APPENDIX

Answers to the issues raised by the External Examiner

1. The statement of the problem and need for study are not related to the title of the thesis and there are no research questions.

Marine fisheries development depends mainly on the socio-economic conditions of the fisherfolk in India. As such the researcher has included the various socio-economic aspects in the research problem to study the inter-state disparities in marine fisheries development in India. He has also pointed out the various constraints to the development of fisheries sector as the need for the study.

2. The reviews collected do not support the subject of interest; instead they are too general and irrelevant to the topic of research, hence the research gap identified becomes redundant.

The present study is on inter-state disparities in marine fisheries development. So far no study has been conducted on a macro level to analyse the disparities in fisheries development. To study the research gap, the researcher has made an attempt to review all the available literature on fisheries economics.

3. Objectives, hypothesis, methodology and limitations of the study should have been incorporated in Chapter I immediately after problem statement.

Being a study on development of marine fisheries development, there arise the needs to present the status of marine fishing industry and its importance elaborately. Thus, the I Chapter has exceeded 25 pages and the II Chapter in 35 pages. If we combine these two Chapters, it will form one-third of the
thesis. That is why, the researcher has presented introduction and review of literature separately.

4. The objectives developed are neither specific to the research title nor to the statement of problem.

To know the general conditions of the marine fishing industry in India the first objective was framed. The second objective is the main objective of the study. To supplement the two objectives in giving a picture about the entire marine fishing industry the other objectives are framed.

5. No indication regarding whether the hypotheses developed in page no.51 and 52 are null hypotheses or alternative hypotheses. The tools used to test these hypotheses are not recorded.

The two hypotheses are null hypotheses. The available secondary data reveals that there are significant inter-state disparities in the availability of marine resources and coastal infrastructure. It will be explained in the Viva-voce examinations.

6. What is the relevance of the Model presented in p.89-91 to the research topic?

Chapter IV deals with resources, fishing assets and infrastructure. Fishery resources are more important for the sustainable livelihood of the fisherfolk. Available secondary data shows existing disparities in human resource and fishing assets which may retard fisheries development in future. To show the conflicting interests in the use of marine resources the researcher has used this model.
7. No statistical tools were employed to bring out the inter-state disparities in maritime and human resources, fishing assets and infrastructure in maritime states of India.

A comparative statement of human resource, marine resource, fishing crafts, fish production and export is given in Table-5.18. All the variables are assigned ranks and an attempt is made to find rank correlation. The rank correlation coefficient between the number of fishing crafts and continental shelf is +0.43. It reveals the existing disparities are continental shelf compared to the number of fishing crafts in operation. Similarly, the rank correlation coefficient between the number of fishing crafts and the number of fishing harbours and landing centres is +0.2. This low degree of positive correlation shows unevenness in the construction of fishing harbours and landing centres without considering the number of fishing crafts in operation. The value of correlation coefficient between fish production and export is +0.64. This result reveals that as production increases, export also increases.

8. If inter-state disparities are the subject of interest, why maritime states were divided into Western and Eastern regions and region-wise analysis carried out?

Though the main focus of the study is inter-state disparities, the researcher has divided the maritime states into Eastern and Western States to make a comparison. Attempt has also been made to make inter-state comparisons (Table – 5.18).
9. How do trends in production and export of marine products explain the inter-state disparities in the maritime states of India?

The present study is a study on marine fisheries development. As such an explanation about the trends in marine fish production and export becomes an essential part of the thesis. But, the existing disparities among the maritime states related to these two variables are not given in the thesis. It will be explained in the Viva-voce examination.

10. If an inter-state disparity is the subject of focus, what is the relevance of SWOT analysis being carried for the entire fishing industry?

In the III and IV Chapters a detailed explanation of the disparities in marine fisheries development is given. To show the problems and prospects for marine fisheries development in the light of the existing disparities in fisheries development and to suggest suitable policy measures an attempt has been made using SWOT analysis.

11. To what extent the research findings are similar to or different from the earlier studies made elsewhere and what are their theoretical or policy imports?

As stated earlier, no macro level study has been so far conducted regarding the disparities in marine fisheries development. Therefore, it is difficult to make a comparison to find the similarities or differences with the earlier studies.

12. What general conclusions the study can claim to have derived concerning inter-state disparities?

The study clearly shows that there exist inter-state disparities in marine fisheries development in India. The States in the Western region, especially Gujarat, Kerala and Maharastra, are well ahead of Eastern regions with
regard to fishery infrastructure, number of mechanized boats in operation, fish production and ports for fisheries exports and institutions related to research and development (R&D). Similarly, the Eastern region, especially Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, is ahead of the Western region with regard to the number of fishermen villages, fisherfolk population, and number of traditional and non-motorised fishing crafts in operation.

13. What are the specific policy inferences emerging from the study for inter-state disparities in marine fisheries development in India?

The length of the coastline may vary among the maritime states, but the allotment of continental shelf and establishment of fish landing centers and fishing harbours should be made by considering the number of fishing villages, active fishermen population and also the number of fishing crafts in operation. Further, to prevent pressure on the use of marine resources steps should be taken to reduce the family size (4.68) and generate employment opportunities to fisherwomen (67.39 per cent adult fisherwomen are remaining unemployed).

14. Which theory or hypotheses the study proposes to test, uphold or reject or modify?

According to Hirschman, not a balanced growth should be aimed at, but rather existing imbalances— whose symptoms are profit and losses—must be maintained. Investments should not be spread evenly but concentrated in such projects in which they cause additional investments. These first investments initiate further investments which are made by less qualified entrepreneurs. The unbalanced growth is only the process and not the end.
The end is the balanced growth. Thus, the study proposes to uphold the unbalanced theory of growth.

15. What is the contribution made by the study to the literature?

This study shows the existing inter-state and inter-regional disparities by including latest data regarding human and marine resources, number of fishing crafts and fishing gears and also fishery and fishery related infrastructure available in India. The researcher has also ranked all the maritime states regarding the availability of these variables. In the light of these discussions, the researcher has given suggestions to reduce disparities in fisheries development and also steps to accelerate fisheries development. Therefore, this study is an important contribution to the literature on marine fisheries.