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Problems of Fisherman in Kanyakumari District

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ABSTRACT

The Kanyakumari district's fishermen deal with a variety of financial issues in their companies as well as socioeconomic and environmental difficulties. The study's primary goals are to investigate the occupational safety and health of fishermen in coastal areas, examine the earnings and expenses of fishermen, and examine the challenges that fishermen have while fishing. The schedule approach was used to obtain the respondents' primary data. The secondary data came from papers and journals. The data from the respondents is gathered using the sampling approach. There are one hundred respondents in this survey to examine the fishermen's issue. Descriptive statistics, such as the simple percentage, were employed to describe the socioeconomic status of the fishermen. The findings and the observations are the outcome of the interpretation made at the time of the study analysis.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Fishermen and Problems.

I. INTRODUCTION

With 4.3 billion people living on it, Asia is the largest continent in the world. With 1.428 billion citizens, India is the second-biggest nation in Asia. India is the world's second-largest producer of fish, accounting for 7.56% of total production. There are 1,027,015,247 Indians in the world as of the 2010 census, with 59,59,144 of them being fishers. Globally, there were 38 million fish growers and commercial and subsistence fishers as of 2015. Seventy-four percent of the workers in this industry are employed in capture fisheries, with the remaining twenty-six percent working in aquaculture. The majority of the group population living in extreme poverty depend on the small-scale fishing industry for their livelihood, which creates major problems for the environment, the economy, and society. Uncertainty about the socioeconomic status of fishermen and fishing communities leads to poor planning and execution of different fisheries management initiatives.

It looks at how the history of California's fishing industry has been influenced by the business

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of fishing, the ecology of fish resources, and the laws. It examines how the environment not only served as the foundation for economic growth but also actively contributed to it. The advent of cutting-edge techniques to boost the yield per unit area of water and the fact that it contributes to foreign money generation have given fisheries a greater position in the Indian economy. However, fisheries might not be entirely productive without the appropriate infrastructure development of cutting-edge techniques. Most of the relatives fished to varying degrees, as it was typically a family custom that was passed down through the centuries. Fishermen's socioeconomic status was extremely low. Fishing was considered as one of the cruelest vocations and professions, and fishermen belonged to the lowest social strata. The difficulties that fisherman in Kanyakumari, India, encounter are examined in this study. Its primary goal is to comprehend these challenges' nature and root causes.

The degradation of the economy and environment, the production of fish, the reduction in fish production, and the percentage of traditional fisherman. The standard of traditional fisherman is directly impacted by the availability of fish capture. Their income is sharply declining as a result of the unanticipated reduction in fish population. Expanding coastal development activities, such as land reclamation, building of ports, bridges, roads, and buildings for industrial and residential use, oil and natural gas exploration, pollution from agricultural runoff containing chemicals, fertilizers, and pesticides, as well as from industrial effluents and urban sewage, may also be a factor in the decline of fish stocks.

(A) Review of Literature:

According to Sehara et al (1983) Investigate the socioeconomic circumstances of fishermen in Maharashtra and Gujarat for their study on the appraisal of fisherman's economics. The socioeconomic characteristics of the fishermen, such as literacy, family size, earnings, number of yearly fishing days, household income, savings, and expenses, were examined in the study in relation to their lives.

According to the authors, The natural environment has a significant impact on the socioeconomic standing of fishermen in both states, since it raises their revenue and expenses during the post-monsoon season.

According to CIFRI (Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute) (2000) The study's findings indicate that the beels in lower Assam had the highest average production potential, weighing 1,221 kg annually; the beels in upper Assam, 1,245 kg annually; and the beels in central Assam, 1,060 kg annually. Furthermore, according to CIFRI, the average fish output of 17 beels that were surveyed in the Brahmaputra Valley was assessed to be 134 kg/ha. For the comparable six

beels in the Barak Valley, the state's average production was 173 kg/ha, with an estimated yield of 285 kg/ha.

According to Chong (1994) investigates the issue of fishermen's lack of awareness, comprehension, and appreciation of the benefits of both including and excluding fishermen from overfished fisheries in developing nations. Any management measure that restricts fishing or limits entry must be developed, implemented, and enforced, but it will be ineffective if no viable substitutes are provided for the limitations. The author comes to the conclusion that restricting fishing access as a management tool is not workable in developing countries from an economic, political, or social standpoint.

According to K.K.P. Pannikar, (1998) notes "Changes in Kerala's Traditional Fishery and Their Socioeconomic Consequences." It draws attention to the socioeconomic ramifications of the conventional fishing industry's structural modifications. According to the author, rural landing centers served as the traditional sector's main marketplaces prior to the motorization era. Many traders were drawn to the extended ring seine operation by the size of the catch. As a result, the traditional sector's ability to negotiate improved. There is now a higher proportion of fisherman. The study also shows that fishermen's methods of fishing are harmful, which raises the issue of fish resource protection. Utilizing contemporary methods has resulted in greater investment and operating costs as well as better economic performance.

According to Kalia S.K. 1996, This document titled "Financing Fisheries Sector" addresses the nation's fisheries situation as well as the credit implications for particular projects. NABARD has been funding operational research, standardizing processes, and commercializing technology through grants from its research and development funds. It has also given priority to certain research areas in consultation with ICAR, including cold water fish culture, the creation of feed for high-density air-breathing fish cultures, pen and cage cultures of island fishes, aquarium breathing, harvest technology related to deep sea operations, the use of trawler bycatch for seaweed culture, standardization of culture, and the development of prawns other than tiger and white prawns. The author anticipates having access to these kinds of monies in the future.

(B) Research Gap:

The main goals of the study were to examine trends and identify obstacles to the fishermen's survival in Kanyakumari. In the long term, the fishermen's development in the study's intensive area and the report's overall development are ultimately related. It then delves into the actual issues facing the fishermen in the research region.

(C) Statement of the Problem:

Fishing is the primary source of income for the family of fishermen in the research area. They are less qualified to perform other tasks. Fishing has a season. They must go to another location in order to find work throughout the season. Their family cannot make ends meet with the money they catch. They are unable to send their kids to school because they live below the poverty level. They take their fish to a public auction, where they are not paid a fair price. They don't have any savings because they waste away the remaining cash on alcohol, gambling, and festival celebrations after covering their regular bills.

(D) Objectives:

1. To explore the occupational safety and health of fishermen in coastal areas
2. To analyze the income and expenditure of the fisherman.
3. To analyze the problems faced by fishermen during the course of fishing.

(E) Methodology:

Primary data: The investigation of data straight from the field by interrogating a deliberately chosen group of fishermen was used to perform this literature review to obtain the necessary information from both owner and employee fishermen.

Secondary data: Relevant secondary data were gathered from books, journals, websites, and the Kanyakumari fisherman's cooperative group.

Sampling Procedure: Using a purposive sample strategy, 50 fishermen from this community were chosen at random.

(F) Tools:

The statistical method is a mechanical process specially designed to facilitate for the condensation of quantitative data. Statistical tools are important to simplify the complex tasks involved in the collection and processing of data. In this study, various statistical techniques like Tables and Percentages are used for analysis and interpretation of data.

II. DATA INTERPRETATION**Table 1****Personal Information**

S.no	Particular	No. of respondent	Percentage
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1.	Age	18-25	15	30
		26-35	8	16
		36-45	12	24
		Above 45	15	30
		Total	50	100
2.	Gender	Male	48	96
		Female	2	4
		Total	50	100
3.	Occupation	Fisherman	43	86
		Others	7	14
		Total	50	100
4.	Educational Status	Below 5 th std	19	38
		SSLC	9	18
		HSC	9	18
		Graduate	13	26
		Total	50	100
5.	Annual income	Less than 100000	40	80
		100001-200000	5	10
		200000-300000	3	6
		Above 300000	2	4
		Total	50	100
		Married	32	64

6.	Marital Status	Unmarried	18	36
		Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 understands the respondents' private information. It includes the respondents' age, gender, occupation, yearly income, level of education, and marital status. For my investigation, I received 50 responses. In my study, I discovered that there are equal distributions across all age groups when it comes to fishing: 30% of respondents are between the ages of 18 and 25, followed by 16% of respondents who are between the ages of 26 and 35, 24% of respondents who are between the ages of 36 and 45, and 30% of respondents who are older than 45 of the respondents, only 4% were women and up to 96% were men. The research paper includes details about the jobs of the respondents. Men make up 86% of the fisherman, with 14% being others. The majority of them only finished their course work in less than 5th STD (36%), SSLC (18%), and HSC (18%), and very few of them obtained graduate degrees(26%). Of their salaries, 80% were less than Rs.1,000,000, while 10% were between Rs.1,000,000 and Rs.2,000,000, and 4% were above Rs.3,000,000. The marital status of the respondents is also displayed in this table, with 64% of the total respondents being married and 36% being single.

Table 2

Opinion Of Fisherman

S.no	Particular	Yes	Percentage	NO	Percentage
1.	Have your boat	25	50	25	50
2.	Have a financial problem	41	82	9	18
3.	The government has provided any financial support for you	32	64	18	36

Source: Primary Data

In this table, I provide evidence showing half of fisherman own boats, and the other half do not. As a result, 82% of fisherman report having financial difficulties, while only 18% report not having any. Of the fisherman surveyed, 64% claimed that the government supplied financial support, while 36% claimed otherwise.

Table 3**Why are you interested in this position**

s.no	Particular	No of respondent	Percentage
1.	Hereditary	21	42
2.	Low educational level	16	32
3.	Not more than an investment	3	6
4.	Other reason	10	20
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Out of all the participants chosen for the research. Most of the reasons why fisherman engage in this line of work are inherited (42%) Others with less education (32%) select this field. Just 6% of people do this because they want to make a smaller investment, while the remaining 20% do so for other reasons.

Table 4**Below the option what categories you used**

S.no	Particular	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Canoe without outboard motor	8	16
2.	Canoe with outboard motor	33	66
3.	Others	9	18
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Out of all the participants chosen for the research. The majority of fisherman use both canoes and outboard motors (66%) whereas only a small percentage (16%) use canoe's alone. Some fishermen use alternative equipment.

Table 5**Challenges that you faced in below**

S.no	Particulars	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Financial problem	12	24
2.	Environment changes	7	14
3.	Risk and lack of safety guard	31	62
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Out of all the participants chosen for the research. Everyday issues that fishermen face are numerous. In the lives of fishermen, risk and a lack of safety precautions are crucial (62%), followed by financial difficulties (24%), environmental changes (14%), and other factors.

Table 6**How does a fisherman know whether the fish will be there or not**

S.no	Particulars	No. of respondent	Percentage
1.	Because of your knowledge and experience	27	54
2.	You use to water current temperature.	3	6
3	Use GPS	20	40
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Out of all the participants chosen for the research. Fishermen have extensive experience locating fish in the sea. The majority of them do it by using their expertise and experience (54%) and GPS technology (40%) to pinpoint the fish's location. A small percentage of fishermen also utilize water temperature to detect fish (6%).

Table 7**What are the resources affected by the fisherman**

S.no	Particulars	No of respondent	Percentage
1.	Natural resources	37	74
2.	Human resources	8	16
3.	Water resources	5	10
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

Out of all the participants chosen for the research. Natural resources, human resources, and water resources present a number of challenges for fishermen. Natural resources(74%) are causing issues for a large number of fishermen. Resources related to water come in second at 10%, then human resources at 16%.

Table 8**What technologies most help a fisherman**

S.no	Particulars	No of respondent	Percentage
1.	Walkie Talkie	8	16
2.	GPS echo-sounding RADAR	32	64
3.	Other equipment	10	20
	Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data

This data is collected from 50 respondents. In this collected responses 64% uses GPS echo-sounding RADAR were 16% of the fishermen use walkie talkie technologies and 20% use other equipment and technologies that helps them in fishing.

III. LIMITATION

The study has a fairly brief duration. Thus, the study area chosen by the researcher is limited to Kanyakumari. The respondent's problems form the basis of this study. The study has a finite duration. Additionally, there is a 50-person sample size limit. The study could only be

conducted in one fishing community due to time and space constraints. limited understanding on how to use statistical techniques. mistakes in sampling that occurred during the investigation. restricted information availability. insufficiency in the quantitative data obtained during the investigation. Interviewing fisherman to get data presented certain challenges.

(A) Findings:

The study conducted on the problems of fishermen in Kanyakumari helped to reveal the life of the fisherman community as a whole. The major findings of the study are listed below.

1. The most of the respondents are male (96%).
2. 82% of the fishermen faced financial problems.
3. 64% of the respondents were married.
4. Most of the fisherman was affected by the natural resources.

In this research, I found that (66%) most of the fishermen are using canoes with outboard motor

IV. SUGGESTIONS

1. Following are the important suggestions of the study that were drawn out after looking into the fishing in Kanyakumari.
2. Co-operatives should come forward to extend their membership and liberalize the lending policy which restrains the fisherman from seeking loans from indigenous money lenders.
3. They like to install a Tsunami warning system on almost all the shores of India to protect them.
4. Extending the market opportunities of the fisherman in order to widen the scope of the selling area. Providing emergency assistance to the fisherman at sea, in case of emergencies.
5. Efficient injunction of the coastal regulation zone to bring down the damages caused to the property by high tides.

V. CONCLUSION

All of India's fishing villages are dealing with the same issues as Kanyakumari. This population's only source of food must be the sea and its products. They lack the expertise to work with different kinds of workers; if this were not the case, the government and the cooperative would step up to resolve their issues and challenges. A few million Indians live in

poverty. Although there has been progress throughout time, the community of fishermen still lags behind in terms of primary education and illiteracy rates.

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