

# Small-Scale Fisheries Will Provide Sustainable Benefits To The Fishing Communities In Sri Lanka?

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## Editorial

The world's catch fisheries are partitioned into limited scope fisheries what's more, enormous scope fisheries or on the other hand means fisheries, distinctive fisheries and modern fisheries dependent on the size of the innovation utilized. Limited scope fishing is one of the most seasoned human job exercises, found around the planet, and key wellspring of worldwide food creation. In any case, Small-scale fisheries are misused all around the globe because of weak administration, helpless administration, debasement, open access, hurtful fishing rehearses. World Small-scale fisheries play a significant job in public and neighbourhood economies. However it is inadequately arranged, managed, deficiently supported and disregarded as thought about with world food economy. The world's catch fisheries are partitioned into limited scope fisheries what's more, enormous scope fisheries or on the other hand means fisheries, distinctive fisheries and modern fisheries dependent on the size of the innovation utilized. Limited scope fishing is one of the most seasoned human job exercises, found around the planet, and key wellspring of worldwide food creation. . In any case, Small-scale fisheries are misused all around the globe because of weak administration, helpless administration, debasement, open access, hurtful fishing rehearses. World Small-scale fisheries play a significant job in public and neighborhood economies. However it is inadequately arranged, managed, deficiently supported and disregarded as thought about with world food economy.

Sri Lanka has long history of fishing and has been significant benefactor to occupation of the waterfront networks. The fisheries area in Sri Lanka comprises of waterfront fisheries, seaward fisheries and inland fisheries what's more, hydroponics. Sri Lanka has 517,000 sq (200 nautical) Exclusive Monetary Zone which is wealthy in marine assets. Further, more than 45 significant salty water tidal ponds and estuaries are situated around the Sri Lanka. Aside from this, there are 489,000 ha of inland water bodies counting tanks and supplies.

The three areas should be closer and practical links between scientists, NGOs and fisheries managers to improve the management of small-scale fisheries in Sri Lanka. In addition, there is a need to maintain a better balance between input and output control measures to reduce the pressure on Sri Lanka's fishing. The management of small-scale fisheries depends to a large extent on output control, rather than considering development pressures. Input control should be used in conjunction with other regulatory measures. Therefore, it is very important to apply a balance of input and output control. Development is the main issue in Sri Lanka. Development projects lead to the development of natural resources and the environment, but NGOs are involved in conservation activities. In some cases, managers are forced to control overfishing and fishing out of control. If the pressure on the fishery continues to increase at full speed, the fishery cannot be managed sustainably. Small-scale fisheries managers can strictly regulate the number of fishing days for fishermen, fishing boats or fishermen. However, fisheries are very important to the welfare, livelihoods and financial security of coastal poverty. Control of the decline in fishing capacity of small-scale fisheries will lead to over fishing and loss of livelihoods, biodiversity and ecosystems. Management issues in Sri Lanka's small-scale fisheries need to be addressed in terms of culture and context.

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