



A STUDY ON PROBLEMS OF STREET WOMEN FISH VENDORS IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT This article is an attempt to describe problem of women street Fish vendors in kanyakumari district. This study explore the various problems related women street fish vendors such as socio economic condition like low income level, This analysis based on collect information through primary and secondary data. Women fish vendors play a major role in between the fisherman and consumers. Selling fish is a form of occupation and it is livelihood of large number of population in many places. Women street fish vendors were found to many problems and there is no significant differences between the marital position and problems between the women street fish vendors.

KEYWORDS : women fish vendor, socio-economic, problem, cooperative society.

1.INTRODUCTION

Women's are mostly engaged in post-harvest of fishes among the marine fisher communities in India. Women's are the backbone and development of any nation. India having the largest coastal area is around 8200 kilometers. In Kanyakumari around 50 fishing villages are there. Mostly Women Street fish vendors' work for more time than their prescribed working hours. Because of this they get health problem and they are always out of peaceful life. They are also not able to express their problems, and emotions. These studies express the real condition and the problems among women fish vendors about Kanyakumari district.

1.1 Statement Of The Problem

The women street fish vendors face a lot of problems in their vending chores. The dimension of problem different vendors to vendors depending on their situations. 'The street fish vendors Act 2014' does not to change in the livelihood of the women street fish vendors in Kanyakumari. So the present study helps to analyse the various problems of the women street fish vendors in Kanyakumari.

1.2 Objectives Of The Study

- To understand the socio-economic condition of the women street fish vendors
- To identify the problem faced by women street fish vendors
- To provide suggestion for the problems of women street fish vendors

2.Literature Review

Judas (2018) indicated status of the marine fisher women as well as how improving their empowered in our society. Basically women's are sexually weaker their work performance is extremely slight every persons deep respect and regards give to women hood. Maximum the fisher women are expected to perform the important role making fish product and processing and channel of distribution. SHGs to help these women fisheries, but women fisheries working hour is too long. They have faced many problem, poor credit acces, lack of welfare facility. Fisheries buy some fish and sell to interior place only.

Saleena (2019) defines women socio economic condition how to develop their working performance as well as handling family side. Women fisheries are well trained people. They having more scheme and facility, Theswarnajayanthi Gram Swarozager Yojana scheme is providing training programme to fisher women.

The Women empowerment gathers popularly and support. Majority of Indian women are existing and not contented. Fisheries are one of the basic sector to improve and given economy of a country.

Jasbin (2016) defines marine fisheries are enlarged and most of investing the fathering products and improve employment opportunity, developing cultural growth and infrastructure growth and economic growth of their lively goods.

Jasbin (2016) has define what are the problem faced fish marketing in fisheries. they are socially developed and there have to arranging more facilities. and to arranging more meeting and their chance to solve their problems to get more quality of services and improving their growth.

fishers family members most of studied in only secondary level of education.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers with techniques and approaches used in classifying,collecting organizing and arranging the data for the analysis. The section under depicts the data methodology for this study are as follows;

3.1 Universe:

The study was conducted among Women street fish vendors in kanyakumari to neerodi.

3.2 Sample size:

Thirty employees from the two largest villages were given the questionnaire to collect the data between the women fish vendors are working nearby harbor.

3.3 Sample Technique

Random sampling method was used to select the sample size. 30 women fish respondents were selected randomly Kanyakumari and muttom.

3.4 Research design

This study a based on descriptive research. Descriptive research is the most of them commonly used research design that describes the various characteristics.

4. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

The data were collected through questionnaire to know the factors used problems of women street fish vendors are analysed and presented below.

Table.1 Age Group

Age group	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
Below 25	-	-
26-35	-	-
36-45	5	16.66
46-55	16	53.33
Above 55	9	30.01
Total	30	100.00

Source: primary data

As table shown in table of the sample women fish vendors would indicate that with respect to age, a majority (53.33 percent) of the women street vendors are in the age group 46-55 years, in the (30 percent) of women age is above 55.

Table.2 Education Details

Educational qualification	No.Of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	17	56.66
Up to 5th	5	16.66
5th-10th	7	23.33
Secondary	1	3.33
The above secondary	-	-
Total	30	100.00

Table 2 reveals that 56.66 percent illiterate, and 23.33 percent 5th standard to 10th standard. 1 percentage of respondents studied higher secondary level. Nobody studied in above secondary level.

Table.3 Marital Types

Marital Type	No. Of .Respondents	Percentage
Single	-	-
Married	11	36.66
Divorce	6	20.00
Widow	13	43.33
Total	30	100.00

Source:primary data

Table 3 clearly mention that most 43.33 percent of the fishing vendors are widow .and 36.66 percent respondents are married, 20 percent of respondents are divorced.

Table.4 Religion Category

Religion	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	3	10.00
Muslim	1	3.00
Christian	24	80.00
Other caste	2	6.00
Total	30	100

Source:primary data

Table 4 shows, the highest Christian (80 percent) women street vendors are there, 10 percent of vendors women respondents are Hindu, and 3 percent of women fisheries in Muslim are vending their products.

Table.5 Type of Family

Type Of Family	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
Nuclear	23	76.00
Joint	7	23.00
Total	30	100.00

Source:primary data

Table 5 reveals with the purpose of 76 percent belong to nuclear family, and 23 percent women vendors in joint family.

Table 6:ANOVA Socio Economic Condition

Socio Economic Condition					
factor	Sum of Squares	Degree of freedom	Mean of Square	F	Sig.
Among Groups	8.076	2	4.038	16.785	0.000
Within Groups	6.496	27	0.241		
Total	14.572	29			

Source:primary data

H₀: There is no relationship between educational qualification and socio economic condition.

Findings

- Majority street fish vendors having sheet house
- Majority of women street fish vendors are borrowing money from interest.
- Most of the vendors are illiterate people.
- Most of the vendors are Christian people are working there in this study area.

Suggestions

- Majority of the respondents are problem faced by financially .and there is no consideration give to women fish vendors in society. Though they have been registered in Tamilnadu cooperative society.
- Fishing being a seasonal occupation with highly fluctuating incomes, the women fish vendors have little money even to meet their normal food requirements.
- Government should help the women fish vendors to get loan facilities with low rate of interest from bank easily.

CONCLUSION

The fisheries women faces a lot of problem of selling their products. Fishing and fishery related activities require much of physical labour and the fisherwomen are almost involved in all fishery related activities in the study area. They contribute significantly towards their family

income. Therefore, the society and the government should take measures to remove these obstacles, Which affect the life of the women fish vendors especially during the ban period. Infrastructural facilities have also been developed in the coastal villages to a greater extent to the growth of the economy.

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