

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

[Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A.](#), [Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.](#), [Google Scholar](#),

[Indian Citation Index \(ICI\)](#), [J-Gate, India](#) (link of the same is duly available at Inlibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)),

[Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland](#) with IC Value of 5.09 (2012) & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 7835 Cities in 197 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND REMEDIES OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA <i>Dr. NARESH KUMAR</i>	1
2.	A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION ON FISHERMEN IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT <i>V. SINDHUJA & Dr. L. SANTHANARAJ</i>	4
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	7

FOUNDER PATRON**Late Sh. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana

Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri

Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR**Dr. BHAVET**

Former Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

ADVISOR**Prof. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR**Dr. NAWAB ALI KHAN**

Professor & Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

CO-EDITOR**Dr. G. BRINDHA**

Professor & Head, Dr.M.G.R. Educational & Research Institute (Deemed to be University), Chennai

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD**Dr. TEGUH WIDODO**

Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, Telkom University, Bandung Technoplex, Jl. Telekomunikasi, Indonesia

Dr. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Professor, School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

Dr. JOSÉ G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ

Research Professor, University Center for Economic & Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico

Dr. CHRISTIAN EHIIBUCHE

Professor of Global Business/Management, Larry L Luing School of Business, Berkeley College, USA

Dr. SIKANDER KUMAR

Vice Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Dr. BOYINA RUPINI

Director, School of ITS, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi

Dr. MIKE AMUHAYA IRAVO

Principal, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Tech., Westlands Campus, Nairobi-Kenya

Dr. SANJIV MITTAL

Professor & Dean, University School of Management Studies, GGS Indraprastha University, Delhi

Dr. D. S. CHAUBEY

Professor & Dean (Research & Studies), Uttaranchal University, Dehradun

Dr. A SAJEEVAN RAO

Professor & Director, Accurate Institute of Advanced Management, Greater Noida

Dr. NEPOMUCENO TIU

Chief Librarian & Professor, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Laguna, Philippines

Dr. RAJENDER GUPTA

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

Dr. KAUP MOHAMED

Dean & Managing Director, London American City College/ICBEST, United Arab Emirates

Dr. DHANANJOY RAKSHIT

Dean, Faculty Council of PG Studies in Commerce and Professor & Head, Department of Commerce, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia

Dr. SHIB SHANKAR ROY

Professor, Department of Marketing, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Dr. S. P. TIWARI

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

Dr. SRINIVAS MADISHETTI

Professor, School of Business, Mzumbe University, Tanzania

Dr. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engg. & Tech., Amity University, Noida

Dr. ARAMIDE OLUFEMI KUNLE

Dean, Department of General Studies, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr. ANIL CHANDHOK

Professor, University School of Business, Chandigarh University, Gharuan

RODRECK CHIRAU

Associate Professor, Botho University, Francistown, Botswana

Dr. OKAN VELI ŞAFAKLI

Professor & Dean, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Cyprus

PARVEEN KHURANA

Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

Dr. KEVIN LOW LOCK TENG

Associate Professor, Deputy Dean, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kampar, Perak, Malaysia

Dr. BORIS MILOVIC

Associate Professor, Faculty of Sport, Union Nikola Tesla University, Belgrade, Serbia

SHASHI KHURANA

Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

Dr. IQBAL THONSE HAWALDAR

Associate Professor, College of Business Administration, Kingdom University, Bahrain

Dr. DEEPANJANA VARSHNEY

Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Dr. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, Government College, Hodal

Dr. BIEMBA MALITI

Associate Professor, School of Business, The Copperbelt University, Main Campus, Zambia

Dr. ALEXANDER MOSESOV

Associate Professor, Kazakh-British Technical University (KBTU), Almaty, Kazakhstan

Dr. VIVEK CHAWLA

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Dr. FERIT ÖLÇER

Professor & Head of Division of Management & Organization, Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics & Business Administration Sciences, Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey

Dr. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Dr. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

YU-BING WANG

Faculty, department of Marketing, Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan

Dr. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

Dr. KIARASH JAHANPOUR

Dean of Technology Management Faculty, Farabi Institute of Higher Education, Karaj, Alborz, I.R. Iran

Dr. TITUS AMODU UMORU

Professor, Kwara State University, Kwara State, Nigeria

Dr. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Faculty, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

Dr. BHAVET

Former Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

Dr. THAMPOE MANAGALESWARAN

Faculty, Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

Dr. VIKAS CHOUDHARY

Faculty, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra

SURAJ GAUDEL

BBA Program Coordinator, LA GRANDEE International College, Simalchaur - 8, Pokhara, Nepal

Dr. DILIP KUMAR JHA

Faculty, Department of Economics, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMITA

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS

JITENDER S. CHAHAL

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT

SURENDER KUMAR POONIA

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF _____.

(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled ' _____ ' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Designation/Post* :

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code :

Residential address with Pin Code :

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code :

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No) :

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code :

E-mail Address :

Alternate E-mail Address :

Nationality :

* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation etc. **The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose.**

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. **pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.**
 - b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
 - c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
 - d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB**.
 - e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
 - f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
 - g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters, centered and fully capitalised**.
 3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
 4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
 5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully italic printing**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.**
 6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
 7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php. However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
 8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER. It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
 9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
 10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
 11. **MAIN TEXT:**

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:**INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
 - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document.** However, **you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point**, which may be placed in number orders before the references.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION ON FISHERMEN IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT**V. SINDHUJA****RESEARCH SCHOLAR****ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)
CUDDALORE****Dr. L. SANTHANARAJ****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR****ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)
CUDDALORE****ABSTRACT**

Fishing is one of the oldest human occupations and a major human activity in many nations. It supports coastal areas' economies, employment opportunities, and food supplies. It is regarded as one of the most important sources of employment that provides the coastal population with a living wage. International trade had an export value of 129 billion USD in 2012, which was 37% of the value of all fish production, 70 billion USD of which came from shipments to poorer nations. According to estimates, small-scale fisheries provide nearly half of the world's fish catches when taking into account both direct and indirect contributions to food security produced through the provision of affordable fish and employment to populations in poor nations. Any business or action involved in catching, breeding, processing, preserving, reserving, storing, moving, promoting, or dispensing fish or fish products is included in this industry. Over the years, millions of individuals worldwide have engaged in fishing and fish trading profitably. Approximately two-thirds of the world's population currently lives within 60 kilometers of a coastline. Fish is one of the foods that is traded internationally the most, and the value of fish trade globally is greater than the value of trade of all other animal proteins combined. The socioeconomic circumstances of fisherman are different, though. The socioeconomic circumstances of the fishermen in the Cuddalore district are more validly explained in this article.

KEYWORDS

Cuddalore, fisherman, socio-economic conditions.

JEL CODE

Q22

INTRODUCTION

Any industry or activity involved in raising, processing, preserving, storing, moving, promoting, or selling fish or its byproducts falls under the umbrella of fishing. It is a type of work that is done by people who are known as fishermen. This profession is practiced along every seashore. According to Ambili, C.S. (2008), a fisherman is someone who relies heavily on fishing and other associated activities for their living. Their professional endeavors produced fish for human consumption, bait, and other uses. This community has unique qualities, is geographically situated in coastal areas, has a unique way of life and culture, and shares the environment and the sea. Over the year, millions of people have profitably engaged in fishing and fish trading around the world. The activities are known by name like Mukkuvars and paravars in the southern part of the state and pattinavars in the northern part. Mukkuvars and Paravas are the only two fishing communities in Kanyakumari. The degree of social cohesion and financial security among Tamilnadu's fishermen determines their relative way of life. They are viewed as an unusual and remote community as a result. This essay examines the socioeconomic status of the fishermen in Tamilnadu's Cuddalore Districts.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Cuddalore Districts are located on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, fishing and other associated occupations will inevitably develop among the residents of coastal villages who are commonly known as fishermen. Their standard of life, level of comfort, societal contributions, and financial situation all influence their ability for productivity, performance, and earnings.

Although the number of fishermen has greatly increased, the government's measures of their income, welfare, and development appear to fall short of expectations. As a result, this must be addressed. Most fishing families are below the poverty line. They were pulled down to earth by their unstable finances and low socioeconomic level, which prevented them from thriving in life. The children of fisherman strive to receive a good education, but they are unable to do so because the family head cannot set a sizable sum of money for that purpose.

All of these variables are dependent on the well-being of the fishing population, which lives in places with poor access to basic amenities like clean drinking water, sanitary facilities, and toilets.

Given the circumstances, it will be important to research the socioeconomic variables and issues facing the fishing population in the Pondicherry Region.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The prime object of the research is to ascertain the socio-economic situation of the community of fishermen in the Cuddalore Districts of Tamil Nadu.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the current study, the researcher employed a descriptive approach in an effort to briefly summarize the numerous socioeconomic factors affecting fishermen. The research universe for this study is the Tamil Nadu district of Cuddalore, where it was carried out. For this investigation, non-probability sampling was employed to gather data. To be more precise, non-proportional quota sampling was used in this investigation. The study's sample size is 100 fishermen from Tamil Nadu's Cuddalore Districts. To evaluate the questioner and to assess the viability and feasibility of the study, the researcher also conducted pre-tests and a pilot study. The data have been analyzed using simple percentage analysis. No significant studies have been conducted on the problems of the fish marketing; so there exists a wide data gap or blank past in this regard. This study must be essentially seen as a starting point in attempting to reveal the facts of a marginalized community.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Since the beginning of time, those who live along the country's shore have relied heavily on fishing as a source of income. From the perspective of generating revenue and jobs, fish and fisheries play a significant role in the majority of developing and industrialized nations worldwide. It ranks right behind agriculture as one of the most ancient human economic activities. The marine environment is solely responsible for the day-to-day operations of the fishing community and is regarded as the keeper of livelihood security. The fishing industry supports the creation of jobs, exports, and the safeguarding of food nutrition. About 1% of India's overall population relies on the fishing industry as their main source of income. In terms of global rankings, India comes in second for aquaculture production and third for fish production. In 2014–15, the nation produced 100.69 lakh tons of fish, of which 34.91 lakh tons were collected from the marine sector and the remaining from the inland sector. A sizable market for fresh and processed fish and fisheries products has been developed in India as a result of the country's rapid

economic growth and expansion of the domestic retail sector (Sathiadhas, et al. 2011). The Indian fishing industry also makes a sizable contribution to foreign exchange.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY THEIR AGE

S. No.	Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 30	24	24.0
2	31 – 35	12	12.0
3	36 – 40	10	10.0
4	41 – 45	18	18.0
5	46 – 50	26	26.0
6	Above 51	10	10.0
	Total	100	100.0
S. No.	Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Unmarried	11	11.0
2	Married	73	73.0
3	Divorced	4	04.0
4	Widower	12	12.0
	Total	100	100.0
S. No.	Age at Marriage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Not married	10	10.0
2	Below 20	11	11.0
3	21 – 25	62	62.0
4	26 – 30	15	15.0
5	Above 30	2	02.0
	Total	100	100.0
S. No.	Type of Marriage	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Arranged Marriage	62	62.0
2	Love Marriage	11	11.0
3	Love & arranged	27	27.0
	Total	100	100.0
S. No.	Type of family	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Joint Family	72	72.0
2	Nuclear family	28	28.0
	Total	100	100.00

Source: Computed from primary data

The traditional livelihood of the fishermen is fishing. They must go fishing to meet their immediate needs and the needs of their families, whether they are young or old. That is also revealed in the No. 1 table mentioned above. From the age of 31 and up to age 50, 66 (66%) of the 100 respondents who participated in the survey said they went fishing. They are spread out between ages 31 and 35 (12%), 36 and 40 (10%), 41 and 45 (18%), and 46 and 50 (26%).

According to Table No. 1, the majority (84%) of them received an education, with 20 (20%) of them receiving instruction up to the middle school level, 13 (13%) receiving instruction up to the high school level, 14 (14%) receiving instruction at the higher secondary level, 2 (2%) receiving instruction at the undergraduate level, and 4 (4%) receiving instruction in technical fields.

It can be assumed that 84 (or 84%) of them received education, ranging from primary schooling to technical education. The marital status of the respondents is described in table No. 1 above. 73 (73%) out of the 100 respondents were married, which is the majority. Four (4%) and twelve (12%) married people were divorced or widowed, respectively. Here, the term "widower" refers to males who have lost their wives. Regarding their age at marriage (Table No. 1), the majority (62%) of them stated that they were married between the ages of 21 and 25 years. The remaining 10%, 11%, 15%, and 2% of them stated that they were still single at the ages of 20 years, 26 to 30 years, and after 30 years, respectively.

In villages, it is typical to have planned marriages between close relatives or sects (Table-1)

However, in more recent times, about one-third of them were married in love or in planned weddings. The bulk of them—62 (62%) had planned marriages, and their parents had chosen the bridges, so the system did not collapse.

The above table (No. 1) displays the different types of families that the respondents came from. Of the total respondents, 72% belonged to a nuclear family, and 28 (28%) were a part of a joint family system. Due to their willingness to help others and lack of changes, they developed their own families and nuclear families, however some families still use the traditional joint family structure. After their son or daughter marries, most families become nuclear.

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDERS BY FISHING EXPERIENCE, INCOME, AND ITS SOURCES

S. No	Experience in Fishing	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below – 5 years	13	13.0
2	6 years - 10 years	16	16.0
3	11 years - 15 years	8	08.0
4	16 years - 20 years	10	10.0
5	21 years - 25 years	14	14.0
6	26 years - 30 years	25	25.0
7	Above - 30 years	14	14.0
	Total	100	100.00
Income of the Respondents (per month)		No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Rs 5000 – 10000	84	84.0
2	Rs 10001 – 15000	16	16.0
	Total	100	100.0
Sources of Income		No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Fishing +Money lending	18	18.0
2	Fishing +Fish vending	61	61.0
3	Fishing +Petty Shop	6	06.0
4	Fishing +Agriculture	15	15.0
	Total	100	100.00

Source: Computed from primary data

The age of fishermen when they begin a career in fishing is indicated in Table No. 2. Out of 100 respondents, 59 (59.0%) started their traditional occupation—fishing between the ages of 16 and 20. Next, 35 (35.0%) started when they were under 15 years old, and 6 (6.0%) started when they were between the ages of 21 and 25. According to reports, the majority of fishermen began their careers in fishing when they were young, between the ages of 16 and 20, for a variety of reasons, including taking care of family responsibilities, being influenced by their peers, being uninterested in academics, etc.

It demonstrates that they occasionally engage in fishing on their own due to their lack of interest in education, their obligations to their families, and peer pressure, as well as their desire to live a happy life by making money and keeping it for their own expenses.

Income is very important to run families to meet out the day-to-day affairs including that of education, marriage, and health and purchase property. As far as the fishermen community is concerned, they need income for their day-to-day affairs, health and for their children's education. During the fish ban period and rough season, the boat owners can manage somehow but the fishing laborers suffer lot. The families of the fishing laborers are forced to borrow money or seek the help of their friends and relatives. Some fishermen could manage as they could do some petty jobs like running shops and involving in business like real-estate. As per the table No. 2 that the majority 81 (81%) of the respondents were able to earn more than Rs 10000 per month and 19 (19 %) of them were able to earn below Rs 10000 per month. With these small earnings, they were not able to manage their family expenses.

Apart from the primary source of income through fishing, all of them had another source of income. Among them as per the table No. 2, 41 (41%) had income through secondary source like fish vending, 28 (28%) had income through money lending; 31 (31 %) of them had been involving in fish net selling through their shops. It shows that the fishermen were well aware of the fact that they could not get a regular income, and for their future the fishermen were involving in other businesses that gave some additional income. It shows the income generation capacity of the fisher folk is almost necessary in all the times.

As far as their expenditure is concerned that the majority 97% of them spent more money for purchase of food grains, dress, celebration of festivals, and other levies expenditures such as drinks, picnic, pilgrimages etc., which cost about more than Rs 1 lakhs per year of the total respondents the majority 57 (57%) said that they bought jewel through their savings; 52 (52%) of them said that they used their savings for buying more than 1 property; 28 (28%) of them said that they bought 2 wheeler through their savings; 1 (1%) of them said that he bought a car. During the time of more income, they purchase assets such as jewels, vehicles, land. Later, during unexpected occasions, they get loan from bank, money lenders, etc.

When they were not able to spend within their earnings, they got some loan from many sources such as relatives, friends, colleges, money lenders, owners of the both etc., almost all of them had debt depend upon their size of the family and its occasions. In Such a way nearly 76% of them had debt upon Rs. 2 lakhs at present.

CONCLUSION

It is clear from the examination of primary data that if the socioeconomic circumstances of the fishing community improve, there will undoubtedly be improvements in their standard of living as well. However, when income is really low, there are great chances of an increase in starvation, difficulties with their children's education, and a bad quality of life that results in a terrible social life that would negatively affect their life. An increase in the cost of food, essentials, health care, and education. This survey reveals that the majority of fishermen attended elementary and middle schools before starting their careers in fishing at a young age. i.e., under 15 years old, which significantly impacts their generations. Their involvement in politics was limited to voting; they were unable to assert their representation in a suitable and acceptable capacity across all political parties. Despite there being national and international policies, the fishermen's community has not been included. The Quality of Life of the fishing community will be improved if the study's recommendations are put into practice. Setting up the necessary policies and implementing them will greatly improve the quality of life for the fishermen.

REFERENCES

1. Asche, F., Bellemare, M., Roheim, C., Smith, M. D. and Tveteras, S. 2015. "Fair Enough Food Security and the International Seafood Trade." *World Development*, 67, 151-160.
2. BappaSb, Hossain MMM, Dey BK, Akter S and Hasan-Uj-Jaman M (2014) Socio - economic status of fishermen of the MarjatBaor at kaligonj in Jhenidah district, *Bangladesh Journal of fisheries* 2(2): 100-105. DOI:dx.doi.org /10.17017 / jfish.v2i2.2014.19.
3. Chuenpagdee, R. (Ed.) (2011). *World small-scale fisheries: contemporary visions*. Eburon Academic Publishers: Delft. ISBN 978-90-5972-539-3.400pp.
4. HLPE (2014). *Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition*. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security Rome.
5. Jarin, S. A. (2018). Socio-economic status and environmental problems affecting the fishermen along the river tributaries of Dagupan City. *Asia Pacific Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 6(1), 82-87. Retrieved from <http://www.apjmr.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/APJMR-2017.6.1.10.pdf>.
6. McLeod, Karen, and Heather Leslie. 2009. Why Ecosystem-Based Management? In *Ecosystem-Based Management for the Oceans*, edited by K. McLeod and H. Leslie. Washington, DC: Island Press.
7. Sumaila, U.R., Cheung, W., Dyck, A., Gueye, K., Huang, L., Lam, V., Pauly, D., Srinivasan, T., Swartz, W., Watson, R., and Zeller, D. (2012). Benefits of Rebuilding Global Marine Fisheries Outweigh Costs. *PLoS ONE* 7:e40542. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0040542.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as, on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

