

Fishing Techniques Practised in Salumbar Tehsil of Udaipur District, Rajasthan

Sabiha Sindhi¹, Sonika Rathore²

¹Assistant Professor, B.N. University, Udaipur (Raj), India

²Research Scholar

Email: sonikarathore01983[at]gmail.com

Abstract: *Humans have been fishing and hunting since the beginning of time, for both subsistence and recreation. A study was carried out to look into the environmental impact of local fisheries and to protect traditional fishing techniques. Five traditional fishing techniques were reported during the research periods. Fishing and hunting are two of humanity's earliest activities.*

Keywords: Traditional, Fish, techniques

1. Introduction

Key to scientifically and judiciously utilise and manage fisheries resources is the understanding of fishing gear, crafts and fishing methods. Fishing networks and gear are those devices with varied forms and sizes that are utilised for capturing different fish species in aquatic bodies. Fishing tactics used in a geographical region usually depend on different behavioural traits and the fish fauna type accessible in that area for micro-habitats. In India, the mostly traditional and non-mechanized fishing equipment and gear is utilised. One of the livelihoods that exhibit their inventiveness is fishing in the tribal belt of Salumbar. Fishermen created and practised many sorts of fishing tactics and equipment in tribal areas. This study therefore described the traditional environmentally sustainable fishing techniques of Salumbar's tribal communities. Rajasthan, one of India's most potential fishery resources states, is expandable and is yet far from saturated. Rajasthan has a great number of inland water systems which may be used to create a rich and complete system of fisheries that are based on culture. In Rajasthan, 15838 water bodies spanning 4,23,765 hectares constitute complete fishing supplies, except for rivers and canals (30,000 ha) and for the water logging zone (80,000ha.). There are also available a total of 180000 hectares of salt land. Tribal belt of Salumbar consists of following tribes- Bhil, Bhil Meena, Damor. These tribes mainly practices fishing for their livelihood.

2. Methodology

Study area and methods

This survey was undertaken in year May 2019- April 2020. The study was carried out in villages of Salumbar tehsil. Villages were selected randomly and a group of 30 people was constructed. Each one from the group represented particular village. The information of fishing gears and techniques was asked from each of them personally. Several types of participatory research approaches, including group discussion, semi-structuring interviews, key-informants surveys, and on-site observations were utilised to gather input about traditional fishing practices used by tribes. The presence of the fishing ground enabled us to immediately

observe the construction of the fishing machinery and processes while fishing on land, ephemeral ponds and small rivers were followed by rains where fishing took place. Those were interrogated attentively during the fishing procedure.

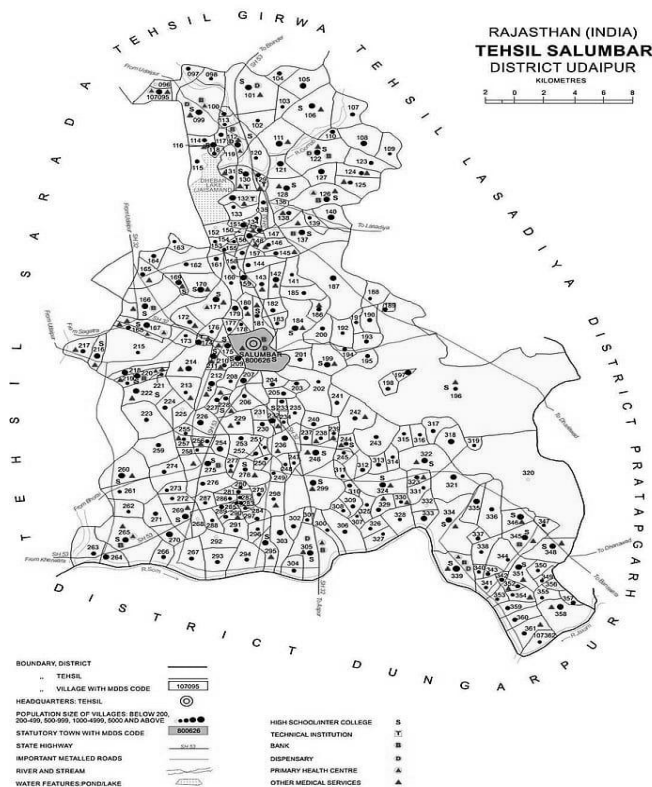
3. Result

Present study was undertaken to have a detailed study on the traditional fishing method practiced by tribal people of Salumbar tehsil. The main tribe of Salumbar tehsil are Bhil, Bhil meena and Damor. During the survey, following methods were used by the tribal people-

- 1) **Dhoti method-** Tribal used this method for fishing in winter season and due to low temperature of river in the morning, they make a circle in water with stones and leave this for 8 to 10 days. During that time, fish feel that these stones are their homes and then they cover it with Dhoti. Then utilise these leaves and fruit for fish poison after 10 days from 'Milletia pinnata (Karanja).'
- 2) **Basket method-** If less water is present in the river. The tribes utilise the bamboo trees to make baskets. These baskets are used to catch fish by attaching the basket at the corner of river, containing some food inside it and leaving the basket for 2-3 hours in the river.
- 3) **Saree method-** In the rainy season, when the river flows high, the fish go opposite the water. The tribal hold the cloth (saree or mosquito net) in hand so that water flows through the cloth. Fish come into the net through this procedure. They call this method 'Jholi method' in local language.
- 4) **Hand picking method-** Most common method practiced by the tribal is hand picking method, this method does not require any equipment for catching fish. This method is practiced by all age group people; this method is practiced when the flow of water is low.
- 5) **Fasala method-** They use fasala method in lake and pond for fish catching in large quantity. They use this method in Jaisamand lake. Two or three members are needed in this method. They put net in night and take out from the lake in morning.

Details of Traditional fishing gears found in Tribal Belt of Salumber :

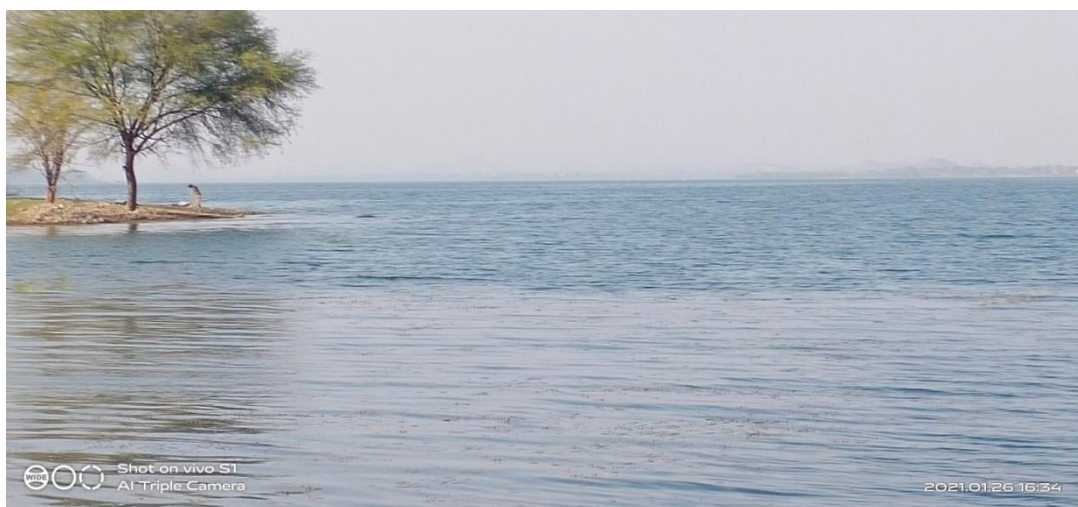
S. no.	Types of gears	Place	No. of people required
a)	<u>With gear</u>		
1	Dhoti method	In river	2-3 people
2	Basket method	In river	3-4 people
4	Mosquito Net	Pond	1-2 people
b)	<u>Without gear</u>		
1	Hand picking	Anicut	Individually or in group



4. Conclusion

According to the study Fish capturing techniques used by tribes in Salumber tehsil of Udaipur district Rajasthan were

practiced by both men and women. Traditional fishing approaches would change greatly between places, but studies of many techniques used indicate that the tactics and equipment used are dependent on the environment.



Fish catching in Jaisamand lake



Fish catching by children with hand picking in anicut water

References

- [1] Kharat S. 2013, Traditional fishing techniques of Adivasi tribes in Tamhini region of Western Ghats. International Journal of fisheries and aquaculture science. ISSN 2248-9975 volume 3 (number 2), pp.165-172.
- [2] Kumar B., Biradar, R.S. and Debnath B. 2013, A study on fish culture management practices in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan, India. Eco. Env. & Cons. 19[4]: pp 1131-1157.
- [3] Kamble R, 2017. Traditional methods of fishing in Kolhapur district, Maharashtra, India.