

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE FISHERMEN IN TAMILNADU - INDIA

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## Abstract

*Fish farming is that the principal style of cultivation, whereas alternative strategies might make up marine culture. It involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, typically for food. A facility that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a specie natural numbers square measure usually cited as a fish property. Bharat is one in all the countries wherever a significant a part of the realm is roofed below coast. As a result, the main population of those regions is totally engaged it selves in fish farming and fish catching. The socio - economic standing of those folks is extremely addicted to the financial gain from this occupation. The fishermen community is economically weak, in spite of moderate earnings. They realize it troublesome to run the family, as their financial gain is unsteady and that they have wrong disbursement habits. This ends up in poorness. the bulk of the fish farmers square measure illiterate. during this context, this study centered on those that square measure presently relevant to the upliftment of the fishermen normally and fishermen of Madras.*

## Keywords:

*Economic Standing, Fish Farming, Fishermen Community, Fish Farmers*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

It is calculable that twelve million folks square measure directly engaged in fishing and concerning sixty million square measures solely addicted to it for a living in Bharat. The role of the international change fisheries is critical worldwide. The fisheries sector provides paying employment to several folks round the globe [16]. A fisher is somebody WHO gathers fish, shellfish, or alternative animals from a body of water. though the term typically addresses those that fish commercially or as a way of subsistence, it can even be wont to establish recreational fishermen. Most fishermen square measure men concerned in offshore and sea fisheries. girls additionally fish in some regions inshore from tiny boats, or collect shellfish and alga.

Fish farming is that the principal style of cultivation, whereas alternative strategies might make up marine culture. It involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, typically for food. A facility that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a specie natural numbers square measure usually cited as a fish property. Fish species raised by fish farms embody salmon, catfish, tilapia, cod, carp [1].

Increasing demands on wild fisheries by industrial fishing has caused widespread overfishing. Fish farming offers an alternate answer to the increasing market demand for fish and fish super molecule [11]. The frequency or regularity of fish catch, its volume associate degreed yield of make the most of a cultivation enterprise, potency in management, the involvement of the members within the co-operative/ cluster within the management pattern of associate degree cultivation pool square measure seemingly to possess an effect on the socio-economic standing of the fishermen who square measure primarily engaged in catching

fish from the involved ponds. inequality within the normal of living, differential access to financial gain earning capability and alternative perquisites square measure seemingly to offer rise to the expansion of discontent amongst the comparatively poor fishermen, therefore part weakening their urge to wholeheartedly participate within the activity of fishing [2].

## 1.1 STATEMENT OF THE MATTER

India is one in all the countries wherever a significant a part of the realm is roofed below coast. As a result, the main population of those regions is totally engaged it selves in fish farming and fish catching. The socio - economic standing of those folks is extremely addicted to the financial gain from this occupation. the provision of fish either in ponds or within the ocean varies from season to season. within the earlier days the fishermen used solely country boats however currently a majority of the fishermen use mechanized boats for fishing activities [16]. it is a accepted indisputable fact that the worth of the fish perpetually depends on the quantity of fish caught type the ocean. throughout the time of year, the fishermen seldom enter the ocean for fishing and that they catch solely terribly minimum number of fish, with the result, that the financial gain from these operations is extremely is incredibly low and someday they face very serious monetary crises. so as to fulfill these crises, the fishermen mortgage their valuable things together with gold ornaments and typically they approach cash lenders for obtaining loans at abnormal interest rates [17]. Since fishing is that the solely main occupation of the fishermen, it is terribly troublesome to earn additional and improve the economic standing of their family. during this context, this study is aimed to review the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in Madras [3].

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The author [4] reveals that the economic Conditions of fishermen is extremely poor and backward. The economic associate degreed rural retardation of the fishermen is nothing however an outcome of their unskilled and non-migratory nature. they're ineffective of doing any manual work aside from fishing. they need not tried to implement fashionable techniques of fishing. thence their financial gain rarely goes on the far side their subsistence level.

The [5] reveals that the fishing catching strategies prevailing in province square measure principally autochthonous and primitive in nature. And do not increase the potency of fishing for the up gradation of the Socio-economic conditions of the fishermen community.

The America Psychological Association (APA) defines socioeconomic standing as “the social standing or category of a private or group” (APA2018). SES has been usually used as a latent construct for activity family background [6]. However, among empirical studies, there is no agreement on a way to best

operationalize the thought. In several studies, the measure of SES does not receive abundant attention, with terribly restricted discussion over why bound indicators were used instead of others [7]-[15].

### 3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The fishermen community is economically weak, in spite of moderate earnings. They realize it tough to run the family, as their financial gain is unsteady and that they have wrong disbursement habits. This ends up in economic condition. To compensate this, they get the assistance of cash lenders for his or her economic wants. the main target of the study is on the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in province. The study has been made of the purpose of read of all sorts of fishermen like little, medium and huge fishermen.

#### 3.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Although there are several studies on the market on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen at the overall level, no study has been undertaken on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen in socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in province. this study is that the 1st of its kind and nature. The findings of the study can be useful for the fishermen community, fishermen organisations, government bodies and government departments to formulate policies for up the socio-economic conditions of fishermen normally and of socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in province.

#### 3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study is preoccupied with the subsequent objectives.

- To review the schemes introduced by the government of Tamil Nadu to market the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.
- To review the factors influencing the choice of fishing activity socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in province.
- To recommend ways in which and suggests that of up the socio-economic conditions of fishermen in socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in province supported the findings of the study.

### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary knowledge is collected through field survey. An interview schedule has been designed to gather a comprehensive profile of socio-economic conditions of the households of the fishermen and their ancient skills. Since the fishing communities are illiterate, a private survey has been conducted and extra info has been induced from people and teams. the first knowledge collected from the sector has been meticulously entered into the pc for process and tabulation.

#### 4.1 PERIOD OF STUDY

The first knowledge is collected by the research worker from the sample respondents from Gregorian calendar month 2010 to February 2020.

#### 4.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study, being an empirical one, has sure in-built limitations like the respondents are largely illiterate and keep and additionally in some cases, uninterested. the first survey analysis methodology of knowledge assortment is predicated on the recall of memory as a result of the fishermen of the study region do not maintain correct records. Therefore, it cannot be free from its limitations significantly within the case of literate and semi-literate respondents.

Factors influencing the perspective of members towards fishing so as to review the factors influencing the perspective of members towards fishing, the research worker has developed fourteen statements and that they are evaluated by victimization Likert is 5-purpose scale. The 5-purpose scale consists of powerfully agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and powerfully disagree. The score of every statement within the 5-purpose scale is 5, 4, 3, 2 and one severally within the gift study the principal correlational analysis methodology with the Orthogonal Varimax Rotation is employed to spot the factors that influence the perspective of members with the purposeful coverage fishing.

#### 4.3 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Mathematically, correlational analysis is somewhat just like multivariate analysis. every variable is expressed as a linear combination of underlying factors. the quantity of variance, a variable share with all alternative variables enclosed within the analysis and it is referred as communality. The co-variation among the variables is represented in terms of a little variety of common issues and a singular factor for every variable.

If the variables are standardized, the factor model may be represented as:

$$X_i = A_{i1}F_1 + A_{i2}F_2 + A_{i3}F_3 + \dots + A_{im}F_m + V_iV_i$$

where,  $X_i = i^{\text{th}}$  standardized variable,  $A_{ij} =$  standardized multiple regression coefficient of variable on common factor  $j$ ,  $F =$  Common Factor,  $V_i =$  Standardised regression coefficient of variable  $i$  on unique factor  $i$ ,  $V_i =$  The unique factor for variable and  $M =$  Number of common factors.

The unique factors are uncorrelated with each other and with the Common factors. The common factors themselves can be expressed as linear combinations of the observed variables.

$$F_i = W_{i1}X_1 + W_{i2}X_2 + W_{i3}X_3 + \dots + W_{ik}X_k$$

where,

$F_i =$  Estimate of  $i^{\text{th}}$  factor,  $W_i =$  weight or factor score co-efficient, and  $K =$  Number of Variables.

It is attainable to pick out weights or issue score constant in order that the primary issue explains the most important portion of the whole variance. Then a second set of weights may be hand-picked, in order that the second issue that accounts for many of the residual variance subject to being correlated with the primary issue may be explained. This some Principal can be applied to choose further weights for the extra factors. So, the factors may

be calculable in order that their factors score, in contrast to the worth of the first variables are not related. moreover, the primary issue accounts for the very best variance within the information and also the second issue the second highest and as on.

The technique adopted to spot and analyse the factors influencing the performance of fishing activities in socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in province. is correlational analysis. The principal analysis methodology is mathematically satisfying as a result of it yields a singular resolution to an element drawback. Its major resolution feature is that the extraction of the most quantity of variation as every issue is calculated. In alternative words, the primary extracts the foremost variance and then on.

Most of the analytical ways turn out leads to a kind that is troublesome or not possible to interpret. Thurston argued that it had been necessary to rotate issue matrices if one wished to interpret them adequately. He identified that original issue matrices square measure impulsive within the sense that Associate in Nursing infinite variety of frame of reference (axes) can be found to breed any given 'R' Matrix.

There square measure many ways accessible for analysis. However, the principal issue methodology with original variance rotation is usually used and wide accessible in correlational analysis package.

more orthogonal rotations maintain the independence of things that is, the angels between the axes square measure unbroken at ninety degrees. one in every of the ultimate outcomes of an element analysis is named turned factor matrix, a table of constant that specific the magnitude relation between the variable and also the factors that are ready. The total of squares of the issue loadings of variables is named communalities (h<sup>2</sup>).

The communality (h<sup>2</sup>) of an element is its factor variance. The issues with factor loadings of zero.5 or bigger square measure thought of as important factors. This limit is chosen as a result of it had judged those issues with but fifty per cent common variation with the turned factor pattern square measure too weak to report.

within the gift study, the principal correlational analysis methodology with orthogonal varimax rotation is employed to spot the factors influencing the performance of fishing activities in Tamil Nadu Testing for sampling Adequacy

Before extracting the factors, to check the appropriateness of the issue model, Bartlett is check of roundness was accustomed check the null hypothesis that the variables square measure inter-correlated in population. The check statistics of Sphericity relies on a chi-square transformation of the determinant of the matrix.

Another helpful statistic is that the Kaiser Meyer Oklin (KMO) check of sampling adequacy. the tiny valu of KMO datum indicates that the correlation between elements of the variable cannot be explained by alternative variables which correlational analysis might not be acceptable. Generally, a price bigger than zero.5 is fascinating.

The matrix was examined rigorously and also the 2 checks particularly Bartlett is check of roundness and also the Kaiser-Meyer Oklin test were undertaken to check if it had been even handed to proceed with correlational analysis within the gift study. The computed results square measure given in Table.1.

Table.1. Measures of Sampling Inadequacies

Measures	Estimated Value
Kaiser-Meyer Oklin Measures of Sampling Adequacy	0.85067
Bartlett is Test of Sphericity	3079.3767
Significance	0.0000

From Table.1 one it is determined that Bartlett is check was important with  $p=0.000$ , being but 0.05. The sampling adequacy measured victimization the Kaiser-Mayer Oklin (KMO) of 0.85067. So, factor associate in correlational analysis could also be thought of an acceptable technique for analyzing the information. Correlational analysis was finished fourteen variables (item) by orthogonal varimax rotation for the opinion of the respondents concerning the performance of fishing activities within the study space. The turned issue matrix for the variables with reference to the performance of fishing activities within the study is given in Table.2.

Table.2. Rotated factor matrix

Variables	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	F <sub>3</sub>	F <sub>4</sub>	F <sub>5</sub>
Lack of marketing knowledge of fishermen	0.92	0.85	0.02	0.11	0.87
Inadequate storage facilities	0.88	0.14	0.11	0.75	0.82
Inadequate transport facilities	0.86	0.12	0.48	0.03	0.76
Lack of knowledge in grading and processing of fish	0.84	0.73	0.12	0.20	0.77
Exploitation of fishermen by middlemen	0.63	0.37	0.03	0.03	0.53
Lack of nearest market	0.19	0.76	0.03	0.19	0.65
Wide price variation	0.12	0.69	0.19	0.25	0.58
Lack of cleaning facilities at the market premises	0.14	0.68	0.39	0.49	0.64
Problems on strike of vehicle	0.01	0.00	0.73	0.33	0.64
Competition	0.19	0.21	0.71	0.15	0.60
Devotional seasons	0.07	0.19	0.65	0.02	0.46
Raining seasons	0.03	0.01	0.57	0.55	0.63
Lack of government support	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.79	0.70
Lack of organized market activities	0.22	0.54	0.06	0.67	0.78
Eigen value	4.87	2.21	1.30	1.05	
Percentage of variance explained	34.8	15.8	9.3	7.5	
Cumulative percent	34.8	50.6	59.9	67.4	

Note: The Principal factors method with orthogonal variance rotation is used to extract factors.

From the Table.2, the turned issue loadings for the fourteen statements (variables) of perception of respondents towards satisfaction in fishing community square measure determined. it is clear from Table two that each one the fourteen statements are extracted into four factors particularly F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>3</sub>, and F<sub>4</sub>. The factors with known new names that influence perception of respondents in fishing community square measure mentioned below.

**Factor I (F<sub>1</sub>):** The shortage of selling data of fishermen (0.92152), inadequate storage facilities (0.88275) inadequate

transport facilities (0.86114) lack of information in grading and process of fish (0.84237) and also the exploitation of fishermen by middlemen (0.62606) square measure the things with high loadings on fibrinogen. The higher than things talk over with criteria within which the respondents choose the issues and therefore the issue is characterized as “Lack of Knowledge is of fishing and exploitation of fishermen by middlemen”.

**Factor II:** Within the second issue, Lack of nearest market (0.76401) wide worth Variation (0.68640) and lack of cleanup facilities at the market premises (0.68027) have the very best important positive loadings. because the higher than things talk over with the wide worth variation and lack of nearest market of premises, coagulation factor is known as “Lack of nearest market and premises at wide worth variation”.

**Factor III (F3):** The respondents’ issues on strike at vehicle (0.72622) competition (0.70647), pious seasons (0.64866) and descending seasons (0.57089) and have the very best important positive loadings. because the higher than things relate to the issues of respondents from fishing, coagulation factor is known as “Problems and Competition in fishing”.

**Factor IV (F4):** Within the fourth issue, lack of presidency support (0.79408) and lack of organized market activities (0.66586) has the very best issue loadings. because the higher than item is said to support from government for fishing therefore, coagulation factor is characterised as “Governments support for fishing”.

Table.3. Variables with the highest factor loadings for the respondents towards fishing community

Factor	Name of Newly Extracted Dimension (factor)	Selected statement (Variable)	Factor Loadings
$F_1$	Lack of knowledge of fishing and exploitation of fishermen by middlemen	Lack of marketing knowledge of fishermen	0.92152
$F_2$	Lack of nearest market of Premises at Price Narration	Lack of nearest market	0.76401
$F_3$	Problems of Competition of fishing	Problems on strike of vehicles	0.72622
$F_4$	Government supports for fishing	Lack of government support	0.79408

It is clearly evident from table three that the dearth of promoting information of fishermen incorporates an issue loading zero.92152, lack of nearest market has zero.76401, the issues on strike of auto has zero.72622, lack of state support has zero.79408 statements with the best issue loading below the size particularly, Lack of data of fishing and exploitation at fishermen by middlemen ( $F_1$ ), Lack of nearest market and premises at wide value variation ( $F_2$ ), issues and competition in fishing ( $F_3$ ), Government support ( $F_4$ ) are the known dimensions (Factor) that influence the perception of the respondents towards profit in fishing.

## 5. SUGGESTIONS

- On the idea of the findings of the study the subsequent suggestive measures are urged for adopting and implementing measures to eradicate the drawbacks of the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in Tamilnadu for property fisheries development.
- The bulk of the fish farmers are illiterate. it is completely necessary that they must be created literate. accomplishment does not mean a lot of information of Reading, Writing and Arithmetic however it means that information of the necessities, issues and solutions to the issues of fish farmers.
- Fishermen from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ought to tend special coaching and incentives to require to the profession of fish catching. Nowadays the number of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes within the sphere of fish catching is nearly negligible.
- The cooperative societies of fishermen ought to be strong and created free from corruption and factionalism.
- Arrangements ought to be created for correct selling of the fish that are decayable goods. Refrigeration of transport vehicles ought to be done on an oversized scale.
- An organisation ought to be originated by the govt. to relinquish technical help to the fishermen. The organisation ought to include persons WHO have a huge experience within the sphere of fishing
- The government officers of the fisheries department ought to be equipped with information and invested the required power to unravel the day to day issues a featured by the fishermen.
- The Government of Madras ought to establish a minimum of one ‘fish market centre’ in every region with correct facilities as well as cold storage.
- There is a requirement to strengthen the ‘extension service system and human resource development’ to enhance the information, skill, angle and observe of individuals engaged in fishing.
- For assortment of field data and investigation into the issues and prospects of cultivation within the region, stress ought to be arranged on the ‘Participatory Approach’ among the researchers, scientists, and extension market and fish farmers. Such an approach can produce sturdy and effective linkage between the extension personnel and fish farmers to create their capability.
- Stress ought to tend to determine regional analysis and coaching centres by the govt., so as to unravel the sector issues of fishermen it is essential to prepare coaching to create them up thus far with the advancement in cultivation analysis. ‘Long term vocational education program ought to be unionized for rural youth with stress on ‘learning by doing’ for generation of self-employment.
- Stress ought to tend to strengthen the prevailing workplace cooperative societies and to determine a lot of primary cooperative societies and assistance teams at the Gram panchayet level for strengthening the service delivery system.

- A Comprehensive Cultivation Policy is to be developed by the govt. for providing economical extension program, planning, research, training, education, input offer, and credit and selling systems.
- Fishermen and their families are a very important part of Tamilnadu. The social matrix is that the strength of the fishing trade. Therefore, special thought is given to the current cluster to sustain the long way forward for the trade and therefore the life and welfare of the communities.
- Government may also channalise the fishermen to export the yield to foreign countries at higher value by its motivation and steering.
- Government will organize for common storage facility which might be availed by fishermen on a rental basis. this may facilitate them to earn a lot of throughout favourable reasons.
- Throughout strike amount, the govt. will organize for different other ways of employment and earnings.
- The tidal wave attack is often controlled by growing trees on the ocean shore space. which will improve the financial condition of the fishermen and take away unwanted concern.
- The govt. ought to produce awareness among the fishermen community concerning tiny savings and self-facilitate teams, loan facilities from the banks in order that they might get warning facilitate, rather than borrowing at a high rate of interest.
- The fishermen society ought to volunteer to create homes for them within the space far away from the ocean shore so as to shield them from natural calamities.
- Most countries have policies for the event of cultivation however lack the strategic development plans and allocation of adequate resources (human and financial) to confirm that these policies really profit the poor. it is necessary that these policies be properly enforced.
- A lot of assistance teams are often fashioned particularly for girls to affect fishing connected activities.

## 6. SCOPE FOR FEATURE STUDIES

- A study on the role of fisheries co-operative societies for improvement of fishing community in Tamil Nadu.
- An analysis of fishing community economy in Asian nation.
- A role of tiny scale fisheries and coastal cultivation in integrated rural development in Madras.
- A study on the role of state policies and schemes for fishing community upliftment in Madras.
- A study on the role SHG for girl fish staff in Madras.

## 7. CONCLUSION

India is one in every of the highest ten fish manufacturing countries within the world produces ocean food and exports it. but markets for the ocean product in numerous elements of Asian nation are not well organized. there is a requirement to reform the markets by modernizing the normal fish selling strategies introducing new management techniques. Despite the various

location specific options, some broad aspects will still be known in most the sample respondents, which require to be highlighted. The fishermen are generally rather poor, semi-literate or illiterate and hardly have the other different job chance to modify over. the limited quantity that they may presumably save gets drained away in medication or for mending of the nets that for the foremost part of the year stays idle. a number of these options like poor family financial gain, low level of accomplishment and family size not to mention poor monetary inputs have left several of the fishermen in an impoverished financial condition. Instability in earning potential from fishing has in several cases compelled the offspring of the fishermen to show to different employment prospects. This trend has to be countered by bettering steps. Besides, the correct selling facility for the harvested fish, storage facility at intervals simple reach of the fishermen covering variety of cooperatives or teams and even provision of dissemination of time-to-time data concerning market costs and demand to the fishermen, will offer viable fishing methods causative for rising their business are essential. it would be troublesome to implement of these at the same time all told the cases, however the implementation of site-specific combos of many of those strategic choices at totally different degrees is very necessary to resuscitate the condition of fishermen and rejuvenate the prospects of a viable future for the fishermen.

Fishing community follows the Indian culture in their regular life. Their occupation is seasonal. they're not turned in to different field. throughout off season they did not earn any financial gain from their activities and face issues financially.

This seacoast is exclusive naturally and thus most of them use solely country boats (vallam). they're not concerned in deep ocean fishing. this is often additionally another case of earning lower financial gain through their regular activities. They are indebted rely on the cash lenders and are exploited by agents and middlemen, whereas mercantilism their product within the market in Tamil Nadu.

In India, an oversized range of individuals board seacoast areas primarily concerned in fishing activities and thus the most issue for the socio-economic standing of them is fishing. so as to enhance the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen each Central and State Governments are incessantly introducing range of specialized schemes and comes. during this context, this study centered on those that are presently relevant to the upliftment of the fishermen generally and fishermen of Madras. this study can pave the thanks to conduct a lot of studies within the field involved particularly within the areas of studies just like the 'Impact of state Schemes for the betterment of fishermen' and 'Impact of introducing of contemporary implements and techniques for rising the productivity in fishing and 'Tools to equip the health and wealth of fishermen'.

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