



## Socio - Economic Conditions Of Fishermen Community

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### Abstract

Tuticorin is viewed as one of the highest calibers of life in proficiency level, instruction, and well-being according to the human improvement pointers. Be that as it may, this situation is diverse on account of the angling town. Low pay, absence of credit, destitution, illadvised sanitation, wellbeing-related issues, and stuffed living conditions is proof that the fisher society is minimized and ignored network. This paper fundamentally centers on the financial status of the Fishermen people group in Tuticorin. The job and administration of anglers are irreplaceable in the general public as they give dietary benefit items to the individuals of Tuticorin. They face numerous financial issues within the house and in the distributing place. They are not getting support from the general public to run the family. The Thoothukudi district in southern Tamilnadu is situated between India and Sri Lanka in the Gulf of Mannar. There are around 70,000 people living in the 21 fishing villages that make up the Thoothukudi area. In comparison to the Coromandel Coast and Palk Strait, this area has a far higher concentration of fishers per square mile and is home to around 450 of India's 2,200 known fish species. Twenty percent. Due to the volatility of the industry and the lack of stability in earnings, fishermen have little time to put money aside for lean times. The Present Research intends to study Livelihood Issues, the economic appraisal of fishing and per capita income of the fishing workers, level of employment, Problems and Prospects of the fishermen community in Thoothukudi District, Tamilnadu.

**Keywords:** Financial conditions, Poverty, Problems

### INTRODUCTION

A fisherman works with a great many anglers and profits significant outside trade for the nation. In India, horticulture is the biggest part of the financial movement. It gives nourishment and crude materials as well as work to an enormous extent of the populace. Among the rural assets fisheries involves a significant job in the Indian economy particularly in the gaining outside trade. In addition, angling is a work serious movement and consequently would assume a huge job in the productive work to the more vulnerable segment of the society, and furthermore it is the wellspring of job security for an enormous segment of financially in reverse particularly in beach front populace of the nation. Fisheries are the one of the significant most established enterprises on the planet. Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean are the biggest and most profound pieces of the Oceans on the planet.

The complete costal line separation of the world is 586153 Kilometers, of which Africa has 37908 Kilometers, Asia 163609 Kilometers, Oceania 52488 Kilometers, North and Central America 183950 Kilometers, South America 30663 Kilometers, Europe 6943 Kilometers and previous USSR has 47842 Kilometers. On the planet costal line, India represents just 0.17 percent (FAO, 2008) [1]

**Table1.** Top Five Countries input in worldwide Fish fabrication

Name of country	Capture	Culture	Total Production	% Share
Total World	88918040	55680738	144598778	-
China	14919596	34779870	49699446	34.37
Peru	6914452	-	6914452	4.78
Vietnam	2243100	2556200	4799300	3.32
Indonesia	5099355	1733434	6832789	4.73

**Resource:** Fisheries outline of world – 2020

### FISHERIES IN TUTICORIN

The Tuticorin region was chosen for the examination. Eight angling towns to be specific Periyathazhai, Manappad, Aalanthalai, Amalinagar, Veerapandiyanpattinam, Punnakayal, Threzipuram, Vellapatti, Tharuvaikulam, Vembar of Thoothukudi regions were deliberately picked for the present study dependent on the power of fish restoring practices and exchange. An interview plan was created for this reason and pilot study was led with the respondents. Itemized review was attempted by individual meeting utilizing the pre-tried talk with plan. Proportionate irregular inspecting procedure was utilized for selection of respondents and aggregate tests chose for the examination were 300. The quantities of tests were chosen in view of the all out number of dynamic fisherwomen who were associated with the dry fish creation and exchange.

The financial state of the fisher people in the state is pitiable, when contrasted with the general area of the populace. Backwardness is the sign of anglers. The idea of globalization presented development and commercialization of fisheries part in the economy of Kerala. Globalization made a noteworthy development of fisheries segment in India from a subsistence conventional movement to a very much created business and enhanced endeavor. Fisheries Sector of Kerala contributes around 9 percent of the GSDP from the farming part and possesses a huge situation in the state economy (Economic Review, 2013)

### TARGETS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 1.To look at the financial states
- 2.To explore the issues looked by fishermen
- 3.To propose reasonable arrangement measures to improve the states of angler's society.

### Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and political participation of the respondents.
2. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and the income of the respondents.
3. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and the years of fishing of the respondents.
4. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and savings of the respondents.
5. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and number of days engaged in fishing of the respondents.
6. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and satisfaction on fishing of the respondents.
7. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and the current fishing situation of the respondents.
8. There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and the fear of fishing of the respondents.

### METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The examination depends on essential and auxiliary information. The optional information contains examine papers, articles identified with fisheries, books and sites. The essential information gathered from 300 anglers of the Thoothukudi Harbor zone. Out of the 300 examples, 75 are gathered from mechanized anglers populace and 75 from motorized classification. The essential information was gathered through an auxiliary poll by applying straightforward irregular strategy. The specialist has by and by moved toward the example respondents and gathered pertinent data.

**Table 2: DETAILS OF AREAS OF TUTICORIN DISTRICT**

Sl.No.	Details of Area	Areas in Hectares
1.	Forest	11,012
2.	Barren and Uncultivable uses	19,878
3.	Land put to Non-Agricultural uses	76,477
4.	Cultivable Waste	48,016
5.	Permanent pastures and other crazing land	5,132
6.	Land under Miscellaneous, Tree crops and Grasses not included in Net area sown.	38,034
7.	Current Fallows	10,238
8.	Other Fallows Land	77,214
9.	Net Area Sown	1,84,724
10.	Geographical Area According to village papers	4,70,724

Source: Profile of Tuticorin District, 2018-19.

**Table 3: DETAILS OF MARINE FISHERIES OF TUTICORIN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 2019-2020**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Numbers
1.	Marine Fishing villages	23
2.	Total Marine Fisherfolk Population	69806
3.	Active Marine Fishermen	19194
4.	Mechanised Boat	421
5.	Fibre Vallam	1487
6.	Wooden Vallam	2027
7.	Wooden Catamaran	1020

**Source:** Statistical Hand Book of Tuticorin District.

From the investigation of diagram of angling industry in Tuticorin locale, it is comprehended that there is plentiful degree for expanding fish creation in Tuticorin locale and angling industry assumes a significant job in the economy of Tuticorin locale.

### Findings

#### Hypothesis Testing

1. Association between Demographic Profile and Political Participation. There is a significant association between the age of the respondents and political participation and middle-aged groups were participating in political activities.
2. There is a significant relationship between marital status and political organizations, and unmarried respondents participated in politics more than married respondents. Religion does not influence the political participation of the respondents as political organizations are apart from religion.

#### Association between Demographic Profile and Average Income

1. There is a significant association between age and average income earned by the respondents and higher the age higher is the average income earned.
2. There is a significant association between marital status and average income earned of the respondents and Unmarried means to the lower age group who may be less experienced and skilled when compared to other age groups who are obviously married and have better skills than them.
3. There is a significant association between educational qualification and average income earned by the respondents and the higher the educational qualification higher is the income earned.
4. There is a significant association between getting sufficient income and income earned by the respondents and they have sufficient income were earning from fishing is more comparatively than others.

#### Association between Demographic Profile and Current Situation of Fishing

1. There is a significant association between income and opinion on the current siltation of fishing.
2. There is a significant association between satisfaction with fishing and opinion on the current situation of fishing.
3. There is a significant association between sufficient income and the current situation of fishing those who have sufficient income stated that the current situation remains the same and those who did not have sufficient income stated that it is decreasing.
4. There is a significant association between days of fishing and the situation of fishing and the respondents who are continually involved in fishing realize that the fishing occupation is in a decreasing trend.
5. There is a significant association between satisfaction with current fishing and opinion on the fishing situation.

#### Association between Satisfaction on current Finishing and Satisfaction on Welfare

1. There is a significant correlation between satisfaction with current fisheries and satisfaction with government welfare measures.
2. There is no significant association between days engaged in fishing and sea-related health problems of the respondents.

#### Association between Demographic Profile and Fear of Fishing

1. There is a significant correlation between the respondent's age and their dread of fishing, with the elderly exhibiting a greater fear of fishing than the younger respondents. This may be due to their health conditions.
2. There is a significant association between the day engaged in fishing and the fear of fishing the respondents.
3. There is no significant association between sea-related health problems and fear of fishing in the respondents.
4. There is no significant association between sea-related health problems and the mental stress of the respondents.

### Suggestions:

Based on the findings of the study, suggestions are presented which could assist the planners to draft a policy to uplift the fishermen community in Thoothukudi District, Tamilnadu.

1. Generally, Fishing is a seasonal occupation so the government should provide alternative employment opportunities for the fishermen community.
2. The fishermen community, rarely have the habit of savings. The state government through the district authorities should arrange awareness classes relating to saving habits and Investment. Banks and other financial institutions make necessary arrangements for collecting the savings from the Fishermen's Community.
3. Since they are finding it difficult to get loans from the bank, the government can provide financial facilities availing to all types of fishermen in commercial banks as well as fishermen's cooperative societies. Chronic indebtedness is a common feature among the fishermen and the remedy lies in making available institutionalized credit facilities. The credit rules should be liberal and flexible to suit local conditions.
4. Government should make a permanent place for marketing their fish. In Thoothukudi district, Fishing markets had been changed many times from one place to another due to various reasons. Hence the fishermen find difficulties to sell their fish.
5. When fishermen are instructed to stop fishing for defense or during the breeding season for fish, compensation may be offered. To increase finance facilities for all fishermen cooperatives. Grameen Banks for Fishermen should be established.
6. Compensation is given to the fishermen during the breeding season for fish. Even though they are satisfied with this compensation amount. That amount is not enough for a fisherman to survive with his family for 40 days and this must be increased in the upcoming days.
7. Government should arrange regular awareness classes against anti-social elements like alcohol and drugs.

### Conclusion

The Indian fisheries sector is an important sector not only providing nutritional and food security but also creating opportunities for entrepreneurship, income generation, selfemployment, trade and commerce and fish-related activities in India. The fisheries sector is a complex enterprise comprising capture and culture-based fisheries especially marine fisheries, coastal aquaculture, inland fisheries, freshwater aquaculture and Coldwater fisheries to food, health, economy, exports, employment, and tourism of the country. It is a more important avenue for future extension to identify the determinants of poverty among the fishermen in the study area and it will be better to examine the relation between the income of the fishermen and their correlates. Besides, it must examine another important aspect of the study, i.e., the health status of the fishermen which relates to life expectancy. The study has a greater scope to identify the impact of health and education in the generation of income for the fisherman and the problems faced by fishermen in fishing. They have a poor standard of living and they don't have adequate facilities. In the name of development projects in the harbour, many fishing villages were destroyed. In fishing also, they are having the fear of survival. Regarding government schemes, they are not satisfied in many ways. Since they play a very vital role in the country's GDP still they live in stark poverty and still surviving and sustaining is a big question for the fishermen community.

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