

Fisheries Tradition Of Telangana

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Abstract:

The sea areas of India are home to an unrivalled abundance of naturally occurring arrangements of a wide variety of organisms. There are a total of 21730 marine species known to exist throughout the globe. Indian seas are home to 2546 of these species, which accounts for 11.7% of the global total. India is one of the most calculative nations in the world, with a combined coastline length of 8041 kilometres and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) area of 2.02 million kilometres (FAO 2000). There are around 360 million people who live in areas with access to water, and 6.7 million of these people are fishermen. Fishermen fall into three categories: full time, low support, and coincidental. In marine capture fisheries, around 2.4 million are utilised on a full-time basis.

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Introduction:

The Indian state of Telangana is a tropical state, and its coastline is home to a diverse array of marine animals. In maritime fisheries, there are a variety of fishing specialisations and techniques, as well as a variety of angling tools and tackle that are used. There have been three phases of development for the fisheries region in Telangana. These stages may be grouped together. Before 1965–1966 is the first stage in which arrivals were primarily comprised of non-automated indigenous artworks and gears, and arrivals remained below one million tonnes throughout this stage. The subsequent stage is the time period up to 1985-1986, and the significant highlights of this stage were the expansion of automation, the improvement of rigging materials, the presentation of mechanisation of nation makes with detachable motors, the development of fare exchange, and other similar developments. The time period following 1986 constitutes the last stage. During this stage, we focused on increasing the level of automation, mechanisation of national creates, multi-day journey angling, and other similar activities.

Draws from the demand in the market. In response to that demand, the company used new technologies to improve its collection and preparation processes in order to meet the demands of its customers. The market for the product improved significantly as a result of the coolies of espresso manor in the western Ghat region developing an interest in dried fish. The carriages that bring the coffee beans down from the higher altitudes also bring back a significant quantity of dried fish. The introduction of railways by the British opened up new opportunities for the fishing industry. The trade in dried fish from Travancore increased from 1373 tonnes in 1854 to 2757 tonnes in 1864. When this occurs, the fish oil shipment that is being sent from Malabar to Britain takes precedence above the responses of the market. The oil sardines were processed into a crude substance that was then used in the thriving fish oil trade in Britain. In the years 1845 and 1846, the shipment of fish oil to London totaled 34 tonnes. In the year 1864, the total freight was 4,212 tonnes. On the other hand, as a direct result of the rapid depletion of the whale population that was caused by excessive fishing, the global supply of fish oil experienced a significant reduction, which led to an increase in the price of fish oil. That begins prompts the search for alternative sources; finally, in 1930, fish oil sent out from Malabar was extraordinary. Beginning at the most fundamental level of fishing trades is where the convention that supplanted the control of merchants or mediators over fishermen was established. There was a convention that the fishermen shouldn't be able to advertise the fish on their own. That was the basis for the security that existed between the credit and the promotion of the produce. Once a security agreement has been reached between the manufacturer and the brokers, the manufacturer is no longer able to independently sell his goods, and as a result, he often receives a lower price, which reduces his margin of profit. A few of the professionals controlled all of the transactions that took place inside a certain region. They advanced the whole sum of money

sought by the fishermen on the condition that the catch was made exclusively available to them. In 1917, there was an attempt to form associations that would give fishermen control over their products and engage them in cooperatives producing fish. These associations were intended to offer fishermen more agency. They were responsible for handing out credits to fishermen, taking on responsibility for preparing offices such as repairing yards, selling fish generally, and having the necessary equipment all things considered. In 1933, there were 95 acceptable social orders, and together they had a membership of 8194 people, which represented almost 33% of active fishermen. In any event, the presentation of pleasant social arrangements was hindered by the lack of assistance from network pioneers and an inadequate amount of assistance from the government to fishermen.

HISTORY OF FISHING COOPERATIVES IN TELANGANA

The International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), which was established in 1895, is mostly credited as being the driving force behind the overall and all-encompassing expansion of cooperatives. It was the final expert in charge of categorising cooperatives and establishing norms by which cooperatives need to operate. "An agreeable is a self-ruling association of individuals who have consciously joined together to fulfil their regular financial, social, and social wants and desires via a mutually claimed and fairly governed endeavour," which is the definition of a cooperative, according to definition number six.

In 1917, the first fisher's cooperative association to be established in the Telangana region was established. To a significant degree, the cooperatives may be classified as belonging to one of many networks or religions. By 1933, there were a total of 8194 fishermen enrolled in the various cooperatives, and the number of cooperatives had increased to 95. Regardless of the circumstances, the way these cooperatives were presented was not very good. Following the reorganisation of the states in 1956, the Department of Fisheries took the initiative to reestablish fishermen's cooperatives with the intention of promoting fishing and improving the economic and social conditions of fishermen and their families.

Another argument in favour of the establishment of fisher's cooperatives is associated with the Indo-Norwegian Project (INP), which became familiar with the state of Telangana in the year 1953. INP was a pioneering enterprise that was established with the specific purpose of increasing fish efficiency via the use of contemporary fishing practises. The INP believed that this was the best way to increase the amount of protein that the Indian population consumed while also increasing the hourly wage of the fishermen. After that point, the automation of angling makes for an extremely broad scope was finished. The Norwegians asked for the formation of supportive institutions in order to facilitate the distribution of resources for automation. The planned cooperatives were organised on a three-tiered hierarchy, with mandatory cooperatives operating at the town level, voluntary cooperatives operating at the locality level, and a state-level agreeable operating as the highest-ranking organisation.

The advancement of fish production and credit was the primary goal of the cooperatives that operated at the municipal level. The cooperatives at the area level intended to provide the cooperatives at the town level with angling inputs such as gear and nets, as well as market fish. The purpose of the state-level agreeable was to assist the activities of the area-level cooperatives and to enable finance from focal government agencies to those cooperatives.

Even though cooperatives played a significant role in the successful completion of the White Revolution during the 1970s on a national level, fisher's cooperatives in Telangana failed to improve the financial conditions of fishermen there or progress fishing in an acceptable manner. The dissatisfaction may be attributed to a wide variety of factors, some of which are discussed in more detail below.

The resources, which were dispersed in order to finish the large-scale motorization of angling makes as a main component of INP, were distributed via town level cooperatives. Between 1958–1959 and 1973–1974, the number of town level cooperatives increased from 241 to 1036.

In the same period of time, there was an increase in the number of automated vessels functioning in the state from 115 to 2105, of which 805 were dispersed via town level cooperatives. This growth occurred simultaneously. In any case, any individual who could gather the names of fifty fishermen and an offer capital of approximately '500 could enlist as anfishers agreeable and get advantages from the INP including mechanized/motorized specialties/pontoons and angling contributions at financed rates. This is a requirement for the fishers agreeable programme. There was no clear evaluation or follow-up measures taken to check whether the social orders that were allowed automated angling specialties and data sources were useful or had a place with real fishermen. This meant that there was no way to determine whether or not these social orders had a place among real fishermen. The automation of the artworks resulted in an increase in both the catch and the profitability. However, the widespread automation of fishing makes has made it difficult for traditional fishermen to compete with those who use sailboats and other traditional forms of fishing equipment. They were forced to automate traditional artworks, despite the fact that motorised specialty posed a significant obstacle. Private moneylenders were responsible for covering the interest on the loan that was necessary to motorize these artworks. In spite of this, overfishing caused by large-scale motorization has led to inefficient fishing methods, which has, in turn, led to fluctuations in pay. In addition, this left high-quality fishermen in a position where they were unable to repay the money they had obtained from private sources, and as a result, they were locked in a cycle of persistent poverty.

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During that decade, the Travancore-Cochin region was home to a number of significant foundations that served as the basis for fisheries enhancement schemes. They provide fishermen with cotton yarn and Kattumarams and kayaks, as well as the inventory of wood that is used in the production of Kattumarams and other vessels used for fishing, and they also sell fishing nets. The establishment of fish relieving yards and the provision of an adequate supply of high-quality salt, both of which will take place under the watchful eye of fisheries regulators, A programme for the staged automation of existing artworks for the tapping of new assets beyond the scope of conventional specialties, the development of an angling organisation called "West Coast Fisheries Ltd." with the investment of government to try the fare and various organisations identified with fisheries, a programme for the staged automation of existing artworks for the tapping of new assets beyond the scope of conventional specialties, a programme for the staged automation of existing artworks for Reorganization of cooperatives in conjunction with the extraordinary zeal of the fisheries authorities who were monitoring the day-to-day operations. The cooperatives provide the fishermen with a stockpile of various resources, including grains for food and other other essentials. In the middle of 1938, the most current invention in freezing was presented in the form of the building of a refrigeration facility for the purpose of protecting fish. This contributes to the sport of fishing being made available in the High Ranges and in Tamil Country. During this time period, there was also an increase in awareness about the vast prawn fisheries resources that had not yet been explored.

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