

Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen: A Sociological Study (With Special Reference to Tarikere Taluk)

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Abstract: Fisheries in India are an important sector of the Indian economy, contributing 1.07% of its GDP. The fisheries sector in India supports the livelihoods of over 28 million people in the country, particularly in coastal and vulnerable communities. India is the world's third-largest fish producer, accounting for 7.96% of global production, and the second-largest producer of fish through aquaculture after China. Total fish production in 2020–21 is estimated at 14.73 million metric tonnes. According to the National Fisheries Development Council, the fisheries industry generates export earnings of ₹334.41 billion. Centrally sponsored schemes are expected to boost exports by ₹1 lakh crore in FY5. Under these projects, 65,000 fishermen have been trained from 2017 to 2020. Freshwater fisheries constitute 55% of the total fish production.

Keywords: Socio-Economic, fishermen.

1. Introduction

It is our responsibility to ensure that this cycle of development touches every citizen of the country. India is a country of unity in diversity. Here, we can see a variety of aspects such as caste, ethnicity, language, lifestyle, culture, politics, etc. Human beings are not equal in the same way. They are economically, socially, educationally, physically and culturally. This is due to the failure to achieve educational development. Fishermen are one of the groups of people who are subjected to social discrimination. According to the World Health Organization, 15 percent of the global population makes a living as fishermen, of which more than 80 percent live in low and middle income countries. India is home to more than 136 billion inhabitants, but 2.21 percent of this population is found to be fishermen in various forms of severe mental and physical disabilities. More than 600 million people in the world are fishermen. 98 percent have primary education and are socially, economically and physically excluded. According to the Channel Information Group (Lang 2007), many of India's current challenges are also being met. According to the 2011 census, India's total population is 1.21 billion, of which 1.07% are fishermen.

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A. Scope and Background of the Study Area

Social and Economic Status of Fishermen The research area of the study area is the social and economic status of fishermen from the perspective of Karnataka Chikkamagaluru Tarikere.

1) Karnataka

Karnataka is a state in the state of Mysore in India. Karnataka is the largest state among the 5 major southern states of India and the sixth largest state in the country. Before 1973, the name of Karnataka was Mysore State. Karnataka is derived from Karunadu. Karunadu means land of black soil and means highland. The state of Karnataka has an average elevation above sea level. It is one of the states with the highest average elevation in India. Karnataka is surrounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, Goa in the north, Maharashtra in the north, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the east, Tamil Nadu in the southeast, Kerala in the southwest, Bangalore in the east, the capital of Karnataka, Karnataka has been home to many powerful kingdoms in India since ancient times. Many philosophers, poets, and religious and social activities have been carried out by the imperialists. India has received the highest number of Jnanpith awards in literature in the Kannada language. The Indian rulers of Karnataka have made a great contribution to the musical traditions of the Carnatic music style and the Hindustani music style. Karnataka is old and the presence of hand axes and swords found in the Pre-Stone Age is evidence of this. Several dynasties have ruled the state of Karnataka, including the Kadambas, the Satavahanas, the Talakadu Kangars, the Badami Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Hoysalas, the Mughals of the Vijayanagara Empire, the

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Kittur Rani Chennamma, the Queen of Jhansi, the Queen of Lakshmibai, Tipu Hyder Ali, and many other kings. The empire has ruled Karnataka. During the rebellions during the freedom struggle, Mundaragi Bhimrao Bhaskar The independence movement intensified towards the end of the 19th century, led by leaders like Babi Halagali Bedaru Venkatappa Nayak. Karnataka Sadashivraj, Alur Venkatarayar and Nijalingappa Kengal Hanumanthaiyya, Nittur Srinivas Rao continued the struggle for independence until the beginning of the 20th century.

2) Tarikere

Tarikere is an important taluk headquarters of Chikkamagaluru district and is located at a unique confluence of the plains and the hills. In the early days, Tarikere was known as the gateway to the hills, where the hills begin. The main commercial crops of Tarikere taluk are areca nut, coconut, banana, groundnut, sunflower, maize, etc., which are food crops for devotees and millets. Sunflower, maize, etc., are food crops. It is located about 235 km from Bangalore. National Highway Tarikere is located about 235 km from Bangalore. National Highway 206 passes through Tarikere. Places of interest include the Kallatgiri waterfall near Kemmana Gundi, the Amrutha Amruteshwara Temple, the 60-year-old Sharadamba Temple, built by Amrutha, the second most powerful commander of the Hoysalas. In this temple, every year at the time of Makar Sankranti, the sun's rays fall on the Shivalinga, which is beautiful to see. A dam has been built across the Bhadra river in Lakkavalli, as well as the Yoga Narasimha Temple in Baggavalli and the Amrutha Mahal in Ajjampura. These are very famous for their cattle.

B. Objectives of the Study

- To understand the social status and health background of the fishermen
- To understand the economic status of the fishermen

2. Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishermen

The present study is an attempt to examine the socio-economic conditions of fishermen, especially those related to Tarikere taluk, in the context of socio-economic studies. In the present study, the gender of the respondents, family, family type, educational qualification, marital status, influence on life, equals, and monthly income background of the neighbours are discussed. Gender We cannot determine biological characteristics such as gender, it is something that a person is born with. Gender is made up of the feeling of being male or female. This gender is a natural creation and has special qualities in the physical structure and reproduction that are given by nature. Gender discrimination has been going on since the present time. It is significant that many people have organized programs to eliminate this inequality. The gender indicator of Tarikere taluk is explained in detail below.

The table 1 shows that out of the total information collected in the field work, 46.67 percent of the informants are women and 53.33 percent of the informants are male. There are no informants belonging to the third gender. The present study shows that the majority of the informants are 53.33 percent

male. This shows male participation fishing more than women.

Table 1
Gender wise distribution of respondents

Gender	Ratio	Percentage
Male	7	46.67
Female	8	53.33
Third Gender	0	0
Total	15	100

Table 2
Marital status of respondents

Marital status	Ratio	Percentage
Married	09	60%
Unmarried	06	40%
Divorcee	00	00
Separated	00	00
Total	15	100

The table 2 shows that 60% of the informants from whom information was collected in the field work are married and 40% of the informants are unmarried. There are no indicators for divorce and widowhood. Marital status plays an important role in everyone's life. It is a matter of joy that the informants are married. The remaining 40% of the informants are unmarried, which makes their future life difficult.

3. Educational Qualification

A society needs education for bright future. If one is educated, he/she is ready to do anything. In India, it is not possible to have a hundred percent literacy rate. There are many problems and challenges in education among them. They cannot get education. Education has changed from one time to another. Creating awareness in education is a necessity of changing the language. Education starts with learning at home. The way they cultivate ethics, values, and respect is like the first school. How does education affect the future of fishermen in society? Therefore, it is necessary to know about the students with disabilities.

Table 3
Education qualification of respondents

Education level	Ratio	Percentage
Illiterate	4	26.67%
Literate	-	00
Primary	5	33.33%
High school	3	20%
PUC	-	00
Graduation	3	20%
Other	-	00
Total	15	100

According to the table 3, information was collected about the educational qualification of the informants. It was found that 26.67 percent of the informants were illiterate, 33.33 percent were primary, 20 percent of the informants were high school graduates, and 20 percent of the informants were graduates. There were no informants who had received any other education. As the percentage of those who had received primary education was high, it was concluded that those who were poor could not afford to study.

Table 4
Respondent's family type details

Family type	Ratio	Percentage
Joint Family	00	00
Nuclear family	15	100%
Total	15	100%

As per the information in the table 4, it is evident that 100% of the informants are in nuclear families. There are no informants belonging to joint family and nuclear family. When these figures are observed, it is seen that there has been a change in the family system. It has been found that the informants have adopted the nuclear family system instead of joint family.

Table 5
Opinion regarding impact of fishing on their social life

Opinion	Ratio	Percentage
Yes	10	66.67%
No	05	33.33%
Total	15	100%

As per the information in the table 5, 66.67 percent of the total respondents said that it has a positive impact on their lives, while the remaining 33.33 percent of the respondents said that it does not have any impact on their lives. When these statistics are observed, the extent to which the respondents have an impact on the social life of fishermen is high.

Table 6
Respondent's opinion regarding fishing impact on social status

Impacted and social change	Ratio	Percentage
Yes	09	60%
No	06	30%
Total	15	100%

As per the table 6, it has been found that 60 percent of the informants whose information was collected during the fieldwork were not aware of the social changes that were being reported. This study has revealed that the rate of information on changes in social status in the fishing profession is high because they are not aware of the changes taking place in their profession.

4. Opinion Regarding Support from Neighbours

To achieve something in society, if there is support from neighbours, friends, family it is possible to achieve something. By helping each other, we can complete the tasks we have set out to do. If we do it alone, it is not possible, but if it is possible, it takes time, so if we get the support of neighbours, they can do anything. So let's find out the nature of support from fishermen's neighbours in the table 7.

Table-7
Neighbours support details

Neighbours support	Ratio	Percentage
Yes	03	20%
No	12	80%
Total	15	100%

Information collected from informants, 80 percent of the informants expressed that they looked down on their neighbours while 20 percent expressed that they did not look

down on their neighbours. The current study shows that there is a change in the way neighbours looks at fishermen. It is evident that fishermen look down on them because they smell bad.

5. Findings of the Study

- The present study shows that the majority of the respondents are male (53.33%) and the remaining 46.67% are female. The reason for this is that the total population of the taluk is less than that of the male.
- Regarding the marital status of the fishermen, it was found that 60% of the respondents were married and 40% of the respondents were unmarried. This shows that the number of married people is higher.
- Regarding the educational qualification of the fishermen, it was found that 33.33% of the respondents had primary education and the rest were unable to get education due to poverty.
- In terms of family structure of fishermen, 100% of the informants are of the nuclear family type. It has been found that there has been a change in the family system. It has been found that the nuclear family system has been adopted before the non-joint family, which is a numerical indicator.
- Regarding those who influence the lives of fishermen, 66.67% of the informants are influential. The level of influence is high and they have stated that fishing has positively affected their lives.
- Regarding the change in the social status of fishermen, 60% is a high percentage and it has been found from this study that they are not aware of the changes taking place in their profession.
- Regarding those who look down on fishermen's neighbours, 80% are found. It has been found that there is a change in the way they see fishermen. It has been revealed that they look down on fishermen because they smell.

6. Conclusion

The present study focuses on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen from the perspective of sociological studies, especially in Tarikere taluk. The government's performance is important in enabling them to participate in the process of social inclusion so that they can gain a position in society. Therefore, the socio-economic problems that are a part of fishermen are analysed in the present study. India has developed a sense of social equality and has implemented programs for the social security of fishermen for their development. India is an agricultural country and includes rural society. In terms of social perspective, the indicators of fishermen include gender, family background, and educational qualification, background that affects their lives, change in social status, those who look down on their neighbours, monthly income, income status, those who have received training, and those who receive government facilities. If the current research is viewed as the social and economic conditions of fishermen, their gender, education, social development is the beacon for the progress of the country. When the last person gets justice, then the progress of the country will have a meaning. Every citizen in the country

has a desire to grow to a higher level through education and become a good citizen. Therefore, the challenges of education have been analysed in identifying the facilities, facilities, resources, and resources that are needed for education.

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