

FISHING GROUNDS OF HEALING AND LIVELIHOOD

A CASE STUDY OF KOREAN WOMEN DIVERS

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Introduction

In coastal fishing villages in South Korea, even during the COVID-19 pandemic, beaches and cafes in fishing villages were thronged with tourists. The fishing grounds of the women divers have become a place of healing for the citizens as a result of the tourism business in the fishing village. This study aims to clarify the impact of the tourism business on the management and use of fishing grounds by women divers from the viewpoint of the commons.

Materials and methods

This research is an analysis of the materials of fieldwork and about 20 years of fishing village fraternity data in the survey area.

Results

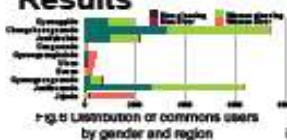


Fig. 6 Distribution of commons users by gender and region



Fig. 7 Production volume by harvest items by diving fishery at the South coast

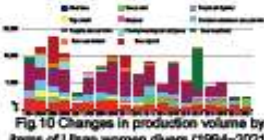


Fig. 10 Changes in production volume by items of Ulsan women divers (1994-2021)

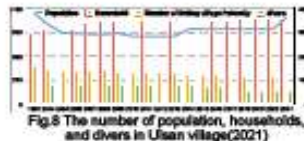


Fig. 8 The number of population, households, and divers in Ulsan village (2021)

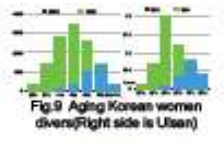


Fig. 9 Aging Korean women divers (right side is Ulsan)

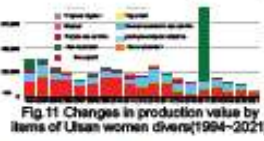


Fig. 11 Changes in production value by items of Ulsan women divers (1994-2021)

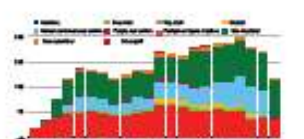


Fig. 12 Changes in the annual selling price by items of Ulsan women divers (1977-2021)



Fig. 13 Harvesting and sun-drying of sea mustard

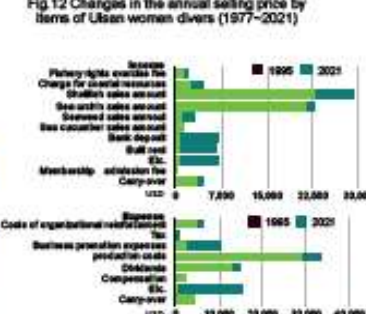


Fig. 14 Income and expense of Ulsan fishing village fraternities depend on diving fishery



Fig. 15 The seashore crowded with tourists

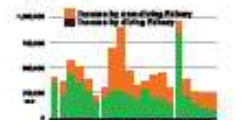


Fig. 17 Composition of Ulsan fishing village fraternity's income (1995-2021)



Fig. 16 A poster for people to experience fishing village



Fig. 18 Protest against the development of their fishing ground

Conclusion

Korean women divers, who have been managing and using the commons with their fishing rights, are trying to solve the problems of aging, lack of successors, and depletion of fishery resources through the tourism business of fishing villages. The tourism industry of fishing village is to open access fishing grounds to tourists, providing them with a place of healing, and to create gender antagonism due to conflicts between women divers and tourists over the use of marine resources.

References

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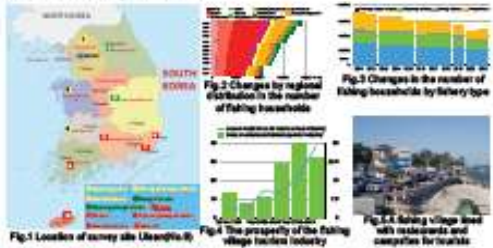


Fig. 1 Location of survey site (Ulsan). Fig. 2 Changes by regional distribution in the number of fishing households. Fig. 3 Changes in the number of fishing households by fishery type. Fig. 4 The prosperity of the fishing village industry. Fig. 5 Fishing village street with restaurants and cafes for tourists.