

Impact of the socio-economic of fish trading and exporting in India to UK

Abstract

The trading and exporting of fish is sustainable, hence there is socio-economic impact on the communities, this research will analyse the impact of fish domestic-trading and exporting from India to UK. The fishermen and the fish processing industries in India are used for primary research. The fishers socio-economic factors will be considered and the economic factors of the fish industries will be considered for this research. The main factor of how influential is the fish processing industry in India on the fishers will be analysed in exporting the fish to UK. The other parameter to analyse is with river dwelling and inland drainage fishing is sustainable over the sea-fish. These fishes are domestically traded, does it have socio-economic impact on the fishers and the local market. The research will look into the consumption of fish protein in the Indian market considering the inland dwellings, rivers and sea fish. The fishermen have easy access to fishing, which is not exported, and they are benefitted within the fishing community regardless of the high prices in the local market. The fishermen and the some fish processing industries have given way to the present middlemen, boat owners and industry owners, these have a high impact on the economic growth because of exporting fish. The analysis will result in the trade of inland fishing or the sea fish, either one or both might be sustainable for the local markets and exports. The sustainable parameters for exporting fish from India to UK is also analysed to understand the impact of fish industries on the local market and other revenue generating as well. For sustainable trading of fish for international markets needs a collaborative management understanding between the fishers, boat owners, fish industries, and middlemen.

Method

The trade and export play a vital role in the sustainability of the socio-economic indicators of any community. The social parameter is analysed by using the sustainable livelihood approach (SLA) framework, from the Department for International Development (DFID). This framework will measure the indicators of the livelihood of the fishermen community. The indicators used will be from the sustainable livelihood pentagon are human capital, natural capital, financial capital social capital and the physical capital. The red arrows needs the suitable framework for the study.

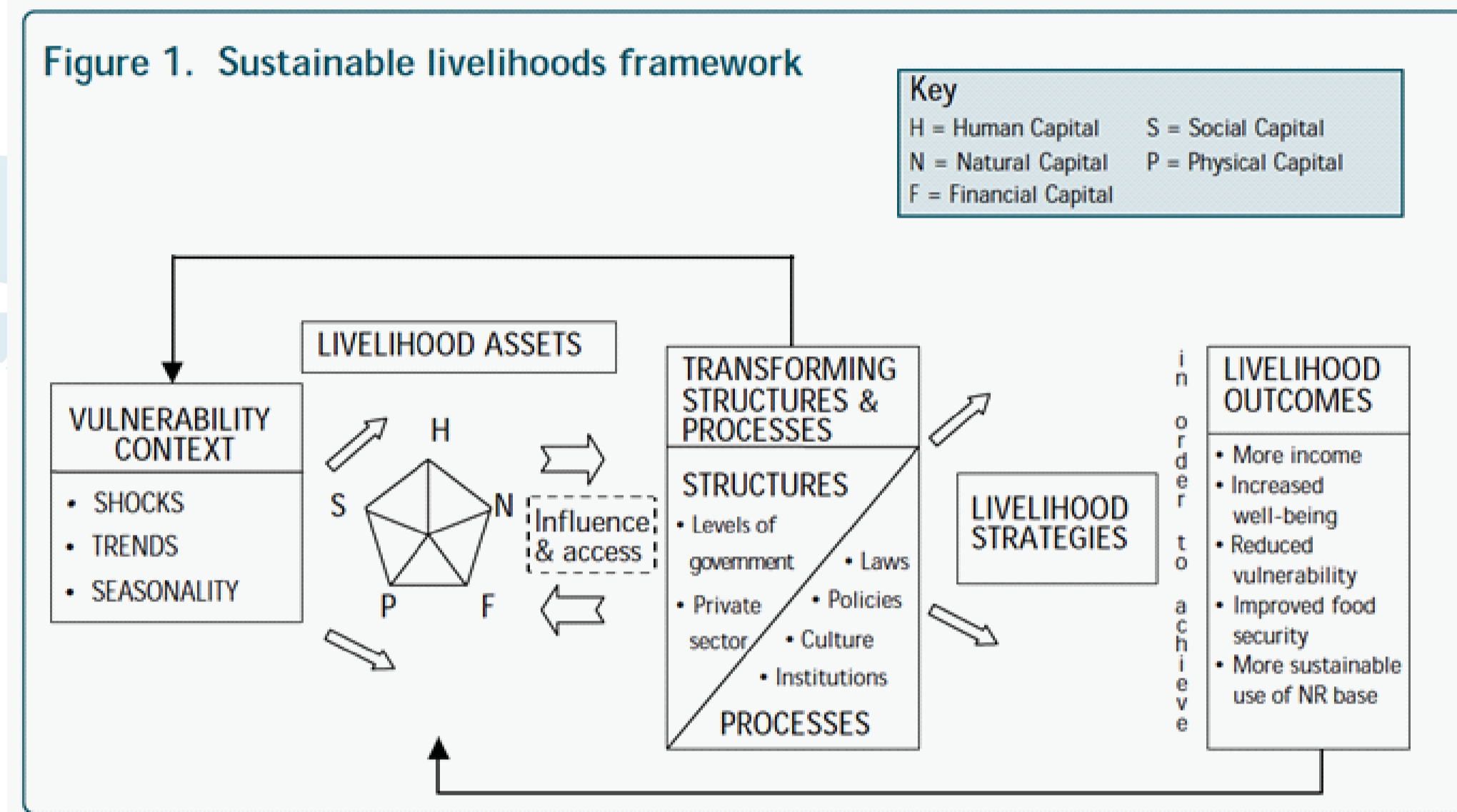


Figure 1: Sustainable livelihood framework. Source: DFID

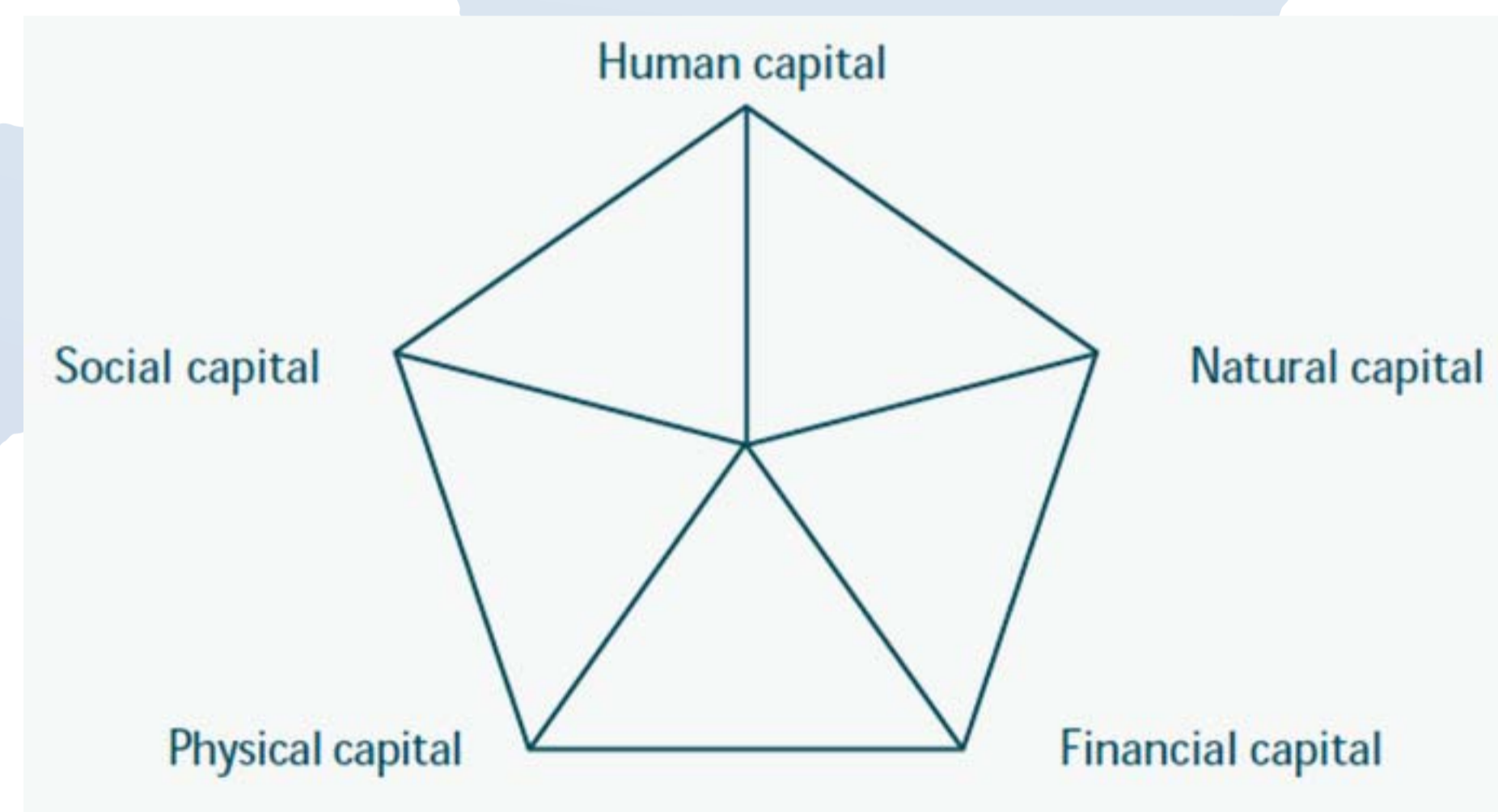


Figure 1: Sustainable livelihood framework. Source: DFID

