



## LOOK ON FISHERMEN'S PROBLEMS IN INDIAN COASTAL REGIONS: AN REMEDIAL MEASURES

**M.PUNITHAN <sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> PH.D.RESEARCH SCHOLAR, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

### ABSTRACT:

Everywhere people are found and living but not all them living and found merely an unreasonable. In this aspects fishermen are used live and have been living along with sea shore in entire sea bed in all the country, many issues, challenges and problems are faced by this people on account of living nearby angry and cal mother of sea. In this aspects water is known as good, pleasing, attractive and elegant but opposite this good words there are certain emotional and fearing words are such as water is being as a symbol of hazardous, risky, dangerous, deep zone and angry one. according to certain season we may see angry and its emotional on the image of cyclone and tsunami, beyond this risk fishermen family have been with sea and living by sea and doing business by sea by seeing all its angry and happy look. This is their familiar job and profession one except this they cannot go anywhere for any job. So, this study is assumed to understand their problems and hazardous situations in happily looking sea.

### KEYWORDS:

**RISKY OCCUPATIONS, REMEDIAL MEASURES, GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS, POLICES, MONEY LENDER'S PRESSURES.**

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Since Stone Age period fishing business has been as a decent and dignified profession of the fishermen's community in all the states of India's. Fishermen is a only community and authority who are involving in fish catching activities in sea and selling the fish both in external and local markets. During the 1990 and 2010 according to te official sources of the Food and Agriculture organization of the UN. During this period fish catching activities and selling activities are multiplied much more than normal days thereby, income and revenue also doubled to concern community as well as increased in India's GDP.

India have nearly 8129 kilometers coastline in which both directly and indirectly in which about 1.5 million people are engaging in fish catching works with an interest to save their life and family, fish is considered and tasted as a consumable and eatable and lucrative sources of the human being life. From ancient time onwards there are two types of fishing zones one is inland and marine fishing, in land means catching fish in local area such as pool, river dame and broke and other lakes where as marine area means catching fish in sea with boat and other fish catching equipments. Number of people are liking fish curry and food because which is used for nutrition purpose, ayurvedic purpose and medicinal reasons. Still fish catching professions are being as one of the significant money and revenue fetching business with a purpose of maintaining daily survival and livelihood. Nearly 60 per cent of fish productions are generated from the India' coastal area. To facilitate fishing occupations the government of India is also extended fish catching zone 200 nautical miles. Really Fish catching business is not

only contributing even in fishermen's life but also contributing 11% in Indian GDP.

Business of fish catching both inland and marine area is consistently increased through year comparing to annual growth status of total fishing business. Due to emergences of the liberalization, privatization and globalization the fishing works is slowed down in 1950, after normal situation come its growth stages of the fish catching business are increased excellently than usual time.

In the year of 2015-2016 marine fishing activities are surpassed the high fish growth year of 2015-2016, this year has reached the overall fish business growth stage of 14.35. The overall growth is 14.35 times of what it was in 1950-51. Improvements and developments in fishing works are considered based on the seasons of the fish incubation and multiplication, growth of fish business would be calculated through year on account of its business are increasing day by day.

development is noticed in day by day based on the availability of fish catching, selling and demands of the people in local and street markets. Annual growth percentages are would calculated. Total income and gain would be estimated after sacking away their investments and capitals that they put in fish catching works, fish business are the results of the fishermen's hard work and good physique whose hard works are resulting in increasing their business, giving tasty fish food, fish curry and yielding good revenue to government as well as good health developments.

Those state which are located close with sea is enjoying, tasting and eating the variety food items of the fish curry. Since some of states are located with sea bed they are earning well, eating well, able to see money often and

rotate money easily for their all types of the family needs and expenditures. Inland fish works are being done much in some states like Tamilnadu, Odisha and Maharashtra, incomes and revenue in this fields are coming regularly without fail and stop. Comparing to marine fish it is much in inland fish types because it grows in pool and mud with semi water so it would be good to eat and attract the customers to make them buy seller rate.

In the past ten years fish catching works are done normally and regularly but its business growth rates are not increased and improved in the below following states Pondicherry, West Bengal, Odisha, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Fish catching business and occupations are just sustained and stabilized on particular places as their place of catching fish. Instead of improving in India's revenue rate or GDP still most fishermen are gaping to catch fish in sea with other persons based on literate idea and suggestions by using old model boats, yet they have to have or use modernized and technologies boats to come up excellently in fish catching works, lack of having modern fish catching tools and nets, they don't have modern education, awareness and technical skills in fish catching fields thereby their position being as a standstill without changes. To modify this situations of them government have to do necessary facilities to lift their fish catching works from old style to modern styles.

disturbances, insults, pressures of the financiers and creditor's of the fishermen families are being serious impediments in their risky works, while government is not that job the middlemen and brokers are doing financial giving works to the fishermen family thereby they face lot of problems and stress, often this people don't have faith on public sector's banks since they did not come front to see our needs and give loan. Research, infrastructural development, training and extension for the culture based activities need to be enhanced greatly by considering the potential of the sector. As there are no way to get money from the government bodies fishermen people are getting money instantly from the local financiers and brokers on speed rate and interest. Gradually this system is forcing them to give or return money very instantly without any mercy.

Though there were risks and dangerous in all the works but here is much dangerous and risks in the fish catching works, overwhelming these dangerous situations the fishermen used to go to catch fish is for protect their needs, family, children's, and family expenditures. Totally welfare of their family has been flourishing at their risky and dangerous jobs. normally relevant agency or officers and departments are needed to make certain modern and contemporary policy, skill making programme and awareness giving programme as to increase their fish catching work without falling in sea oriented risk and dangerous. These facilities must be given by the existing government officers without tired their tired will destroy the each fisherman family.

Moreover owing to the frequent and sporadic hazardous of

the sea, fishing works often gets stopped and stunned and met loss. During this cyclone and sea oriented hazardous situations boats and net would be thrashed down into sea and broken, gain to repair all these equipments are seeming to so stuff thereby they used to depend on nearest moneylender and financiers to do all the repairing works immediately.

Before certain years the situations of the fishermen's communities were at much or acute poor situations thereby they could not develop their life properly and neatly, since they had so many debts with local money lenders. Herby their life became so pitiable and pathetic, fish catching works are getting slowed down owing to their inconvenient and unhappy situations created by moneylenders and local financier's. In future all social scientist are needed to pay attentions on fishermen's life and career improvements by identifying their needs, occupation necessities and rudimentary. Relevant study have to do on their up to date jobs and occupations requirements and status, as per that needs both central and state government and department fisheries have to arrange certain longstanding and durable policies and facilities with an aim to lift their risky occupation.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To comprehend and understand the situations of the fishermen's communities in entire India's coastal area would be main part of this study. Growth rate of fishing business and try fish sales would be analyzed, occupations needs and its dangerous would be examined with an interest to foster their livelihood and survival developments

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study is entirely covering and encompassing secondary data, through which this will collect data from the concern fisheries departments of the states, central government polices and state government polices and assistances would accessed properly in terms of finding suitable way for diagnose its problems. For Complete this study relevant books, articles and magazines would be used in a systematic way.

### SAMPLE SIZE

Since this study is using secondary data it has covered entire India's fishermen's family, life, expenditure, occupation and other problems with the help of secondary sources. State wise fishermen's situations would be calculated based on the red books and articles and magazines

### RESEARCH DESIGN

This work could be done with the help of secondary data such as books, magazines, articles, periodicals, chapters and others government published records. Its objective is to perceive their social, economical, political, income and business competition problems and consequences. These results would be discovered through collecting secondary data. Aggregate analyses would be done neatly and logically based on the availability of secondary data.

## Findings of the Study

**CONCLUSION**

Since fishing occupation is being as significant factors in contributing India's income development as well as people health development, its needs, necessities and requirements would addressed by the elected representatives of the fishermen communities in parliaments, after that it must be analyzed the by expert team of the both central and state government with an aim to redeem them from uneasy situations, difficulty situations and risky social pressures. On overall the findings of this study yet this people's needs are not accomplished with an adequate government policies, in future it must be resolved by implementing contemporary remedial polices toward lifting them from their family, occupational and financial stress. to catch fish this people alone have been seeming suitable and skillful rest of people do not know about that because they are so far living from the sea but fishermen families are living close to sea thereby they are familard and acquainted with fishing, selling and marketing works. Further their traditional and customary work must be foster by arranging an appropriate law in the parliament with an intention to flourish their life in business aspects.

**REFERENCES**

1. Chidambaram, K., and Soundrarajan, A. (1997). Marine Fish Supplies in Tiruchendur- A Case Study, Fishing Chimes, 2(9): 1997, pp.58-61.
2. CMFRI (1977).Indian Fisheries 1947-1977, Issued on the Occasion of the Fifth Session of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission, Cochin, 1977, pp.74-77.
3. CMFRI (1985). Newsletter, Focus on Artisanal Fisher folk, Vol.27-28: 1985, pp.8-12.
4. Durairaj, N (1981). A Study of Marine Fishing Industry in Thanjavur District, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Madurai Kamaraj University, 1981, p.230.
5. Fernando, Ambrose (1981). Community Development and Infrastructure Facilities for Improving the Socio Economic Conditions of Fishermen, CMFRI Bulletin, 30: 1981, pp.45-55.
6. James, P.S.R (1990).Marine Fisheries not Fully Tapped, The Hindu Survey of Indian Agriculture, 13 (7): 1990, pp.203-205.
7. Nair, M.K.R. Girija, S. (1998).Application of Low Cost Technologies in Fish Processing and Its Prospects as a Vocation for Fisherwomen of Kerala, In Hameed, M.S., Kurup, B.M., (Eds.) Technological Advancement in Fisheries, Publ. No.1, School of Industrial Fishing, Cochin, 1998, pp.478-484.
8. Sehara, D.B.S., Panikkar, K.K.P., and Karbhari, J.B. (1992).Socio- Economic Aspects of the Monsoon Fisheries of the West Coast of India, CMFRI Bulletin, 45: 1992, pp.242-250.