract with insurance companies for the purchase of different insurance policies for its member at lower premium. This society may take a group insurance policy for its members. The main object of the society is to minimize the risk of its member.

6. Transport cooperative societies:

These societies are formed to provide the services of transport to its members at lower rates.

7. Storage cooperative societies:

These societies are formed for the provision of storage facilities to its member for perishable and non perishable goods at lower rates.

PROCEDURE FOR JOINING AS A MEMBER IN A SOCIETY:-

- Any Person in the age group of 18 to 60 who is engaged in Fishing activity.
- The Person should be residing in the area of operation of the society.
- The person should pay Rs.10/- towards share capital and Rs.1/- as entrance fees in the society.
- The Assistant Director of Fisheries in the circle/District is the Registering authority for the Fishermen / Fisherwomen Co-Operative societies.

OBJECTIVE

- objective of increasing fish production and upliftment of poor fisherman living in Fishing villages, have proposed many schemes.
- Various welfare scheme have been implemented by the Government for economic development of fisherman through Fisheries Co-Operative Societies.

OBJECTIVES

- To acquire fishing/lease right from Govt
- To acquire of water course such as tanks, ponds
- To stock and supply fishing accessories
- To arrange institutional finance
- To arrange marketing facilities for catches
- To train the members

WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR THE FAILURES OF FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES?

There are many reasons and their analysis deserves a separate treatment, but the most obvious and persistent appear to be:

- wrong identification and planning and hence no apparent benefits to and lack of interest on the side of the membership;
- unqualified and uninspired business management and leadership;
- corruption and larceny.

Problems in inland fisheries cooperatives



- Lack of Co-operative spirit among fishermen
- Unwieldy size of some of Societies
- Lack of trained managerial man power
- Diversion of credit to non productive purposes
- Non-repayment of loan & mounting over dues
- Low resources potential & dependence on government support

CONCLUSION

- All types of Fisheries cooperative societies are formed for the welfare of the people, either these are produce's cooperative, consumer cooperative, farming cooperatives.
- The main object of all theses types of societies is not to earn profit but the welfare of its member.

SCHEMES OF INLAND FISHERIES COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

- Fishermen Free Housing Scheme
- Fishermen Group Accident Insurance Scheme
- Fish culture and Fishermen Welfare Scheme
- Inland Water Fishery Lease and Fishing Rights

Fisheries Cooperative Movement

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01 Cooperative Fishermen Membership: 31,78,239
                         Fishermen
                                              Cooperative
      Primary
Societies (Members): 20,639
      District level Societies: 141
03
04
      Regional level federation: 3
05
      State level federations: 21
      National level federation: 1- National Federation
06
    Fishers Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOPFED)(It
established in 1980 as All India Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives
and was rechristened as National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives
Ltd. in 1982.)
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