

## SYNOPSIS

The present research is primarily an ethnographic account of the deep sea fishing with mechanized vessel and associated fishing tackles found among the fishermen operating from the indigenous fish landing centre located at Digha under Kanthi subdivision of West Bengal, Kolkata.

In this thesis an attempt has been made to present some baseline empirical information on the organizational aspects, knowledge of the environment, different technology etc. of high sea fishing with mechanized vessels and associated fishing tackles. The domain of the present study includes the technological aspects of Trawl Net Fishing, Gill Net Fishing as well as Hook and Line Fishing in high sea with the help of mechanized vessels of different engine capacity.

The account presented in the present thesis suggests that the material culture associated with the deep sea fishing with the mechanized vessels and associated fishing tackles is predominated primarily by the use of industrial products.

It is found that every high sea fishing unit under study is not restricted to any particular caste. However, preference of religion exists behind the formation of such unit.

Each fishing unit is equipped with a variety of modern electronic gadgets. However, despite this fact each unit is primarily hinges on the skill and experience of a particular person locally called *majhi*.

It is revealed from the study of high sea fishing based Digha is responsible in many ways for the biodiversity loss and other environmental pollution.

Finally, it is observed that although there is a Fishermen's Co-operative society functioning at the fish landing centre of Digha but this society is almost playing no role in the sphere of exploitation of the unit members by their respective owner therefore there is necessity of more active intervention in these spheres by the concerned departments of both the Government of West Bengal as well as India respectively.