CHAPTER IV

FIVE YEAR PLANS AND FISHING

In all the Five Year Plans, the two problems highlighted, are poverty and unemployment. Eradication of poverty has been recognised as one of the major challenges confronting human society.\textsuperscript{362}

Fisheries in India, though very under-developed, contribute annually about Rs.10 crores to the national income to before the First Five Year Plan.

Fish contains rich in proteins, vitamins, minerals and salt. So fish is a valuable protective food. It forms an important constituent of the diet over considerable areas. The development of fisheries is therefore, one of the most promising means of improving the diet of the people.\textsuperscript{363}

The inadequacy and inaccuracy of the existing statistics for fisheries have been emphasised by several committees. The report on the marking of fish published by the Directorate of Marketing and inspection is the principal source of information. Some useful data about the marine fisheries has been collected by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station. The technical committee on the co-ordination of fisheries statistics had examined the question of statistics in detail. Hence, the report was published in 1950, and the implementations of its recommendations by the Central and State Governments the position will steadily improve. At result, a sum of Rs.8 lakhs had been provided in the First Five Year Plan for the improvement of fisheries and livestock statistics.\textsuperscript{364}

Poverty alleviation has been accorded to importance after independence.\textsuperscript{365} Prior to independence, fisheries sector received little attention due to low social status, poor economic conditions, illiteracy, heavy learning on middlemen, traditional fishing equipments and methods of fishing, low production rate and income influence of socio-economic conditions of fishermen.\textsuperscript{366}

\textsuperscript{363} The First Five Year Plan, Government of India, Planning Commission, 1951, p.306.
\textsuperscript{364} Ibid p.306.\textsuperscript{.}
\textsuperscript{366} Interview with Thiru. A.Joseph, Fisherman, Kadiyapattinan, on 23\textsuperscript{rd} October 2004.
Hence, all the schemes with specific objectives to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.\textsuperscript{367} The Five Year Plans in the State have been drawn with the objectives of improvements of fishing techniques and gear, improvements in the methods of storage, preservation and transport of fish, rationalisation of marketing arrangements, landing facilities, ice and cold storage plants and insulated vehicles, developing the inland water sources to raise production and improvement of socio-economic conditions of fisher-folk. The state also have been assisting the fishermen in procuring fishing requisites such as synthetic twine, cotton yarn, floats, hook and lines and ever granting a subsidy on the cost of nylon and other accessories.\textsuperscript{368}

The historical review of fisheries development in Tamil Nadu shows that for a long time policy of the British Government towards fisheries had been to apathy and drift. The East India Company was very much interested in commerce and rather than fisheries development. The main objective of this chapter is, how to Central and State Government implementation of Fisheries development during the Five Year Plans, and the policies persued by the modern government for the welfare of the fishermen.

The Planning Commission of India was setup in March 1950. Since September 1950, the commission has been engaged in co-operation with the Central Ministries and State Government, examining in detail the schemes

\textsuperscript{367} Interview with Thiru. Lawrence, Fisherman, Puthenturai, on 30\textsuperscript{th} October 2004.
\textsuperscript{368} G.O.Ms.No.244, Agriculture Department, dated 25\textsuperscript{th} July 1996, TNA.
under execution as well as those proposed to be taken up in the First Five Year Plan.\textsuperscript{369}

**First Five Year Plan**

The economic condition in the country as well as in states and the commencement of the First Five Year Plan in 1951-56, was quite unfavourable. The levels of income and consumption had been very low. Similarly, on the partition and the effects of the World War II, the country was facing severe food storage and deficit in raw materials. The outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950, and the bad crop season in 1950-51, further aggravated the situation. In the circumstances, the First Five Year Plan 1951-56 was launched.\textsuperscript{370}

The First Five Year Plan not only emphasised on agriculture but also an developing other subsidiary sources of food from dairying and fisheries. In consonance with the national plan, the states also drew their own plans and included fisheries for development. Thus attention was focused for the first time on planned to development of fisheries in the state.\textsuperscript{371}

The Tamil Nadu was part of the composite State of Madras, prior to the commencement of the First Plan. The State was separated during 1953.

\textsuperscript{369} Interview with Thiru. Amirthiaya, Lecturer, Puthkadai, on 2\textsuperscript{nd} November 2004.
The main aim of the fisheries development at this stage was to increase fish food production to meet the storage of food.\textsuperscript{372}

During the First Five Year Plan, special attention was paid to certain aspects of marine fisheries development by, mechanisation of country craft and introduction of new mechanised boats, introduction of mothership operations, charting for deep sea fishing and development of the located fishing grounds, provision of training facilities, creating adequate ground organisation, supply of requisites to fishermen and efficient marketing\textsuperscript{373} with a total outlet of Rs.1,96.5 lakhs. The implementation of these schemes gave considerable impetus to the improvement of the existing methods of fishing.\textsuperscript{374}

For the First Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.1,96.5 lakhs had been allocated to the fisheries sector in Madras Presidency during the year 1951-56. Out of the total outlay of Rs.1,96.5 lakhs, the total expenditure was Rs.1,78.1 lakhs for fisheries sector under the various developmental heads in the Madras Presidency during the year 1951-56. Out of Rs.1,78.1 lakhs, Rs.52.5 lakhs were spent to fish curing yards under salt subsidy scheme in South Kanara, Malabar, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, Rs.13.3 lakhs for deep sea fishing in South Kanara, Malabar, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madras, Rs.43.8 lakhs for intensive seed collection and distribution and exploitation of all inland waters in South

\textsuperscript{373} \textit{The First Five Year Plan, op.cit.}, p.309.
\textsuperscript{374} \textit{Development Scheme in the First Five Year Plan}, Planning Commission, Government of India, December, 1952, p.55.
Kanara, Malabar, Salem, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Thiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Bellary, Cuddappa and Kurnool. Rs.24.0 lakhs were spent for the provision of quick transport facilities for marketing fish to entire State. Rs.44.5 lakhs were spent for the supply of yarn and other materials to fishermen at subsidised rates in South Kanara, Malabar, Salem, Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Madras, Chingleput, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool. Total unspent amount was Rs.18.4 lakhs.\textsuperscript{375}

In the First Five Year Plan the number of boats in operation is estimated at about 70,000.\textsuperscript{376} The success of commercial fishing operations was dependent on the efficiency of the ground organisation which included the landing servicing facilities, refrigeration plants, quick transport arrangement and efficient marketing. Inadequate servicing facilities have meant plenty of waste of time in the past which should be remedied immediately by permanent long term arrangements.\textsuperscript{377} To avoid glut and scarcity conditions and prevent the considerable amount of spoilage which occurs at various stages, they are arrangement for ice and cold storage and quick transport facilities are necessary at the landing parts and assembling and distribution centre. So the First Five Year Plan, provided for installation of three ice factories and cold storage in Madras as follows:

\textsuperscript{375} \textit{Ibid.}, p.55.
\textsuperscript{376} \textit{The First Five Year Plan, op.cit.}, p.309.
\textsuperscript{377} \textit{Ibid.}, p.311.
Madras (West coast) - 1 of 50 tones
East coast - 2 of 50 tones each.\(^{378}\)

For the development of marine fishing the plan recommended the mechanisation of existing boats. The Government of India secured the services of a naval architect to advise about the modification that will be needed in indigenous boats for power fishing. During the year 1952-53, 53 lakhs fry of selected species were supplied from the station to the deficit states.\(^{379}\)

In the First Five Year Plan the Government of India provided Rs.50.5 lakhs for "Research and Development of Marine Fisheries". The Government of India stated that the above money for implementing the development of marine fisheries and research activities only.\(^{380}\)

**Second Five Year Plan**

An appraisal of the Second Five Year Plan 1956-61 shows that, that the Second Plan was drawn for the development of marine and inland fisheries including supporting schemes such as survey and research and socio-economic development of fisheries.\(^ {381}\)


\(^{380}\) G.O.Ms.No.3236, Agriculture Department, dated 2nd November 1954, TNA.

During the Second Five Year Plan, fifteen fisheries schemes were approved for inclusion in the Madras State plan at an estimated cost of Rs.84.74 lakhs. Some of the important schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan related to construction and distribution of mechanised fishing boats, supply of nylon nets and hooks to fishermen, intensive seed collection and distribution, development of fishing harbours at suitable river mouth, provision of ice plants and cold storage facilities and construction of model fish markets, in-shore and off-shore fisheries and for introducing improved techniques and technological methods, besides improving the socio-economic condition of fishermen by providing them with credit and trading facilities.

In Second Plan the provision for 1956-57 was Rs.11,89 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.12.98 lakhs. The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce was to see that all the schemes are worked with more vigour as the successful development of marine fisheries depends on the implementation of these schemes.\(^{382}\)

The availability of more fishes in sea made the planners to concentrate more on marine fisheries in the Second Plan marine and fisheries were given the importance for the first time in the Second Plan. The main schemes implemented under the marine sector comprised, assistance to fishermen co-operative societies for marketing, salt subsidy scheme, scheme for the construction of fishing harbours at suitable river mouths, improvement of fishing crafts, supply of nylon nets to fishermen at subsidised rates, fish

\(^{382}\) G.O.Ms.No.709, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 28\(^{th}\) February, 1958, TNA
preservation, provision of ice plant and cold storage facilities, training of personnel in the use of mechanised boats, provision of quick transport facilities for transport of fish from landing centre to consuming and marketing centres, fish markets-construction of model fish markets in important cities in the State, supply of fishing requisites in Kanyakumari district, introduction of guide lights in Kanyakumari district.  

For the Second Five Year Plan, total allotment was Rs.95.14 lakhs during the years 1956-61. Of the total allotment, Rs.84.90 lakhs were actual expenditure for the five years (1956-61). Out of 84.90 lakhs, Rs.10.59 lakhs were actual expenditure for the year 1956-57, Rs.11.94 lakhs for the year 1957-58, Rs.16.70 lakhs for the year 1958-59, Rs.24.94 lakhs were revised estimate for the year 1959-60 and 20.73 lakhs were Budget Estimate for the year 1960-61. Rs.10.24 lakhs were surrendered to the government without spending the money.  

Fishery statistics, which were in an unsatisfactory state at the beginning of the first five year plan. It have improved to some extent, and the Ministry of Food as Agriculture propose to take steps to arrange for better statistical information regarding the production, supply and marketing of fish. During the First Five Year Plan, fish production has increased but the comparison of the First Plan to Second Plan, fish production is very

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The Second Plan provides for the expansion of existing activities relating to mechanisation and development of improved fishing methods.

With the expansion of off-shore and mechanised fishing programmes, it is necessary to improve the harbour facilities for fishing vessels and berthing facilities at existing harbours.

Some areas, the transport and cold-storage facilities have been inadequate, leading to insufficient and irregular distribution. So in this reason the Madras Government had established a two plants at Kozhikode and Managalore. A number of small ice plants and cold storage plants received under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Programme are being erected at important fishing centres and some of these will be operated by co-operatives.

The Second Plan envisages the distribution of loans to fishermen through their co-operatives inorder to discharge their prior debts with middlemen and to purchase craft and tackle and to construct curing sheds and godowns. It granted loans and subsidy to Rs.2.70 lakhs to 26 fishermen co-operative societies in 1956-57, Rs.3.75 lakhs to 40 societies in 1957-58, Rs.6.55 lakhs to 74 societies in 1958-59, Rs.4.25 lakhs in 1959-60. A sum of Rs.4.25 lakhs was distributed as long term and medium term loan subsidy during the year 1960-61. Medium term loan facilities were distributed upto

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386 Ibid., p.294.
387 Ibid., p.295.
388 Idem.
maximum of Rs.10,000/. The entire amount was granted to fishermen as loan from Government of India.

Introduction of a large number of mechanised boats in fishing operations has resulted in the need for proper anchorage facilities through the harbours. Development of fishing harbours had become a necessity as the existing commercial harbours were few and congested. It was decided to develop fishing harbours at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Leepuram had been taken up during the year 1956 to 1959. The Government of India scheme granted 25 per cent grant and 75 per cent loan.\textsuperscript{389}

The object of the scheme is to introduce modern methods of mechanised fishing. During the year 1956-57, thirty one pablo boats, were constructed and of these four were sent to Kerala and Mysore States. The remaining twenty seven boats were distributed to fishermen co-operative societies on hire purchase system. In 1957-58 and 1958-59, thirty eight boats were constructed. During 1959-60, thirty seven pablo boats and in 1960-61, thirty boats were constructed.\textsuperscript{390}

Under this scheme, three guide lights to assist the fishermen returning from fishing grounds, to negotiate the rocky coast and land safety, we installed in Kanyakumari district.\textsuperscript{391} One light has been fixed on the top of

\textsuperscript{389} Second Five Year Plan, \textit{op.cit.}, p.21.
\textsuperscript{390} Second Five Year Plan, Madras State, Finance Department, Review of the Progress for first four years (1956-57 to 1959-60) and the programme for the fifth year (1960-61).
\textsuperscript{391} Second Five Year Plan, \textit{op.cit.}, p.23.
the Gandhi Smarak Mandhir at Kanyakumari, another two sites in Muttom and Colachel were selected for fixing up lights at the provision of Rs.0.11 lakhs.\textsuperscript{392}

Nylon nets are found to be more effective in fishing operations leading to a substantial increase in the catches. They are more durable. Due to demand for the supply of nylon nets. Terycene yarn were purchased and distributed to fishermen. During 1958-59, it was distributed. During 1959-60, it was extended and goods worth of Rs.1.38 lakhs were imported and distributed to fishermen at subsidised rates.\textsuperscript{393}

The development of both inland and marine fisheries, marketing of fish under hygienic were serious problems. Fish markets in the state were in unsatisfactory condition. The objects of this scheme was to give financial assistance to selective local bodies, fishermen co-operative societies and fishermen co-operative federations to improve their markets on approved line. During the year 1959-60, it granted Rs.60 lakhs. The whole amount was eligible to be claimed from Government of India as a loan only.\textsuperscript{394}

So the Second Five Year Plan a large programme of co-operative development can be undertaken among fishermen in the maritime state.\textsuperscript{395}

Third Five Year Plan

\textsuperscript{392} Ibid., pp.41-42.
\textsuperscript{393} Ibid., p.22.
\textsuperscript{394} Ibid., p.23.
\textsuperscript{395} Second Five Year Plan, 1956, \textit{op.cit.}, p.297.
Fishing and allied industries provide employment for a million of fishermen, most of whom live in poverty. Income from fisheries can be greatly augmented through the use of improved techniques in all aspects of production and utilisation and organisation of fishermen on co-operative line.\textsuperscript{396} There is no shift in the policy of fisheries development in the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66). The various programmes undertaken in the first and second plans were further accelerated in the Third Plan under the marine sector.\textsuperscript{397}

The total budget allotment was Rs.222 lakhs for the development expenditure under the various schemes for the improvement of fishermen during the Third Five Year Plan (1961-66). But the total expenditure (1961-66) exceeded the budget allotment, since the centrally assisted scheme was including during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. Rs.24.26 lakhs for the year 1961-62; Rs.27.77 lakhs for the year 1962-63; Rs.50.97 lakhs for the year 1963-64; Rs.165.64 lakhs for the year 1964-65 and Rs.253.90 lakhs for the year 1965-66.\textsuperscript{398}


In the Madras State, during the Third Plan period the per capita annual consumption of fish which was 11.3 lb. It was very low. So special measures are also needed to improve the rather backward economic and social condition of the fishermen.\(^{399}\)

The main cause of this backwardness was the poor level of their techniques. Supply of mechanised boats and better type of nets, arrangements for quick transport of fish, provision of fishing harbours, cold-storage plants are some of the schemes taken up to improve their fishing technique. Loans were also being given to Fishermen Co-operative Societies to reduce their indebtedness. The roads linking fishermen's villages to the main roads had also been taken for improvement. Most of these schemes had been in operation during the first and second plans. In the Third Plan, the state will continued and intensified them.\(^{400}\)

The main objectives of the scheme included in the State Third Five Year Plan under fisheries, are three fold as indicated below: Increase in production of fish which is a protein food of high nutritive value, raising the socio-economic condition of the fishermen community and developing the fishing industry on modern and scientific lines as in other well developed countries. Eighteen schemes, with a five year provision of Rs.222.00 lakhs, have been included in the State Third Five Year Plan. These mainly consist of schemes for increasing production of fish, for their preservation and for improvement of their marketing. The erection of ice-cum-cold storage plants which had been pending during the second plan were taken up in


1961-62. The cold storage plant at Ennore was completed and started functioning. Ice-cum-cold storage plants at Cuddalore and Nagapattinam were taken up for installation. The provision of the facilities at Pulicat, Sadras, Neelankarai, Thanjavur and Madurai was also finanised and orders for machinery placed. The cold storage plant at Nagercoil was installed in 1962-63.401

The formation and running of fisheries co-operatives was an important aspect during the Third Plan. Generally fishermen did not own boats, nets and other fishing equipments.402

Under such circumstances middlemen, who provided credit, controlled fishermen to work on their boats 50 per cent of net sale proceeded were recovered as charge for hire. Co-operative societies were engaged in providing credit and an adequate effort had not been made to develop production and marketing. The organisation of co-operatives for fishermen was an indispensable means for preventing exploitation by middlemen and increasing production. So during the Third Five Year Plan was interested to the fishermen co-operative societies.


About two-thirds of the country's estimated fish production comes from the sea. The Third Plan intensified the then existing programmes for installing mechanised crafts to the fishermen. Fish being a highly perishable commodity, adequate facilities for marketing were absolutely essential. Ice-cold-storage, processing and canning were necessary processes for securing a reasonable price for the catches. A beginning had already been made in the Second plan. During the Third Plan, it was proposed to have 72 ice and cold storage plants distributed in all the States of India to facilitate fish in good condition to consuming centre.\(^{403}\)

In the Third Plan all over India, the production of fish was expected to increase from 14 lakhs tons to 18 lakhs tons. The export of fish up from about Rs.6 crores to about Rs.12 crores. So about Rs.29 crores was allotted for the development of fisheries in the Third Plan.\(^{404}\)

The scheme supplying improved fishing boats was intended to provide fishermen with modern boats for going out fishing. During the second plan, 132 pablo-type boats were built and supplied to fishermen co-operative societies and groups of fishermen at subsidised rates on the hire purchase system. The mechanised pablo boats covered a range of about 50 miles and that increased by 300 per cent of fish caught. So during the Third Plan 400 pablo boats were constructed and distributed to fishermen at subsidised rates.

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\(^{403}\) Ibid., p.360.

\(^{404}\) Ibid., p.361.
The nylon nets were more needed in mechanised boats. During the second plan, Rs.6.03 lakhs nylon nets were distributed at subsidised rates to fishermen organisation. So during the Third Plan the State Government provided Rs.20 lakhs of these scheme.\footnote{Third Five Year Plan, Madras State, 1960, p.26.}

In 1969-70, the quantity of 21,000 kgs of nylon twine was supplied along with the 175 mechanised boats in the state. The subsidy of 20 per cent was allowed on the nylon twine.\footnote{G.O.Ms. No.763, Agriculture Department, dated 13\textsuperscript{th} March, 1969, TNA.}

The scheme for the supply of synthetic twine and other fishing requisites to fishermen to modernise the fishing method to increase the fish catch were included in all the Five Year Plans. A quantity of 2,350 kgs of nylon to the value of Rs.85,000/-% had been supplied for distribution among the fishermen of Kanyakumari district.\footnote{G.O.Ms.No.595, Agriculture Department, dated 28\textsuperscript{th} February 1969, TNA.}

Fishing harbours were necessary for the safe anchoring of mechanised fishing boats and for landing the catches. Under this scheme construction of small fishing harbours and landing jetties were programmed at Madras, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tituciron, Colachel, Rameswaram, Pulicat and Kelakari.\footnote{Third Five Year Plan, Madras State, 1960, p.28.} The work of the Cuddalore fishing harbour which started during the second plan had been completed. The construction of boats building yards at Royapuram was sanctioned at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs. The Nagapattinam fishing harbour, was completed in 1963-64. A landing jetty at
Pulicat was constructed during 1962-63. The arrangements for the acquisition of site for the fishing harbour at Tuticorin were made.\footnote{Third Five Year Plan, Madras State, Review of Progress for 1961-62 and 1962-63 for 1963-64, Planning Commission Department, Government of Madras, 1963, p.46.}

Under the schemes "Improvements of fish market" 50 per cent subsidy was given to local bodies and fishermen co-operative societies for the construction of new markets. In 1961-62, subsidy to eight municipalities to the tune of Rs.0.37 lakhs was granted. During 1962-63, Rs.1.00 lakhs to 20 fishermen co-operative societies and municipalities were granted as a subsidy.\footnote{Ibid., p.47.}

**Fourth Five Year Plan**

While each plan marks a distinct milestone in the progress of the economy towards certain long-term objectives, affording an opportunity for reappraisals of priorities and programmes, it was also reorganised that planning for development is a continuous process and not a adjoined one. The scientific approach to a new plan appropriately began with an assessment of the progress made in earlier plans, identified the areas of poor performance and the causes for apt economic development which could be profitably attempted.\footnote{Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), Madras State Draft Outline, 1968, Government of Tamil Nadu, p.8.}

The first five year plan of the residuary Madras State provided for an outlay of Rs.86.04 crores, of which Rs.80 crores was utilised during the plan.
The second plan the State outlay was Rs.188 crores. On the whole, the first two plans of the State were successful. The total outlay of third plan was Rs.384 crores.412

The National Fourth Plan 1969-74, had three main objectives in respect of fisheries development. They were increase in production to meet protein requirements, development of export potential and improving the economic conditions of the fishermen. In consonance with this, the states drew up their plans.413 Provisions were made in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan for development of marine fisheries, deep see fishing, processing storage and transport, inland fisheries, provision of landing facilities, welfare and other miscellaneous programmes.414

The fourth plan visualised the contribution and distribution of 1,000 mechanised boats directly by the government. In addition, construction of 275 mechanised boats were undertaken at Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Colachel, Madras and Thanjavur by fishermen federation with financial assistance made available by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. During the fourth plan the subsidy on boats was reduced 50 per cent on engines and 25 per cent on hulls.415

A sum of Rs.15 lakhs was provided in the additional machinery, new sheds and better launching facilities for the four building yards at Madras, Rayapuram, Nagapattinam and Mandapam. For the deep sea fishing a sum

412 Ibid., pp.8-9.
413 Subba Rao, N., op.cit., p.128.
414 Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), op.cit., p.58.
415 Ibid., pp.58-59.
of Rs.64 lakhs was provided. Out of Rs.64 lakhs, Rs.40 lakhs was utilised the purchase of the 4 trawlers inclusive of fishing tackles and electronic equipments, while the balance was to be needed to operation of these vessels and strengthening the inshore survey station for survey of fishing grounds.\textsuperscript{416}

The supply and distribution of mechanised boats in large number of nylon twines become needed. So the fourth plan, distributed 1,50,000 kgs of nylon twines in mechanised boats and 1,25,000 kgs in the indigenous crafts. The subsidy of nylon twines was at 20 per cent. The state allotted money from this scheme was a sum of Rs.48 lakhs.\textsuperscript{417} The supply of nylon nets along with the mechanised boats, continued in all the five year plans. In the year 1966-67, 36 boats were introduced, all those boats nylon nets were distributed.\textsuperscript{418} In 1969-70, the government supplied cotton yarn to fishermen through the fishermen co-operative societies and the subsidy rate was 15 per cent to 10 per cent. This scheme also allotted Rs.15,000/- to supply the cotton yarn with 90 per cent and subsidy. The subsidised cost was recoverable in cash at the time of disbursement.\textsuperscript{419}

The fourth Five Year Plan established two major harbours at Rayapuram and Turicorin at a cost of Rs.4012 lakhs and Rs.2.10 lakhs respectively. Both these schemes were taken up for implementation by the Government of India and completed in the Fourth Plan period. Further, some small schemes were sponsored by Central Government and they were construction of fishing harbour at Colachel allotment of Rs.1.50 lakhs,

\textsuperscript{416} Ibid., p.59.
\textsuperscript{417} Ibid., p.60.
\textsuperscript{418} G.O.Ms.No.3021, Agriculture Department, dated 19\textsuperscript{th} September, 1966, TNA.
\textsuperscript{419} G.O.Ms.No.475, Agriculture Department, dated 20\textsuperscript{th} February, 1969, TNA.
construction of landing jetties at Muttom allotment of Rs.68 lakhs. Ennore Rs.50 lakhs, Rameswaram Rs.10 lakhs, expansion of Nagapattinam fishing harbour Rs.10 lakhs, fishing harbour at Mandapam Rs.60 lakhs and acquisition and development of the dry dock and shipway at Mandapam Rs.35 lakhs.420

A part of the programmes for improving the socio-economic condition of the fishermen, two welfare schemes were included in the fourth plan. The first scheme was for the laying of feeder roads for connecting fishermen colonies with the main roads. A sum of Rs.25 lakhs was allotted for this purpose. The second one was a modest scheme provided for the construction of about 60 to 70 houses per annum at an aggregate cost of Rs.10 lakhs.421

The development of socio-economic conditions of fishermen, the government sanctioned a sum of Rs.27,500/- under working capital loan for disbursement to fishermen co-operatives and federations. During 1968-69, it also sanctioned Rs.50,000/- as the working capital loan. It was repayable with interest to government within a period of ten years.422

During the Third Plan, the scheme was classified under the centrally sponsored and during the Fourth Plan, the scheme had been classified as a State Plan.423

420 Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74), op.cit., p.61.
421 Ibid., p.62.
422 G.O.Ms.No.69, Agriculture Department, dated 8th September 1969, TNA.
The total Fourth Five year plan provision (tentative) on fisheries was Rs.10,09.00 lakhs under the state schemes and Rs.3,75.00 lakhs under centrally sponsored scheme under various developmental heads. The total expenditure of fisheries during the year 1969-70 was Rs.91.73 lakhs. A sum of Rs.70.71 lakhs were spent on marine fisheries and Rs.21.72 lakhs were spent on inland fisheries.\textsuperscript{424}

At the end of the Fourth plan period 9300 mechanised boats were operated. For off-shore and in-shore and deep sea fishing, the Fourth plan introduced 300 trawlers and fishing crafts. The Fourth plan had visualised the provision of landing and berthing facilities it planned and constructed both major and minor harbours. In this plan at 9 major ports were planned at total cost of Rs.13.50 crores. In the first four years of the plan, the expenditure was only about Rs.1.16 crores. The expenditure by the end of the plan are not exceed Rs.2 crores. The main reason for the slow progress was the undue time lag between the preparation of blueprints and the initiation of works.

The Fourth plan envisaged the expansion and strengthening of these ICAR institutes namely the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, (CIFRI) Barrackpore, the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, (CMFRI) Cochin and the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, (CIFT) Cochin. In addition to the above the plan provided for seven all-India co-ordinated research projects under the supervision of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) of these four projects were to deal with various aspect of inland fisheries. One was on marine prawn biology

\textsuperscript{424}Fourth Five Year Plan, Draft annual Plan, 1971-72, pp.102-107.
and resources and two dealt with fish technology. All these projects commenced operation during the later half of 1971.425

The Fifth Plan

The Fifth Five year plan’s (1974-1979) main objective was to significantly step up the annual level of fish production, to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen to increase the employment potential and to improve the system of marketing of fish and fisheries products in the domestic market.426

In the fifth plan, the main endeavour undertook various measures, such as an improvement in the design of country boats, more extensive use of synthetic twine, the provision of ice and cold storage facilities and fish curing yards at various centres.

At the end of the Fourth plan 9,300 mechanised boats were expected in the operation. The target of the Fifth plan was employment of additional 4750 mechanised boats being operated throughout the country. The introduction and re-distribution of the mechanised boats had to be prevented over fishing in some of the coastal areas. So it was to prevent the consequent economic crisis for the poorer classes.

In the Fifth plan for the deep sea fishing three methods were followed. Enlargement of survey and exploration, efforts for the introduction of an

426 Ibid., p.35.
adequate number of large fishing vessels and the development of fisheries harbours along with ancillary facilities for processing and marketing. The fisheries resources had been effectively surveyed only to a dept of 25 fathoms, 25 and 40 fathoms, the large vessels made the operations.

It also introduced the modern technology non-powered boats. It was only the traditional methods of fishing.\textsuperscript{427}

Marine fisheries were classified under three heads, traditional non-mechanised fishing, mechanised fishing and deep sea fishing. Traditional non-mechanised fishing accounts for nearly 60 percent of the total marine catch. Under this head fishermen were given assistance to the craft materials, improving the designs of the boats and provision of in-board storage facilities use of out-board motors for motorisation, provision of improved types of sails, assistance in procurement of marine gear and gear material. The provision of mechanised facilities for fishing by traditional methods, assistance of fishermen co-operative societies and provision of ice at important fish landing centres, infrastructure, linking roads and potable water were helping and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishing community as well as ensure a more rational disposition of their catch.\textsuperscript{428}

The fifth plan introduced 4750 mechanised boats under the scheme namely “assistance to the mechanised fishing crafts”. The programme for “additional deep sea fishing” introduced 200 large deep sea fishing vessels.

\textsuperscript{427} Ibid., p.36.
\textsuperscript{428} Ibid., p.37.
The other important schemes during the fifth plan were, establishment of ship building yards and certain pilot projects. One of the pilot projects was related to demonstration of fish processing, where as the other will be concerned with the demonstration of economic and technical feasibility of new process techniques vessels or material/equipment utilisation.

The Central Government allotted money from fisheries through out the country, and outlay of Rs.160.51crores in tentatively. The Fifth plan was against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.57.00crores in the Fourth plan. So out of Rs.160.51crores the Central Government sponsored each States, Rs.80.98crores.429

During the fifth five year Annual plan in 1977-78 the Tamilnadu Government provided money for fisheries as follows:

a. Deep sea fishing  
   - 8.36 lakhs
b. Ice plant and cold-storage  
   - 4.47 lakhs
c. Transport of fish  
   - 0.01 lakhs 430
d. Establishment and expansion of fishermen housing centres  
   - 0.01 lakhs
e. Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts  
   - 73.97 lakhs
f. Supply of synthetic and cotton twine, nets, engines other accessories  
   - 0.02 lakhs

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

The State fisheries department was implementing various development schemes under the successive five year plans. The Union Planning Commission had approved an outlay of Rs.2,400 lakhs for the development of fisheries in the Tamil Nadu during the Sixth Plan period. This outlay includes a sum of Rs.1,000 lakhs for implementing externally aided projects as envisaged in the sixth plan proposals.

Sixth Five Year Plan

As against this outlay, the actual expenditure during the sixth plan period was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1980-1981</td>
<td>3,41.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1981-1982</td>
<td>3,84.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ibid., pp.102-110.
The Sixth Plan aimed at raising the marine and inland fish production of the State to a level of 3.00 lakhs tones and 2.10 lakhs tones respectively from the base level of 2.17 lakhs tones and 1.60 tones.

The trend of fish production during the Sixth Plan was as detailed below:

**Table 4.2**

*Fish Production During Sixth Five Year Plan*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fish Production (Marine) (In Lakhs Tones)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1979-1980</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1980-1981</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1981-1982</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1982-1983</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1983-1984</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1984-1985</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The objectives of sixth plans were the strategy adopted for increasing the marine fish production. It introduced of FRP boat, motorisation of traditional crafts with inboard/outboard engines grant to financial assistance to Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation (TNFDC) to operating purse seines and acquisition of fishing trawlers.

The Sixth Plan introduced 500 FRP boats and distributed on 20 per cent subsidy basis. The balance 80 per cent cost to be obtained from commercial banks. Upto 1983-84 a sum of Rs.32 lakhs had been sanctioned for this purpose out of 500 boats 190 boats could be distributed. However some boats were distributed by the Fishermen Co-operative Societies.\(^{432}\)

The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) had been extending financial assistance to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies through the State Government for procuring boats construction of godowns. Under this scheme 51 wooden boats had been distributed to Fishermen Co-operative Societies. The TamilNadu Development Corporation had distributed of 30 FRP boats with motors and 11 more boats without motors to fishermen. Under the integrated rural development programme sanctioned and distribution of 47 FRP boats of which 29 had already given the balance

\(^{432}\) *Ibid.*, pp.81-82..
18 numbers for distribution in the subsequent years. In addition the National Co-operative Development Corporation sponsored 1545 traditional crafts to the fishermen. Again this plan distributed 500 motorising traditional crafts with inboard/outboard engines and also 297 engines had been distributed.

During the Sixth plan period in the state Rs.32 lakhs worth of nylon webbings had been distributed to traditional craft operator.

The Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.300 lakhs to provided the fishing harbours and landing jetties. Upto the end of the fifth plan, those facilities had been developed in Mallipattinam, Mandapam, Kodikkari, Rameswarm and Tuticorin. A major fishing harbour started and functioning in Madras from 18th December 1983.\footnote{Ibid., p.82.}

During the sixth plan, it was planned to construct one major fishing harbour and 10 small landing facilities. The Government of India got administrative approval for the establishment of landing facilities in the following places:

\begin{table}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Sl. No.} & \textbf{Place} & \textbf{District} & \textbf{Purpose} \\
\hline
1 & Chinnamuttom & Kanyakumari & Major fishing harbour \\
2 & Valinokkam & Ramanathapuram & Minor fishing harbour \\
3 & Thondi & Ramanathapuram & Major fishing harbour \\
4 & Pazahyar & Thanjavur & Minor fishing harbour \\
\hline
\end{table}

\footnote{Ibid., p.82.}
The Sixth Plan envisaged the installation of guide lights at 40 centres. In 1983-84, government sanctioned a sum of Rs.20 lakhs as share capital assistance to the TamilNadu Fisheries Development Corporation for setting up and ice plant-cum cold storage in the Madras fishing harbour complex.

The department of fisheries had been giving training to fishermen in modern methods of fishing and operating mechanised fishing boats. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs.22.00 lakhs was provided to fishermen training through the fisheries department. The main purpose was to adopt cultural techniques, management, exploitation and processing. During the Sixth plan period 294 marine Fishermen Co-operative Societies and 10 Fisher Women Co-operative Societies functioned in the state. These societies required financial assistance to procure fishing implements and to grant long and medical loans to fishermen. So in these a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs was provided in the Sixth plan.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) had sponsored a new scheme by which scheme the financial assistance were extended to fishermen co-operative societies for expansion and diversification of the activities of these societies. This scheme functioned in

Ibid., p.83.
the year 1978-79. Upto the year 1984-85, 77 fishermen co-operative societies in the state had been benefited by this scheme and a sum of Rs.341.984 lakhs had been disbursed on them for the purchase of boats, nets, transport, vehicles and construction of godown.

During the Sixth plan, a sum of Rs.140 lakhs was provided, to improve the economic condition of the fishermen community. A sum of Rs.100 lakhs has being provided every year budget for the construction of houses to marine fishermen. So far Government had sanctioned and constructed 11,404 houses of which 9,788 houses had been completed in the sixth plan period. The remaining houses are in progress and will be continued in the next plan. In 1983-84, the State Government sanctioned 1,373 houses to fishermen.\textsuperscript{435}

In 1986-87 the government implemented annual plan. In this annual plan the State Government sanctioned more money to additional development of fisheries. A sum of Rs.1,22.63 lakhs was provided to construction of fishing harbours and landing facilities. Development of deep sea fishing government sanctioned a sum of Rs.0.09 lakhs and it also provided Rs.3,23.00 lakhs to the improvement of indigenous crafts and tackles.\textsuperscript{436}

\textsuperscript{435} Ibid., p.85.
\textsuperscript{436} 1986-87 Annual Plan, Supplement to the detailed revised estimates for 1986-87, Chennai, pp.131-132.
Seventh plan

Fisheries have ample scope for development. Besides producing nutritive food at the village level, it provides opportunities for self-employment in rural areas. In the Sixth plan the marine progress had been very slow. One of the main reasons was that against the target of introduction of 200 deep sea fishing vessels to exploit exclusive economic zone, resources, only 75 vessels could be introduced. However, during that period fishing industry showed considerable interest in charting fishing vessels and numbers were increased.

India has vast potential fishing resources comprising 2.02 million square kilometre EEZ 7,517 km coastline, 29,00 km of rivers, 1.7 million hectares of reservoirs, 0.902 million hectares of brackish both for inland and marine fish production.437

With the implementation of plan programmes, fish production has increased from 0.75 million tones in 1950-51 to 2.85 million tones in 1984-85. So there was significant progress during the successive five year plans. It produced more nutritive food in the country and to generate employment in rural areas for the weaker section of society, accelerated growth in the fisheries sector was envisaged during the seventh plan period. It was planned that the level of fish production should reach level of 4.0 million tones by

The estimated marine production (fish and shell fishes) in Tamil Nadu was 2.92 lakhs tones during 1990-91.

An outlay of Rs.2400.00 lakhs for the development of fisheries in Tamil Nadu had been approved by the union planning commission for the seventh plan period. As against this outlay, the actual expenditure incurred during the seventh five year plan period as, in 1985-86, was 3,53.17 lakhs. In 1986-87 the expenditure was 530.22 lakhs in 1987-88 expenditure was 684.67 lakhs in 1988-89 expenditure was 815.13 lakhs and 1989-90 expenditure was 568.04 totally 2,651.23 lakhs.

In the seventh five year plan to achieved may programmes in the marine section. They are:-

a) 68 wooden boats, 2 large boats and 179 catamarans were distributed. The pattern of assistance was 20 per cent Government subsidy, 20 per cent beneficiary share and 60 per cent bank loan.
b) Upto 1987-88 about 4,000 kgs of nylon webbings were distributed with 20 per cent subsidy and 80 per cent loan.
c) 1,963 numbers of inboard and outboard engines had been distributed to traditional fishermen for installation their crafts.
d) Fishing harbour at Palayar and Thondi were completed.

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438 Ibid., p.36.
e) Shore facilities at Muttom and Erwadi are in various stages of progress.\textsuperscript{440}

f) 2,306 houses were constructed and disbursed to fishermen.

g) Under the national welfare scheme, it provided houses, community hall, drinking water and seed money to fisheries co-operative in 10 fishing villages.

h) 1,49,539 fishermen were covered and get money under fisheries accident insurance.

i) At the end of the seventh plan, 63 fisher women co-operative societies are established and functioned.\textsuperscript{441}

In 1990-91 and 1991-92 the State Government introduced the annual plan. During this plan, the State Government to increasing the marine fish production, it sanctioned and supply of 10 vallams and 28 marine fly wood. It also sanctioned 2000 motorised traditional crafts.

The government had already sanctioned the construction of ‘T’ jetty at Kottaipattinam during 1983 for fish landing from boats. Till 1990-91 the project could not be implemented because some local problems. So during 1991-92 the work was commenced at an estimated cost of Rs.48.00 lakhs.\textsuperscript{442}

In 1990-91 government sanctioned the construction of 3000 houses at an estimated cost of Rs.4.35 crore. Further it also constructed 2,100 houses in 27 villages at an estimated cost of Rs.3.57 crores was sanctioned in

\textsuperscript{440} Ibid., pp.122-123.
\textsuperscript{441} Ibid., p.123.
\textsuperscript{442} Ibid., p.124.
1991-92. These houses were constructed by the concerned Panchayat Unions. In the same year, the government also sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.53 crore constructed 492 tenements at ThirudvinanKuppam village in Chingelput district.

The accident insurance scheme was introduced in 1983. Under this scheme the fishermen are insured against death/disable men due to accident with a premium of Rs.9/- per fisherman. The premium amount is shared equally by State and Central Governments. In the case of death or permanent disablement a sum of Rs.15,000/- is paid as the sum insured. In the case of partial disablement a sum of Rs.7509 is given.

In 1991-92 the government issued orders for increasing the payment of insurance premium from Rs.9.00 to 10.84 with effect from 01-07-1991 to increase the premium, the payment of insurance relief had also been increased from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.21,000/-. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 the 1,61,972 fishermen were insured.443

During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 the government sanctioned Rs.10 lakhs (Rs.5 lakhs each year) as share capital assistance with a maximum amount of Rs.25,000/- amount was distributed by 50 societies. At the same year (1990-91) the government also sanctioned a sum of Rs.500 lakhs for the preparation of feasibility report for construction of oceanarium at Marina, Madras.

443 Ibid., pp.124-125.
Eighth Five Year Plan

During the Eighth five year plan the main approach was to increase the fish and prawn seed production to stock the cultivable areas to raise inland fish production. Marine fish potential for the state had been estimated at 8 lakhs tones per year. Reaching this goal it depends very much on developing the state’s capabilities to go in for deep sea fishing.444

The outlay of eighth plan was Rs.31.50 crores. The proposals of eighth five year plan of the department of fisheries are detailed below in the marine sector:–

a. Motorisation of traditional crafts
b. Share capital assistance to TNFDC Ltd.
c. Supply of intermediate crafts to the fishermen
d. 20 per cent subsidy for supply of mechanised fishing boats to the fishermen.
e. Fishing harbours and infrastructural facilities.
f. Socio-economic measures for marine fishermen construction of free houses.
g. Group insurance scheme.
h. Remission of central excise duty on diesel oil was supplied to mechanised fishing boats.
i. Formation of feeder roads to fishing hamlets.

444 Ibid., p.125..
j. Share capital assistance to fishermen co-operative societies for payment to the members to discharge their liabilities to middlemen.

k. Establishment of Oceanarium at Madras.\textsuperscript{445}

The scheme-wise details of eighth five year plan and also an abstract of major leads scheme are shown in table 4.4.

\textbf{Table 4.4}

\textit{Eighth Five Year Plan - Abstract}

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Proposed Government outlay in VIII Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Inland Fisheries</td>
<td>443.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Marine Fisheries</td>
<td>1564.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Coastal Aquaculture</td>
<td>152.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Common Issues</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>2190.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By implementing the above programmes in seven five year plans, the fish/prawn production increased and provided protein rich diet to the people of TamilNadu. It was also expected that there will be good scope to increase

\textsuperscript{445} Ibid., pp.126-128.
foreign exchange by way of exporting marine fishery products from TamilNadu.⁴⁴⁶

**Ninth five year plan**

TamilNadu is endowed with 1000km costaline with 1.9lakh sq.km of exclusive economic zone and 41412sq.km of continental shelf area. The sea around TamilNadu harbours a variety of fin fishes, shell fishes, aquatic plants, corals, chank and pearl oysters, which are of high export potential. There are 442 fishing villages with about of 5.00 lakh fishermen population, of which 2.6 lakhs are active fishermen. They operate 8991 mechanised boats and 37219 country crafts and catamarans. The marine fishermen and fisher women have separate co-operative societies numbering 42.6 and 126 respectively.⁴⁴⁷

In order to meet the objectives an outlay of Rs.31,50.00 lakhs was allotted and an amount of Rs.7343.93 lakhs had been utilised during the period. The increase in the financial performance is due to increase in the cost and number of free houses for fishermen and increase in the beneficiaries under saving cum relief scheme.⁴⁴⁸ The financial land physical targets and achievements during the eighth five year plan are furnished in table 4.5

**Table 4.5**

**Eighth Five Year Plan Financial Performance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inland Fisheries</td>
<td>770.35</td>
<td>553.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marine Fisheries</td>
<td>994.47</td>
<td>3578.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Extension and Training</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fishermen Co-operatives</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>13.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other Plan Expenditure</td>
<td>1250.00</td>
<td>3147.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>14.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>80.18</td>
<td>21.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3150.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>7143.92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The objectives of ninth five year plan are to achieve a sustainable fish production through involvement of marine and inland fisher folk, to achieve sustainable and improved management of marine and inland capture fishery, to ensure viable fishermen co-operatives, to generate employment opportunities through development of infrastructure in the sector and to ensure socio-economic welfare of fisher folk through build up of socio-economic infrastructure and market support.⁴⁴⁹

The marine fishery resources may be replenished by adopting some of the strategies viz;

1) Possibility of tapping the untapped resources in offshore region by research survey dissemination.

2) Promotion of diversification of existing crafts/gears and fishing practices through participatory exploratory fishing.

3) Replenishment of fish stock through sea ranching (stocking of fish seeds into coastal waters).

4) Installation of artificial fish aggregation devises.

The state policy aims at overall development of fisheries and welfare of fishermen community with the main objective.\textsuperscript{450}

Certain investments were essential to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of fishermen living below the poverty line. The total outlay of Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs.100.00 crores. Out of 100.00 crores, the allotment of marine fisheries Rs.10850.97 lakhs.\textsuperscript{451}

The Ninth Five year plan proposals in respect of fisheries are outlined as follows:

a) Shore-sea shore communication
b) Integrated Fish finding Equipments
c) Artificial Reefs for sustainable Eco system
d) Diversified Fishing Demonstration
e) Marine Fisheries Census
f) Strengthening of Marine Species collection centre
g) Fishing Harbours
h) Development of Small handling centres
i) Skill upgradation of Marine fishermen for off-shore and deep sea fishing.
j) Ma. singaravelar Fishermen housing scheme.
k) Repairs to Fishermen Houses.
l) Provision of street lights

\textsuperscript{450} Ibid., pp.119-120.
\textsuperscript{451} Ibid., pp.120-130.
m) Formation of Link roads to fishermen villages
n) Group Insurance scheme
o) Motorisation of Traditional Crafts
p) Subsidy for the purchase of fishing nets by fishermen
g) Subsidy for the purchase of vallams and catamarans by fishermen
r) Savings-cum-Relief Fund scheme for Marine Fishermen
s) Fish marketing (including TNFDC)
t) Export of value added products
u) Deep sea fishing (TNFDC).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Heads</th>
<th>State Scheme</th>
<th>Generally Sponsored Scheme</th>
<th>Total (Rs.in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marine Fisheries</td>
<td>9076.47</td>
<td>1774.50</td>
<td>10850.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Inland Fisheries</td>
<td>386.03</td>
<td>314.00</td>
<td>700.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Coastal Aquaculture</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>220.00</td>
<td>460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>157.50</td>
<td>32.50</td>
<td>190.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>10000.00</td>
<td>2341.00</td>
<td>12341.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Fisheries occupy a prominent place in the economy of Tamil Nadu. Fishing statistics which were in an unsatisfactory state at the beginning of the First Five year Plan had improved to some extent, in the second five year plan. During the Second Five year plan the marine fisheries were developed in a big way. Mechanisation of fishing craft, followed by

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452 Ibid., pp.121-123.
establishment of fishing harbours from the main features of the marine development schemes were also undertaken for the benefit of the fishermen which include organisation of co-operatives, supply of nylon yarn, traditional craft and establishment of curing yards.\textsuperscript{453}

The Third Five Year Plan was a tentative plan. During this period fishery development was not high. In the additional plans of Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh plan periods the fisheries developed. During the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans the Centre and State Governments was very much concentrating on the fisheries sectors. In these plans introduced, many socio economic schemes and those schemes are uplift the day to day life of the fisher-folk.

Hence, the fishermen of TamilNadu were thankful to Government of India and Government of TamilNadu for evincing keen interest in the development of fisheries. But it is a matter of regret that fishing planning in TamilNadu by and large, is not a success. This is due to certain interest weaknesses in the plan as well as external factors.\textsuperscript{454}

First of all, the quantum of financial resources allocated to the fisheries sector in general and to specific schemes in particular, is very meagre. It never exceeded 0.5 per cent in the total plan outlay upto fourth

\textsuperscript{453} Subbarao, N., \textit{op.cit.}, pp.149-150.

\textsuperscript{454} Ramani Bai, V., Report submitted at the time of National Seminar on Integrated Development of Fishermen community conducted by National Association of Fishermen of New Delhi, on 13th to 16\textsuperscript{th} November 1985, p.5.
It is clear from the above that fisheries sector was not given its due importance. In fact fisheries was treated in the step monthly treatment.\footnote{Subba Rao, N., \textit{op.cit.}, pp.149-150.}

Secondly, although a number of schemes have been proposed in each of the Five Year Plans, majority of them were not completed during that respective plan period. Instead they were prolonged to the subsequent plans and some were not even started. As a result of low investment and prolongation of the schemes, the costs of these were escalated further requiring more amounts, while providing little scope for taking up new schemes. While the official delays in sanctioning and clearing of the schemes by the Government may be one reason for the prolongation and spill-over, the inefficiency and dishonesty of the implementing officials contribute to a large extent.

Thirdly, the fishermen in the state, whose willing and active co-operation is needed for making the plan more effective. They are illiterates and conservative and take a traditional view to the things and are not prepared to adopt new ways.

Fourthly, there is a lack of co-ordination among various agencies connected with the implementation of the different fisheries programmes to raise the level of fish production.

Fifthly, fisheries planning is often hampered by the peculiar charter of the fishermen's rural life. The fishing villages are isolated from the mainstream of society. There is a general lack of suitable roads, transport