

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A statistical approach of cost and return of motorized and non-motorized boats of Ganjam coast, Odisha

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ABSTRACT - Ganjam, the southern coastal district of Odisha has a coastal length of 60 km and the marine landings are contributed by motorized and non-motorised boats using gill nets, seine nets (shore seine), long line and others. The study analysed the impact of motorization by comparing the catch obtained from traditional and motorized boats during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09. The total fish catch increased by 11.47 per cent. The catch from motorized boats increased steadily whereas that from non-motorised boats decreased. Similarly, number of non-motorised boats operated decreased while that of motorized boats operated increased significantly. Although the CPUE of motorized boats showed an inverse relation with that of non-motorised boat, the CPUE of both motorized and non-motorised boats together showed an increasing trend. The average cost and return of motorized and non-motorised boats revealed that the gross return per boat per annum increased from Rs. 2.7 lakh to Rs. 3.2 lakh in motorized boats and from Rs. 0.9 lakhs to Rs. 1.4 lakhs in case of non-motorised boats and the net profit of motorized boats was calculated to be almost double to that of non-motorised boats. Further advantage of extending the area of operation, diversifies fishing and elimination of physical strain of rowing resulting better health and social life encouraged the fisher youths to go for motorization of traditional boats.

KEY WORDS - Motorised boats, Non-motorised boats, Cost and return

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INTRODUCTION.....

Odisha occupies an important position in marine fish production in India, accounting for 1.3mmt. Marine fishing using artisanal tackle is an age old tradition of the state. Almost 40 per cent of the marine fish landings of Odisha were accounted for the artisanal sector since last few years. The rest of the catch is by the mechanized sector out of which 60 per cent comes from motorized sector. Traditional crafts such as plank built boats and catamarans fitted with outboard engines are termed motorized craft. Here, human labor power is substituted by mechanical power for propulsion. Fishing continues to be done through human labour. The engine is fixed to a bracket fitted on the stern side of the craft. Most of the engines used in the earlier periods were of Yamaha make

with 5 to 7HP. The fuel is diesel/ kerosene while petrol is used starting. The engine is removed from the craft as soon as it returns to the shore and fishermen carry the same home where the engine is washed and decarbonized.

In Odisha, nearly 1.72 lakhs people are directly or indirectly associated with marine fishery sector. Odisha has got a coast line of 480 km length which is distributed in six districts. Ganjam, the southern coastal district of Odisha has a coastal length of 60 km. There are 16 landing centres along Ganjam district. Landings of marine sector of Ganjam district are contributed by motorized and traditional boats using gillnet, seine net (shore seine), long line and others.

The type of gear and craft operated in a fishing ground depends on geographical condition, type of fishing and