

# Shrimp cultivation



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1. Shrimps cultivation has been found to have an impact on the socio-economic and the environment through many studies conducted all over the world. Studies in India showed shrimp cultivation to cost nearly two times the annual earnings of those regions. Moreover the process of shrimp cultivation leads to contamination of fresh water which negatively impact healthy water and reduces the coastal lines which makes coastal regions more prone to hurricanes and tornadoes. 2.

The shrimp industry benefits three to four million “ mostly poor” Bangladeshis while providing livelihood directly numbering some 11, 50, 000 people. In 2007-2008, a total of 2, 23, 095 Metric ton shrimp produced in Bangladesh that contributes 19, 567. 90 core taka in the GNP. There is ample demand in the international markets for shrimp and Bangladesh is blessed with an environment friendly for shrimp production. So obviously, the shrimp industry has a huge potential for Bangladesh.

Through various studies it were also found that shrimp industry did increase the income levels of the people and help them to enjoy a better standard of living. 3. Shrimps cultivation in also observed to have impacts of the social structure which leads to increased migration, social conflict and degradation of health. Moreover, it also cause impact on the bio-diversity, mangrove forest, soil and marine species, salinity, degradation of land and destabilization of coastal ecosystems. Bangladesh has been predominantly an agricultural based nation.

Degradation of agricultural land will directly affect the food security and livestock of many people. Moreover as Bangladesh is a riverine nation saline waters for shrimp ponds can seep to all the other river bodies and

contaminate the waters. 4. Shrimp Industry usually have a limited life-p of about 10 years observed in Bangladesh, Thailand and India. Shrimp farms located in Sunderbands, Khulna, Bhola, Bagerhaat and Barisal also encounter such short life-p. 5. Bangladesh shrimp cultivators mostly us extensive to super-intensive shrimp farming techniques.

These methods are very harsh and have serious crippling effects on the biodiversity and the mangrove coastlines. Of about 35% of the world's mangrove forests have been cleared due to this. 6. Unregulated shrimp farming and improper land zoning legislations have led to social uses such as land grabbing, improper land use and impairment for other fisheries cultivations. Shrimp cultivation have also seen uneven wealth distribution which eventually lead to further societal disputes.