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Economic Review of Fishermen and Fish Processing Practices in Rajnandgaon's Sheonath River

Dr. Ramesh K. Tiwari
Department of Fisheries Economics
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Raipur, India

Abstract
There are 1.64 million hectares of water accessible for fish farming in Chhattisgarh that need to be managed effectively for the benefit of the state's impoverished fishermen. In the Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh, this research looked at the socioeconomic status of fishermen in two reservoirs, Saroda and Chhirapani, who rely entirely or in part on fishing for their livelihood. Small-scale fishers, fishing enterprises, and cooperatives in these reservoirs are evaluated in terms of socio-economic factors and success rates during the 2016-17 fishing season. A total of 83 fishermen from six distinct fishing communities were interviewed for the study. The majority of fisherman (38.6%) were found to be between the ages of 31 and 40, with bigger families (4-6). On both locations, 46.6% of fisherman lacked any formal education above the secondary level, while just 17% had a college degree or higher. Katcha (67 percent), semi-pucca (22) and pucca (22 percent) are the most common types of housing for fisherman (11 percent). LO fisherman have an annual family income of Rs 1796-566888 on average, while LL fishermen make an annual household income of Rs 8407-36990 on average, both of which are far below the poverty line. The majority of LO farmers work in agriculture, with aquaculture as a supplementary source of income. Farmers and aquaculture workers make up the majority of LL fishermen's secondary professions. Fish farming has the potential to enhance a person's socioeconomic status.
Keywords: Sheonath River and Rajnandgaon's fish processing industry are examples of old methods that are still in use today.

Introduction
When fish are caught and processed, it results in a finished product that may be sold to the public. Millions of people throughout the globe rely on fishing for their primary source of income. As a major source of animal protein, fish is vulnerable to environmental factors. After death, the taste and texture of fish-based goods swiftly alter. As a result, they need preservation or processing to prevent spilling. 5,6. Due to a lack of food, the next generation may suffer a food crisis in the future. soil and reduced yield of crops by contaminated soil. Because of this, we must seize underutilized food supplies throughout the day. Consequently, processed fish is a significant alternative that provides not only high nutrition but also serves the greater population.

In spite of the effect of the global financial crisis on India, some of the issues that the country confronts are long-term in nature, according to a new economic assessment. These inter alia include reducing poverty, upgrading its physical and social infrastructure, education and

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developing viable work prospects (Economic survey 2009-10, Chapter 11). (Economic survey 2009-10, Chapter 11). One means of promoting social fairness is to optimize government expenditures specifically the non-plan expenditure. Although the financial crisis is subsiding and the economy is recovering, the austerity measures implemented in previous financial years have been reiterated and extended to autonomous government bodies in India (Ministry of Finance, OM No. 66(16) PF-II/2009 dated 24 July 2009 and No. 7(1)/ E.Coord/ 2009 dated 07 September 2009). State governments were likewise compelled to follow the austerity rules set out by the federal government, since tax revenue collected by the states and federal funding allocated to the states both decreased. The directions included in several Government of India MOs were reaffirmed in circulars of various state Governments e.g. Chhattisgarh (Financial Instruction No37/2006, 12/2007, 28.A/2007 etc.), Andhra Pradesh(Government Order (GO) Memo1320.2007, GO. Ms.168.2008 etc.).

The area has 34 main fishing cooperatives, each of which needs strong management to ensure the well-being of its members. These management measures are dependent on the beneficiaries' level of well-being, and the policies that must be put in place should be linked to their socioeconomic situation and their needs. In the Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh, the Saroda reservoir and the Chhirapani reservoir are two tiny reservoirs. Two reservoirs have been built on the Fonk River and the Uthaani River, respectively: the Chhirapani and Saroda reservoirs. Open water bodies, linked by a local Fonk and Uthaani river, respectively, are found in the vicinity of them. There are a variety of welfare programs in place by the State Fisheries Department to help improve the living conditions of fishermen, including National Schemes for Fishermen's Welfare, Group Accidental Insurance Plans, Development of Fishermen's Village (DFV) Plans, Savings Cumulation Relief, and Housing and Health Care Plans for Fishermen, as well as the establishment of a Fishermen's Welfare Board. There remains a gap between traditional fisherman and contemporary fishermen, even after the state's administration adopted a long-term strategy to guarantee that everyone in the state had access to fish, despite the state's aquaculture development being generally successful. They must be taught about juvenile fisheries, the significance of fishing bans, and other relevant topics. According to the study, it was determined that although certain fisheries cooperatives had specific characteristics and were able to achieve some success, they performed less than they might have owing to a variety of internal and external problems (lack of unity, lack of experienced business management) (weak legislative support by government, lack of training). Finally, they are deserving of extra support and encouragement in order to improve their work. One-sixth of the world's population lives in India, making it one of the world's most populous nations. Between 2006 and 2016, India made progress in lowering the prevalence of stunting among children, although this improvement has been uneven between and within states. A unified national policy framework for health and nutrition, food security, and sanitation led to interstate disparities in stunting reduction. Previous research has shown that political regimes are linked to disparities in poverty reduction and nutritional outcomes among India's states. Only Maharashtra and Odisha have conducted studies looking at the factors influencing the decline in childhood stunting in India, to the best of our knowledge. Health, food security, and poverty-related policies and programs at the national and state levels were found to have the

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potential to modify the situation in each of these studies. As of 2000, the state of Chhattisgarh has a population of 30 million people, making it the smallest in India. Between 2006 and 2016, Chhattisgarh had the greatest decrease in stunting of any state in India, even though the state had a greater poverty level than several others. We wanted to know how the state was able to make such rapid strides in reducing child stunting in such a short period of time. At the outset, we wanted to understand what causes had an impact on children's levels of stunting in Chhattisgarh, as well as what factors had an impact on how the drivers changed.

Review of literature

(Mahish 2015)studied "Traditional Fish Processing and Economic Status of Fishermen of Central India with Special reference to Rajnandg.." revealed that in Chhattisgarh, traditional fishing and fish processing play a major role. Fishing and fish processing in the state of Chhattisgarh is closely linked to the state's culture, employment, and protection of food, as well. The purpose of this research was to find out the traditional methods of fish processing in Rajnandgaon, as well as the economic position of the fishermen involved in fish processing. Five local marketplaces and a few fishing communities were polled between July and December of 2014 for data. Fishermen's livelihoods and methods of fish processing and preservation were examined via in-depth interviews and on-site observations. During the course of the experiment, a total of 15 different types of processed fish were gathered. Traditional fish processing methods included half-burning and sun drying.

(Mukesh P Bhendarkar et al., 2017)studied "A STUDY ON PROFILE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FISHERMEN IN SELECTED VILLAGE IN KABIRDHAM DISTRICT" discovered and Study objectives were to determine whether or not fishing is economically viable, based on socioeconomic and economic data. To get the attention of central fisheries management authorities like DoF, the government of CG, it also sought to identify the success, challenges, and hurdles of fishing cooperatives in relation to cooperative aims, fishermen's happiness, and numerous other factors. Creating jobs in rural regions via fishing, which in turn offers healthy food, is a key role that the state is playing. Fishing has provided work for more than 2,000 people every year, with the majority of them coming from the country's most disadvantaged communities. The area has 34 main fishing cooperatives, each of which needs strong management to ensure the well-being of its members.

(Painkra, Jhariya, and Raj 2015)studied "Assessment of knowledge of medicinal plants and their use in tribal region of Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh, India" discovered and It was the purpose of this research to examine the knowledge of medicinal plants and their application among indigenous people in the Jashpur area of Chhattisgarh, India. Farmers between the ages of 36 and 55 years old accounted for 78% of the sample's responses, 50% had only completed elementary school, and 63% had families with four or fewer children, according to the sample's socioeconomic profile (5 to 8 members).

(Rao et al. 2018)studied "Public Satisfaction towards Solid Waste Management Services in Chhattisgarh: A Comparative study" Garbage creation is a worldwide concern, and appropriate waste disposal is a major issue in many countries. This societal problem is being exacerbated by people's lack of knowledge about garbage recycling. The collection, transportation,

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disposal, and treatment of garbage need a systematic strategy to operate a successful waste management system. To fix the issue, it is not enough for the city's elected officials to keep it clean. As a result of this research study, main cities of Chhattisgarh i.e. Raipur and Bilaspur were picked for the purpose of determining public satisfaction with the cleanliness of the city and determining the best city. The efficacy of the services given was evaluated by a survey using a structured questionnaire and numerous parameters, such as the regularity with which garbage was collected, the containers used for waste processing, the conduct and cleanliness of crew members, and other factors. The public was asked for their thoughts on the current waste management system based on their own experience and observations of the issues they confront on a daily basis.

(Chanchani 2015)studied "SOCIAL INEQUALITY, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT: A CHHATTISGARH VILLAGE STUDY" research has shown how a lack of food during the first three years of a child's life may have long-term and intergenerational effects on human wellbeing and development (Black et al. 2008, 2013; Victora et al. 2008). Population-level repercussions include a higher mortality risk and susceptibility to poor health (Black et al. 2008), as well as a long-term effect on adult health and cognitive development (Victora et al. 2008; Grantham-McGregor et al. 2007). LBW, a commonly used indicator of fetal development and an essential predictor of long-term damage, is a particularly striking indicator in India's data. LBW is more common in full-term newborns with limited in-utero development than in premature babies, with a frequency of 28% in 2005-064. This condition predicts a more catastrophic and less reversible outcome than LBW due to prematurity (Sachdev 2001).

(Das 2020)studied "Role of Urban Local Bodies in Disaster Management in Chhattisgarh" discovered and An investigation on catastrophe preparedness is the goal of the project. Human suffering and the creation of human needs need support in the aftermath of a natural or man-made catastrophe. Flood, cyclone, water shortages, diseases, earthquake, fire, chemical, and industrial hazards are just a few of the dangers that might strike any metropolis. Rapid urbanization is going place all across the planet. The World Bank predicts that by 2025, 80 percent of the world's population will be living in urban regions. This is a dire and maybe fatal scenario.

Conclusion

The livelihood position of the fisherman in Kabirdham district is clearly not adequate, based on the results of this study. Many necessities of existence are denied to fishermen. Fisheries interest has decreased as a result of the government's increased focus on privatizing fisheries resources. As a consequence, the number of people who work as full-time fisherman in Kabirdham area is steadily diminishing. Fishermen in the CG state, unlike those in other states, have been able to participate in policy and policy reforms that have resulted in controversy. The study's findings are likely to aid policymakers in acting to execute development strategies more effectively. Most fishermen were unaware of current capture fisheries tactics, and they continue to fish using traditional gear and craft. It was discovered that fishing is the primary source of income for landless fishermen. They're barely getting by. They are generally

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uneducated, their living circumstances are squalid, and they relied on pit toilets in their homes. Individual fishermen and fishing cooperatives, as well as their financial performance, need further attention in future research. It's time for the government to give fishermen, both men and women, a voice in determining the future of their industry. The fishing community's involvement in restoring, conserving, protecting, and co-managing reservoirs should be recognized by society. Fishermen's welfare board, training center, and fisheries federation under the fishermen's line need to be bolstered.

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