

A STUDY ON SOCIAL IMPACT OF FISH VENDOR IN KASIMEDU FISH MARKET-CHENNAI.

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Abstract

Fishing is one of the ancient business which is also considered as a major revenue for the country. In this background the present study was undertaken to analyze the social factors which are acting as a predominant factors among the fish vendors in Kasimedu area in Chennai. A structured questionnaire was administered to the 50 respondents selected randomly for the analysis. From the frequency analysis it is understood that the majority of the fish vendors are female, the average family income ranges from Rs.5000to 10000 and with very low educational level. The research paper concludes that the fish vendors should be given with proper educational level so as to develop their social development.

Key words: Fish vendors, social factors, Educational level, and Family income.

1. Introduction

The fishery industry occupies an important place in the socio-economic development of the country. Since independence fishery industry has contributed to the food basket of the country. Indian fisheries are important component of the global fisheries and second largest fish producer of the world offering quality seafood from its vast resources. The fisheries sector provides food security, income and employment, trade and economic wellbeing for people throughout the world. Fishing is one of the oldest economic activities which is next to Agriculture. Fish selling has been a traditional occupation of a sizable section of the community. Fish and Fish vendors are inseparable and interdependent. Fish vendors play a predominant part in movement of Fish from the fishermen who catch the fish and to the ultimate buyer or end users. In this background, the present study was undertaken to analyze the social factors which are acting as a predominant factors among the fish vendors of kasimedu fish market in Chennai.

2. Literature Review

Narayanakumar et al.,(2000) have studied the socio-economic conditions of marine fisher women in India. The marine fisherwomen in India, in general are socially and economically backward. Hence, any sort of innovation like technology, financial scheme or management practice needs to be

analyzed to assess its socio-economic, environmental and ecological impact such as family size, age, education, employment and standard of living of fishermen and this will help to identify the constraints and adoption of new technologies.

Devi et al, 2012 and Devi et al, 2014 in her paper the small scale fisheries sector are mostly the livelihood occupation of the group of population with in the extreme poverty that leads to serious social, economic and political issues. Due to lack of knowledge in the socio economic conditions of fishers and fishing communities, leads to poor planning and implementation of various fisheries management programs.

Bijayalakshmi Devi Nobgmaithem and Ajithkumar Ngangbam (2014) have studied about socio-economic conditions and cultural profile of the fishers in India. Socio-economic conditions of the fishers in India are very low. With a very low income from fishing, fishers supported a large member of family which compels the fishers to borrow credits to fulfill the basic needs. Training programs and scientific orientations are avail at heterogeneous manner in most of the places in India. Therefore proper fishery management policies, effective input supply, technical and social support may improve the livelihood of the fishers.

3. Importance of the study

This study has got its importance to assess the social impact of fish vendor especially in kasimedu fish market, Chennai. This study is very much useful to the fish vendor to improve their social status and a part in the economic development of the state.

4. Objective of the study

- To identify the social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu fish market.
- To analyze the relationship between the social factors of fish vendor in kasimedu fish market.
- To offer suggestions in social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu.

5. Research Methodology

- **Research Area:** Kasimedu, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India.
- **Size of the sample:** 50 Respondents (Fish vendors)
- **Sampling method:** Random sampling method
- **Data collection:** Primary data and secondary data.
- **Data tools:** Frequency analysis.

6. Limitation of the study

The study was conducted on a preliminary attempt to elicit some of the social factors involved in the day to day life of fish vendors of kasimedu in Chennai. This study cannot be generalized as the light of all those factors which plays a role in the societal development of fish vendor.

7. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Age plays a major role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of Age.

Table-1**Age wise classification of fish vendors**

Age (in years)	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Below 20	11	22%
21-30	17	34%
31-40	22	44%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data.

Inference: From the above table-1 it is clear that out of total respondents,44%were in the age range of 31to 40 years and 34% of the respondents were in the age range of 21to 30 years and minority of the respondents,22% were in the age range of below 20 years. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents, 44% were in the age range of 31 to 40 years.

The Gender plays a significant role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of Gender.

Table-2**Gender wise classification of Fish vendors**

Gender	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Male	19	38%
Female	31	62%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Inference: From the above table-2 it is clear that out of total respondents 38% belongs to male category and 62% belongs to Female category. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the respondents, 62% were Female involved in fish business.

Marital status plays an important role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of marital status.

Table-3

Marital status wise classification of Fish vendors

Marital status	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Married	27	54%
Unmarried	23	46%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Inference: From the above table-3 it is clear that out of total respondents 54% of the fish vendors are married and 46% of the fish vendors are unmarried. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the fish vendors, 54% are married.

Religion plays a predominant role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of Religion.

Table-4

Religion wise classification of fish vendors

Religion	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Hindu	38	76%
Muslim	5	10%
Christian	7	14%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data.

Inference: From the above table-4 it is clear that out of total respondents,76% of the fish vendors are Hindu,10% of the fish vendors are Muslim and14% of the fish vendors are Christian. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the fish vendors, 76% are Hindu.

Education plays a significant role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of Education.

Table-5

Education wise classification of fish vendors

Educational Qualification	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
No formal education	4	8%
Primary	11	22%
Secondary	18	36%
Higher secondary	15	30%
Graduate	2	4%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data.

Inference: From the above table-5, it is clear that out of total respondents, 8% of the fish vendors has no formal education, 22% of the fish vendors were completed their primary education, 36% of the fish vendors were completed their secondary education, 30% of the fish vendors were completed their Higher secondary education, and only 4% of the fish vendors were graduate. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the fish vendors, 36% were completed the secondary education.

Size of the family plays a predominant role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of family size

Table-6

Family size wise classification of fish vendors

Family size	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
2	5	10%
3	21	42%
4	19	38%
5	5	10%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data.

Inference: From the above table-6 it is clear that out of total respondents, 10% of the fish vendors are with 2 family members, 42% of the fish vendors are with 3 family members, 38% of the fish

vendors are with 4 family members and 10% of the fish vendor with 5 family members. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the fish vendors of 42% with 3 family members.

Nature of family plays an important role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of nature of family

Table-7

Nature of Family wise classification of Fish vendors

Nature of Family	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Joint family	5	10%
Nuclear family	45	90%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

Inference: From the above table-7 it is clear that out of total respondents 10% of the fish vendors are with joint family and 90% of the fish vendors are with Nuclear family. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the fish vendors, 90% are with Nuclear family.

Earning members of the family plays a predominant role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of earning members.

Table-8

Earning members wise classification of fish vendors

No. of Earning members	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
1	23	46%
2	23	46%
3	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data.

Inference: From the above table-8 it is clear that out of total respondents, 46% of the fish vendors have 1 earning member in the family, 46% of the fish vendors have 2 earning members in the family and 8% of the fish vendors have 3 earning members in the family. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the fish vendors, 46% have both 2 and 3 number of earning members in the family.

Source of monthly income plays a predominant role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the significance of source of monthly income.

Table-9**Source of monthly income wise classification of fish vendors**

Source of monthly income	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Fish sales	49	98%
Fish sales and other business	1	2%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data.

Inference: From the above table-9 it is clear that out of total respondents,98% of the fish vendors engage themselves in fish sales and 2% of the fish vendors involved themselves in both fish sales and other business. Hence it can be concluded that majority of the fish vendors of 98% engage themselves in fish sales.

Average monthly income plays a very important role in analyzing social factors of fish vendors in kasimedu. The following analysis depicts the importance of average monthly income of fish vendors.

Table-10**Average monthly income wise classification of fish vendors**

Average monthly income	No of Respondents	% of Respondents
Rs.1000-5000	2	4%
Rs.5001-10000	33	66%
Rs.10001-15000	11	22%
Above 15000	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data.

Inference: From the above table-10 it is clear that out of total respondents,4% of the fish vendors are in the income group of Rs.1000-5000,and 66% of the fish vendors are in the income group of Rs.5001-10000,and 22% of the fish vendors are in the income group of Rs.10001-15000 and 8%of the fish vendors belongs to above 15000 income category. Hence it can be concluded that majority of 66% of the fish vendors are in the income group of Rs.5001-10000 and 8% of the fish vendors are with high income group.

Hypothesis of the study

H0: Null hypothesis-There is no significant relationship between Gender and Nature of the family.

H1: Alternative hypothesis-There is significant relationship between Gender and Nature of the family.

Table-11

Factors		Gender	Nature of the family
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.426**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002
	N	50	50
Nature of the family	Pearson Correlation	.426**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	50	50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: primary data

Gender and nature of family has a positive correlation. Hence, the null hypothesis rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted.

H0: Null hypothesis-There is no significant relationship between education and Average monthly income.

H2: Alternative hypothesis-There is significant relationship between education and Average monthly income.

Table-12

Factors		Education	Average monthly Income
Education	Pearson Correlation	1	0.18
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.901
	N	50	50
Income	Pearson Correlation	0.18	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.901	
	N	50	50

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: primary data

Education and income has a negative correlation. Hence, the Null hypothesis accepted and alternative hypothesis rejected.

8. Findings

- In this study, majority of the respondents of 44% were in the age range of 31 to 40 years.
- Out of total respondents 38% are male and 62% are Female.
- Majority of the fish vendors of 54% are married.
- 76% of the fish vendors are Hindu.
- 36% were completed the secondary education and 4% of the fisher vendors were completed graduation.
- 42% of the fish vendors with 3 family members.
- 90% of the fish vendors are with Nuclear family
- 46% have both 2 and 3 number of earning members in the family.
- 98% of the fish vendors engage themselves in fish sales.
- 66% of the fish vendors are in the income group of Rs.5001-10000.

Suggestion

From the above analysis the following suggestions can be made:

1. It is understood that from the analysis the male fish vendors are to be encouraged into the business.
2. It can be known the family income of the fish vendors are to be increased since they do not have a regular income from this business.
3. It may be considered that the nuclear family is most dominant factor in doing this fishing business.
4. Proper educational facilities and awareness about the modern technology in the fishing business should be given to the fish vendors since they should be well informed and known about the changes in their field which will lead to the social development.
5. From the study it is quite evident that the average monthly income of the fish vendors are ranging from Rs.5001-10000 which is low when compared to the available cost of living in the cities like Chennai.
6. Most of the fish vendors are getting their business through the fish sales only. They are very low no of fish vendors know other business.so it is highly important to educate them and to know about the availability of other business also that will help them in the development of standard of living.

Conclusion

Fish vendors should be given with the proper educational level so as to develop their social development. The government provides financial assistance for the fish vendors during the ban period. But it may not be sufficient for the fisher vendors to maintain the family even though majority of families are nuclear in nature. Since the nuclear families are increasing, taking care of them during the old age which will be a challenging task for the present and future community. This has to be addressed through long term social measures.

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