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CHAPTER-V

TRAWLER

V.1 INTRODUCTION :

Trawling is a modern way of fishing, prospering day by day in the Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg coastal area. The fish catch is bigger than any other mode of fishing. It is not exactly what is called deep-fishing but still it goes upto 30 to 40 fathoms into the deep-sea.

Malvan is one of the important fishing centres of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts, this type of fishing activity is carried during nine months from September to May.

The commercially important varieties of fish caught in large quantities by trawling are - Bangada, Paplet, Halwa, Gedal, Surmai, Zinga, Dhoma, Bhing, Ghol, Karli, etc. Besides these, clam and oysters are also available along the entire Malvan coastal line.¹

V.2 DIESEL ENGINE :

Brief information about diesel engines - Marine diesel engines of varying capacities are used depending on the distance of fishing ground, the speed desired, fishing gear in use, etc. Trawlers generally require engines of higher capacities than other fishing craft of similar sizes

and can, therefore, be generally used as all purpose craft.

An approximate indication of required engine capacity for trawlers is given below.

Overall length (m)	9.1	9.7	11.0	12.2
	15.2	18.2	24.2	
Displacement Tonnage power of main engine	5.5-6.0	8.1-9.1	15-16	17-18
	30-32	45-50	90-100.	
(B.H.P.)	30-45	40-45	60-70	80-90
	150-160	200-250	300-350 ²	

Mainly they used Kirloskar Engines.

V.3 THE NETS :

The cost of nets depends on their size/weight. There is no standard size/weight. Normally, Nylon gill-nets cost Rs. 150-120/per Kg. while purse-seine nets cost Rs. 180-240/per Kg. (with accessories).

Long lives :

In this type of fishing Mustad Hooks Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6, 7, 8, 9 are most commonly used. Length of each line varies from 500' to 1200' and about 100 hooks are suspended from one line. Seven to twelve such lines are used at a time.

Jot Net :

The method of operation of this net is very similar to that of 'purse-seine'. The net is 60' in length and approximately 9' in breadth. The mesh size varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and is prepared out of cotton and nylon. The net is exclusively used at Malvan, the fishes caught are jew fish and cat fish.

Cast Net :

The net is prepared from cotton and nylon twine and has a circumference of 125' and a radius of 12 to 18 feet. Mesh size varies from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 1". Fishes caught in the net are sardines, mackerels and prawns.³

V.4 TRAWLERS AT MALVAN :

There are eight trawlers in Malvan town. The first trawler was started in 1977 by the name of 'Ramprasada'. Total cost of the trawler is Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The capital is collected by various ways i.e. personal savings, loan from relatives and banks and Government aids. Generally, the working capital requirement is of about Rs. 26,000/- per year. So the total capital invested in eight trawlers is Rs. 23,28,500/- at Malvan.

Sr. No.	Name of Trawler and Name of the Owner with Address	Year of establishment	Total members	Annual Income Rs.	Annual Expenditure Rs.	Annual Savings Rs.	Government/ N.C.D.C. Loan Rs.	Loan from Banker or other Agencies Rs.	Money Lender or Private agency Rs.
A)	'Ram Pras ad' Shri Ramesh Ladoba Todankar, Dandi, Malvan Town.	1977	08	56,000	26,000	6,000	-	50,000	1,00,000
B)	'Surya Ban' Shri Bharat Surkant Nagvekar, alias Babali Nagvekar, Dandi, Malvan Town.	1980	07	63,000	25,500	4,000	1,91,000	-	-
C)	'Sindhurg' Shri Bharat Surkant Nagvekar, Dandi, Malvan Town.	1982	07	48,000	26,000	6,000	-	2,00,000	60,000
D)	'Kam Nath' Shri Ramesh Koyande, Dandi, Malvan Town.	1981	08	56,000	26,500	5,000	-	2,00,000	55,000
E)	'Savna' Shri Desoza Babatis Lules, Dandi, Malvan Town.	1982	07	64,000	25,000	6,000	-	1,40,000	30,000
F)	'Daxya Mouza' Shri Megale Snass Frandais, Dandi, Malvan Town.	1980	08	48,000	26,000	5,000	1,91,000	-	18,000
G)	'Saint John Baptist' Shri John David Frendis, Govandiwada, Malvan Town.	1979	07	40,000	23,500	4,000	1,85,100	-	49,900
H)	'Akkvira' Shri Suresh Ladoba Todankar, Dandi, Malvan Town.	1980	08	48,000	25,000	4,000	1,91,000	-	64,000
08	Trawlers of Malvan Town		60	4223,000	2,03,500	40,000	7,58,100	5,90,000	3,76,900

Table No. V.1 shows that there are eight permanent trawlers at Malvan town. Annual income for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 4,23,000. Annual expenditure for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 2,03,500 and annual savings for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 40,000/-. So Rs. 2,19,500/- remained, which is being used for the repayment of Government loans, Bank loan, loan of private or money lenders.

Government Loan - Rs. 7,58,100

Bank Loan - Rs. 5,90,000

Private Loan - Rs. 3,76,900

Therefore, total Loan Rs. 1,71,900.

Sixty fishermen are employed ^{for} nine months.

Capital Structure :

From the Table No. 2-A ^a (it) gives picture of eight trawlers of Malvan town.

Total Fixed capital invested - Rs. 2,12,600

Working capital invested - Rs. 2,02,500

Therefore total capital is Rs. 23,28,500.

TABLE No. V. 2-A

CAPITAL STRUCTURE
FIXED CAPITAL - WORKING CAPITAL

(It is modern and individual owing fishing activity)

Sr. No.	Name of Trawler	Total cost of Trawler	Personal initial capital	Capital Loan or Aid from			Diesel	Food abd break-fast	Wages	Mainte-nance cost	Total working capital	Total capital	
				From Relative	From Friends	From Bank							
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A)	Ram Prasad	3,00,000	50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	-	15,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	26,000	3,26,000
B)	Sury Ban	2,26,000	35,000	-	-	-	1,91,000	15,500	2,000	3,000	5,000	25,500	2,51,500
C)	Sindhurg	3,00,000	40,000	60,000	-	2,00,000	-	15,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	26,000	3,26,000
D)	Kannath	3,00,000	45,000	40,000	15,000	2,00,000	-	15,000	2,000	4,500	5,000	26,500	3,26,500
E)	Savna	2,00,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	1,40,000	-	15,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	25,000	2,25,000
F)	Darya Mouza	2,25,000	16,000	18,000	-	-	1,91,000	17,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	26,000	2,51,000
G)	Saint John Baptist	2,75,000	40,000	20,000	29,900	-	1,85,100	15,000	1,500	4,000	3,000	23,500	2,98,500
H)	Akkvira	3,00,000	45,000	45,000	19,000	-	1,91,000	16,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	25,000	3,25,000
Total :		21,26,000	3,01,000	3,03,000	1,73,900	5,90,000	5,58,100	1,23,500	15,500	31,500	33,000	2,02,500	23,28,500

TABLE No. V.2-BAID OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (N.C.D.C.)

Sr. No.	Name of Trawler	Amount of Loan Rs.	Rate of interest Rs.	Subsidy Rs.	Amount to be refunded Rs.
B)	Sury Ban	1,91,000	11½%	76,040	1,14,960
F)	Darya Mouza	1,91,000	11½%	76,040	1,14,960
G)	Saint John Baptist	1,85,100	11½%	76,040	1,09,060
H)	Akkvira	1,91,000	11½%	76,040	1,14,960
04	Four Trawlers	5,58,100	11½%	3,04,160	4,53,940

From Table No. V.2-B it is seen that four trawlers (out of eight trawlers) which ^{have} taken loan from N.C.D.C. (National Co-operative Development Corporation).

Total amount of Loan from NCDC - Rs. 5,58,100

Subsidy - Rs. 3,04,160

Amount to be refunded at the rate of 11½% - Rs. 4,53,940.

TABLE No. V.3

EMPLOYMENT PICTURE OF MALVAN TRAWLER SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

Sr. No.	Name of the Trawler	Owner or Permanent Member	Technical/Non-Technical paid workers	Sukanu	Machine operator	Fisher-men on crew	Total Workers	Working days
A)	Ramprasad	01	02	01	04	08	08	240
B)	Sury Ban	02	01	01	03	07	07	270
C)	Sindhurg	01	01	01	04	07	07	240
D)	Kam Nath	02	02	01	03	08	08	240
E)	Savna	01	01	01	04	07	07	240
F)	Darya Mauza	01	02	01	04	08	08	240
G)	Saint John Baptist	02	01	01	03	07	07	240
H)	Akkvira	01	02	01	04	08	08	240
Total 8 Trawlers		11	12	08	29	60	60	-

It is seen from the Table No.V.3 that all Trawler owners are working on their trawler. Every trawler has two technical posts i.e. Sukanu and Machine operator and others are normal ^{the} fishermen for dragging the net, keeping the fish inside the trawler etc. Normally there are seven to eight crews are operating the trawler, hence totally sixty persons are seasonally employed i.e. eight to nine months in the year, at Malvan town.

Ofcourse, these trawlers visits other ports like Achra, Deogad upto Shreevardhan as per the fish catch report from these ports. At the same time, other trawlers upto 60 to 80 in number, visit Malvan port for catching fish particularly 'Prawns'.

V.5 WORKING :

Trawlers work for eight to nine months from September to May. Particularly, September, October and February, April May are very good months for catch. They earn maximum money (fish catch) in these months. For this type of fishing they visit various ports like Achra, Vengurla, Deogad, Bankot, Dhabol even upto Shreevardhan; it depends upon the news of catch report from these ports. At the same time, others are (trawlers from other areas) also coming to at Malvan port. Normally, 50 to 100 trawlers can be seen in the months of February to May in Malvan port.

They are subject to some disturbance in the months of November, December, January and May end every year from the wind and currents of the water.

The catch report varies from day to day, it totally depends upon their luck. They go early in the morning i.e. 4 a.m. and come back in the evening 5 to 6 p.m. That means they work for more than 12 hours in the sea. If the wind is bad, they require more than 24 hours. Sometimes they have to face ^{calamities} ~~climatic~~ like stormy weather, engine failures or the nets getting entangled or stuck and then they have to wait hours together in the sea.

Generally, they go 15 to 25 fathoms inside the sea. They keep their fish catch in the ice box, but as soon as they come back to the shore they sell (out) as fish is the most perishable commodity.

The major portion of the fish catch is purchased by Dalal/Traders through auctions. It is transported by road to Bombay. There is also a good market at Chiplun, Sangameshwar, Kanakavali, Phonda ghat and Savantwadi, Belgaum and Kolhapur too.

Transportation facilities are, however, inadequate. There is no facility for cold-storage or preservation of fish. The major catch is taken by Naik Company and Ratna

Seafood Company and exported to other countries. Prawns (Chingula) is the major outcome of this port - Malvan.⁴

V.6 PROMINENT DEMAND OF THE TRAWLERS FROM GOVERNMENT :

1) A well equipped, protected Harbour (Port) should be constructed at Malvan. It is a very essential factor from the point of good trawling and landing the fish catch. The trawler can be safely and comfortably anchored in their idle time only at Ratnagiri-Mirkarwada or Madras port. There are no docking facilities elsewhere.

2) Diesel stock and a good repair workshop with essential spareparts should be available at the port only. In addition, to this, the diesel supply should be made by Government agencies or cooperative societies so that they can get regular and unadulterated supply at reasonable prices. only, Otherwise, for many hours and days they have to stop their operations for lack of diesel and machine spareparts.

3) Sea Bouys and Lights should be posted ^{on} in the ways to the harbour to guide along the proper course and to avoid accidents in the sea.

4) Government should supply one radio and walky talky alongwith each trawler to facilitate wireless communication in ^{breakdown through} difficulties and to communicate weather ~~forecasting~~ from radio.

case of

5) Port Officer and Central Excise Officials should behave in a friendly ^{and} helping manner. They should not raise unnecessary legalistic hardles. Government should instruct and supply ^{well} ~~all~~ equipped speed boats to them for rescue-work wherever trawlers are in distress in the open sea.

6) There should be a standing committee of Government Officials ^{and} social workers to solve the problems and conflicts between trawlers and Ballavi or Rapankar Sangh in a smooth ^{and} amicable manner.

7) Marketing should be well organized on cooperative basis, so that trawlers get proper returns on capital invested. Availability of cold storage, ice, fish meal plant or canning factory will develop this business ^{well} very soon.

8) Financial aid is a very important factor for developing this business too. And so 'Fishing Industrial Bank' should be established for smooth and prompt credit supply for trawlers or other fishermen too.

9) Modern ^{well} equipped training school and if possible Marine Fisheries College should be started at Malvan town, to give full scientific knowledge to the young generation of the Konkan and ^{it} may reduce the rate of migration from Malvan to Bombay.

10) Assistant Director, Fisheries and other social workers should organize classes or publish information in Marathi regarding the N.C.D.C. and other loan schemes for the young generation of Malvan town. The Bank papers must be in Marathi only. The guarantee or security should be the 'Trawler' and not the third person collateral security so that new fishermen can find it easy to go in for fisheries.

In fact, there is a great scope in this branch of fishing where the open sea is waiting to give good yield for their prosperity.⁵

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