

An Economic Analysis of Livelihood Conditions of Fisherfolk after Tsunami in Nagapattinam District of Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The marine fisheries are one of the important livelihood opportunities for the coastal population in India and abroad. In Tamilnadu typically and customarily fishing community is referred to as pattanavar who are living in Tamilnadu coastal line, often they were understood through other community human beings as a maritime community who're dominating following districts Chennai, Kanchipuram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tanjavur and Nagapattinam District, is known as coramantal coastal due to the fact who've been pursuing and related to in fishing, exporting, army, trade and fish orientated sports. Regarding objectives of the study, to analyse the livelihood conditions of fisherfolk after tsunami period from 2015 – 2020 in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. With regard to methodology, the present research work is based on primary data analysis. It could be noticed from the field survey, 125 fishermen households have selected from two fishing villages viz., Velankanni and Akkaraipettai villages in Vedaranyam Taluk. Out of these 125 fishermen households, 65 respondents selected from Velankanni village and the remaining 60 respondents have selected from Akkaraipettai village. This study concludes the fisherfolks are bright to attain their success in social, economic, health and political sectors due to their thoughtful nearby their wretched and appalling situations were prevailing in past three decades, which were evacuated wholly and reversely owing to their admirable hard in work nature, fish marketing and selling fishes in street to street and house to house for growing their livelihood development.

Key words: *Livelihood, Economic development, Income and expenditure pattern, Poverty, Standard of living*

Statement of the Problem

The marine fisheries are one of the important livelihood opportunity for the coastal population in India and abroad. It encourages the proper supply of meals and rural coastal employment as in step with the assertion of one-of-a-kind economic zone (EEZ) in 1910. The ability of those resources has become extra apparent in successive developmental plans of the significant and the Governments which have emphasized at the implication of growing fish manufacturing export promoting (Misra and Sahu,

2011). India proudly occupied the second largest manufacturer of fish production and it has been recorded at 5.68 percent of the overall fish production in the world. Further the profile of Bay of Bengal, Indian ocean and the Arabian sea have been contributed the economy of rural coastal in 3202 villages diagonally 8118 km seaside. In view of this context, the fisheries sector acting a major contribution of 39% of fish production and placed in the economic activity of the country by its contribution has been recorded at 0.83% to the national Gross Domestic

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Product (GDP) and 4.6% to the farming GDP and also in external trade, nutrition, and employment. It could be noticed in 2018, in which there are around 3288 marine fishing rural areas have covered 864550 families in Tamil Nadu. According to this report, nearly 85 percent of the population are involved in full time fishing activities.

In Tamilnadu typically and customarily fishing community is referred to as pattanavar who're living in Tamilnadu coastal line, often they were understood through other community human beings as a maritime community who're dominating following districts Chennai, Kanchipuram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tanjavur and Nagapattinam District, is known as coramantal coastal due to the fact who've been pursuing and related to in fishing, exporting, army, trade and fish orientated sports. The nation has fishermen community round 10.07 lakh from 608 marine fishing villages which might be scattered along side the 13 coastal districts of Tamilnadu.

In justify their life modernisations, modifications, monetary improvement, tradition advancement, training improvement and fitness improvement this study is to cussed at analysing and analyzing of their present social, comparatively cheap and fitness factors by using placing empirical approach. This results could a laudable one to governments and rulers to understand that India is shining through all sections of community developments inside the sphere of social, monetary and health. The present research work has been attempted to analyse the livelihood conditions of fishermen in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu.

Review of Literature

Kumar (2020) has enlightens the without setting any investment these people are getting money from the sea orientated occupations, the fishing job takes them to attain proper lifestyles status as identical to government officials, via their robust and regular income they are able to buy desirable pricey motorcycle and precious belongings instead of studied individuals. Further, the author observed that no funding but gaining lot in fishermen career, their meticulous hard work is a supply of their true lifestyles development by using which they roam at top bike, grow with desirable meals, being thankfully, flourishing in their existence. There is a proverb painting is god, life and development; this is ac-

companied with the aid of them in all the fishermen villages in India. Through this indicates and foundations, they begin their paintings in the sea everlastingly with an interest to develop their life styles and poor situations. Their palms and true physical electricity are exact weapons concerning to their existence traits and profession growth, via this gear they may be able to manipulate all the probably and unforeseen circle of relatives and non-circle of relatives expenses. And in the case of non-fishermen communities and villages typically anyone dwelling with the assist of cash creditors, people will get hold of cash on hobby foundation because human beings are being used as a daily wagers and operating under some one boss and leaders their activity maximum could be disturbing, slavery and less salary.

Objectives

1. To analyse the livelihood conditions of fishermen after tsunami period from 2015 – 2020 in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu

Hypothesis

1. There is no improvement of fishermen livelihood conditions after tsunami period from 2015 – 2020.

Design and Methodology

Drawn from the present research work is based on primary data analysis. It could be noticed from the field survey, 125 fishermen households have selected from two fishing villages viz., Velankanni and Akkaraipettai villages in Vedaranyam Taluk. Out of these 125 fishermen households, 65 respondents selected from Velankanni village and the remaining 60 respondents have selected from Akkaraipettai village.

Results and Discussion

The classification of the selected fishermen household respondents has distributed according to their main occupational status of Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu and it is explained in Table 1. According to the occupational status of fishermen community, it is classified by three categories viz., fishing only, fishing as a primary job and fishing as a secondary job. Out of the 125 respondents, the major portion of 89 respondents have pointed out that fishing as a only job activity which has been recorded at 71.2 percent, followed by 20.8 percent of them men-

tioned fishing as primary occupation, and the remaining 8 percent of them stated that fishing as a secondary occupation in the selected region. The result of the study is noticed that the major portion of the respondents mentioned fishing as only activity in the selected area.

Table 1. Occupational Status of Fishermen

Si. No	Occupational Status	No. of Fishermen	Percentage
1	Fishing only	89	71.2
2	Primary	26	20.8
3	Secondary	10	8
	Total	125	100

Source: Field Survey

The distribution of the selected fishermen household respondents according to the discussion of income details as compared between before and after tsunami period is presented in Table 2. It could be noticed from the Table that; after tsunami period the respondent's income is slightly increased as more than Rs. 20000 than that of before tsunami period, but in the case of increased income is not able to increase their livelihood conditions. And the study is compared at one-decade time period as before and after tsunami time period. At present, the cost of living conditions is going to peak level, so the respon-

Table 2. Discussion on Fishermen Income Before and After Tsunami (Per month Wise)

Income Details (in Rs)	Before	After (2015 - 2020)
Less than 10000	30(24)	19(15.2)
10000 – 20000	85(68)	72(57.6)
More than 20000	10(8)	34(27.2)
Total	125(100)	125(100)

Source: Field Survey

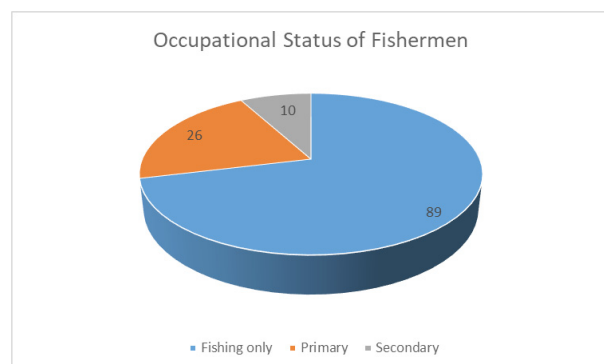


Fig. 1

dents are not able to meet out the good livelihood conditions in the society.

The distribution of the selected household respondents according to meet out the family household expenses as compared between before and after tsunami period. It is noticed that after tsunami period i.e., the duration from 2105 – 2020, the cost of expenses of food and non-food expenditures are increased high level. It could be compared between Table 2 and Table 3, the increased income leads to increase their family expenses. In this Table 3, as before tsunami period, the major portion of the respondents spent expenses at Rs 10000 – Rs 20000. But after that tsunami period also the respondents maintain in expenses. However, that in the category of more than Rs 20000, the respondents spent high expenses at after tsunami period than that of before.

Table 4 explains the discussion on measurements of poverty line among the selected fishermen community in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. From the results of the Table is noticed that, after that tsunami period the major portion of the respondents are living under below poverty line that that of before tsunami period. It could be noticed from the variation, 55.2 percent of the, living under poverty line as before tsunami period and it is found 65.6 percent are living under below poverty line as after tsunami period and the major portion of the respondents are pushed to below poverty line due to the natural disaster from tsunami.

Table 3. Discussion on Fishermen Family Expenses Before and After Tsunami (Per month Wise)

Income Details (in Rs)	Before	After (2015 - 2020)
Less than 10000	45(36)	31(24.8)
10000 – 20000	65(52)	54(43.2)
More than 20000	15(12)	40(32)
Total	125(100)	125(100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 4. Comparison of Poverty Line among Fishermen

Poverty Line	Before	After
APL	56(44.8)	43(34.4)
BPL	69(55.2)	82(65.6)
Total	125(100)	125(100)

Source: Field Survey

Table 5 analyse the discussion of livelihood diversification of fishermen according to the comparison of before and after tsunami period in the selected re-

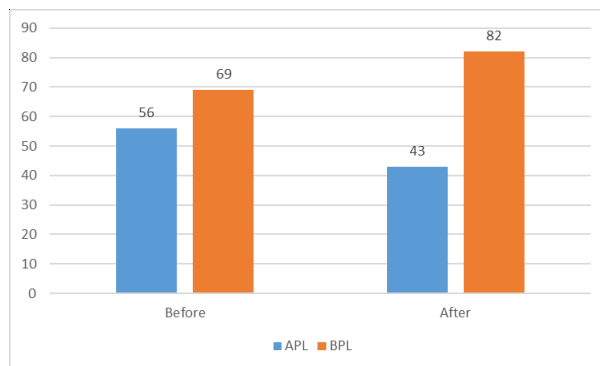


Fig. 2

Table 5. Details on Livelihood Diversification among Fishermen

Livelihood Diversification	Before	After (2015 - 2020)
Fish Catching Activities	60(48)	32(25.6)
Fish Marketing Activities	30(24)	20(16)
Fish Catching and Marketing	32(25.6)	70(56)
Fishing with other work activities	3(2.4)	3(2.4)
Overall Total	125(100)	125(100)

Source: Field Survey

gion. It is noticed from the results that the major portion of the respondents are working the fish activities as both catching and selling goods at after tsunami period than that of before. In view of this cases, after tsunami period, the fishermen need to improve their livelihood conditions and to meet out their family expenses and other costs. Since, the fishermen involve to produce and sell their fish products directly to the consumers. It is boosting to the fishermen to encourage their family income and may increase their livelihood status in the region.

Model - 1

Hypothesis: There is no improvement of fishermen livelihood conditions after tsunami period from 2015 – 2020.

Table 6 analyses the symmetric measures of fishermen livelihood status is worked with t-value and pearson's correlation value and it is compared between before and after tsunami period. The hypothesis of the study is portrait that "there is no improvement of fishermen livelihood conditions after tsunami period from 2015 – 2020". Regarding the correlation value of livelihood conditions, there is a slight variation an increased livelihood conditions

Table 6. Symmetric Measures among Fishermen Livelihood Conditions

Model	Value
Pearson's Value	.637
Asymp. Std. Error	.069
T-test Value	4.983
Sig.	.007
Result	Significant
Conditions	Accept

and the correlation value is 0.637, it is moderate level has increased livelihood conditions at post tsunami period from 2015 – 2020. And the study is confined to analyse the t-test model, the value is 4.983 and the significant value is .067. It could be noticed that the significant value is less than 0.05 or 5% level of significance. Since the null hypothesis has accepted and the result of the table is noticed that, there is no improvement of fishermen livelihood conditions after tsunami period from 2015 – 2020.

Conclusion

In overall conclusion and summary about fisheries people's life, health, social, economic conditions, and political situations have been shifted to modern well of life from past ugly and meager life s situations. Progresses are coming in these fields and to motivate their health careful life management of the fishermen's community. The fisherfolks are bright to attain their success in social, economic, health and political sectors due to their thoughtful nearby their wretched and appalling situations were prevailing in past three decades, which were evacuated wholly and reversely owing to their admirable hard in work nature, fish marketing and selling fishes in street to street and house to house for growing their livelihood development.

Conflict of Interest- None

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