

Revitalizing Rural Economic Through Fisheries: Insights from Mau District, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract:

The purpose of this research work is to highlight the uncoordinated development of Fisheries Industry and Aquaculture Farming in Mau district of UTTAR PRADESH in INDIA. Fisheries Industry and Aquaculture Farming play a significant role on the development of Indian economy after the Independence. But the Rural area of Mau district in Uttar Pradesh was seen uncoordinated growth in this sector, were other hand the poverty rate was increased in past of years in Mau district and many youngsters of the district was unemployed. On this basis the Fisheries Industry and Aquaculture Farming present a lot of opportunity in the district such as, simulating growth of district economy, increase the employment rate, providing employment to the rural women of district and increase the per capita income of district people.

Keywords: Development of new sector, Poverty, Employment, Women Employment, Rural Economy and Socio-Economic.

Introduction:

India is the country known of villagers because more than 60% of its population resides in villages. The rural population of India has been Facing absolute poverty and lack of amenities from the very beginning because the major source of their income are come from the agriculture sector but gradually realized that agriculture is not much profitable occupation. The reasons behind these are followed as.

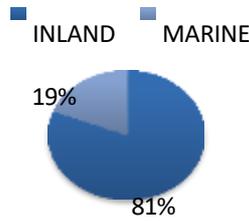
- Excessive population growth
- High inflation rate
- Unpredictable changes of nature

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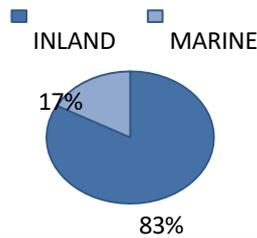
On the other hand, Fisheries Industry and Aquaculture farming was growing very fast after the Independence. Fisheries Industry and Aquaculture farming contributes 1.074% of total GDP in Indian economy and provides the employment of

FEMALE FISHER MEN POPULATION



28063538 Men and Women of the country (2022)

MALE FISHERMAN POPULATION



Source: Ministry of fisheries industry India (2022).

Fisheries industry and aquaculture farming of India contributes 10.8% of world share on Aquaculture farming and 6.0% in Fisheries production (FAO2022).

COUNTRY	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	WORLD SHARE
WORLD		
World total	94.4	100%
Top 10 Aquaculture Producers		
CHINA	52.9	56.0%
INDIA	10.2	10.8%
INDONESIA	5.4	5.7%
VIET NAM	4.2	5.5%
BANGLADESH	2.7	2.9%
NORWAY	1.6	1.7%
EGYPT	1.6	1.6%
CHILE	1.5	1.6%
MAYAMAR	1.2	1.3%
ECUADOR	1.1	1.2%
TOP 10 MAJOR PRODUCER	83.4	88.4%
TOTAL ALL OTHERS PRODUCERS	11.0	11.6%

Note Data in Million tones- live weight.

Source: FAO 2024 FISHSTAT.

The Government of India launches many policies, schemes and funds to promote fisheries industry and aquaculture farming in rural areas of India.

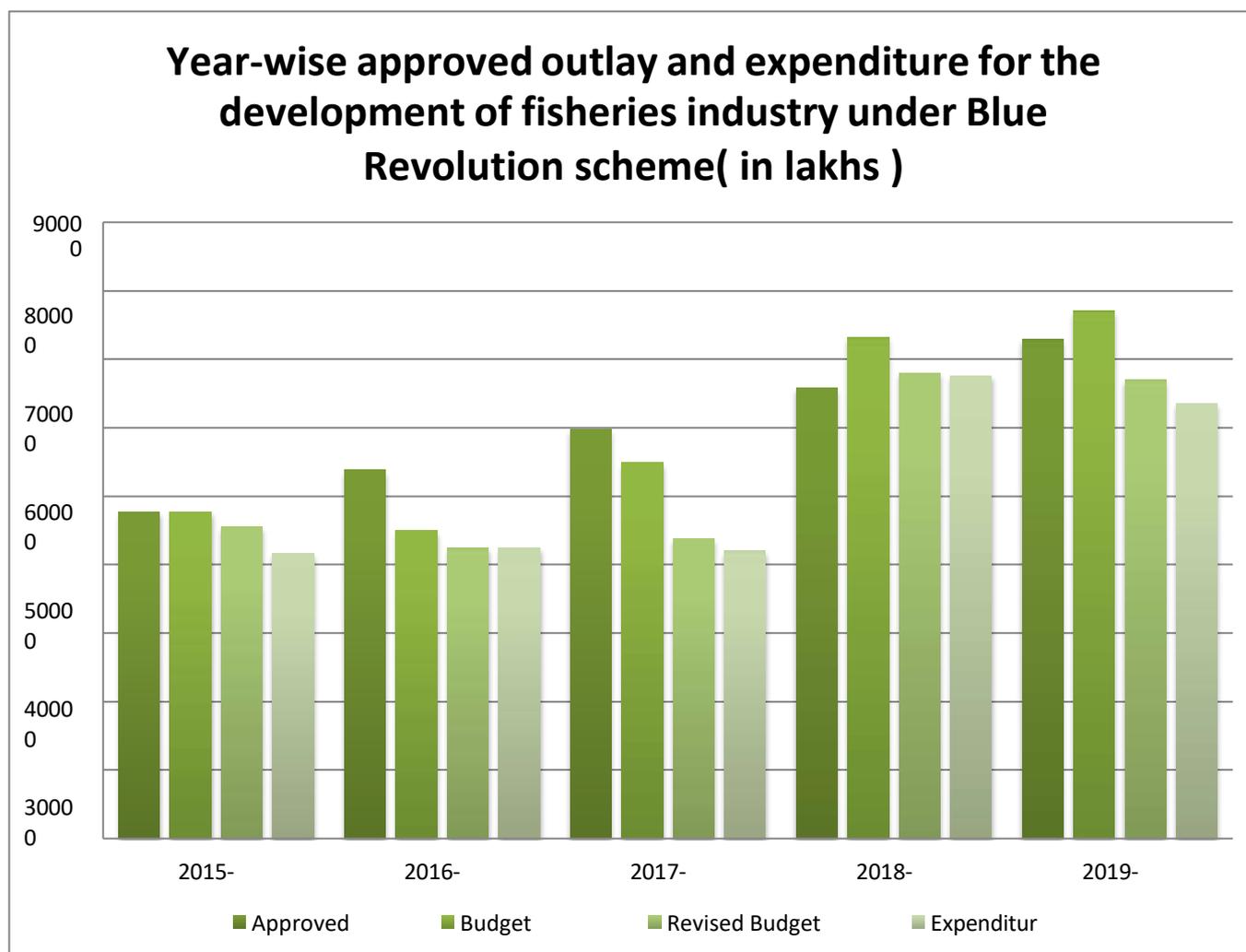
Some present policy, schemes and funds by Indian government to support fisheries industry and aquaculture farming are

Blue Revolution:

The Blue Revolution scheme was the first step towards to making the fisheries sector economically viable and robust, with its multi-dimensional activities. Blue Revolution focused mainly on increasing the production and productivity rate from aquaculture and fisheries, both inland and marine. The Blue Revolution schemes were launched in the FY15-16 with central outlay of Rupees 3000 Cr. For five years.

YEAR-WISE SECTO	APPROVED OUTLAY AND R UNDER BLUE REVOLUTION SCHEM	EXPENDITURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES E 2015-16 to 2019	-20 (In lakhs)	
Year	Approved Outlay	Budget Estimate	Revised Budget Estimate	Expenditure
2015-16	47695.00	47695.00	45586.00	41680.94
2016-17	53800.00	45000.00	42425.00	42411.00
2017-18	59800.00	54913.00	43799.19	42077.00
2018-19	65800.00	73245.00	67914.00	67552.37
2019-20	72905.00	77025.00	67025.00	63575.86
Total	300000.00	297878.00	266749.19	257298.00

Source: DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MINISTRY (2022)



Source: DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MINISTRY (2022)

PRADHAN MANTRIMATSYA SAMPADA YOJNA (PMMSY):

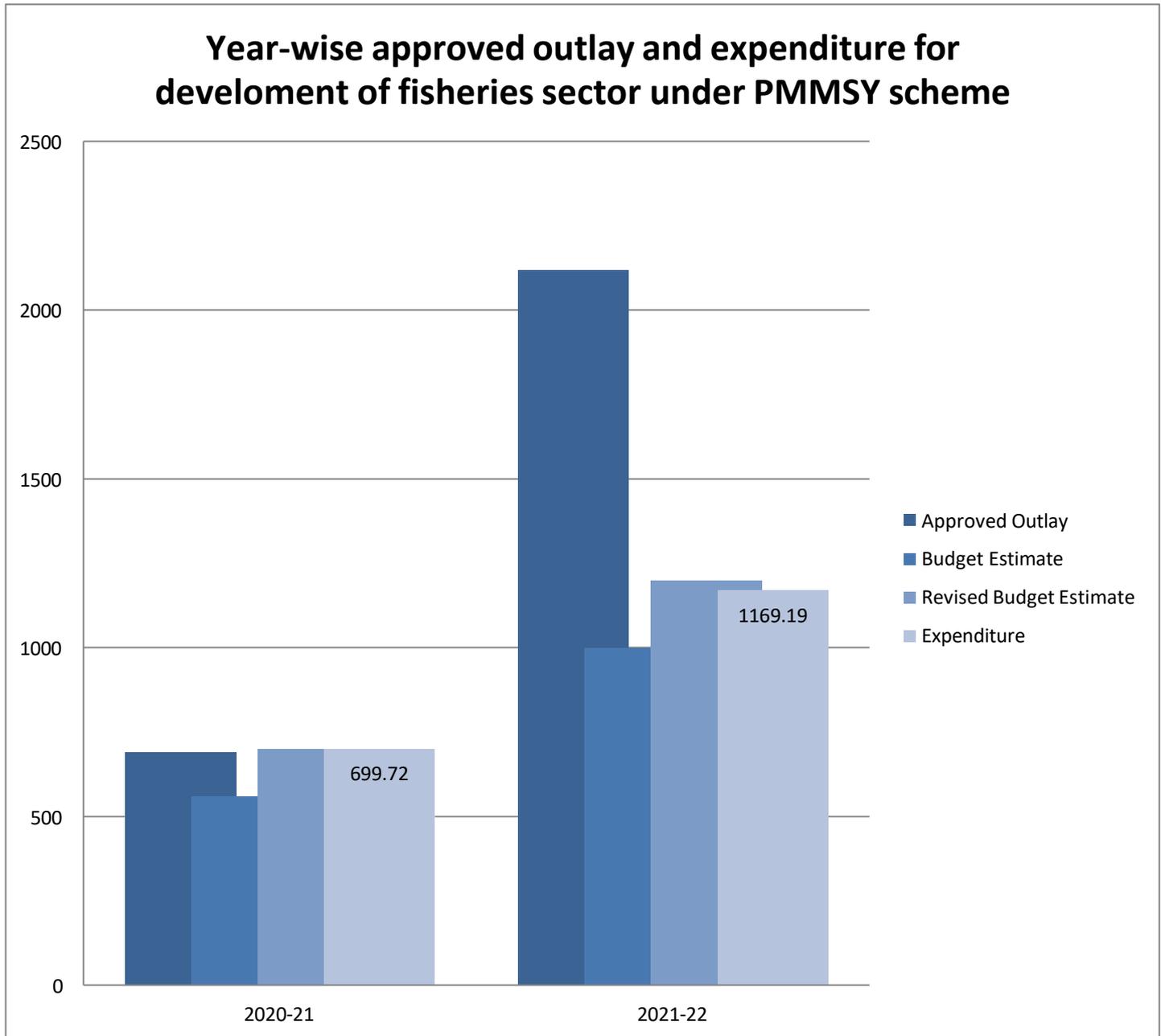
The PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJNA (PMMSY) was conceived in 2020 to help the fisheries sector achieve new heights while ensuring the socio-economic welfare of fishers, fish farmers and other stakeholders.

The PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJNA (PMMSY) is implemented for the periods of five years (2020-21 to 2024-25) with an investment of Rupees 20,050 Cr. The initiative delves into the domain of inland fisheries and aquaculture farming.

YEAR WISE APPROVED OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES SECTOR UNDER PMMSY

Year	Approved outlay	Budget Estimate	Revised Budget Estimate	Expenditure
2020-21	691.00	560.00	700.00	699.72
2021-22	2118.00	1000.00	1200.00	1169.19
Total	2809.00	1560.00	1900.00	1868.91

Source: DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MINISTRY (2022)



Source: DEPARTMENT OF FISHRIES MINISTRY (2022)

Uttar Pradesh is one of the most populated states of India with the population of 245 million. The fisheries industry and aquaculture farming was grow significantly in past of year the state increased their fish production by 30% after the BLUE REVOLUTION and PMMSY scheme and Fisheries and Aquaculture sector contributes 0.38% to the total state GDP.

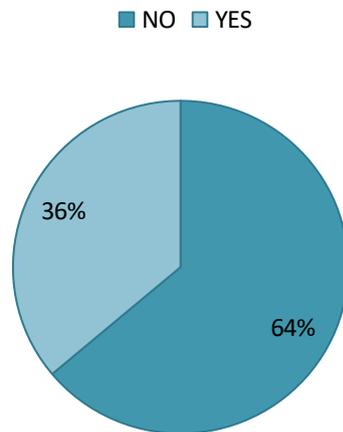
The area of the proposed research would be the 4 tehsils. (**MAUNATH BHANJAN, GHOSI, MADHUBAN and MUHAMMADABAD GOHNA**) of Mau district in Uttar Pradesh

These tehsils are one of the low productive tehsils of Uttar Pradesh in fish Production.

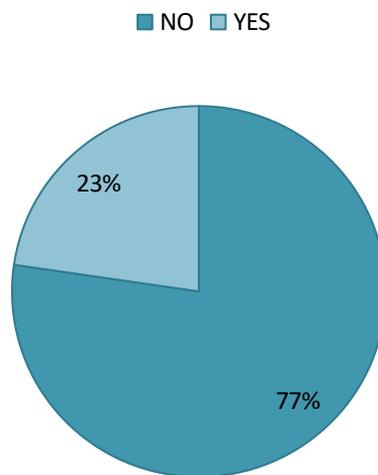
Mau produce 2832q fish and the productivity rate is 10.73q/ha and it come from only one tehsil MUHAMMADA GOHNA and the other 3 tehsils have 0 contribution.

We conducted a survey of 46 people with the help of GOOGLE FORM in the rural areas of Mau. And ask the question about fisheries industry and aquaculture farming, Government funds, policy and schemes offered by the government of India in fisheries sector and the result was more then75% of the rural people was don't know about the fisheries sector.

No. of people know about fisheries industry and Aquaculture farming in rural area



No. of people know about Blue Revolution and PMMSY Fund by Government



Source: Google Form survey

And the other offline survey conducted in MUHMMADAB GOHNA the only tehsils were fisheries and aquaculture farming was performed. A interview of 10 ten farmers form the villages of GALIBPUR AND MAHATABPUR and ask the them basic questions regarding Government policy, fund and schemes, changes in livelihood before and after the aquaculture farming etc.

And the result was 10 out 8 farmers are don't know about government policy, funds and schemes in aquaculture farming they have to take loans from local institution of villages and they also said that they see a change on their income, lifestyles and livelihood after the aquaculture farming.

People who involved in aquaculture farming in rural areas of Mau district have face challenges on regarding aquaculture farming.

Challenges Faced By Aquaculture Farmers in Mau District Of Uttar Pradesh:

- Rising rate of fish seeds and medicine
- No specific training from the government on aquaculture farming in rural areas.
- There is no electric subsidy provide to aquaculture farmers in rural area
- Most numbers of farmers in rural area are not knows about government fund, policy and schemes on Aquaculture farming.
- Uncoordinated development of Fish market in rural areas.

Suggestion:

- Development of Fish market in Rural areas to provide fair price of fishes to the Aquaculture farmers
- Developed a training camp to guide aquaculture farmers for diseases, funds and climate changes on fish farming
- Provide proper electricity services to aquaculture farmers in rural areas.
- Provide subsidies on fish seeds and medicine.
- Developed a micro-finance institution for financially and economically support to aquaculture farmers.

Objective of the Present Work:

- Create employment on rural area through fisheries industry and aquaculture farming.
- To compare the lifestyles of rural people before and after the aquaculture farming.
- To create women employment in rural area through aquaculture farming and fisheries industries.
- To change the perspective of the rural people regarding fisheries industry and aquaculture farming.
- To access the perception about fisheries industry and aquaculture farming in rural areas.
- To access the impact of aquaculture farming on the income of rural areas.
- To study and evaluate the implementation process of fisheries industry and aquaculture farming in rural areas of India.
- To study the type of extent resources created by fisheries industry and aquaculture farming in rural areas.

Review of Literature:

● **P.JAYASANKAR (2018):[1]** A study on aquaculture farming revealed that aquaculture farming is one of the most growing fisheries sector in India with annual growth of 7%, Freshwater aquaculture contributes over 95% of the total aquaculture production of 5.77 million tones. Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh are among top producers of Freshwater aquaculture. Andhra Pradesh producing 15 lakhs tones of which 92% is supplied to other states West Bengal with current production of around 15 lakh tone of fish and still sourcing mainly from Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar ate the top two producers of fish in India.

● **JELTE de JONG (2017): [2]** Presented his view and said that the India offer a huge potential for aquaculture farming and development. The country has coastline 7517km and an extensive river and canal system about 195210km, consisting 14 major rivers, 44 medium rivers and numerous small rivers and streams. In addition pond and tank resources are estimated at 2.36 million ha. India experienced an eleven fold increase of fish production in past six years.

- **B. SHANTI' M. KRISHNAN and A.G.PONNIAH(2012):[3]** A study on aquaculture farming revealed that 13 successful women entrepreneurs in Tamil Nadu India who were engaged in production, input supply, marketing and export through shrimp farming etc.

And the analysis and case studies demonstrated that women can take part in different parts of aquaculture value chain specially if it involves a traditional activity they have been carrying out, the presence of organizational structure such as women self help groups (WSHGs) helped women to take up more complex activities.

Women with low formal education levels also played a role as workers, however women with higher education or with family business connections exhibited high entrepreneurship skills usually with family support, could manage complex aquaculture activities.

- **SALIM et al... (2014): [4]** in his studies revealed the some policy elements for managing constraints freshwater aquaculture includes.

1. Policy support to release large tract of unutilized unproductive non- remunerative agricultural lands for the development of aquaculture.
2. Supply of good quality seeds with low FCR through indigenous feed technology.
3. Establishment of Brood Bank and certified hatcheries in order to ensure the supply of goods quality seeds.
4. Encourage growing diversified indigenous species and using diversified culture system
5. Use of modern technology for increasing production and productivity.
6. Policy support to encouraging credit and insurance agencies in extending adequate lending and insurance coverage to the sector.

- **S.K.DAS (2006): [5]** a study on aquaculture in Assam found the aquaculture not play an important role in nutrition it also help to develop the economy of the state. And a pilot project conducted with a group of resources poor tribal farmer revealed that a production of 1,800 kg/ha/years could be achieved from the small seasonal homestead ponds through integrated use of locally available biological resources.

This implies the excellent opportunity of growth in the rural economy through the development of small-scale enterprises. And a development of aquaculture industry in rural areas

Hypothesis:

Hypothesis is refers to tentative solution backed by the wisdom.

1. By economic improvement of rural people through fisheries industry and aquaculture farming and the living standard of rural people and their family has been uplifted.
2. Through aquaculture farming the people of rural area was not unemployed and has a better life style.
3. Aquaculture farming played a significance role on development of rural people.
4. The perception of people regarding fisheries industry and aquaculture farming was change in rural areas.
5. Through aquaculture farming not only men but women of rural area are employed.
6. The Social and economic status of rural people are improved.
7. Migration rate was decrease from rural to urban areas.
8. Per capita income of rural people was increase.

Work plan and Methodology:

The study will be conducted in four tehsils of Mau district in Uttar Pradesh. The four tehsils are (**GHOSI, MADHUBAN, MAUNATH BHANJAN and MUHAMMADABAD GOHNA**).

In this research work both primary data and secondary type of data will collected.

For the collection of primary data, the following tools were used like, interview schedule of local aquaculture farm owners, interview schedule of local politician, survey with the help of goggle form and offline survey of local people of the district.

Secondary data will be collected from, district statistical magazine, articles or review on fisheries industry and aquaculture farming, research papers and research of many types of reports.

If required for elaborative study some audio-visuals ads will also be used.

Impact and utility of proposed work:

The impact and utility of proposed work are under as.

- By contributing to their financial well-being aquaculture farming provide an economic independence on rural people of Mau.
- Aquaculture farming improved the livelihood of the people of Mau district by increasing their income.
- Through fisheries industry and aquaculture farming rural people was not only dependent on the agriculture sector only.
- Fisheries industry and aquaculture farming provide employment opportunity of women in rural areas.
- Fisheries industry and aquaculture farming provide employment opportunity of both educated and uneducated people of rural area.
- Through the fisheries industries and aquaculture farming the social and economic status of the people of rural areas was improved.

Conclusion:

Since the unemployment rate, poverty and inflation rate was increasing very fast in past of decades. Fisheries industries and aquaculture farming play a vital role on the development of rural area in Mau district in Uttar Pradesh to improve the economic status of rural people and uplift the social status. And however the paper is focused on the development of fisheries industry and aquaculture farming in district and challenges arises for the development of fisheries industry and these challenges also provide the scope of further research and development of new industry in district.

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