

## Social Changes in Fishing Communities in Overcoming the Problem of Poverty

Cristine Pikhwa<sup>1</sup>, Emy Blanko Shaznay<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, Taniform University, Cameroon

*\*Corresponding Author: Cristine Pikhwa*

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### Abstract

Poverty alleviation in fishing villages is addressed in this article. In the study, it was found that the communities of fishermen affected by the tragic scenario have ambitions, but these aspirations are grounded in reality. One explanation for this is because people with lower socioeconomic standing are less motivated to work for their objectives, perceive improvement in their own lives, and advancement in the broader spheres of society, economy, and politics. Weaknesses in the market make it impossible for fisherman to benefit from the benefits of science and technology because of their limited resources and assets. As a result, the life of a poor fisherman becomes more tough, confusing, and prone to multiple issues. Depending on the time of year and available fishing resources, the level of poverty in fishing villages might vary widely. Overfishing is occurring across the study area due to the open openness of the water. Another factor contributing to poverty is a lack of access to technology for fisherman, an imbalance in the market due to the dominance of intermediaries, and the failure of social institutions.

**Keywords:** Social Changes, Fishing Communities, Poverty

### Introduction

Socio-Economic Fisheries Society Social System Insight is deterministic, namely that changes in any social element in a system are determined by other elements as well as each element is a determinant of other elements. This trait also implies the existence of two types of interactions among the various elements in the social system. The first interaction is an interaction that begins with a deliberate change to a certain aspect of life to produce reactions in other aspects in such a way that the system returns to its original state. The second interaction is where a certain change in a certain aspect of life produces effects on other aspects in such a way that it magnifies the changes that occur in the system. Seeing the form of interaction that occurs, then we do not or very little touch with individuals as members of society. Influences of absolute poverty has reduced the poverty rate in global level, with the help of millennium development plan and policy the absolute poverty rate 65 percentage was reduced in the international level. The well imagined and dreamed plan of Cameroon's government.

It is time for public water fishery resources to be managed properly in accordance with their carrying capacity, which also has a multi-purpose function. For this reason, it is necessary to take

steps towards how fishery resources can be utilized and managed in an integrated and sustainable manner. Aquaculture is an activity that is supervised by the government and the government actively provides education and skills training to improve the quality of fishermen (Hasan et al., 2020; Egna et al., 2012).

Increased income due to aquaculture can also improve education in the surrounding community (Egna et al., 2012; Webb et al., 2015; Khanjani & Sharifinia, 2020). Increased education, giving birth to a generation of intelligent and educated people, also has a greater chance of achieving success.

Matters related to the management of capture fisheries and aquaculture in public waters, socio-economic and institutional aspects are quite important books in fisheries management in public waters. In the first and second sections, the importance of ecological structure and function in relation to integrated fisheries management in public waters is presented at the watershed level.

### **Previous Research**

Poverty is prosperity and breathing air of the poor people, lower social strata, isolated communities, and urban residents that were landless labourers (Punithan, 2021).

The fishermen communities involved in the unfortunate situation have aspirations (low aspiration) as a form of realistic aspirations. This may also be caused by their lower economic situations and more fatalistic culture, their meager social status are making them disinterest and unwillingness to pursue goals, see personal progress and develop their life in socio, economical and political area. Feelings of helplessness and situations of lack of supports of the fishermen's community in Cameroon's coastal area made them to be at so merciful and sympathetic situations (Ngima, 2001).

Owing to poor economic situations they did not like to go up in their life style for change fundamental problems of livelihood. By their poor situations they tend to surrender values or norms, dignity, respects in social setup due to prolonged poverty, to be resolving their basic problems in their living places substantial polices are needed to encourage their fish catching activities.

### **Methods**

During Cameroon's many government policies, some of government standard poverty reduction polices are being still as a unforgettable and remembered by so many poor people when they life at proper social conditions. Good life of fishing communities are made by both central and state government experts regarding fishing occupations(Improvements came in fishing and fishermen community's life by fishing related experts made law and policy).Cameroon n governments are made substantial policy to bring up fishermen life style from old style to contemporary style due to their drastic socio and economic situations were prevailing for long decade in Cameroon n soil.

When it comes to making a living, they're willing to put their lives on the line for the sake of their livelihood and sustenance. If they are hit by a cyclone or a tsunami, the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) need to provide compensation, corrective and relief services, and assistance.

Amidst globalization, economic and technological change, there are still many impoverished fishing families with indicators of quality of physical poverty, such as the quality of their homes, their children's level of education and the pattern of their patterns of proprietary home furnishings such as woven walls with leaf thatch roofs and bamboo floors or sandy soil.

## Results and Discussion

The maritime areas of Cameroon are impacted by two monsoon seasons, namely the rainy season and the dry season. During the rainy season, the wind blows from the northwest, which is also known as the west breeze. This is the name given to the best wind season for fisherman on their yearly calendar, and it is a terrific time to go fishing. This season did nothing to deter seafarers at sea, who were fearful of the safety factor since everything was done in order to prevent life-threatening ocean waves, despite the fact that the sea was rough. The west monsoon season often lasts from December through the month of March or until the end of the month of June. In the summer, the wind blows from the west toward the west-northwest at a relatively high speed, and it rains during this season, despite the bad weather conditions caused by the demand to meet the needs of the family, and there are still desperate fishermen fishing communities Bone, albeit only around the edges of the water and at a maximum of around 20 miles away from the coast, while in the dry season (eastern season), the wind blows from the southeast toward the southwest at a relatively low speed. The dry season, which lasts approximately from May to September, is distinguished by its dryness and the fact that the wind is not very strong. During the transition period between the rainy season and the dry season, the air temperature fluctuates. This transition period happened in April, October, and November, with the air temperature varying.

Table 1. Trends in Shrimp and Finfish Catches for the Crecam Shrimper Fleet

Shrimp Catch (t)	Fish Catch (t)	Total Catch (t)	Proportion of Shrimp (%)
823	-	823	100.0
1 205	-	1 205	100.0
1 494	-	1 494	100.0
1 406	598	2 002	70.2
1 626	1 310	2 936	55.4
1 451	2 188	3 639	39.9
1 264	2 523	3 787	33.4
1 263	3 892	5 155	24.5
880	4 247	5 127	17.2
422	3 429	3 851	11.0
129	4 365	4 494	2.9
47	6 911	6 958	0.7
64	6 931	7 015	1.2
199	4 746	4 945	4.0
214-	3 526	3 740	5.7

This situation is exacerbated when the market is controlled by middlemen, who are increasingly taking over as the dominant force in the fishing community's economic life. Several economic

concerns are being triggered by these circumstances, which are becoming more important in this fishing community. The following social and economic statistics of fishermen's lives provide a vivid illustration of social reality: It is estimated that around 80 percent of them (the impoverished fisherman) are also associated with intermediaries in some way or another. For this reason, even if they have unsecured debt to the intermediary, they may easily get another loan, which is seen as a positive chance for them by the government (loan shark). It is not possible to predict how fast they would be able to recover from their troubles in life. Instead of building their own boats and fishing equipment, some impoverished fisherman purchase pre-owned boats and fishing equipment that has been used but is still usable.

Table 2. Shrimp Production in Cameroon Standardized Cpue-Data ( Kg/Day)For Creacam (Cameroonian Shrimping Company)

Cameroon <sup>1</sup> (t)	CPUE CRECAM (kg/day)	Theoretical Effort (days at sea)
585		
912	364	5 093
1 345	530	5 857
1 254	557	6 488
1 359	478	7 776
2 022	407	9 784
2 034	379	10 000
1 680	310	11 277
2 116	271	16 804
1 798	244	11 385
1 900	168	13 381
1 800	59	-
2 000	17	-
3 500	32	-
2 400	76	-
2 300	-	-

Indeed, owing to the effect of the fuel price spike, which is creating significant difficulty for fisherman, there is no special treatment for these outboard motors that only run on diesel fuel at this time. After the boat has been utilized, it is attached to the beach, and the motorboats are often used in Lanes IA and IB or in the surrounding seaside region; while some reach Lane II, the number is insufficient. That impoverished fishing families are nonetheless able to exist is intriguing; they do not seem to be affected by the circumstances created by the constraints of their daily conduct, and they appear to really like it. It has been questioned whether or not the poverty they are facing is a result of the current community. When it comes to the substance of the problems associated with poverty in Cameroon, there are several points of view, such as the agrarian populist group, which is represented by a group of experts and civil society activists who believe that poverty is a problem that can be solved by a very simple intervention of the state in public life in general, and rural communities in particular. The viewpoint of a group of government officials who believe that poverty is at the heart of cultural difficulties. Human beings are impoverished because they lack a strong work ethic and an entrepreneurial spirit, as well as

technical knowledge and a low level of education, which are not even connected to the quality of human resources and talents available.

From the overall evaluations of this research, I'd like to highlight a few topics that pertain to remedial and enhancing policies in fishing villages.

Separate mechanisms should be established in coastal areas to monitor their activities, and permanent remedial measures in social and economic development activities should be implemented by the government. Poverty alleviation and uprooting policies should also be implemented by the government in coastal areas.

Poverty is a very severe societal issue that affects millions of people. Aquaculture operations may contribute to the economic well-being of a community by creating employment, opening up new markets, and raising the per capita income of the population. The growth in people's income has the potential to raise their living standards. The growth in revenue has a direct impact on the increase in education, sanitation, health, and also education, all of which are important indicators of the community's well-being.

Social changes may develop fast or slowly in diverse social systems depending on the context. The process of social change does not occur naturally and does not follow a certain system, but rather occurs as a result of a specific goal (stephan et al., 2016; Schatzki, 2019). The rate at which societal change occurs might be either revolutionary or evolutionary. It is possible for factors that impact social development to originate from inside a community as well as from outside the community, and they are intertwined with one another

## Conclusion

When it comes to accessing the benefits of justice or economic development, the characteristics of fishermen match with limited assets and property, weak social, and capital structures, and a lack of bargaining and negotiation capacity. In addition, market weaknesses prevent fishermen from taking advantage of scientific and technological advancements. In this situation, the life of a poor fisherman becomes more tough and complex, and he is more likely to encounter a variety of difficulties that are multidimensional in nature. The poverty levels of fishing villages in different socioeconomic categories vary and fluctuate depending on the fishing season and the availability of fisheries resources. Because of the nature of free access to the water, overfishing is occurring across the study area. Another factor contributing to poverty is the inability of fishermen to purchase modern equipment, as well as an imbalance in the market caused by the dominance of intermediaries, which has undermined the fish marketing network, which is exacerbated by the failure of social institutions. The domination of poverty issues in the lives of fishermen exposes them to the need to protect and depend on the support of the coastal community in order to elevate their family and occupation from the waves of misery and despair.

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