



Review paper on livelihood condition of Marine Fishing Community in India

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ABSTRACT :

Millions of people worldwide depend on the fishing industry as a source of food and a means of subsistence. Fisheries and aquaculture contribute significantly to India's food economy, supporting food security and providing respectable employment for close to 14 million people. The export of agricultural products is also increased. India has a coastline of around 8118 km, an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of almost 2 million square kilometers, and a continental shelf that is 500,000 square kilometers in size. 4.41 million tonnes could be caught by India from these marine resources. The goal of the current study is to evaluate the state of marine fishing communities' livelihoods in India. It is founded on secondary data gathered from already-published research publications from numerous national and international magazines. The study concentrated on identifying the main obstacles to their livelihood and suggesting potential solutions to help the marine fishing community's situation

KEYWORDS: Fishing, Food, Marine, Fisheries, Livelihood

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I. INTRODUCTION

The role of fishing in the national economy has grown in prominence as a source of employment and a foreign exchange earner. Additionally, this industry has started to resemble an industrial enterprise. The least expensive source of protein for human consumption is fish.

Early in the 1980s, Karnataka produced about 2.0 lakh tonnes of fish, and towards the middle of the 1990s, it peaked at about 3.0 lakh tonnes. The average annual fish production over the past five years has been 5.95 lakh tonnes, with the marine sector contributing 66% and the inland sector 34% respectively. The state's fish output accounted for around 4.46% of all fish produced in India in 2019–20, placing it ninth overall, sixth among marine fish producers, and ninth among inland fish producers. Currently, the state has about 8.08 kg of fish per person available.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The state of the marine fishing community has been the subject of an organized review of the literature. The literature review was written in a descriptive style. The socioeconomic position, livelihood situation, and sustainable livelihood of marine fishing communities and economies of fishing communities in coastal locations throughout India were used as the search terms that led to the selected title of the study.

Ibrahim P. (1992) investigated the socioeconomic effects of introducing contemporary production techniques into a customarily labor-intensive industry that makes use of indigenous and traditional technologies. According to the study, there have been more detrimental effects as a result of the sudden introduction of mechanized boats. The government sought to incorporate mechanized fishing in the cooperative sector to minimize potential negative consequences. According to the survey, employment among fishermen fell off after mechanization. Nearly all of the districts with high levels of mechanization saw a fall in the proportion of active fishermen to the total population of fishermen. Traditional fishermen's income per head decreased both in absolute terms and in terms of relative value.

R. Narayana Kumar et al. (2003) evaluated the socioeconomic factors affecting the coastal fishermen's families, including family size, age distribution, level of education, occupation, habits, and beliefs. The changes caused by the mechanization of the fishing sector in the areas of income generation, employment creation, and investment in fishing equipment have been assessed in socioeconomic impact studies.

Mishra, (2008) described the socioeconomic circumstances of the residents of the Ganjam district. According to the study, open defecation is an issue for the fishing community, and those using their open yards for latrines are likelier to get sick.

Manasi, (2009) Water resource management is essential for sustaining livelihoods, particularly in marginalized groups. The study tries to comprehend the fishing communities' methods of subsistence in the peninsular Indian river Krishna tributary known as the Tungabhadra subbasin. In addition to looking for the main problems and obstacles impeding the growth of fisheries, household surveys, focus groups, and interviews were conducted to understand the existing situation. The necessity for Integrated Water Resources Management in order to sustain livelihoods is justified by the lack of an integrated strategy in development programs and water management tactics.

N. C. Ujjania, (2011) "In the present paper the socioeconomic status of the fishermen community of Danti village in the Valsad district of Gujarat was discussed and suggestions for community development were given. Using a questionnaire supported by interviews, data were collected from 300 fishermen's families in 2009. The age group of the fishermen varied between 18-72 years and the average age of fishermen was found to be 44 years. From the total studied population, it was observed that there were 78.0 % nuclear and 22.0 % joint families. The education level of fishermen was very poor in terms of higher education and specific training, 10.0 % of fishermen were illiterate and 90.0 % had primary and HSC level education. The analysis revealed that 51.3 % of fishermen earned not more than lakh rupees per year. There were 49.3 % of fishermen had fisheries experience for 10-20 years. Mechanized boats and modern gears were used by 70.0 % fishermen in the studied area. Technical and financial support from Government was availed only by 4.3 % of fishermen. Marketing facilities were not upto the mark and were complained by 45.7 % fishermen community. Overall condition of fisherfolk from Danti village revealed to provide facilities and uplift the status by educating fishermen and implementing Government schemes".

This research by M. Dalin Mary, (2015) aims to investigate the degree of improvement brought about by mussel fishing in the 10 sites in the Kanyakumari area. According to our study, information on the proportion of fishermen engaged in the mussel fishery as well as their marital status, age, income, educational level, family situation, and housing preferences were gathered through in-person interviews. According to data on marital status, there were 2.6% widowers, 16.7% singles, and 80.7% married fishermen in the Kanyakumari district who fished for mussels. Age-wise, mussel fishermen in the Kanyakumari area reported that 46% of them were in the 40–50 age range, followed by the 50–60 age range (24%) and the 30–40 age range (18%). The sample respondents' financial circumstances varied, but 55% made between Rs 5,000 and Rs 15,000 each year. Only 24% of them make between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000, with the remainder falling into other categories. In the Kanyakumari district, 68.7% of mussel fishermen are illiterate, and only 26.6% have completed their primary education. In the Kanyakumari district, the majority of mussel fishermen (92.8%) are part of families with two to six people. When compared to the four different types of homes the fishermen utilized, the majority of them (70%) lived in semi-pucca colony homes. Our findings indicate that there was very little literacy and education awareness among the local fishermen. Therefore, it can be advised that greater focus be placed on raising the coastal population's reading level.

A study conducted by Faishal Ibna Hossain, (2015) to evaluate the livelihood status of the fishing community of the Punorvaba River under Dinajpur Sadar Upazila during the period from January to August 2013. The livelihood status of fishermen was studied in terms of age structure, family size and type, occupation status, educational status, housing condition, drinking water facilities, sanitary facilities, health facilities, credit facilities, and monthly income. It was found that most of the fishermen belonged to the age groups of 36-45 years (40%), represented by 90% Muslim. The family size of the fishing community usually consists of 5-7 members. Over 45% of the fishermen primarily engaged in fishing. Among them 50% were illiterate and 7% was SSC and above group. About 40% of the fishermen received health service from village doctors, 23% from Upazila health complex and the remaining 7% got health services from MBBS doctors. Some management strategies such as the prohibition of catching brood fish, control of destructive gears, the establishment of fish sanctuaries, and release of fish fry have been suggested by the fishermen to stop the decreasing trend in the fish catch and to enhance fish production.

Islam, (2016) "The present study was carried out to assess the livelihood status of the traditional fishing community of Meghna River adjacent to Narsingdi District Data were collected through the well-structured questionnaire survey. The study revealed some of the problems like poor sanitation, indebtedness, and poor housing condition and also revealed the prevalent relationship of contentment of fishermen, children's school, taking risks at work, electricity facilities and medical facilities with the fishing income that was analyzed by One Way ANOVA (SPSS v.22) as the alpha level ($p < 0.05$). Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was done to isolate variables that may be sufficient for socio-economic study and a Correlation matrix was done to find out the relation among variables."

Dr. A Asok and R Saranya (2016) found that the main issue for a majority of fishermen is changing seasons and religious functions and proposed a few policy recommendations like lending options at an affordable rate of interest, setting up a cold-storage and freezing plant that cater to the requirements of the fishermen, and offer fishing equipment to the fishermen in their study, "A study on the spending and income patterns among fishermen in veerapandianpattinam area."

Jasna P. T., (2016) looked at the socio-economic circumstances and issues that fishermen confront and discovered that the Chombala fisheries area has a developed fishing industry. People in both the motorized and mechanized fishing industries are in good socioeconomic standing. When the two categories were analyzed, it became clear that the mechanized category had made more advancements than the motorized category. suggested several measures, such as providing an alternate source of employment during the prohibition and expanding the infrastructure for preserving and freezing fish catch. The Chombala fishing community urgently needs uninterrupted fuel supplies at a lower price and direct fish exports from Chombala.

Shyam. Salim, M, & K, (2017) discovered that despite the village's century-old tradition of fishing and its residents' deep emotional ties to the industry, they are not willing to encourage the next generation to work in this field, which highlights the increase level of vulnerability in the industry.

Dhande Kranthi Kumar, (2017) studied the socioeconomic state of Indian fishermen. In order to see the changes that happened over time, their status was also contrasted to one from earlier in time. Although production has grown over time, it does not correspond to the fishing community's economic progress

III. RESULT & DISCUSSION

Based on the extensive search of articles, The study identified many different constraints for the marine fisher community in India. Major marketing constraints faced by the fishermen are Illiteracy, Malnutrition, Poor standard of living, Impact of modern technology on the Livelihood of traditional fishing communities. Further, indebtedness, the habit of cigarettes and alcohol, few studies found the problem of open defecation, poor sanitation, and poor housing condition, they are not willing to encourage the next generation to work in this field, which highlights the increased level of vulnerability.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the above study, it is very clear that though there is an effort from the government authorities to uplift the socio-economic condition of the fishing community still fishing communities' condition is not up to the mark. In this context, it is important to take measures to improve their livelihood and encourage them to get a good education and the government should provide alternative livelihood skills in order to enable them to lead a self-sufficient life to escape from indebtedness.

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