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PROBLEMS OF FISHERMEN COMMUNITY IN THOOTHOR VILLAGE OF KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

After the industrial revolution the real of human power usage has been dealing in the traditional sector requires more man power. Both male and female labour farce shift from traditional sector to industrial sector. But in India through a large portion of labour force engaged in traditional sectors is fishing. The article is to collect all relevant data's about the problem of fishermen community in Thoothoor village of Vilavancode Taluk situated in Kanniyakumari district. Data have been collected from fishermen community using interview schedule collection, about there are uncertainly and risks faced by them during fishing. They are not offered better education, health, houses, transport communication and other basic facilities, because their income is very low. Thus the researcher wishes to highlight the problems of fishermen community in Thoothoor village of Vilavancode Taluk.

KEYWORDS: *Fishing, industrial revolution and income-expenditure.*

INTRODUCTION

After the industrial revolution the real of human power usage has been dealing in the traditional sector requires more man power. Both male and female labour farce shift from traditional sector to industrial sector. But in India through a large portion of labour force engaged in traditional sectors is fishing. Because India has very long coastal area. Three sides of land area covered by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. A large number of populations engaged in fishing industries. This industry generates employment opportunity both directly as well as indirectly. Fishing is a traditional changes and consequent improvement in fishing methods like the introduction of synthetic nets and motorization of country crafts have considerably paved the way to reduce the stress and strain of traditional marine fishing and to a

certain extent improved the living condition of fishermen.

Many development schemes have also been launched by the government with the intention men. No doubt some of the schemes helped in increase fish production and also employment generation in the coastal rural area sector. The benefits of increase in fish production and higher fish price have mainly benefited the middlemen and did not percolate to the fishermen who are the actual producer of fish. The inequitable distribution of income and consequent of the gap between the rich and poor in marine fisheries sector have been a topic of debate among the planners and social scientists. It is argued that the intensive mechanization programmes have been deprived the traditional fishermen of their legitimate claim for fishing in the near shore area. The impacts of blue revolution many change have been carried out in fishing.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the important objectives of the paper.

1. To analyze the income, expenditure and saving pattern of the fishermen community in Thoothoor village.
2. To analyze the various problems faced by fishermen in improving their economic status in Thoothoor village.

Agnes Puspitasari Sudarmo (2015) in her article entitled “Social Economics Characteristics of Coastal Small-Scale Fisheries in Tegal City, Indonesia” discusses many complex issues faced the livelihood of small-scale fishermen in the town of Tecal, including problems of exploiting coastal resources, fish resource decline, changes in the contour of the coastal areas. Specifically, the purpose of this study was to determine the profile of respondents, analyzing the economic, social, health and education status.

Ananthan (2014) the fishermen who are engaged as labourers in the fishing boats have no other income during the fishing holidays which leads to much hardship maintaining their families. To alleviate the sufferings of the poor labourers who are actually involved in marine fishing activities, compensation must be provided by the government.

Roy (2014) narrates that the inland fishermen are facing several problems inside of the sea. The accidental incidents such as high wave, wind with high velocity affect the fishermen and their family. The socio-economic status of the fishermen adversely affected due to these problems. The author stressed that the government should introduce welfare schemes to uplift them.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This is an analytical study based both primary and secondary data. The secondary data is collected mainly from the published official records. This study confirms is principles to the basic and exploratory studies in micro and macro level of income of various sections of the people especially income and expenditure pattern of fisherman community. However to carry on the analysis systematically and scientific lines an attempt is made to spell out in clear line.

Primary data refer to the data which are collected first hand by the investigator. The researcher used interview schedules and suitable method to collect the information. The secondary data are collected from journals, books and newspapers.

The first objective of the study is to analysis the income, expenditure and saving pattern of the Fisherman Community.

Table.1 Income pattern of the respondents

Sl.No	Monthly Income	No of respondent	Percentage
1	Below 5000	4	8
2	5000-7000	8	16
3	7,000-9000	10	20
4	9,000-11,000	18	36
5	11,000-13,000	4	8
6	Above 13,000	6	12
	Total	50	100

(Source: Primary data)

The above table shows that 8 per cent of the sample respondent monthly income is below Rs.5000, 16 per cent fishermen respondent monthly income is between Rs.5000-7000. 20 per cent of sample respondent monthly income Rs.7000-8000, 36 per cent of the sample respondent monthly income

between Rs.9000-11,000, 8 per cent of the sample respondent monthly income between Rs.11,000 - 13,000, 12 per cent of the respondent monthly income is above Rs.13,000. From this study the income pattern of the fisherman community is normal in nature.

Table.2 Expenditure Pattern of respondents

Sl.No	Annual Expenditure	No of sample	Percentage
1	Below 5000	8	16
2	5000-6000	10	20
3	6000-7000	18	36
4	7000-8000	6	12
5	8000-above	8	16
	Total	50	100

(Source: Primary data)

The above table shows that 16 percentage of the respondents spends on below Rs.5000 for maintenance of boat. 20 percentage respondents spent on Rs.5000-6000 for diesel and engine. 36 percentage respondents spent on Rs.6000-7000 for

purchase of ration. 12 percentage respondents sample respondents spent Rs.7000-8000 for oil and other fuel. 16 percentage respondents spent on Rs.8000-above for machine spare parts and other equipments.

Table.3 Mode of Saving

Sl.No	Item	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Chit fund	20	40
2	Saving bank	10	20
3	Post Office	10	20
5	Others (Specify)	10	20
	Total	50	100

(Source: Primary data)

From the sample respondents 40 per cent of the sample respondents save in Chit Funds, 20 per cent of the respondents save their income in Banks, 20 per cent of respondent save their money in Post Office and 20 per cent of the respondent save their money in other sources.

The second objective of the paper is to analyze the various problems faced by fishermen community to improving their economic status in Thoothoor village.

Table .4 Problem of Fishermen Community

Sl.No	Problem of Fishermen	Sample respondents	Percentage
1	High temperature of costal area	20	40
2	Ice supply and electricity and other facilities	8	16
3	The problems involved in marketing the fish and financial losses	10	20
4	The major problem that bank loan	5	10
5	To provide loans at high rate of interest	7	14
	Total	50	100

(Source: Primary data)

From the study maximum 40 percentage of respondent problems is the high temperature of costal area and 16 percentage respondents problem is Ice supply and electricity. 20 percentage face the problem of marketing the fish and financial losses. 10 percentage respondents the major problems in the loan, and the 14 percentage respondent face the problem is to provide loans at high rate of interest.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

It is argued that the intensive mechanization programmes have been deprived the traditional fishermen of their legitimate claim for fishing in the near shore area. The impacts of blue revolution many change have been carried out in fishing. In this study Majority of the respondents face the problems of High temperature of costal area. About 36 percent of the respondent has their monthly income between Rs.9000-11,000.Majority of the respondents expenditure level between Rs.2000-4000. About 40

percentage respondents save their amount in chit fund.

CONCLUSION

There are uncertainly and risks faced by them during fishing. Fishermen community is not developed as much as in all levels of life. A less significant level of people are living below the poverty line. The challenges faced by the marine traditional fishermen in Thoothoor can be mitigated by implementing of the suggestions outlined above. Effective measures to regulate fishermen standard of this and promotion of the other conservation measures are necessary to protect the interest of the marine traditional fishermen.

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