



**ZENGYOREN REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON  
INSURANCE AND CREDIT FOR SUSTAINABLE  
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA**

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**FISHERIES IN INDIA**

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**IMPORTANT FEATURES OF FISHERY IN INDIA**

Fisheries constitute an important segment of Indian economy. Therefore, Govt. have been giving great emphasis on the augmentation of fishery resources, both inland and marine, development of infrastructure, market and technology. Constitutionally fisheries is provincial subject and primary responsibility for its development vests into the State Government. With the sustained efforts of the Governments, fishermen community and their cooperative organizations, the status of India as a fish producing country has further risen from 9th ranking place in 1961 to 7th rank among the fish producing countries. Similarly, there has been constant increase in India's share in the world fish production. In 1951 India's share in world fish production was 3.20%, in 1992 it increased upto 4.26%. However, quantitatively speaking the fish production in India increased more than five times during the same period. In 1951 it was 0.753 million tonnes, in 1991 it increased upto 4.324 million tonnes. In 1995-96 the production is estimated to further go up to 4.950 million tonnes. Thus within the country the compound growth rate of fish production has been more than 5% per annum.

The important segments are marine fisheries and inland fisheries. The statistics shows that the growth rate in inland fisheries has been faster than marine fisheries. This has been on account of the technological and research development programmes initiated by the Government in the production of fish and shrimp culture.

If we compare the contribution of fisheries to the gross domestic product, it is revealed that fisheries sector is growing than agriculture as a whole. According to the statistical information published by FISHCOPFED the contribution of fisheries to GDP from agricultural sector has almost doubled during last 15 years period. In 1980-81 the fisheries constituted 1.9% of GDP. In 1993-94 their contribution went upto 3.89% of GDP generated by agriculture sector.

Another important feature of contribution of fisheries to GDP calculated for all sectors is that it has also doubled during last 15 years.

**FISHERIES RESOURCES**

The important features of fisheries resources in India are as follows:

- i) India has total continental shelf area of 0.5 million Kms. Its total coastline is 8129 Kms. with 2.0 million sq. kms. as exclusive economic zone.
- ii) The estimated production potential from inland sector is nearly 4.5 million tonnes while from marines sector it comes to 3.9 million tonnes. So far India has been in a position to augment only 4.7 million tonnes, inland and marine fisheries put together.
- iii) According to census, total fishermen population, which includes full time, part time and occasional fishermen, is 5.8 millions. Of this, 1/3rd that is nearly 1.98 million fishermen are full time.
- iv) In the sphere of Inland fisheries India has 1,73,000 kms. rivers and canals; 2.1 million hectares of reservoirs; 2.3 million hectares of tanks, lakes and ponds; 1.3 million hectares of beels and oxbow lakes and 1.2 million hectares brackish water areas. Besides, a number of irrigation projects are under implementation. These projects will increase the area under reservoirs nearly 200 times in next 10 years, thus substantially increasing the inland fishery resources of the country.
- v) 13 States and Union Territories are rich in marine fishery resources. India has 2251 landing centres and 3638 fishing villages. Important marine states are Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala.
- vi) Marine fisheries are important source of export earnings. There has been a significant increase in the quantum and value of export of marine products; and for the first time the value of marine products has crossed one billion US dollars mark in 1994-95. Of the marine exports shrimps accounted for 35% of quantity and 75% of value of exports. Of late there has been diversification of the export market. Now, we are exporting frozen squid, cuttle fish etc. in large quantities.

Another important feature of fishery sector is that inspite of contribution of fisheries in the generation of employment and augmentation of production for domestic consumption and export, consumption level of fish is lower than the required level of nutritional norm. Presently the estimated fish availability in India among fish eating population is 8.11 kg. per capita per annum against the international nutritional norm of 11 kg. of fish consumption per capita per annum. Another peculiarity of fish consumption is that it is more popular in rural India than urban India. The proportion of fish eating population is over 55% in rural India against 50% in Urban areas.

## **STRATEGIES FOR FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT**

Fisheries development strategies aim at enhanced productivity, augmentation of fisheries products for exports, providing employment opportunities to the fishermen and development of their socio-economic status. Based on this strategy the Government of India have formulated a number of schemes which focus on production systems, infrastructural development, human resource development, input mobilization, management information system and welfare of fishermen both for development of inland fisheries as well as marine fisheries. This part of the paper gives a brief presentation of the strategies and programmes.

### **PROGRAMMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES**

#### **Fresh Water Aquaculture**

These programmes include development of fresh water aquaculture, fishery production, development of brackish water aquaculture, development of shrimp and fishculture and strengthening of infrastructure for inland fish marketing.

For the development of fresh water fisheries, the programmes are implemented by the States through Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs). Presently India is having a network of 414 FFDAs which provide a package of technical, financial and extension support to the fish farmers, who may also be non-fishermen. Government provides financial assistance to the fish farmers for construction, reclamation and renovation of ponds and tanks and purchase of aerators. Input assistance is also provided for the first year fishculture, running water fishculture, integrated farming, fish seeds

hatchery, fish feed mill, etc. Under this scheme about 425 thousand hectares have been brought under intensive fishculture. These agencies have trained nearly 463 thousand fish farmers for improved practices. Total beneficiaries covered under this scheme are about 678 thousand fish farmers. The average productivity of the ponds and tanks under FFDAs is about 2135 kilogram per hectare.

### **Brackish Water Aquaculture**

For the development of brackish water aquaculture the Government have set up brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) for providing technical, financial and extension support to the shrimp farmers. So far 38 BFDAs have been established in the country along the coastal districts. 19500 hectares area with 12400 shrimp farmers have been brought under coverage of BFDAs. Steps have also been taken to ensure that brackish water aquaculture does not have any adverse impact on coastal co-system. In view of this, detailed guidelines have been prepared by the Government. These guidelines are as follows:-

- (i) Preparation of master plan for development of aquaculture using remote sensing data.
- (ii) Undertaking an environmental impact assessment study at the planning stage itself for all aquaculture units about 10 hectare in size.
- (iii) Discouraging conversion of mangroves and protection of agricultural land for shrimp farming.
- (iv) Creating buffer zone between the aquaculture units for withdrawal of fresh water.
- (v) Avoiding use of chemicals, anti-biotic drugs etc.
- (vi) Improving the soil and water culture.
- (vii) Culture management and waste water management/treatment methodology
- (viii) Monitoring and management plan in all aquaculture units about 40 hectares size.
- (ix) Using waste water discharge from aquaculture units for secondary aquaculture units.
- (x) Prescribing standards for waste water discharge and disposal.

### **Shrimp and Fish-culture**

The World Bank have provided assistance equivalent to US \$ 95 millions from 1992-93 onwards for a duration of 7 years for shrimp and fishculture project. The project will develop about 3810 hectares of brackish water area and about 51 thousand hectares of reservoirs/ox-bow lakes in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal. The project consists of two components namely shrimp culture and fishculture.

### **Strengthening of Infrastructure**

As regards strengthening of infrastructure for inland fish marketing, a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented by the Government. The scheme aims at creation of facilities for providing remunerative price to the fish farmers for their products and making available fresh fish at reasonable price to consumer. Under the scheme, the State Government have provided assistance for strengthening of infrastructure facilities such as creation of fish handling sheds, Ice plants, cold storages, insulated reservoirs, fish outlets, kiosks and insulated box for retail marketing. So far 33 marketing units have been sanctioned to 18 States.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES**

There are following schemes which are under implementation for the development coastal marine fisheries:

### **Motorization of traditional craft**

Under this scheme Government provide 50% of the cost of the engine as subsidy subject to the maximum of Rs.10,000 for OBM and Rs.12,000 for IBM. Subsidy is to be equally shared by the Centre as well as the State Governments. Besides, the scheme also visualizes a grant of Rs.6,000 for purchase of gear.

### **Introduction of plywood craft**

Under this scheme 25% subsidy is provided towards the cost of craft subject to the maximum of Rs.30,000 per craft. This subsidy is also shared between the Centre and the State Governments.

### **Introduction of Intermediate craft for exploitation offshore pelagic fishery resources**

The scheme aims at introduction of a new generation of multi-day offshore pelagic intermediate fishing craft for exploitation of hitherto under-exploited offshore pelagic fish species like shark, tunas, etc. Under this scheme 25% of cost of craft and gear unit is provided as subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs.200 thousand per unit to be shared on 75:25 basis between Centre and States.

### **Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanized fishing vessels below 20 meters length**

This scheme has been introduced for bringing down operational cost to help small mechanized fishing owners/operators.

### **Infrastructural development**

The Government have been implementing two important schemes for developing effective infrastructure for marine fisheries (i) Central Sector Scheme for Fish Harbors at Major Ports, and (ii) Centrally sponsored scheme for minor fishery harbors and landing centres. Besides, Government have also taken adequate steps for enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act and setting up of artificial reefs and sea farming projects.

## **INTERNATIONALLY AIDED PROJECTS**

A number of international agencies have been providing assistance for the development of fishery resources in India. The following are the important externally aided projects under implementation:-

- (i) Trout Fish Farming in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh with Norwegian Agency for Development Assistance.
- (ii) Indo-Danish Fisheries Project.
- (iii) Prawn Fish Farming in Kerala with Kuwait Fund for Economic Development.
- (iv) Cage culture of Fishery in Kerala with FRG Assistance.
- (v) Rehabilitation of two Training Vessels with Danida Assistance.
- (vi) Coastal Fisheries Management under Bay of Bengal Project with assistance from Denmark/Japan.

The objective of this project is to support sustainable development in coastal communities through introduction of improved fisheries management policies by increasing awareness and knowledge of the need, benefit and practices of fishery management.

- (vii) **Post Harvest Fisheries - ODA assistance project under Bay of Bengal Project**

The objective of the project is to enhance the income of artisanal fishing communities, petty fish traders and to strengthen NGOs to replicate and to secure sustainable benefits from the Project.

### **Human Resource Development Programme for Fisheries**

The Government have set up a number of fisheries training and educational institutes to ensure development of human resources within the fisheries sector. Important of these institutes are Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training (CIFNET), Kochi, Kerala; Integrated Fisheries Project, Kochi, Kerala; Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore; Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Varsova (Maharashtra). Besides, there is a Central Sector Scheme "Fisheries Training and Education" with 100% assistance from the Government. The main objective of the scheme is to provide training to fishery personnel so as to help them to undertake fisheries extension programme effectively which also includes training of fish farmers/fishermen.

## **Welfare Programme for Fishermen**

The Central Government have formulated a Centrally sponsored scheme for welfare programme of the fishermen. These programmes include development of modern fishermen village, group accident insurance scheme for active fishermen, saving-cum-relief for marine fishermen.

## **STATUS OF FISHERIES COOPERATIVES IN INDIA**

### **Fisheries Cooperative Sector**

The sector of fisheries cooperative/fishermen cooperatives is emerging steadily. The organisational structure of these cooperatives consist of 9369 primary fishermen cooperative societies; 108 central/district level fishermen cooperative federations; 17 state level federations and National Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives at national level. Before the establishment of National Federation of Fishermen Cooperative (FISHCOPFED) there existed a number of gaps in the organisational structure. Virtually the State level federations were non-existing. However, after creation of FISHCOPFED which made sustained efforts for promoting fishermen cooperatives in the country, 17 state level federations have been organized and in remaining states steps have been initiated to form these federations. The membership of fishermen cooperatives at primary level stands at 956154 of which 1,22,864 and 1,14,736 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the most poor and backward strata of society. In case of concentration of primary level fishermen cooperatives Andhra Pradesh has major share. It has nearly 25% of total number of primary level fishermen cooperatives. While the primary level fishermen cooperatives provide employment opportunities to their members at the grass root level in various activities such as catching and marketing of fish, the federations at different levels support these operations by providing a number of support services particularly in the field of marketing and logistic arrangements. With the establishment of FISHCOPFED, the systemic gaps within the organizational structure of fishermen cooperative have been mitigated to a great extent. However, FISHCOPFED is yet to emerge as a strong marketing organization on behalf of its member societies.

The most important achievement of FISHCOPFED in the field of welfare of the members of fishermen cooperatives is the introduction of fishermen's accident insurance scheme which has been very well received in all the states and is well stabilized. Besides, the FISHCOPFED has also formulated two more insurance schemes namely; fish pond insurance scheme and pond fish insurance scheme. These schemes are described in detail in Part-IV of this status paper. Besides the FISHCOPFED has been undertaking a number of education and extension activities within the country. With the support of Japanese Fisheries cooperative movement, the FISHCOPFED has organized a series of leadership development programmes for the leaders of fishery sector. This has created a good degree of awareness among the fishermen community about the importance and significance of cooperatives and also the need for their socio-economic development.

## **CENTRALLY SPONSORED GROUP ACCIDENT INSURANCE SCHEME FOR ACTIVE FISHERMEN**

### **Background of the Scheme**

After studying insurance systems for fishermen in Japan and South Korea under the aegis of the respective national federations of these countries, National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives of India (FISHCOPFED) launched the scheme of Accident Insurance of Fishermen on its own in June, 1982 at Nagpur, when 900 fishermen of Bhandara district were insured. Thereafter FISHCOPFED's formulated a Centrally sponsored accident insurance for fishermen and submitted to Govt. of India for a nation-wide implementation. In December, 1982, the then Prime Minister announced the implementation of the scheme. The centrally sponsored scheme provided for 50% of the premium as subsidy by the Central Government and the State Governments were advised to subsidize the balance either in full or in conjunction with fishery cooperatives. The subsidy of Government of India was available to members of fishery cooperatives or other welfare organizations of fishermen recognized by the state governments. Subsequently the Govt. of India decided that United Insurance Co. will

collaborate with FISHCOPFED for implementation of this scheme. So far, more than 6 million fishermen have been progressively insured under the scheme and every year between 0.6 to 0.8 million are insured.

Initially the premium of the scheme was Rs.12 per fisherman per year. This was reduced by 25% to only Rs.9 of which 50% was subsidized by the Government of India. Further, FISHCOPFED continued its efforts to assess the premium and claim ratio and was successfully in increasing the sum assured from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.21,000/- in case of on duty accidental death or permanent disability of the insured and from Rs.7,500/- to Rs.10,500/- in case of partial disability of the insured at a premium of Rs.10.84. With a meagre increase of 20.4% in the premium, the increase in the sum assured was 40%. Another scheme providing for an all time cover of Rs.25,000/- has been introduced, premium of which is Rs.11.25 only and in case of states insuring more than one hundred thousands or more numbers at a time, the premium is Rs.10.50 only. Further, if the state governments so desire, the cover is made available to all eligible fisherfolk. Currently there is a demand to increase the cover to Rs.50,000.

### **Role of FISHCOPFED**

FISHCOPFED has played a very important role in formulating and implementing the centrally sponsored scheme of fishermen in collaboration with United India Insurance company, a Government Corporation. Apart from ensuring the expeditious settlement of claims, FISHCOPFED has used this scheme for socio economic development of the fishermen. A number of supporting services have been provided by the FISHCOPFED through training, workshops on insurance and motivating the sponsoring agencies for popularizing the Group Accident Insurance Scheme. The collaboration with the United India Insurance Company was inevitable as insurance business in India continues to remain with the Government Corporation. However, the FISHCOPFED has succeeded in mobilizing collective bargaining power through which it can establish claim ratio vis-a-vis premium of the scheme and constant persuasion of the insurance company to make the scheme more beneficial.

The detailed rules and regulations relating to various aspects of the scheme such as extent of insurance cover, procedure for insurance, settlement of claims etc. have been formulated by the FISHCOPFED which are given in Annexure-I.

Centralization of the scheme with FISHCOPFED has made it possible for FISHCOPFED to get the terms and conditions of the policy revised from time to time and consequently FISHCOPFED could get the coverage increased to Rs.21,000/- to Rs.25,000/-. Any distortion of this arrangement or decentralization of the scheme may deprive the fishermen of the collective bargaining power which is at present with FISHCOPFED and continuation of which will further ensure better terms of insurance, better monitoring and better service under the scheme to the fishermen.

FISHCOPFED has formulated a new scheme and submitted to the Government of India under which a cover of Rs.35,000/- will be provided against the premium of Rs.15/- per fisherman. If the number of insured fishermen is more than 5 lakhs at a time, premium applicable will be further reduced and this may be possible if a centralized cover is taken by FISHCOPFED at one point of time.

### **OTHER INSURANCE SCHEMES FOR FISHERIES**

Besides Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen, the National Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives (FISHCOPFED) has also formulated two schemes particularly for fish farmers so as to widen the scope of insurance cover for fishermen. These schemes are : (i) Fish Pond Insurance Scheme, (ii) Pond Fish Insurance Scheme. In this part of the paper, a brief description of these schemes is given.

#### **Fish Pond Insurance Scheme**

As envisaged in the fisheries development strategy implemented by the Government, the fish farmers who may belong to fishermen/non-fishermen community are being developed by providing financial, technical and infrastructural assistance. The cooperative banking sector (long-term agricultural credit

segment) has been financing the fish farmers for construction and maintenance of fish ponds. Since these ponds may face damages due to natural calamities, the FISHCOPFED have formulated a Fish Pond Insurance Scheme in consultation with the United India Insurance Company. According to scheme, the cooperative financing agency namely Primary Cooperative Land Development Banks or branches of State Cooperative Land Development Banks have to prepare proposal for its loanee members. The insurance cover is given for damages against fire, floods, storm, riot, strikes and malicious damage. The premium rate is Rs. 4.30 per Rs. 1000 insured sum.

### **Settlement of Claim**

In case of damages scheme the loanee members will inform within 24 hours the concerned Cooperative Bank and United India Insurance Company. The damage will be verified by an officer of the Bank who, after verification, will send the claim to the National Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives, which, in turn, will forward the claim to the United India Insurance Company for settling the claim and remit the amount through a crossed cheque in favor of financing bank which will settle the claim after deducting its outstandings against the borrower and pay the balance to him. The Insurance Company i.e. United India Insurance Company shall also have the right to survey and assess the loss.

### **Pond Fish Insurance Scheme**

This scheme has been formulated by the National Federation of Fishermen Cooperatives Limited on the recommendations of the Central Board of Fisheries Development which has been constituted by the Government of India. Earlier to this scheme, the United India Insurance Company, a Government Company, was also implementing a Pond Fish Insurance Scheme. Therefore, the FISHCOPFED formulated a more simplified "Group Insurance Scheme for Pond Fish Insurance". However, this scheme is yet to gain momentum. The need for such a scheme has been realized on account of the fact that there has been tremendous increase in inland fisheries due to the implementation of the programmes of fish farmers development agencies under the aegis of the Government. Besides the World Bank is also implementing a comprehensive Inland Fisheries Development Project in 5 States covering 1,17,000 hectare area of small tanks/ponds. The Project aims at propagating of intensive composite fish farming. This has given a big boost to inland fishery sector and a number of fish ponds and tanks. Majority of the fish farmers included in the programme also include the weaker sections of the community who now mainly depend on fishing as source of their livelihood. However, the size of investment in such programmes is quite large and the period varies from one to two years when the fish is ready for harvest. During this period, the production is subjected to a number of hazards including natural calamities and poisoning. Therefore, the FISHCOPFED has formulated this scheme of Pond Fish Insurance to be implemented in collaboration with the United India Insurance Company. The scheme aims at providing insurance cover to fish farmers and also to provide maximum economic security at a minimum cost. This scheme is given at Annexure-II

## ANNEXURE-I

### FISHCOPFED'S CENTRALLY SPONSORED "GROUP ACCIDENT INSURANCE SCHEME FOR ACTIVE FISHERMEN" - RULES

#### Extent of Insurance Cover

A fisherman member/fisherman insured under the scheme will get the following insurance cover under the scheme. However, the insurance cover shall be available only if the full premium for such insurance has been received by the insurance company through FISHCOPFED before the date of accident, otherwise no cover will be available. Accident means death, total or partial loss of sight of eyes, physical separation of hands, feet, other limbs, permanent and partial disability etc.

#### Group Insurance

The Insurance Company will issue a "Group Policy" in favor of FISHCOPFED and sponsoring agency for all the fishermen members/fishermen sponsored for insurance under the scheme during a month and the insurance cover to them shall be available from the date of actual receipt of full premium by the insurance company, for a period of 12 months ending the last day of the twelfth month.

#### Procedure for Insurance

A sponsoring agency may sponsor a group of fishermen members/fishermen for insurance under the scheme by sending the details of the group on the proforma prescribed along with insurance premium as per the terms of the policy per person to the FISHCOPFED through a bank draft/crossed cheque drawn in favor of "National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd. (Insurance Account)" payable at Delhi. A state government may sponsor total fishermen including fisherwomen of the eligible age under of such persons and by remitting the premium as per terms of the policy in the above mentioned manner.

The cover will be available from the date the premium is received by the insurance company after the collection of the proceeds of the draft/cheque by FISHCOPFED.

The sponsoring agency must ensure that the person sponsored for insurance must nominate his nominee or payment of the claim.

#### Settlement of Claim

- (i) In case of death of an insured person on account of accident as defined under Fishermen Accident Policy, the sponsoring agency will submit the claim to FISHCOPFED on the prescribed form duly completed and signed by certifying authority along with relevant details within a period not exceeding nine months from the date of accident.
- (ii) In case of permanent disability or loss of limbs/limb the sponsoring agency will submit the claim to FISHCOPFED on form prescribed along with certificate of competent authority and medical certificate on prescribed form from medical officer within a period not exceeding nine months from the date of accident.
- (iii) In case of body of an insured is not found due to a natural calamity like tornado, storm, etc. and the police confirm that this body is missing the certifying authority will ascertain all the facts and enclose the police report along with an indemnity bond on such form as is prescribed by the insurance company and approved by FISHCOPFED duly executed by the nominee and counter signed by the Sponsoring Agency within a reasonable period but not more than two years from the date of the natural calamity.
- (v) On receipt of the claim FISHCOPFED shall file the claim with the insurance company within one month and the insurance company shall settle the claim through the FISHCOPFED within one month from the receipt of the claim.
- (vi) On receipt of the claim cheque from the insurance company, FISHCOPFED will send the same to the sponsoring agency for onward transmission to the drawee. The sponsoring agency shall be responsible to ensure that the cheque is paid to the nominee of the deceased in case of death/missing person and to insured member in other cases in the manner approved by the State Government.



## ANNEXURE-II

### NEED OF THE SCHEME:

1. Name of the scheme : Pond Fish Insurance Scheme
2. Name of implementing : National Federation of Agency Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd. (FISHCOPFED), New Delhi.
3. Objectives : The objectives of the scheme are :
  - (a) to provide insurance cover to fish farmers/fishermen engaged in inland fish production against total loss of fish seed/fish in their tanks/ponds.
  - (b) to provide insurance cover to financial institutions to protect their interest in case of insured loss and thus help recovery of loans advanced for inland fishery development.
  - (c) to provide insurance cover against total loss of fish seed in a hatchery owned by State Government, Fish Farmers Development Agency, State Fishery Development Corporation etc.

### SCOPE OF THE SCHEME:

- (i) The scheme will cover both the input cost and fixed value of the produce. In case the insured wants to cover the risk of his input cost only, the premium shall be charged on the input value only. However, if the insured wants to cover the risk of the produce a fixed value cover will be provided, the premium of which will be charged on the basis of average of input cost and fixed value and in case of total loss of fish he will get the sum insured (fixed value).
- (ii) In case of fish seed/fry/fingerling insurance of a hatchery owned by State Government, FFDA, State Fishery Development Corporation, etc. the cover will be only for the input cost which may be certified by the officer incharge of the hatchery and the premium calculated @ 2 1/2% of the input cost remitted. The cover shall automatically lapse on the day the first harvest from the hatchery is done.

### METHOD OF INSURANCE:

- (a) Officers of Fishery Department of State Government posted at district level/officers of Fish Farmers Development Agencies will prepare the details on the relevant form and send the same (in duplicate) to the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi along with premium through a crossed bank draft drawn in favor of National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Ltd., "Pond Fish Insurance Account" payable at Delhi. The State Governments may consider to:
  - (i) subsidize the premium in case of non-FFDA ponds;
  - (ii) FFDA's may include the premium as part of assistance  
or
  - (iii) recover the premium from the fish farmer/fishermen.
- (b) In case of a financial institution the proforma should be filled in by an officer of the financial institution, and the amount of premium, which may form part of loan, or may be recovered from the borrower, should be remitted along with the proforma (two copies) to the National Federation. Further, the amount of loan advanced should also be mentioned in the column provided.
- (c) In case of insurance of fish seed, the procedure given in para (B) (ii) above will be followed and the cover will extend only till the time of first harvest.

### Rate of Premium

- i) input value insurance for 12 months : 2 1/2% of the sum insured (input value)
- ii) Input value insurance for 24 months : 5% of the sum insured (input value)

- iii) Fixed value insurance for 12 months and not exceeding 24 months : 2 1/2% of the average of input value and fixed value
- iv) Fish seed insurance : 2 1/2% of the input value.

In case of total loss of seed/fish the insured will immediately (not more than 12 hours) inform about the same to FISHCOPFED, United India Insurance Company Ltd. and to the concerned officer of the Fishery Department, CEO of the FFDA or officer of the financial institution, who after physical verification of the pond/tank and fully satisfying himself about the loss, submit the claim statement on a prescribed proforma in duplicate, to FISHCOPFED, within reasonable time but not exceeding 14 days from the date of loss.

In case of fish seed insurance the officer incharge of the hatchery will immediately inform FISHCOPFED/United Indian Insurance Co. and will lodge the formal claim within 14 days. The insurance company would be given the facility to survey and assess the loss.

On receipt of the claim, FISHCOPFED will forward the same to the Insurance Company within fourteen days and the Insurance Company shall not take more than two months for settlement of the claim after receipt of claim statement complete in all respects.

**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF INSURANCE:**

If the seed/fish described in the proforma I/II (enclosed), be totally lost by death resulting from ACCIDENT or DISEASES of the fishes as described in the policy at any time during the period of insurance stated therein, the Company will pay to the Insured the value of fish (input cost in case of input insurance only and fixed value as prescribed in schedule at the time of happening of the loss after deducting 20% of the value towards salvage.