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Studies on Fisher Women Employment and Financial Aspects in Sompeta Mandal of Srikakulam District

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Abstract : The present study has been carried out to survey the social status condition of the fishermen community in a selected area of the Sompeta mandal of Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, India. During the preliminary study socio-economic survey conducted in the fishermen community of Sompeta area, it was discovered that the majority of fishermen families are engaged in both part-time and full-time fishing. Fisherwomen generally work in marketing and have a low social status. Fisherwomen's contributions permeate every aspect of pre- and post-harvest handling, preservation, processing, and marketing of seafood products, and they serve as an essential link between producers and consumers. In India, women make up roughly one-third of the labour force. The study was conducted to examine the nature of residence, type of job, livelihood, nature of family and education facility conditions of the Fisher Women village, which contributed to the improvement of Fisher Women social status. The information was examined utilizing ANOVA and multivariate method.

IndexTerms - Fisherwomen, livelihood, socio-economic, pre & post-harvest fishing, job.

I. INTRODUCTION

India has emerged as the largest harvester of fish in the world. Fish and fisheries play a critical role in the socioeconomic development of the fishing community [1]. In India, 65 percent of the population is still dependent on agriculture for a living and a source of employment, with fisheries being one of them. Fish is another important protein-rich source of food in the country [2]. Fishing, according to experts, plays an important role in supporting livelihoods around the world and is also an important source of food for over one billion people. Fisheries are an important source of income and employment because they stimulate the growth of a number of secondary industries, which also generate foreign exchange. In India, it is estimated that 12 million people are directly engaged in fishing, with approximately 60 million relying solely on it for a living. According to [3], geography, feeding, local habits, traditional and nutritional standards all influence fish demand and consumption patterns. The fisherwomen attend the fish auction, buy fish, and then sell it at the market. Fisherwomen involved in marketing bear the dual burdens of being women in a traditional and highly prescriptive society, as well as being employed in a job that is considered suitable only for older women, widows, and the destitute [4]. As a result, the research is eager to begin work on the social status of Fisher Women. This fisherwomen community has a low socioeconomic status. Because this area is located on the seashore, their main source of income is the selling fishery. The social status of fishermen was studied.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM:

"Studies on Fisher Women Employment and Financial Aspects in Sompeta mandal of Srikakulam District " is the issue's assertion.

THE STUDY OBJECTIVES:

1. Study the residence of fisherwomen
2. Study the nature of fisherwomen's jobs.
3. Study the lives of fisherwomen.
4. Study the educational opportunities for fisherwomen

THE STUDY'S HYPOTHESES:

1. There will be no significant difference between types of residences.
2. There will be no significant differences in the nature of the job.
3. There will be no significant difference in the lives of fisherwomen

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY:

Is to determine the Fisher Women Employment and financial aspects of the fisherwomen residing in Sompeta mandal of Srikakulam District. The primary goal was to record the income level as well as the various purpose expenditures and modes of savings. It is useful in determining economic stability and raising awareness about saving habits. It aided in gaining a clear picture of the fisherwomen's current situation and where they are headed in the future. The majority of the members joined the fisherwomen's association to gain social respect, moral and financial assistance, and support.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:

The population in the Community has been clearly characterized, and a list of all the Community for the type of residences and reason for determination is prepared. Different Community Development Local job levels pursued are roughly equivalent. The factors are independent of one another, and the choice is unbiased. Each educational facility factor is an open variable that, once chosen, is not forgotten or supplanted by other elements.

VARIABLES STUDYED:

When selecting the example for this study, the person took into account variables such as types of residence, nature of job working, lives of fisher women, etc.

TOOL:

The Investigator set up his three devices for the current review. The tool was created to determine the prospects of fisher women, financial aspects and nature of job. The test uses the location of Sompeta mandal of Srikakulam District.

TOOL STANDARDIZATION:

The questionnaire was built and designed for fisher women development. The pilot testing on fisher women empowerment was carried out in various regions of Sompeta mandal of Srikakulam District. The information was examined, and the test's reliability was determined. Thing Analysis was performed to determine the Difficulty and Discrimination of each of the things. The tool's reliability coefficient was calculated using the split half strategy.

THE TOOL'S ADMINISTRATION:

The questionnaire was a three-point evaluating scale designed to determine the focus on effect of factors affecting fisher women prospects. The investigator eventually met with the respondents to collect information using the questionnaire.

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION:

The examiner used the review technique for the expressive exploration. It includes a clearly defined issue and unambiguous objectives. It necessitates expert and creative preparation, as well as careful examination and interrelationship of the information gathered and coherent examination reporting. To complete this type of examination for data collection in order to test the Hypothesis and demonstrate specific outcomes. It is critical to select the method and legal tools to be used. Every information gathering device has advantages and disadvantages. The Rating scale is thought to be a superior tool for information collection in this examination.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The purpose of this research is to investigate the fisher women empowerment towards the elements for the mode of social status of fisherwomen in Sompeta mandal of Srikakulam District. The examiner discovered no escalated assessor focus on connected with elements of village residents.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES FOR DATA QUANTIFICATION:

The examination in this study was completed by descriptive factual investigation, such as working out proportions of focal propensity like Mean and determining proportions of scattering like Standard Deviation. All relevant data was carefully coordinated. The specialist used the 't' test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to test the invalid theory. The investigation of change method was used to determine the impact, if any, of the factors studied. The measurement process, factual procedures used, and data and result analyses are provided below

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**3.1 Types of Residence**

The fisherwomen live in their own homes, rented homes, and some are homeless. The graph in figure 3.1 is plotted against different types of residences and percentages of the population. The graph shows that the majority of people (45.00 percent) are homeless and live in rented housing (40.00 percent), with only a few owning homes (15.00 percent) The blue colour represents the number of people, while the brown colour [5] represents the percentage of people. Homeless fishing community are dominant in sompeta mandal of srikakulam district.

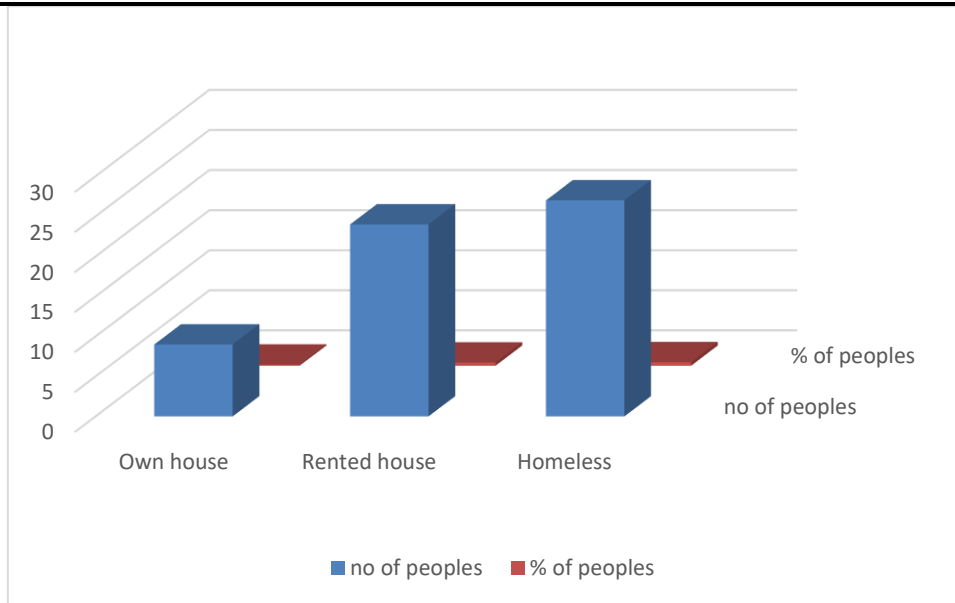


Fig. 3.1 Residential Types

3.2 Nature of job

The graph in figure 3.2 is plotted against different types of jobs and percentages of people. The graph shows that the majority of people work in the private sector (66.67 percent) and the government sector (4.76 percent) (28.57 percent). The blue colour represents the number of people, while the brown colour represents the percentage of people [6]. Huge people from fishing community work in private sector only.

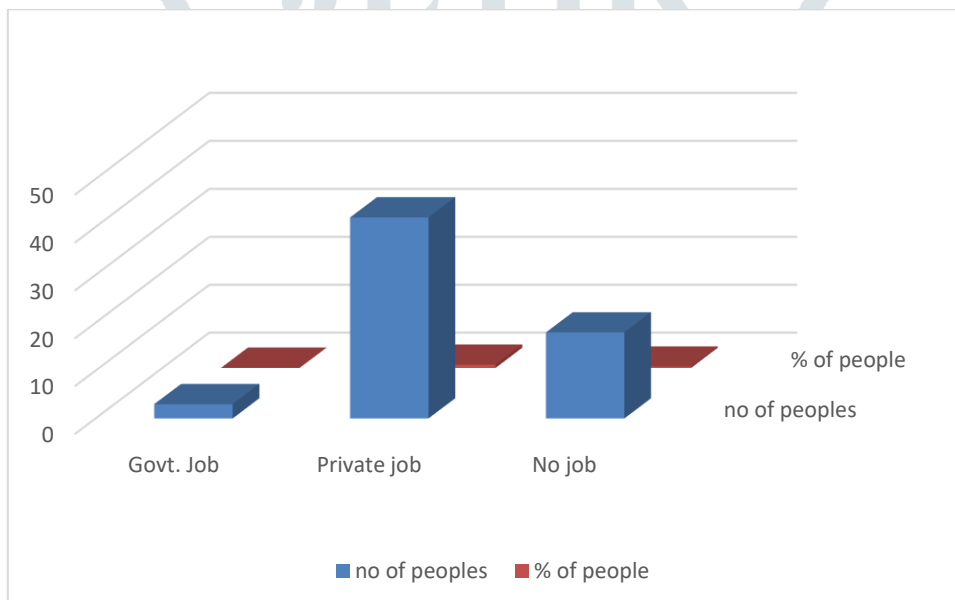


Fig. 3.2 Job Description

3.3 Livelihood

Figure 3.3 shows a graph plotted against boat accessibility and percentage of people. According to the graph, the vast majority of people (72.00 percent) work on boats or rent boats (24.00 percent), with only a few owning their own boats (4.00 percent) The number of people is represented by blue, while the percentage of people is represented by brown [7]. Majority of fishing community people work in private boats owned by other communities.

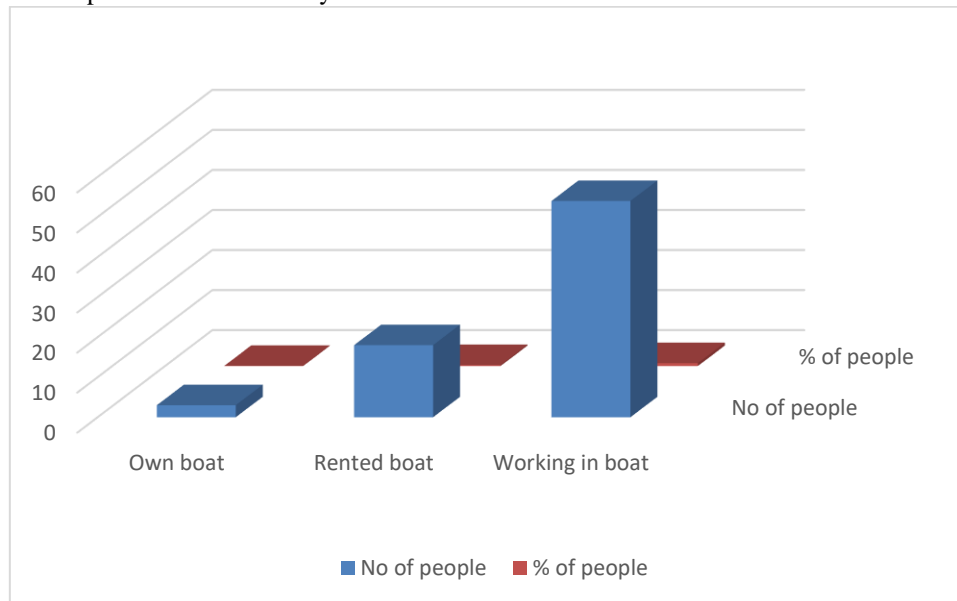


Fig. 3.3 Nature of Livelihood

3.4 Number of family members

The graph in Figure 3.4 is plotted against family numbers and percentage of people. The graph shows that families with five members (44.44 percent) outnumber those with three members (22.22 percent) second heist percentage with seven family members (33.33 percent) In this graph, the blue colour represents the total number of people, while the brown colour represents the percentage of people [8]. The maximum number in family is reasonable at 5.

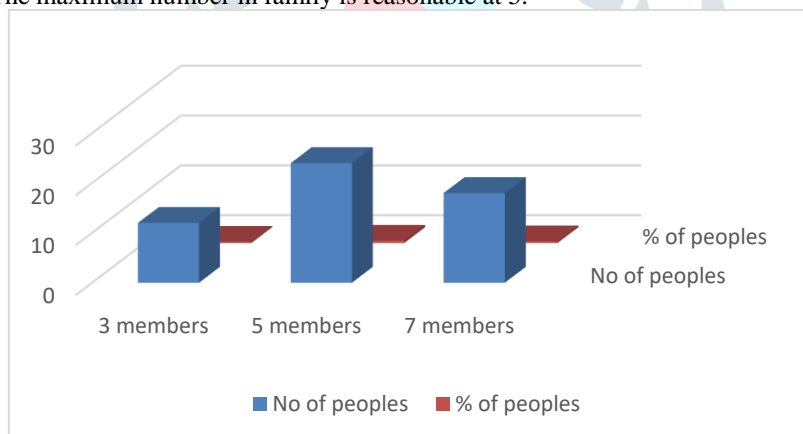


Fig. 3.4 Number of family members

3.5 Education facilities

The graph in figure 3.4 is plotted against the nature of the school and the percentage of people. The graph shows that primary school (40.00 percent) and high school (40.00 percent) are both occupied (22.22 percent) The percentage of people who attend college is very low (20.00 percent) The blue colour represents the number of people, while the brown colour represents the percentage of people [9]. The optimum education was only schooling.

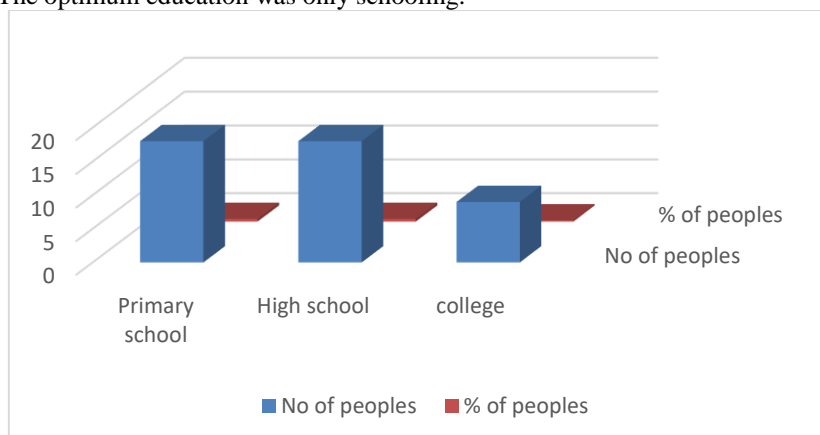


Fig. 3.5 Educational Institutions

Table 3.1 ANOVA single factors

ANOVA: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
houses	30	60	2	0.62069		
job	30	63	2.1	0.3		
livelihood	30	75	2.5	0.465517		
No. of family members	30	54	1.8	0.57931		
Education facilities	30	45	1.5	0.465517		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	16.44	4	4.11	8.453191	3.7E-06	2.434
Within Groups	70.5	145	0.486207			
Total	86.94	149				

The ANOVA table 3.1 incorporates a conventional F test for the single element impact. ANOVA, otherwise called examination of fluctuation, is a factual method used to analyze the method for at least two gatherings of values. At the point when the p-esteem is valid, the possibilities getting a F measurement of 8.453191 or higher are 3.7E-06 ($f > P$) [10, 11].

IV. CONCLUSION

The fisher women must be trained in quality control and the production of diverse fish products in order to better express their utilisation of fish, which facilitates the creation of self-employment opportunities to increase income for their families and improve economic status in order to achieve fisher women economic empowerment. Their technical knowledge has improved, as have their interpersonal and financial management skills. Entrepreneurship aided their individuality while also increasing members' self-confidence. More emphasis should be placed on involving women in the production of value-added products. Women's participation in fisheries is quantified, with an emphasis on their contribution to total catch and economic value added. Over all and complete sompeta mandal was highly developed in terms of fisher women community utilizing the 100 % Andhra Pradesh state Government schemes in the years 2020 and 2021.

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