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EMERGING TRENDS IN SMALL SCALE FISHERIES

Impact of the changing
pattern of fish vending
by women in the fishing
community

FRC-25/86/PCO

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FISHERIES RESEARCH CELL
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ABOUT FISHERIES RESEARCH CELL

The Fisheries Research Cell (FRC) was set up in 1979 as an integral part of the Programme for Community Organisation. The FRC has the following objectives:

1. To make net-work analysis of the emerging socio-economic and political trends that influence fisheries sector, particularly the artisanal fishermen.
2. To undertake movement-oriented research on issues faced by the fishermen and help motivate their awareness of fisheries development and management problems.
3. To collect primary and secondary data and build up a Data Bank on fisheries for the use of fishermen's unions and forums.
4. To organise seminars, workshops etc. to provide a forum for direct interaction for the fishermen with the fisheries scientists and other experts for better understanding of related issues.

Over the years, the FRC has undertaken a number of study projects on economics of artisanal and mechanised fishing, migrant fishermen, pollution, technology development, etc. financed by a number of funding institutions. A list of the studies is given at the end of this Report.

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PREFACE

This study is the result of the demands and participation of many women fish vendors of Trivandrum District who, for the last five to eight years, have been struggling for their right to work and right to survival.

The data have been collected by Ms.J.Thankam, young woman from the fishing community who has been involved in the education of pre-school children in the fishing village and in the mobilisation of women.

The tabulation and analysis of the data were done by Mr.Basil Consera (Community Organiser of the Programme for Community Organisation) a young graduate from the fishing community. The study has been directed and the report has been written by Ms.Nalini Nayak who has been associated with the community for the last 15 years.

Mr.T.R.Thankappan Achari, the Consultant of the Fisheries Research Cell of the Programme for Community Organization, has co-ordinated the study. The typing work was done by Ms.P.S.Vijayalekshmi, Typist in the PCO.

This study is one among four similar micro studies undertaken by the Research Cell with a grant from the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Many discussions in the field of development today revolve around two main areas.

1. What has been the impact of development strategies on lowering levels of poverty?
2. How do development strategies ensure the participation and emancipation of the status of women?

Although there are certainly a larger number of parameters to assess the impact of development strategies the above mentioned areas are significant while looking into the changes that are taking place in the sectors that still remain largely at a level of subsistence in the Indian economy.

Paying special attention to the status of women in this context is important as it is historically their labour - often classified into the informal and therefore unproductive sector - that helps to sustain communities in which the labour power of the male labour force is gradually rendered redundant. This applies mainly in sectors which we sometimes refer to as traditional or artisanal sectors. Traditional implying that the labour skills are imbibed from childhood and are more skill than capital intensive.

It is these sectors that are threatened by development strategies which are normally growth and modern technology oriented. In the general process of capitalist development, these sections are either extinguished or are drawn into the labour force of the growing industrial sector. But it is not this classical model of capitalist development that has taken place through our development efforts in India. Because of various historical reasons, what we

are faced with is an apparently flourishing industrial economy on the one hand, and an increasing number of our population below the poverty line on the other.

The fisheries sector in Kerala is an example of this, the crisis being explained in terms of depletion of resources. The following study tries to go into the details of these pressures on the women fish vendors.

It is important to note here that despite the fact that traditional fishworkers have for centuries been exposed to technologies from the outside - through trading contacts, the fishermen themselves had evolved methods and means to regulate fishing. This was based very much on their own scientific knowledge of the sea, knowledge accumulated as a result of centuries of experience. These regulations, often made to the advantage of the more powerful were meant also to control the struggles between the group and the other. Similarly all methods of fish trade were also developed. Here one must add that this too was indeed a very skillful job for two reasons.

1. fish trade in the fishing community must have existed ever since people began to fish as there was really no means of storing it. History shows how intricate this distribution was in which women have always played a major role.
2. the traditional preservation techniques were varied and also skill based because trade of dry, and salted fish existed for over 5 centuries or more.

The Indian fishing community until the early 60's and in some areas till some years later was still governed by these traditional norms and what could have uptill then be considered developments in fisheries were developments that the fishermen themselves had introduced after testing

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the pros and cons of the particular new introduction. This was of course based on the fisherman's own understanding of viability with his understanding of the availability of the resource and the ability to sell his catch. It was only after the mid 60's that things began to change drastically and at a very fast pace - to sum it up simply - as a result of government intervention where development was assessed by growth of productivity. Such growth oriented strategies changes the fishing scene within a decade - not only uprooting traditional fishing and sale techniques but uprooting the very genre of the fishing community - ie. their inbuilt, experience-sustained norms and regulations that had hitherto helped them cope with gradual technological changes and increased dependence & pressures on fishing.

This study tries to look into the impact that these 2 decades have had on the pattern of fish marketing in which women have traditionally been engaged.

This study has been conducted only in the district of Trivandrum, the southernmost district of Kerala State. This district was not directly influenced by government involvement in fisheries development - but is an example of the way in which the fishworkers had to fight the spill-over effects of these developments. Some of the developments overtook them, but in this process they have reacted forcefully.

Today, if the voice of the fishworkers of Kerala has reached all corners of the globe, it is because of these spontaneous reactions starting in Trivandrum which gradually grew into a larger state wide movement.

So while as, on the one hand, the study tries to understand what impact the changes in fisheries had on the

marketing patterns of women, it has to be viewed in the light of the struggle the women have put up for their survival.

John Kurien, in his study 'The Marketing of Marine Fish Inside Kerala State' - 1984 has given us an overview of market structures and fish flows highlighting the detailed distributive mechanism and networks in Kerala. Such a study explains the specificity not only of marketing a perishable commodity like fish but also the specific and particular distributive chain made up of small, medium and large distributors of both male and female. It also analyses this in relation to the nature of the consumers. This is a state-wide study which indicates the variations that arise in the distinctive regions of north, central and south Kerala.

It is in the above background that this particular study must be assessed as it concentrated only in one southern district - Trivandrum, and from the point of view of only the women fish vendors. The following data from the study of John Kurien may illustrate the importance of a deeper look at the above. 'The role of women as facilitators of fish distribution, particularly in the regions of Kerala that formed the erstwhile Travancore state, was indeed significant. For the period during which data is available (1901 to 1921) there is evidence that their numbers were large and also more than that of the men fish distributors. In Trivandrum district, this pattern still holds true, and the number of women from among the fishing communities involved in fish trade was estimated to be about 6000. There is growing evidence that in Quilon and Alleppy districts, their numbers are fast decreasing primarily as a result of the growing centralization of fishing operations and the changes in the technology, the species-mix and the

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final markets'.

According to John Kurien, 'Trivandrum accounts for 15% of the total fish catch of Kerala of which 64% is sold in the auction and 69% of which is sold by women fish distributors on head load'. Regarding the market he states that 'the final market of this fish is 53% in the neighbouring internal market and 43% in the internal distant market'. He adds that 'there is more movement of human weight than fish weight'

Working among these female fish workers and seeing the added stress and strain they continue to be exposed to, the demand to make a study and understand the phenomenon was raised. Hence the following investigation.

2. METHODOLOGY

It must be stated from the start that this study arose from a demand in the field - of the women fish vendors themselves and village level workers - who wanted to understand what recent developments in fisheries have actually brought in terms of gains to the women fish vendors.

As the demand arose from the field, the study has been conducted in a participatory manner in which not only the areas of study were determined by the larger group of women vendors, but also that a two way information process between the women & the researchers has been a part of the study.

The 4 centres for study in the district were chosen because of a concentration of vendors in these areas and their various locations in the district - north, central and south, and proximity to the urban centre of Trivandrum. One important centre from where the initial demand had arisen Marianad had to be dropped because of internal disturbances within the area during the time of the study. The working pressures were first raised by these women which were also included in the hypothesis of the study. Their absence in the participation of this study will certainly have its bearing.

The method employed to do the study was the following.

1. Village level workshops:

This was the first step. These sessions were held in the 4 chosen areas at which an average of 50 women were present. All the women involved in fish vending in the area were personally contacted earlier and invited to the discussion.

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At these workshops discussions on the existing problems faced in marketing were discussed. Then the need for a study to look back on these problems was raised. This was discussed mainly in the light that if we intend to act on these issues in the future, we need to understand why and how these trends evolved over these last 10-15 years. Once the need for the study was understood - the steps for the study were explained.

i.e. 25 names would be chosen at random for a more detailed enquiry.

The enquiry would be done with the help of a questionnaire.

The person collecting the information was introduced to the women.

The time for the enquiry was announced.

2. The formulation of the questionnaire on the basis of the issues raised by the women in the workshops.
3. The collection of data
4. The tabulation and analysis of data
5. The findings then rediscussed with the same and larger groups of women to elicit their reactions and decide on action if any
6. The writing up of the report

3. VILLAGE BACKGROUND OF THE SELECTED FEMALE FISH VENDORS

The four villages from which the respondents have been chosen are located in Trivandrum District as shown in the map appended in relation to the relative markets.

Anjengo in the north is a densely populated village. The population density is also due to the fact that Anjengo, being a natural harbour, provided good fishing potential but gradually suffered from sea erosion and is now protected by a sea wall which makes access to the sea difficult. Because of its geographic location, the fishing community is not distinctly isolated from the rest of the rural populace. Although the people of the fishing community live together there is only a road that separates them from the rest of the rural populace. The road facilitates transport and also their access to the market which is about 7 k.m. away. The village is only 3 k.m. away from the railway line which connects it to Quilon a big fish landing centre, and 3 k.m. from the taluk headquarters.

The majority of the fishermen still use traditional crafts and gear.

The infrastructure facilities available to the village comprise a post office, a hospital, primary, middle & high school, running water from outlets on the main road and electricity.

Veli is a fishing village 9 k.m. north west of Trivandrum city. It is isolated from the neighbouring agricultural communities by wide expanses of sea sand. Over the years the construction of road has facilitated transportation to interior areas. This is the area in which hundreds of acres of land were acquired for the Indian Space Research Organisation.

Within the village there is a primary school and a public health dispensary. Unlike Anjengo, Veli is a less congested village. The fishermen here use largely the traditional shore seine.

Vizhinjam is situated 15 k.m south of Trivandrum. It is a natural harbour and an extremely densely populated village. Government have been constructing a major fishing harbour at Vizhinjam. With harbour facilities, Vizhinjam provides for year round fishing operations. The infrastructure facilities comprise a few ice plants & cold storages. It is the main centre of motorised crafts in Trivandrum District. Incidentally Vizhinjam has a large number of bonded fishermen which some fishermen have tried to fight through the building up of their own co-operative. Despite the fact that Vizhinjam has an all the year round fishing season, attracting migrant workers from neighbouring areas as well, its public facilities like running water and sanitation are extremely inadequate. However, it has a school, and is provided with both government & private medical facilities and a transport terminus.

Puthiathura situated 25 k.m south of Trivandrum, resembles any other Indian village except for the major part of the population depending on fishing. A variety of fishing gear operate in this village. Although fish is auctioned for sale, there has been the domination of one merchant-cum-moneylender in the area. Living conditions are poor but not over congested. There is a primary school in the neighbourhood but for all other facilities, the village is dependent on more distant areas, 4-5 k.m away. The village is accessible by bus. Recently, as part of the fisherman's welfare programme, the government has built latrines in the area. Earlier, fishermen from this village had got together so much that they had built a small

together to market their own fish through their co-operative co-operative and taken up other community activities too.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

As mentioned earlier the information sought was based on the experiences of women in their vending profession. In order to highlight change if any, they were asked what the situation was like 10 years ago and now. The 10 years ago landmarks had to do with various instances like the bumper catch of a particular fish in one area or eviction struggles in another area, the completion of the bridge in yet another area etc.

4.1 Profile of the sample

Tables 1-6 cover the personal details of the 100 fish vendors interviewed. This gives us a profile of the sample.

In Table.1 we see that only 1% of the respondents falls into the age group from 15 to 24 years. There is no respondent below this age. The majority of the respondents i.e. 50% fall into the age group 35-54 years,

But looking into Table.2 we realise that 24% of the respondents had entered fish vending at the age of 15 years, 30% at the age of 20 years and the average age at which all the respondents entered was 22 years.

This implies that 10 or more years ago women entered the profession at a much younger age, probably before marriage. Today the average age of woman employed in fish vending is much higher.

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This can imply the following:-

- that young women do not go to market because they now go to school unlike 10 years ago
- fish vending becomes more a professionalised and hard occupation and therefore does not attract young women easily.
- women go into it and remain in it because of the pressures^{and} needs and responsibilities of the family.

This latter is illustrated in Table 3 where 81% of the respondents are married and this includes the one below 24 years (generally 21 years) and 17% are widows, 1% maintain other relationship and only 1% is single and she falls into the 45-54 age group.

90% of the husbands (guardians) are fishermen as indicated in Table.4. This means that despite all developments, a large number of the fishermen are not able to sustain their families at a level of subsistence and so the women are forced to supplement the family income with their earnings. Two of their husbands are involved in local fish marketing - but this is only seasonal, and again depends on the local fish catch from which the returns are obviously meagre. 4 of them are carpenters from the community. This is another traditional skill which cannot sustain the family and 4 are very old.

This obviously means that women stay in fish vending not because it is attractive but because they are forced to find some means of meeting the family needs (explained in further Tables)

Examining the data on fertility is also revealing.

- 29% have 3 or 4 children
- 26% have 5 or 6 children and
- 30% have more than 7 children

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So while as the total number of births is 515 the surviving children are only 425.

Compared to the Kerala average ^{infant} mortality rate of 40 per 1000, this figure of 180 per 1000 in the fishing area is extremely high.

This either means that the ^rnuturing care that women give to their children is insufficient being a result of their otherwise hard labour and secondly, at the time of sickness the families either do not have the means to care for the child nor are the health facilities sufficient or accessible. This is despite the fact that we boast of large investments in the fishing sector & Kerala claiming to be the first state to have introduced an integrated development programme in the fishing area.

All of these villages have a primary health centre or a dispensary in the village itself - and have a visiting health worker, ANM etc. and the presence of private medical practitioners. So while as it is a fact that money has been invested in health care, who has it really benefited.

While as 53% of the families of the sample are medium sized i.e from 4-6 members, in 57% of the sample there are 2 earning members. This is again indicative of the fact that the fishermen's earnings are insufficient to sustain the family.

If one tries to picturise the sample one should have in ones mind - middle aged women, looking even older than they are, struggling to make some profit in the market and coming home tired to feed and care for very young children and a husband who drinks away his disappointments of a frustrated fisherman who comes ashore with little or no catch.

4.2 Changing patterns in market conditions

Now we look into Tables 7-21 which cover the changing patterns in the market conditions. These have been studied under the following areas - procurement, credit & working capital, mode of transportation to the market, pattern of sales or distribution, markets, fish species, experiences in the market.

4.2.1 Procurement

This is the beginning of the cycle and is a term that has gradually been introduced. In subsistence economics, exchange of one's produce is only to acquire the other food ingredients for basic diet. A woman naturally took the catch of her husband to the market where she exchanged it for tapioca, some rice, firewood and may be a few spices. But of course this form of barter has undergone many changes as this sector has been in the grips of the market economy for long although the majority have continued to survive at a level of subsistence. Table 7 indicates that 10 years ago none of the fish vendors was taking her husband's fish for sale. This is probably because they worked as coolies in which case they received only enough fish for their daily consumption, or if they did own their equipment, their catch was very meagre. But at that time 72 samples (78%) got their fish directly from producers other than relatives, 8 respondents entered fish marketing only within the last 10 years. 20 women (22%) got their fish through middlemen. They comprised 17 of the women in Veli and 3 of the women in Anjengo. The corresponding figure at present is 80 percent women purchasing their requirements of fish directly from the producers, while 20% rely on middle men. The change has not been much

significant for a 10 year period. Looking at Table 8 one realises that all these women recall having participated in auctions for the purchase of fish already since very long. This implies that there has always been a high demand for the product and that even if purchase was directly from the producer, there has always been a middle man auctioning the fish. This has varied implications for the fisherman which we do not go into here.

Table 9 gives an account of the place from where the fish is procured. 10 years ago 81 out of 92 women (88%) procured their fish from their own sea shores and only 12% went to other beaches (8 are new entrants). But now only 42% purchase fish from whole sale market - of these markets 7 are in other states and 15 within Kerala. This means two things.

- (i) either that there is no fish on their shores and they are forced to go to distant markets or
- (ii) that modernization has brought changes in the procurement patterns. This latter can be understood as follows. What normally happens with modernization is that catch per unit increases. Such catches are too large to be handled by subsistence fish vendors. These catches are then purchased in bulk by big merchants, who then resell it.

But in the sample, Vizhinjam which is a natural harbour and where modernization came in at a faster rate, where landings were always large and where by merchants established ice plants etc. there has remained the small producer and therefore the possibility of direct procurement. Hence all the women in Vizhinjam continue to procure fish directly from the producer.

On the other hand, modernization in other sectors has meant that merchants who purchase in bulk from other shores bring iced fish to the city (Trivandrum) and hence women from Veli, a suburb, find it more profitable to buy fish from the market than procure it at their shore - although all of them bought at their shore earlier. In Arjengo where Government schemes for mechanization and therefore increased productivity, have been introduced, 3% of the women go outside the state markets to procure fish.

This indicates that women are forced to go farther away to procure fish and are gradually drawn into the market where pressures of competition weigh heavy.

4.2.2 Credit

For a woman to enter the vending activity, one of the prime concerns is the condition under which she can procure credit. Years ago when she only carried to market the fish of her husband she didn't need any money with which to procure fish - whatever she earned in the transaction was her earnings. Has this situation changed?

As noted in the above Table, while 10 years ago 78% of the women were already procuring fish from other fishermen, 88% procured it from their own sea shore. But as shown in Table 10 all or 100% of the procurement was on credit while as now on the average only 16% of the procurement is on credit and in Puthiathura it is as low as 4%. It is interesting to note that in Veli, although 17% of the women now buy fish from the whole-sale city market, 20% of them still procure fish on credit. This could be because they purchase fish from the same and very big wholesalers who is confident they will return. This is also due to the fact - as will be seen later, that these women supply fish to households of salaried people who

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buy from them on credit, paying them once a month for it. At the time of procurement a price is agreed upon but as the system originally went, the women were allowed a small reduction of 5% (in some areas a little more) when payment was made. In monetary terms this could have been seen as the vendors commission but probably had only a psychological effect because at the time of procurement she is unaware of market conditions and unaware therefore the price at which she can sell. This acted as a buffer to insecurity. According to Table.10 again it is clear that this was the case for 100% of the women but now except in Anjengo where only 4% of the women enjoy this privilege, the other women do not - so on an average only 10% of the respondents now enjoy this facility. This obviously means that new forces have come into play despite the fact that 80% of the women still purchase fish from the primary producer. We may go into this later. Then again the Table indicates that 10 years ago, 100% of the women had adequate fish for procurement but now only 1% feel there is adequate fish. This can be seen easily when one looks into the basket of a woman who commences the day's vending. The little basket she carries on her head will be only half filled with fish. So she not only feels under-employed but she doesn't even get sufficient fish from which she can make a margin sufficient to meet her subsistence needs. She is forced to sell what she has at comparatively high prices.

4.2.3 Mode of transportation

From the sea shore to the consumer or the market, 10 years ago 86 out of 92 of the vendors (i.e. 94%) went to market by foot with a basket for their fish, 4% sent their fish by cycle load also in a basket, 2% went

by taxi or tempo also with fish in a basket (See Table-11)

But within the last 10 years there have been many changes. First of all 37% of the vendors now use aluminium vessels to carry their fish. Only 21% now walk to the market. 2% send the fish by cycle load, 12% by taxi or tempo which they hire out on a sharing basis. 52% of them now go by bus. 3% by lorry and 10% by train.

There is definitely a change which indeed has a progressive dimension because women have been earlier forced to walk 10-30 k.m a day to and from the market. This was a physical strain on the women and kept her long hours away from home. But these progressive dimensions haven't just fallen on the women as a state welfare measure. The 12% of the women who go by a shared taxi are women who live farthest away from the market and have to reach there before the iced fish reaches the market and early enough to be there for the market hours; hence they have no other option but to incur this added expense. The 52% who now go by bus, do not travel on the public transport. This is a special fish vendor's bus that the Fisheries Department started for them after years of agitation on their part. The 10% who travel by train, make use of this facility to get the iced fish from bigger landing centres like Calicut where it is not sufficient on their shores, or to reach new markets. The 3% who travel by lorry go all the way to Bangalore where they go to buy dry fish in bulk.

4.2.4 Manner of organisation

In Table 12(i) we look into their manner in which they organized themselves in the work. Here it is interesting to note that there haven't been very many changes. Ten years ago 76 out of 92 samples (82%) did independent fish vending, 8 women (9%) went in pairs and the few

others i.e., 8 women (9%) went in groups upto 5.

In the recent years those who still go on an independent basis are 72% (but actually 67% of the old women). So about 10% of the women have gone into groups either of 2 or 3. This has been the way they have tried to cope with some of the new pressures. They buy in bulk as they are now forced to go to other shores to buy. They buy more so that they can sometimes dry. Among those who remain independent there are those who are daring and have evolved their own managerial skills and so can make the task lucrative, there are those who continue the house-to-house distribution and to have a fixed number of customers.

Therein when we look into other indicators of procurement and sale we notice the following in Table 12 (b).

10 years ago 92% of the vendors were able to purchase fish which they could dry and sell. Having dry fish for sale is like an insurance which can be made use of in time of need - when one is unable to go to market, when one suddenly needs money. But now only 74% of the women can procure fish for drying.

The average quantity of fish sold in one day has also fallen. Earlier the average was round 57 kg. and today it has fallen to 41 kg. But the number of women who procure in bulk to sell to smaller vendors has almost doubled - from 9% to 16%. This has happened mainly in Vizhinjam where there are larger landing - as the Puthiathura women also come to Vizhinjam to procure.

It is interesting to note that the number of days for which the women procured fish for sale has remained

the same ie. 35% of the women procured fish for one day's sale earlier and the same number (plus the new entrants) do the same now as seen in Table.13.

3% of the women who procured fish for 8-10 days earlier continue to do the same now. These are the purely dry fish vendors.

Looking at the markets where they sold fish 10 years ago as seen in Table.14, only one woman sold fish in the local market and she continues to do so now.

63 out of 92 samples (68%) used to sell fish in the rural markets ten years ago but now this has increased to 71%. 16% sold fish in the urban markets, this has increased to 17%. 14% did house to house sales and this has fallen to 11% now.

The new entrants are all in the rural market. These changes are not very significant which indicates that women haven't really been able to find new avenues, nor have they been able to accumulate much to help them get bigger. They have continued to remain in the trade because of necessity. The reason why there has been a fall in the numbers going to the urban market is because the level of competition there has increased. With the big arrivals of ice fish sales in the urban market are very competitive and more women from the areas nearer the city go to the urban market to procure - hence women from the sea shore - especially Vizhinjam - with fresh fish don't find it profitable to take fresh fish there.

In table 15 when one compares the distance travelled to the time spent going to market it indicates that there is a very minor change in the distance travelled

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i.e from 16.5 k.m it has come down to 17.5 k.m but there is significant reduction in the time from 9.5 hours to 5 hours now. This drop in time spent has been due to the bus facility.

4.3 Differences regarding various fish species

The next section goes into the details regarding the fish species and the changes that have occurred in this area. This is because catches in Trivandrum are seasonal and procurement pattern for each kind could be different. There have even been changes in the procurement patterns.

4.3.1 Vala-Ribbon fish

Ten years ago the entire procurement of this variety was directly from the producer. During the last ten years this has changed. Only 66% buy directly from the producer; 14% from merchants. 20% do not buy this species at all (Table 16 (a)).

This variety used to be the insurance for women - it was dried or salted and as they also sold it in bulk they were able to make a lump sum return as well. Seeing how they sold it, in Table 16 (b) 10 years ago only 10 out of 92 samples (11%) sold it fresh, 82 (89%) sold it dried & fresh but now, 40% sell it fresh, 2% sell it dried, 38% sell it fresh & dried and 20% are out of the trade. This certainly indicates the scarcity of the variety. This variety was mainly consumed dried earlier. In fact fresh ribbon fish is considered a fish for the poor man's diet, now it finds its way in the fresh state on many a middle class table. Having to procure the fish from the merchants means that the fish is being landed at distant shores and they buy it from the whole sale merchants who

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transport it iced. Ice has facilitated the preservation of fish at less physical stress to the women and is indeed a technical development that has benefited them. Nevertheless the control of ice production by the private sector means that prices are neither static ^{nor} controlled and that women are again at the mercy of the merchants who charge exorbitant prices in peak seasons. Then again looking at Table 16 (c) all the 92 samples, i.e. 100% bought it on credit - now only 5% buy on credit, 37% have to pay direct cash, 38% have to pay some cash (at least 50%) and the rest credit. 20% are completely out.

4.3.2 Netholi-whitebait

This again is a very small but tasty fish which for long was being exported dry to Sri Lanka. This arrived in large quantities and the fresh fish market was small.

Looking at this variety in Table 16 (d), 10 years ago all procured it directly from the producer. Today 73% of them still procure it from the producer, 12% through merchants and 15% do not buy it at all.

Earlier 4 samples (4%) sold it fresh and 88 samples (96%) sold it fresh or dried.

Today 35% sell it fresh
7% sell it dried
43% sell it fresh and dried
15% are out of the trade

For similar reasons stated above. Regarding the manner of purchase as in Table 16(f), all of them earlier procured on credit.

Today only 5% procure on credit
50% have to pay cash
30% part in cash and part on credit
and 15% are out of white bait trade

4.3.3 Prawns

This is the variety over which the so called blue revolution has taken place and so let us see how it has affected the local fish vendors.

Table 16(g) indicates that 10 years ago - that is when the catches were at their peak, 49 samples (53%) procured directly from the producer and 43 samples (47%) did not procure this variety at all. Of these, 45 samples (49%) who procured sold it fresh i.e - they sold it to the freezing companies. This required skill to procure, ice and sometimes transport to the companies if the company agents were not on the shore. 4 women (4%) sold fresh or dried. Today there is only one woman who continues to procure directly and sell fresh. The variety is very rare - indicative of the effects of the blue revolution. Again, it is interesting to note that all the women who earlier procured shrimp procured on credit, today the only woman who still procures has to pay cash in full.

4.3.4 Cuttle fish was also a variety that surfaced as a result of export but in which the governments involvements to enhance production were little. The presence of the variety came as or follow up of the glut of other surplus earning varieties and the Japanese provided the market. Here again, women procured and sold directly to the companies. Table 16 (j) reveals that 10 years ago 31 women (34%) procured directly from the producers. Today nobody is in the field. This is because the Japanese are directly purchasing

from the producer today. This has not only hit the women but also the men. Being on the shore, the Japanese no longer give a price each day depending on the catch produced. If catches are good they slash prices, and when catches are poor they raise prices. This entire system has not only affected the fishing community but indicates the change on the manner in which the foreign market directly enters the fishing scene.

This variety which 10 years ago fetched from Rs.40-60 a kilo, today can be purchased for between Rs.8-12 a kilo.

4.4 The market experiences

Coming to the markets themselves there are a few considerations to keep in mind i.e. things like the physical conditions of the market, the taxes that the women are charged - i.e. like direct sales tax.

Table 17: 10 years ago 15 women (16%) remember paying no taxes at all, 75 women (82%) paid taxes which they considered fair, and 2 recall paying taxes which they considered very high. Today there are some distinct changes - 18% of the women pay no tax; however, only 23% feel that the tax paid is fair and 59% consider the taxes paid are high.

This has prompted the women to organise themselves to fight against the high market taxes, and it does indicate their awareness in this line.

Table 18: This table indicates that even just 10 years ago women still practiced informal exchange of services for products. They either made some purchase

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in kind or paid for services - like tailoring, the doctor, etc. in kind. Ten years ago at least 66% of the vendors had an element of barter in their fish transactions but this has dwindled to 4% now. Over all these years only one woman has succeeded to have a fixed fish stall in the market. She is probably the only one who has been able to 'establish' herself.

Table 19: This section has gone into the experiences of women in the market. Women fish vendors are always considered to be loud and undisciplined and quarrelsome. But they are also treated very badly themselves and their 'improper' behaviour is only reflective possibly of the difficult conditions they work under and the manner in which they are treated by others.

82 out of the 92 women, (89%) recall facing abuses from the men and market authorities (men) 10 years ago but now only 24% of the women have this complaint.

The fact that this practice is less now than before is because women are organized to take action to defend themselves in many markets. There have been occasions when they have made complaints at the police station too. But where the women still face harassment, mainly in urban markets where they have no local support, this hurdle is difficult to overcome.

Looking into the nature of harassment 8 women (9%) were prevented from selling fish 10 years ago, but only 3% have faced this in recent years. 61 of them (66%) remember having been humiliated in various ways 10 years ago, but only 19% have faced this in recent times.

13 women (14%) were threatened by male competitors earlier but only 2% have faced this in recent times.

Then again, the experiences of women on the way to market: Today 95% of the women say they have no trouble on the way to the market now while as only 11 women (12%) said they recall being trouble free earlier. This is because a larger number of them go by their own bus to the market. A greater number of them come home before dark now. Earlier, they had to come home with the help of a fire torch light and they were often pursued by drunken men or men who knew they could get at them on the lonely roads.

4.5 Finances

Finally we go into the financial aspects. It is extremely difficult to compute the earnings of the women, first because they themselves do not keep any accounts or we would have to monitor them over a time. Secondly because the value of fish and money has changed so much over these years that it will be difficult to calculate the changes over the years. Nevertheless, the next section goes into capital and credit needs and throws light on the quantum of money required.

Table 20: 10 years ago 1 woman reports she had a working capital of Rs.25

81 women (88%) had a capital of Rs.26-Rs.50
5 women (5.4%) Rs.51-Rs.75
5 women (5.4%) Rs.76-Rs.100
Total 92 samples

So the maximum amount required 10 years ago was Rs.100, the average requirement was about Rs.50.

On the contrary, there is now only 1 woman with a working capital of Rs.100. Others have more.

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8%	- Rs.101-200
20%	- Rs.201-300
41%	- Rs.301-400
30%	- Rs.401 to even above Rs.500

This is indeed a significant change. What is even more significant is the fact that women have less of their own cash involved now than they had earlier. As we gather from Table 21, ten years ago the average amount of her own cash was around Rs.39; today the average amount of her own cash is only Rs.56. While requirements are now 7-8 fold, the actual increase in own funds is not even a two fold increase.

So the dependence on credit is even higher and the women who earlier had an average credit borrowing of Rs.14-15, today have a credit around Rs.337-340. This larger dependence on credit means that their surplus from the trade is even poorer than what it was originally - and this is applicable to many in the 'informal' sector today.

From where does all this credit come. In Vizhinjam, Puthiathura and Veli it comes entirely from village 'informal' source.

Interest on credit:

Table 22 provides the data on interest rates prevailing in the selected villages. The highlights are given below:

Village	Charged on			
	Daily basis (private source) %	Monthly basis (Private source) %	yearly basis (private source) %	Yearly equivalent %
1. Vizhinjam		5		60
2. Puthiyathura		4		48
3. Valiaveli				
-Daily	0.5			180
-Monthly		9		108
4. Anjengo				
-Monthly		5		60
-Yearly			4	4

The private sources charge usurious interests on credit. On a yearly basis, it goes up between 48% 180%.

4.6 Social reasons which promoted them into fish vending:

From Table 23 we under that:

12% went into it because they are the only bread winners of the family.

71% do it to supplement the household income .

61% of them also have to support their old parents or other family members.

4% do it because of meeting other family needs - other than the daily food requirements for eg. for illness, savings for the marriage of their daughters to repay loans for housing etc.

96% say it is to be able to send the children to school.

These are all extremely significant reasons and indicate the important role women have and continue to play in the fishing community. In fact it is obvious in the fishing community that its the women

fish vendors who have given prime importance to sending their children to school. This is because of their exposure to the larger society as a result of their work. The present educated majority in the fishing villages are mainly children of women fish vendors.

Because matrilineal traditions still continue in the fishing community, a large number of women have to continue to care for their old parents.

Then we have tried to understand the awareness of the women. (16%) had a pride in their own work but now 93% of them feel proud that they work and consider it a skill as well.

Most of them say that their children respected and appreciated them for this but not all - as the figures go, 89 of them (97%) said that their children respected them earlier and now it is 94% .

From the point of view of other people,

- 2% remember being appreciated years ago but 23% of them feel they are appreciated today.
- 1% recall being treated with sympathy
62% feel so today
- 89 women (97%) recall being scoffed at but only
15% feel so today
- 12 women (13%) recall being physically mal-treated
5% report so today.

So on the whole it indicates that both the consciousness of the women and the social environment towards the occupation has improved.

Details relating^{to} the occupation during their time of pregnancy are indicated in Table 25.

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15% of the women worked up to the 7th month in time of pregnancy.

63% of them went on beyond - right upto their delivery almost. Of all these, 77% of them carried fish on their heads

5% of them report having ill health problems because of this and 20% of them report having abortions.

40% of them nevertheless add that they did get some help in the household from their husbands but only 29% of them remember that they could take rest when they felt ill-disposed during these months.

One can understand from this the stress and strain women undergo as workers because of child bearing.

Then going to their 'feminine' consciousness, although only 8% of them say they have meted out different treatment to their sons and daughters, the rest making no differences, all of them accept that the man is the head of the household.

The average time a woman spends in house work and in the vending activities is 17.2 hours/day. The man on the other hand, at a maximum, spends 8-10 hours but there can be seasons when there could be a few extra hours. Sunday is a day of rest.

Then we have tried to assess the impression of the women vis-a-vis the various fishworkers organizations. Here one has to explain that mobilisation efforts of the fishworkers for their right has taken place only for the last 5-8 years in most of these areas.

Fish workers co-operatives to confront local exploitation of the local merchants and money lenders have also existed for the past 8-10 years. But these co-operatives do not cover all the areas from which the

women come. Nevertheless, all the women who buy fish on sea shores where the co-operative auctions the member's fish as seen in Table 26 say that the organization of the co-operatives have helped them procure fish. A smaller percentage of them feel that the existence of the co-operatives have lessened the exploitation by the merchants but all of them feel they have been instrumental in raising prices because of the competitive centralised auctions.

The villages Valiyaveli and Anjengo have a local women's Organisation or Mahila Samajam each as in Table 27:

Two of the 25 women in Valiyaveli and 6 of the 25 women in Anjengo say they have received benefits because of the Samajam.

In Anjengo 10 of them feel that their awareness on health issues has increased because of participation in the Samajam while 9 of them say they have received financial assistance from the samajam.

The Malsya Thozilali Union has mobilised fishworkers in all these villages. Table 28 reveals that

- 55% of them have received financial assistance through the mediation of the union
- 41% have benefited from the services of the transport as a result of the struggle of the union
- 50% of them have been able to secure the lumpsum grant for the education of their children because of the union
- 100% of them feel that the union represents their genuine labour demands to government and tries to struggle for them and
- 66% of them feel that the physical strain of fish vending has been reduced because of the role of the union.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 It is no doubt that there have been both qualitative and quantitative changes in the vending patterns of the women fish vendors of Trivandrum District in the last 10 years.

5.2 There have been positive qualitative changes which for the large part have to do with the growing consciousness of the women themselves and their desire to stand up and struggle for their rights together with the lightening of their physical labour.

Examples of these are:

- a. - greater respect for them by the consumer.
- b. - their pride in their work which assures them they have the possibility to stand on their own feet.
- c. - better transport facilities to go to market.
- d. - less harassment at certain markets by male competitors.

5.3 The impact of modern technology has been both positive and negative.

Positive because the coming of ice preservation has lightened the tension regarding the fast spoiling of fish and the labour involved in otherwise having to salt or dry excess fish.

Negative because of the effects of rapid modernisation on the depletion of the fish catch which affects the women's activity in vending adversely.

5.4 The depletion of fish has had its own toll on the stress on women who now have to

- a. go to other shores to procure fish
- b. they have to spend the same or more labour to carry a smaller quantity of fish for sale.

c. fish vending becomes a competitive and even professional work.

- 5.5 It becomes more and more clear that women are forced to go to market to sell fish because of pressures for survival.
- 5.6 One of these pressures is also the desire of the women themselves to be able to send their children to school so that they can find other avenues of earning & livelihood in the future and escape the drudgery of the fish-workers existence.
- 5.7 The exploitative life pattern of the women is revealed more blatantly in the case studies - where the income of the women goes to meet the day-to-day needs, sometimes her drinking husbands needs, emergency needs like ill-health and even to pay off dowry debts of the children.
- Her double labour both outside and inside the home, leaves her no time for re-creation
- 5.8 It is also very clear that women have been drawn completely into the relations of the market.
- no more procurement on trust basis
 - no more procurement directly from the producer in many places
 - no more barter exchange
 - the increased play of competition, speculation and planning
- 5.9 Women have learnt to stand up for their rights and have realised the importance of their workers' unions - and as some case studies reveal, many of them begin to see the difference between the right and left parties. They are also aware of their exploitation as women but generally still feel that the man is the head of the household.

6. COMMUNICATING THE FINDINGS BACK TO THE WOMEN

As soon as the data collected ^{were} was tabulated and the general trends indicated workshops were again held in the areas of the study together with women of the neighbouring villages. 5 such workshops have been held with an average of 50 participants.

It was interesting to see women listen so attentively as details of the findings were explained. The constant reference to figures didn't seem to ~~preoccupy them~~. They asked clarifications whenever they didn't understand and spontaneously reacted with their own analysis of the data. It was encouraging to see how objectively they were able to look at their own lives.

Most of the discussions centered on how best some of the hurdles could be overcome. They see that one of the major problems i.e. the depletion of the resource will continue to plague them unless radical decisions are made regarding management. It is true women do not understand or talk so much about fish management. Again, we have also restricted this discussion to the men i.e. the scientific foundations for fisheries management. These workshops have been an eye-opener in this direction.

Many of the decisions centred around conditions in the market. What demands could be made to improve the conditions of market shelters to protect the women from the sun and rain, water facilities for drinking and washing after the sales & before going home, toilet facilities so that women are not compelled to retain the urine in their bladders.

Then there have been animated discussions on the areas in which male merchants harass the women. This

they certainly felt they would do something about if they stood together and took action as a women's union.

Transport facilities were still a problem in many areas. They felt they have to continue the demand for fish vendors buses in areas where they still do not exist (just after the study, buses were introduced on 4 new routes). In routes where there were buses, the fares continue to be high and on this discussions will be held with the Matsyafed. In areas where women have to use the train, there are all kinds of problems to be handled. They are harassed by porters who ask luggage charges. They are harassed by ticket collectors who say that fish is not allowed on the trains. In this too they will take up the matter with the railway authorities. They will speed up the order on the new fibre glass fish baskets which are insulated and emit no odor of the fish and can easily be taken on the trains.

They have also taken seriously the possibility of alternative ice sales. Women are more and more dependent on ice and continue to be exploited by the ice merchants. Hence they are seriously considering developing alternative storage & sales facilities themselves.

Credit still continues to be a problem. Women are still borrowing at high rates of interest from private money lenders. Some of them have borrowed from the banks, few of them from their own women's bank, but the processes are laborious.

Questions like a health insurance etc, were raised but not really discussed as they seem far away dreams in the eyes of the women who struggles daily for life.

One spill-over of the discussions was the demand that some women raised to have latrine facilities in their villages. At one seminar some women spoke about why they feel they are not ostracised any more in society. It is because they go very clean to the market now, bathing every day etc. This has made a qualitative change to their lives. This inspired other women to think similarly.

7: DESCRIPTION OF THE MARKETS

Besides the house-to-house vending, there are three kinds of markets in which women sell fish.

7.1 Are the licenced market places - where there are special areas for the women to sell fish. These markets have some infrastructure of shelters, running water and bad toilets mainly in control of the men vendors. Regular market taxes are collected in these areas in some according to the government rates, in others according to whims of the tax collectors who have the auctioned rights to do so. Such markets are few in number like Palayam, Chalai, Pettah, Chirayinkil.

7.2 The majority of the markets are just open areas of space in which all kinds of vendors come to sell their produce. Such markets neither have shelters, nor any other facilities. All of them collect market taxes, which some women consider too much. Such markets exist at all junctions like Venjaramoodu, Vamanapuram, Kilimanoor, Vembayam, Mangalapuram, Pothencode,

Perookada, Nedumangad, Kattakada, Neyatinkara, Perumparuthoor, Olathani, Kalikavilla, Nellimoodu, Kanjirankulam, Attingal, Vakkom, Varkala, Kulathoor, Nalanchira etc.

In markets of the above 2 categories there are registered workers unions and most women contribute a membership to one union or other. In all except one, the unions are said to come to the women's assistance in time of any untoward accident in the market place. Only in one area, Alumoodu, the union is a communal one and raises money for the marriage of poor muslim girls.

- 7.3 The road side markets. These are mainly at Junctions where women squat to sell their produce. In such markets no tax is collected and there are no other facilities or unions to which the women contribute.

Such markets are mainly at Kesavadasapuram, Kumarapuram, Anayara, Pulayanarkota, Pangode, Vanchiyoor, Attingal. Women mention that in Venjaramoodu, Vamanapuram, Kili-manoor, Chalai & Pettah - they are continuously harassed by the men. Some of these men belong to the union and demand their right to sell the fish that the women bring to the market. For this they demand a wage of Rs.10/- . It is a constant struggle to lay these men off.

8. CASE STUDIES

8.1 Rajamma is now 37 years old and lives in Vizhinjam. She had been going to the market ever since she was 16 years old as her mother had taught her the trade. Fortunately for her, this served her in good stead later as her husband turned out to be an eccentric. He was a very good fisherman but didn't consider it his responsibility to care for the home. He would stay with her 3 months at a time, get her pregnant and then disappear and return after the child was born. She had borne seven sons by now and since they were males he felt even less responsibility towards them. She feels she wants her boys to have at least a basic education and so has to work extremely hard to make this possible.

Her working day is an extremely long one. She wakes up between 4 and 5 a.m cooks the food, cleans the house, bathes the kids, feeds them and is off to the sea shore by 6.30 a.m. If there is fish, she procures some and tries to get on to the 9 a.m bus to the market. If not she sends it by cycle load to the market, 5 k.m away. She returns by noon - comes home to eat something and goes back to the shore to buy fish so that she can take the 3.30 p.m. bus to the market. Hopefully she returns by 8 p.m and then cooks the night meal. Twice a week she washes her clothes and those of the younger children. She sleeps at around mid night.

Her hardest moments are on the sea shore haggling with the auctioneer who demands a 2% fee, fish for his own use, 1% for the church tax. She requires around Rs.1000 from the bank through the union.

She has used that for the children's school books etc. Now she borrows Rs.1000/- from the local moneylender and

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she has to pay Rs.30/- a month. She manages to save some money with which she has bought her gold armaments.

In the market she has no major problems but she keeps to herself as she has no time for anything else.

She has no time to think about her future either. Of course she dreams that her children will be able to study and find some other work but will that ever be?

Of course she has to take all the decisions in the house as her husband is almost never around. Her boys help her in the house but she does not know what it will be like in the future. In the case of other women who also go to market and supplement the household income, she sees that all the decisions are made by the men and this she feels is unjust - but how can it be changed?

She feels she has learnt a great deal through her participation in the union despite the fact that she is 'uneducated'. She was unable to speak her opinion in the presence of strangers earlier she used to feel that all that the government did was to help the poor but now she realises that there are various power games in society and one has to learn to understand them. She feels the church too plays such negative games and that it is also a power. She realised how the government had crushed all their recent struggles. Nevertheless, she feels that the struggle has to go on but one thing she is very confused about is the depletion of fish. What can they do about that?

8.2 Juliana lives in Anjengo. She is now 45 years old and has 5 children the youngest of whom is a son. It is only 3 years now since she started going to market. Some years ago her husband lost his fishing equipment in the sea after which he had to work as a coolie. For sometime he was also a bonded labour and could never make enough to make both ends meet. They got their eldest daughter married 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years ago for which they also had to make debts. All this compelled Juliana to take up a basket and with the help of her neighbours, she went the first timeto vend fish.

Before she started going to the market her life was already a drudgery. Her husband often came home drunk and beat her. She would take refuge in the neighbours houses on such occasions. Now that she has to go to the market, she has some mental satisfaction but is physically worn out. She wakes up at 4 a.m. takes the fish she has purchased and put in ice the former night to the market. She goes to the market at 7 a.m and returns by 1 p.m. She procures fish in the afternoon. She sometimes has to go to Quion for this - in such seasons she comes home to sleep only once a week. In these seasons she is unable to sleep at all because she has to remain on the shore and protect her fish.

She always requires ready cash to procure fish. The auctioneer always takes the best fish. At the railway station, the porters and railway police want their share. This is all very tiresome. Then, in certain markets where she goes, the muslim male merchants are a menace. They demand that they sell the fish and take a fee of Rs.20-25. On the other hand, she is afraid to go house-to-house vending as it will all be on credit sales and this is risky.

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She spends all the money on the house, the food and the repayment of the dowry debt. She even has to give her husband money for his drink when he doesn't go to work. Her only solace is her children. They are involved in the local women's group and union and they bring many new ideas to the house. On Sunday she has time to spend with them. She wants her son to study. She hopes he will look after her unlike her husband. She feels the burden of the decisions of the home.....but she feels god helps her too. She has now changed her vote for the left although she always voted for the congress before.

Yes, she feels that things have to change but for so long women have been trampled. She states 'like the grains of the sand we are trampled on - but if there is no ground - on what will they walk?'

8.3 Madarthama is now 53 years old, a widow and lives in Puthiathura. She started to go to the market 20 years ago when her husband died of TB. It was a very hard time for her but her neighbours helped her. She has 5 children, four girls and a boy.

As her daughter helps in the kitchen, she goes to the shore early in the morning to procure fish. Till recently she used to return only at night but now because of the vendors bus, she returns in the afternoon,

She has to buy fish with ready cash except if it is from the co-operative where she can get credit for one day. But the auction is always a struggle. She has Rs.50/- of her own which she uses for procurement. The rest she borrows from private lenders. She took

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the bank loan for the marriage of her daughter. She has been able to get 3 of her daughters married with the help of her brothers. But one of them is also maltreated by her husband and so has returned to her mother's house. Her eldest daughter is still unmarried. She goes to an embroidery centre where she earns a regular wage. With this she has continued to help the family. The youngest is a son who is now in the Pre-degree course. She hopes he will one day get a good job.

Madarthama is an active member of the union which she feels has helped her a great deal to understand problems she faced and to help her to relate to other women. She has also got a loan through the union, she knows the bus is the result of their struggle. She feels she has grown as an individual because of the Union. She says she has faith in God but not in the Priests. She realises how they have been forced to silence and accept their poverty as God given, by the Church. She feels all this has to change and for this they have to continue to struggle.

Distribution of female fish vendors according to age group selected villages of
Trivandrum district, Kerala

Age group (years)	Villages				
	Vizhinjam	Puthiathura	Valiyaveli	Anjengo	All villages
15 & less					
15-24			1		1
25-34	4	1	9	5	19
35-44	6	7	6	8	27
45-54	7	8	5	9	29
55-64	5	6	4	2	17
65 & above	3	3		1	7
All	25	25	25	25	100

Average age of female fish vendors in selected villages of Trivandrum
District

Name of village	Average age (years)	Average number of years spent in fish vending	Average age at which entered into fish vending
1. Vizhinjam	50	26	24
2. Puthiyathura	50	30	20
3. Valiyaveli	39	24	15
4. Anjengo	47	17	30
All villages	46	24	22

Percentage distribution of female fish vendors in selected villages of Trivandrum district according to marital status

Age group (years)	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Others	Total
15 & less						
15-24		1				1
25-34		18	1			19
35-44		24	3			27
45-54	1	22	5		1	29
55-64		12	3			17
65 & above		4	3			7
All	1	81	17		1	100

Occupation of guardians of female fish vendors

Village	Fishing	Fish marketing	Others (Carpentry)	Too old	All
1.Vizhinjam	23	1	1		25
2.Puthiyathura	22	1	1	1	25
3.Valiyaveli	23		1	1	25
4.Anjengo	22		1	2	25
All	90	2	4	4	100

Fertility of married female fish vendors in selected
villages

Distribution of female fish vendors according to number of deliveries	Distribution of fish vendors according to number of surviving children						Total	Number of births
	0	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 & above		
0	3						3	0
1-2		11					11	19
3-4	1	6	22				29	102
5-6			7	19			26	140
7-8			3	2	11		16	118
9-10			2	4	2	4	12	111
11 & above					1	1	2	25
Total	4	17	34	25	14	5	99	515
Number of surviving children	0	28	115	136	101	45	425	

Table-6

Distribution of female fish vendors according to family size and number of earning members in selected villages

Family size	Earning members				Total number of family members
	1	2	3	Total	
Small family					
1-3	17	13	1	31	73
Medium family					
4-6	21	32		53	261
Large family					
7-9	2	12	2	16	125
Total	40	57	3	100	459
Total number of earners	40	114	9		163

Fish vendors according to sources of fish procurement 10 years
before and after in the selected villages

Name of the village	Source of procurement 10 years before	Procurement during the last 10 years			Total
		From hus- bands and relatives	From produ- cers other than relat- ives	Through other sour- ces (middle men etc.)	
Vizhinjam	1.From hus- bands and relatives				
	2.From pro- ducers other than relatives		24		24
	3.Through other sou- rces (mid- dle men etc.)				
	4.New entr- ants		1		1
Puthiathura	1.From hus- bands and relatives				
	2.From pro- ducers other than relatives		23		23
	3.Through other sou- rces (mid- dle men etc.)				
	4.New entr- ants		2		2

Table-7 Page.2

Name of the village	Source of procurement 10 years before	Procurement during the last 10 years			Total
		From husbands to relatives	From producers other than relatives	Through other sources (middle men etc)	
Valiaveli	1.From husbands and relatives				
	2.From producers other than relatives		6		6
	3.Through other sources (middle men etc)			17	17
	4.New entrants		2		2
Anjengo	1.From husbands and relatives				
	2. From producers other than relatives		19		19
	3.Through other sources (middle men etc)			3	3
	4.New entrants		3		3
	Total		80	20	100

Table-8

Distribution of fish vendors according to method of procurement of fish for marketing

Procurement in the last 10 years											
Method of procurement prior to 10 years	Vizhinjam		Puthiyathura		Valiaveli		Anjengo		All		Total
	Auction	Without auction	Auction	Without auction	Auction	Without auction	Auction	Without auction	Auction	Without auction	
Auction	22		23						45		45
Without auction	2				23		22		47		47
New entrants	1		2		2		3		8		8
Total	25		25		25		25		100		100

Table-9

Distribution of female fish vendors according to place of procurement of fish- 10
years before and after in the selected
villages

10 years before	During the last 10 years				All
	Own village beach	Other beach	whole sale markets		
			Within the State	Outside the State	
Own village beach	30	30	15	6	81
Other beach	8	3			11
Whole sale market					
1. Within the State					
2. Outside the State					
New entrants	4	3	1		8
All	42	36	16	6	100

Table-10

Percentage number of female fish vendors having access to credit, price reduction and adequate supply of fish 10 years before and after in the selected villages

Village	Having credit accessibility		Price reduction enjoyed		Adequate supply of fish	
	10 years before	Last 10 years	10 years before	Last 10 years	10 years before	Last 10 years
1. Vizhinjam	100	28	100		100	
2. Puthiyathura	100	4	100		100	
3. Veli	100	20	100		100	4
4. Anjengo	100	12	100	4	100	
All villages	100	16	100	1	100	1

Distribution of female fish vendors according to their mode of transportation of fish and containers in the selected villages in Trivandrum District

Village	10 years before		During the last 10 years							
			Foot		Cycle		Taxi/tempo car		Lorry	
			Bas-ket	Alumini-um vess.	Bas-ket	Alumi-vessel	Bas-ket	Alumini-vessel	Bas-ket	Alumini.vessel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Vizhinjam	Foot	-Basket	5							
	Cycle	-Basket								
	Taxi/Tempo	-Basket								
	Bus	-Basket								
	Lorry	-Basket								
	Train	-Basket								
	New entrants									
	All		5							
Puthiathura	Foot	-Basket	7	1			4	3	1	
	Cycle	-Basket								
	Taxi/tempo	-Basket								
	Bus	-Basket								
	Lorry	-Basket								
	Train	-Basket								
	New entrants			2						
	All		9	1			4	3	1	

		10 years before		During the last 10 years				
Village		Train		Bus		All		Total
		Basket	Alumi.	Basket	Alumi.	Basket	Alumi.	
		et	vessel	et	vessel	et	vessel	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Vizhinjam	Foot -Basket			15		20		20
	Cycle -Basket			3		3		3
	Taxi/tempo-Basket			1		1		1
	Bus -Basket							
	Lorry -Basket							
	Train -Basket							
	New entrants			1			1	
	All			20		25		25
Puthiathura	Foot -Basket	2			5	14	9	23
	Cycle -Basket							
	Taxi/tempo-Basket							
	Bus -Basket							
	Lorry -Basket							
	Train -Basket							
	New entrants					2		
	All	2			5	16	9	25

Distribution of female fish vendors according to their mode of transportation of fish
and containers in the selected villages in Trivandrum District

Villages	10 years before		10 years before							
			Foot		Cycle		Taxi/tempo		Bus	
			Bask- et	Alumi. vessel	Bask- et	Alumini. vessel	Bask- et	Alumi. vessel	Bask- et	Alumi. vessel
Valiaveli	Foot	-Basket	4						14	5
	Cycle	-Basket								
	Taxi/tempo	-Basket								
	Bus	-Basket								
	Lorry	-Basket								
	Train	-Basket								
	New entrants			1					1	
	All		5					15	5	
Anjengo	Foot	-Basket		1	2			2		6
	Cycle	-Basket					1	1		
	Taxi/tempo	-Basket				1				
	Bus	-Basket								
	Lorry	-Basket								
	Train	-Basket								
	New entrants							1		1
	All		1	2	1	4		7		

		During the last 10 years						
Village	10 years before	Lorry		Train		All		Total
		Basket et	Aluminium vessel	Basket et	Alumini. vessel	Basket et	Alumini. vessel	
Valiaveli	Foot	-Basket				13	5	23
	Cycle	-Basket						
	Taxi/tempo	-Basket						
	Bus	-Basket						
	Lorry	-Basket						
	Train	-Basket						
	New entrants						2	2
	All					20	5	25
Anjengo	Foot	-Basket	2	1	6	1	19	20
	Cycle	-Basket					1	1
	Taxi/tempo	-Basket				1		1
	Bus	-Basket						
	Lorry	-Basket						
	Train	-Basket						
	New entrants				1		3	3
	All		2	1	7	2	23	25

Distribution of female fish vendors according to their mode of transportation of fish and containers in the selected villages in Trivandrum District
(summary table)

		Ten years before		During the last 10 years					
		Foot		Cycle		Taxi/tempo/car		Bus	
All villages		Bask- et	Aluminium vessel	Bask- et	Alumini. vessel	Bask- et	Aluminium vessel	Bask- et	Alumi. vessel
Foot	Basket	16	2		2	4	5	29	16
Cycle	Basket						1	3	
Taxi/tempo	Basket					1		1	
Bus	Basket								
Lorry	Basket								
Train	Basket								
New entrants		3					1	2	1
Total		19	2		2	5	7	35	17

Ten years before		During the last 10 years						
		Lorry		Train		All		Total
All villages		Bask- et	Alumini. vessel	Bask- et	Alumini. vessel	Bask- et	Alumini- vessel	
Foot	Basket	1	2	3	6	53	33	66
Cycle	Basket					3	1	4
Taxi/tempo	Basket							
Bus	Basket							
Lorry	Basket							
Train	Basket							
New entrants					1	5	3	8
Total		1	2	3	7	63	37	100

Table-11 (d)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to their mode of transportation for marketing of fish in selected villages 10 years before & after

Villages to years before	During the last 10 years				All
	On foot	On cycle	On bus	Other means (Lorry/ train)	
On foot	18		44	23	85
On cycle					
On bus			4		4
Other means (lorry/train)			2	1	3
New entrants	4		3	1	8
All	22		53	25	100

Sales pattern pursued by female fish vendors in selected villages - 10 years before
& after in Trivandrum District

10 years before	During the last 10 years						All
	Individually	Jointly					
		1	2	3	4	above 5	
Individually	65	3	7	1	-	-	76
Jointly (2 persons)	1	7	-	-			8
,, (3 persons)	1		2				3
,, (4 persons)				2			2
,, (5 persons)					3		3
,, (more than 5 persons)							
New entrants	5	2		1			8
All	72	12	9	4	3		100

Sales pattern pursued by female fish vendors in selected villages - 10 years before
and after

Villages	Female fish vendors who procured fish for drying & sales in percentage		Average quantity of fish marketed per day/ female fish vendors (kg)		Average no. of female fish vendors who make whole sale procurement for distribution to small fish vendors (%)	
	10 years before	Last 10 years	10 years before	Last 10 years	10 years before	Last 10 years
Vizhinjam	100	96	56	42	20	20
Puthiathura	96	92	62	43		16
Valia veli	73	44	56	43		
Anjengo	100	64	55	34	18	23
All	92	74	57	41	9	16

Table-13

Female fish vendors according to number of days for which procurement is made 10 years before & after

10 years before	During the last 10 years				All
	1 day	2-4	5-7	8-10	
No. of days covered under the procurement					
1 day	85	1	2	3	91
2-4 day					
5-7 day			1		1
8-10 day					
New entrants	8				8
All	93	1	3	3	100

Table - 14 Page.1

in
markets covered by female fish vendors selected villages
in Trivandrum District

10 years before		During the last 10 years				
Age	Markets	Local markets	Rural markets	Urban markets	House to house	All
Kannur	Local markets	1				1
	Rural markets		19			19
	Urban markets		2	1		3
	House to house		1			1
	New entrants		1			1
		1	23	1		25
Kathirayathur	Local markets					
	Rural markets		21	1		22
	Urban markets					
	House to house				1	1
	New entrants		1		1	2
			22	1	2	25

(cont....2)

Table-14 Page.2

10 years before		During the last 10 years				All
Village	Markets	Local markets	Rural markets	Urban markets	House to house	
aliaveli	Local markets					
	Rural markets		7	2	1	10
	Urban markets		1	5		6
	House to house		3		4	7
	New entrants		2			2
			13	7	5	25
jengo	Local markets					
	Rural markets		8	4		12
	Urban markets		3	3		6
	House to house				4	4
	New entrants		2	1		3
			13	8	4	25
All		1	71	17	11	100

Distance travelled and time spent for marketing of fish by the female fish vendors
in selected villages

Village	Distance travelled to market (Km)				Average time spent for marketing			
	10 years before		during the last 10 years		10 years before		During the last 10 years	
	Range Km	Average Km	Range Km	Average Km	Range Hrs	Average Hrs	Range Hrs	Average Hrs
Vizhinjam	8-40	15	1.5-32	11	3.5-14	9	2.75-8.5	4
Puthiathura	10-35	21	1-35	16	6-14	10	1.5 -8	5
Valia veli	5-30	17	8-25	17	4-15	9	3.5 -8	6
Anjengo	10-45	22	8-50	26	6-19	11	3-11	6
All	5-45	18.75	1-50	17.50	3.5-19	9.75	1.5-11	5.25

Table-16(a)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to pattern of procurement of selected species (vala-ribbon fish) in the selected village - 10 years before and after

10 years before procurement during peak landings	during the last 10 years Procurement during peak landings			Total
	Directly from producers	through merchants	do not procure this specie at present	
Directly from producers	59	14	19	92
Through merchants				
New entrants	7			8
All	66	14	20	100

Distribution of female fish vendors according to condition of procured of species
(ribbon fish) in the selected villages 10 years
before & after

Ten years before	During the last 10 years				
Conditions of fish	Fresh fish	Dried fish	Fresh & dried fish	do not procure this specie	Total
Fresh fish	7	2		1	10
Dried fish					
Fresh & dried fish	28		36	18	82
do not procure	5		2	1	8
All	40	2	38	20	100

Table 16 (c)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to payment of price for selected species
(Ribbon fish) in the selected villages, Trivandrum District

Prices paid	Payment during the last ten years				
	On credit	Cash	Cash cum credit	do not procure this specie now	Total
On credit	4	35	34	19	92
Cash					
Cash cum credit					
New entrants	1	2	4	1	8
All	5	37	38	20	100

Table 16 (d)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to pattern of procurement of selected species (white bait) in the selected villages 10 years before & after

Ten years before	During the last 10 years			Total
Procurement during peak landings	Directly from producers	Through merchants	do not procure this specie at present	
Directly from producers	68	11	13	92
Through merchants				
New entrants	5	1	2	8
All	73	12	15	100

Table 16 (e)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to condition of procured species (white bait) in the selected villages 10 years before and after

Condition of fish	10 years before		during the last 10 years		Total
	Fresh fish	Dried fish	Fresh & dried fish	do not procure this specie	
Fresh fish	3			1	4
Dried fish					
Fresh & dried fish	28	7	41	12	83
New entrants	4		2	2	8
All	35	7	43	15	100

Distribution of female fish vendors according to payment of price for selected ^{species} (white bait) in the selected villages Trivandrum District 10 years before & after

Prices paid	During the last 10 years				Total	
	10 years before	On credit	Cash	Cash-cum-credit		do not procure this specie
On credit		5	47	27	13	92
Cash						
Cash-cum-credit						
New entrants			3	3	2	8
All		5	50	30	15	100

Table 16 (g)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to the pattern of procurement of selected species (prawns) in the selected villages - 10 years before & after

Ten years before	During the last 10 years			
Procurement during peak landings	Directly from producers	Through merchants	Do not procure this specie now	Total
Directly from producers	1		48	49
Through merchants				
New entrants			8	8
Do not procure this specie			43	43
All	1		99	100

Table-16 (h)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to condition of selected species
(prawns) in the selected villages - 10 years before & after

Condition of fish	Ten years before		During the last ten years		Total
	Fresh fish	Dried fish	Fresh and dried fish	Do not procure this specie now	
Fresh fish	1			44	45
Dried fish					
Fresh & dried fish				4	4
Now entrants				8	8
Do not procure this species now				43	43
All	1			99	100

Table 16 (i)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to payment of price for selected species (prawns) in the selected villages - 10 years before and after

Prices paid	During the last ten years				11
	Ten years before	On credit	Cash	Cash-cum- - credit	
On credit			1		49
Cash					
Cash cum credit					
New entrants					8
Do not procure this specie					43
All			1		99

Table 16 (j)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to the pattern of procurement of selected species (cuttle fish) in the selected villages 10 years before & after

Procurement during peak landings	During the last ten years		All
	Ten years before		
Directly from producers		31	31
Through merchants		8	8
New entrants		61	61
Did not procure this specie			
All		100	100

Table 16 (k)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to the condition of selected species
(cuttle fish) in the selected villages - 10 years before & after

Condition of fish	Ten years before		During the last ten years		All
	Fresh fish	Dried fish	Fresh and Dried fish	Do not procure this specie now	
Fresh fish				21	21
Dried fish				1	1
Fresh & Dried fish				9	9
New entrants				8	8
Did not procure this specie				61	61
All				100	100

Table 16 (1)

Distribution of female fish vendors according to payment of price for selected species
(cuttle fish) in the selected villages - 10 years before and after

Ten years before	During the last 10 years				All	
	Price paid	On credit	Cash	Cash cum credit		Do not procure this specie now
On credit					49	49
Cash						
Cash cum credit						
New entrants					8	8
Did not procure this specie					43	43
All					99	100

Table - 17

Female fish vendors according to the market charges - 10 years before & after

Village	10 years before	During the last 10 years			Total
		No charge	Charge fair	Charge unfair	
Vizhinjam	No charge	1	1		2
	Charge fair		9	14	23
	Charge unfair				
Puthiathura	No charge			2	2
	Charge fair	3	3	17	23
	Charge unfair				
Valiaveli	No charge	13	2	1	16
	Charge fair	1	6	1	8
	Charge unfair			1	1
Anjengo	No charge		1	2	3
	Charge fair		1	20	21
	Charge unfair			1	1
All villages	No charge	14	4	5	23
	Charge fair	4	19	52	75
	Charge unfair			2	2
Total		18	23	59	100

Table 18

Distribution of female fish vendors according to changes in the sales of fish - 10 years before and after in the selected villages

Village	Fish vendors involved in barter deal		Facilities for sales through fixed stalls				Total
	10 years before	Last 10 years	10 years before		Last 10 years		
			Avail-able	Not avail-able	Avail-able	Not avail-able	
Vizhinjam	14			24	1	24	25
Puthiyathura	16			23		25	25
Valiaveli	18	3		23		25	25
Anjengo	18	1		22		25	25
All	66	4		92	1	99	100

Notes:- One of 100 fish vendors, 66 persons had barter dealings 10 years before. Of the balance 8 were new entrants and the rest 26 did not have any barter dealings.

In the last ten years only four persons are engaged in barter deals. The rest are all cash transactions.

Distribution of female fish vendors according to suffering of abuses - 10 years
before and after in selected villages in Trivandrum District

Within the market	Vizhinjam		Puthiathura		Valiaveli		Anjengo		All	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
No abuses	6	23	1	20	1	21	2	12	10	76
Those who suffered abuses	18	2	22	5	22	4	20	13	82	24
New entrants										
All	24	25	23	25	23	25	22	25	92	100
<u>Types of abuses</u>										
Prevent sale of fish					3		5	3	8	3
Humiliate	16	2	14	4	17	3	14	10	61	19
Try to conquer	2		8	1	2	1	1		13	2
All	18	2	22	5	22	4	20	13	82	24
<u>On way to market</u>										
No troubles	7	25	1	23	1	23	2	24	11	95
Troubles suffered	17		22	2	22	2	20	1	81	5
New entrants										
All	24	25	23	25	23	25	22	25	92	100

A-10 years before B-Last 10 years The data for 10 years before do not cover the new entrants

Female fish vendors according to working capital requirements per day 10 years before
and after in the selected villages

	10 years before			During the last 10 years			Total
	Rs.25 & less	Rs.100 & less	101-200	201-300	301-400	401 & above	
Rs.25 & less			1				1
26-50		1	7	17	36	20	81
51-75				1	2	2	5
76-100					1	4	5
New entrants				2	2	4	8
Total		1	8	20	41	30	100

Table-21

Average requirements of working capital/ per female fish vendor in the selected villages
of Trivandrum District

Village	Average working capital/FFV/day		Sources of working capital				Sources of credit									
			Own funds		Credit		10 years before			Last 10 years						
	A (Rs)	B (Rs)	A (Rs)	B (Rs)	A (Rs)	B (Rs)	0	1	2	3	Total	0	1	2	3	Total
Vizhinjam	52	424	42	88	10	336	15	9			24				25	25
Puthiathura	50	332	39	64	11	268	13	10			23				25	25
Valiaveli	49	356	26	24	23	332	11	12			23	1	24			25
Anjengo	62	460	49	46	13	414	14	8			22		22	3		25
Combined average	53	393	39	56	14	337	14	9			92	1	96	3		100

A - 10 years before
B - during last 10 years
C - do not procure credit

FFV: Female fish vendor
Credit: 1- Friends & relatives
2-Bank
3-Co-operatives

Rate of interest paid on working capital borrowed by female fish vendors in selected
villages in Trivandrum District

Source	Vizhinjam						Puthiathura					
	day		week		month		day		week		month	
	No. of FFVs	Rate	No. of FFVs	Rate	No. of FFVs	Rate	No. of FFVs	Rate	No. of FFVs	Rate	No. of FFVs	Rate
Friends & relatives	2	Nil			23	5%	1	Nil			24	4%
Bank												
Co-operatives												
Government												
Others												

(cont.....2)

Valia veli						Anjengo				Annual			
day No. of FFVs	Rate	week No. of FFVs	Rate	Month No. of FFVs	Rate	day No. of FFVs	Rate	week No. of FFVs	Rate	month No. of FFVs	Rate	No. of FFVs	Rate
11	0.5%			13	9%			22	5%	22	5%	3	4%

Table-23

Social background of female fish vendors which promoted them to enter fish trade

Social factors	Vizhinjam	Puthiathura	Valiya veli	Anjengo	Average per-centage of FFV under each factor (%)
1. Income of the FFV only source of living for the family	4	5	1	2	12
2. For supplementing the income of the family	16	15	17	23	71
3. For supporting parents & family members	15	15	21	10	61
4. For making own savings		2		2	4
5. For ensuring children a better life	24	24	23	25	96

FFV: Female fish vendors

Table-24

Female fish vendors in the outlook of the society

Outlook of society	Vizhinjam		Puthiathura		Valiyaveli		Anjengo		All	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
<u>A. Outlook of members of the community</u>										
i. Accord recognition to labour	5	22	2	23	1	23	7	25	15	93
ii. Children take pride in the occupation	23	24	23	25	22	21	21	24	89	94
<u>B. Outlook of others</u>										
i. Treatment by other people										
a. with appreciation	2	6		4	4	3	3	10	2	23
b. with sympathy	1	17		16		17		12	1	62
c. with hatred	21	2	23	5	23	5	22	3	89	15
ii. Those subjected to abuses	21	13	23	7	23	15	22	15	89	50
iii. Those who have been physically beaten while in work			3		7	3	2	2	12	5

A- 10 years before
B- Last 10 years

Table- 25

Life of female fish vendors during periods of pregnancy

	Vizhinjam	Puthiathura	Valia veli	Anjengo	All
<u>A. Life during pregnancy</u>					
1. Those who undertook fish marketing:					
i. upto seven months	4	3	2	6	15
ii. above seven months	19	17	20	7	63
Total	23	20	22	13	78
2. Those who carried fish load on head	22	20	22	13	77
3. Those who suffered any adverse impact on account of fish vending	1		1	3	5
4. Those who had abortions	5	3	6	6	20
5. FFVs who got assistance in household work from their husbands	7	15	11	7	40
6. Those who could take rest while indisposed	9	8	6	6	29
7. Total hours spent per FFV for house work of fish marketing per day	17	17	17	18	17.2
<u>B. General</u>					
1. Those who have shown differences in attention between sons & daughters	2	3	2	1	8

Table-26

Impact of co-operative fishermen's organisation on the life of Female fish vendors(FFVs)

	Vizhinjam (FFVs)	Puthiathura (FFVs)	Valiaveli (FFVs)	Anjengo (FFVs)	All (FFVs)
1. Whether co-operative organisation exist	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Helped to get fish					
Yes	21	19		7	47
2. Exploitation by middle men					
i. Avoided	1			2	3
ii. Not avoided	3	2		5	10
iii. lessened	17	17			34
3. Fish prices					
Increase felt					
(No. of FFVs)	21	19		7	47

Note: The figures refer to only the beneficiaries of the fishermen's organisation. The village Valiyaveli has no fishermen society and hence the details are not applicable for the village.

Table - 27

Impact of vanitha samajam on the life of FFVs

	Vizhinjam	Puthiathura	Valiaveli	Anjengo	All
Vanitha samajam exists	No	No	Yes	Yes	
1. Benefits of samajam			2	6	8
i. Those who had benefits			2	6	8
ii. Those who did not get benefits			-	4	4
2. Attitude of husbands towards unionisation where samajam exists					
i. No. of FFVs who got encouragement			1	9	10
ii. No. of FFVs who were discouraged			1	1	2
3. Those who have become more aware of health care					
i. Yes			1	10	11
ii. No			1		1
4. Those who got financial assistance through samajam					
i. Yes			1	9	10
ii. No			1	1	2

Note: The data cover only in respect of the members of the samajams in the samples

Table 28

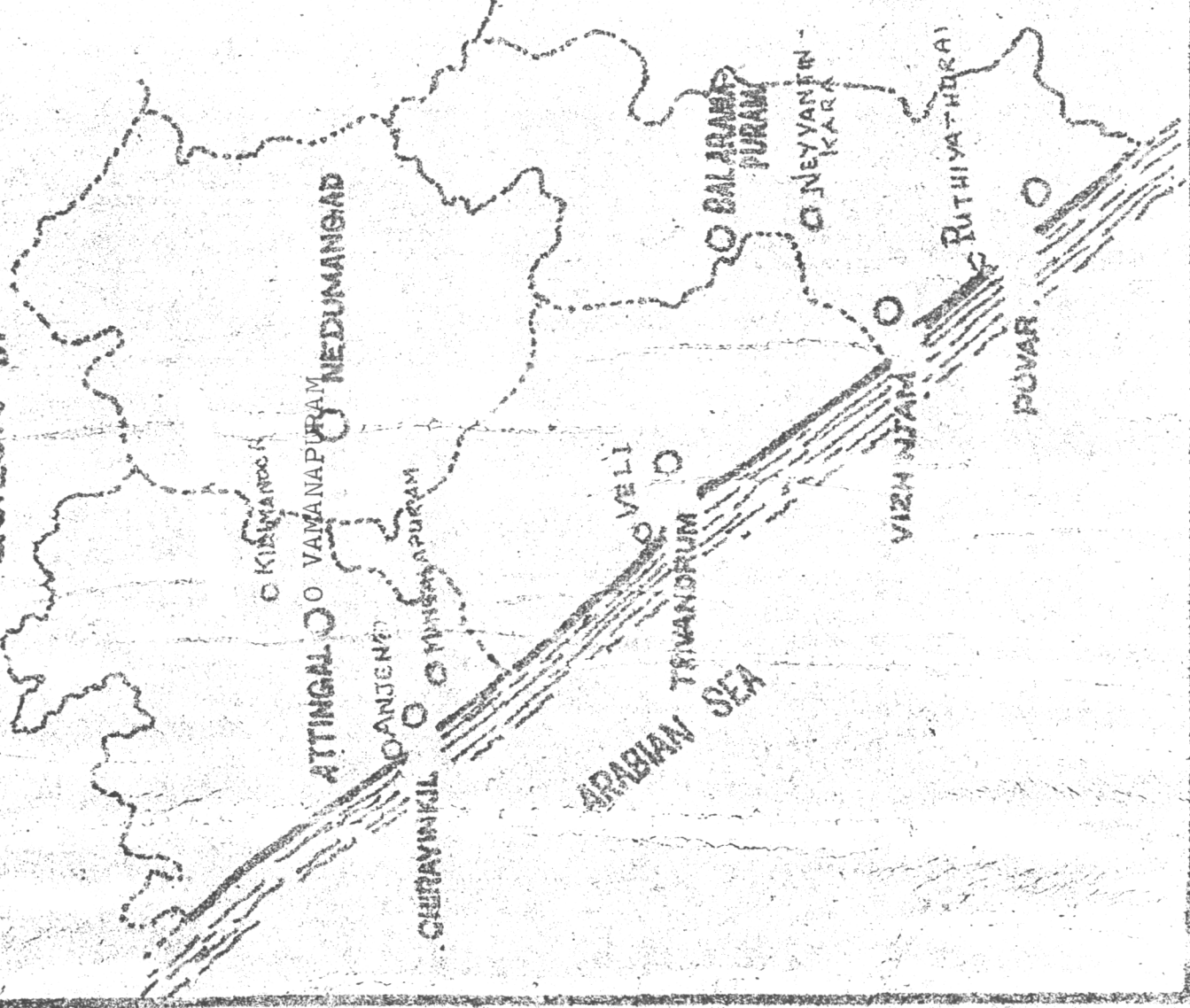
Impact of Malsyathozhilali union

Impact	Vizhinjam	Puthiathura	Valiyaveli	Anjengo	Total
1. Those who received assistance with vending	21	9	23	2	55
	4	16	2	23	45
vehicle facili-					
- No	21		20		41
	4	25	5	25	59
3. Those who got lumpsum grant for the education of their children					
- Yes	10	12	20	8	50
- No	3	1			4
- Not eligible	12	12	5	17	46
4. Whether labour problems brought to the notice of the Government					
- Yes	25	25	25	25	100
- No					
5. Those who could reduce physical strain through union					
- Yes	21		20	25	66
- No	4	25	5		34

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

SCALE 1/4 CM = 10 KM

QUILON DI



CHIRAYINKEEL

ATTINGAL

VAMANAPURAM

NEDUMANGAD

ANJENI

MUVATTUPUZZHA

VELI

TRIVANDRUM

ARABIAN SEA

BALARAMPURAM

NEYYANKAR

VIZHINJAM

RUTHIYATHURAI

PUZHAVAYAL

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- FISHERIES RESEARCH CELL PUBLICATIONS -

Ref. No.	Title and Author	Year of publication
FRC-1/80/PCO	Environmental Pollution and its impact on the quality of life - A case study of the impact of pollution caused by the Travancore Titanium Products on three fishing villages in Trivandrum. - K.P.Kannan & - Sebastian Mathew	1980
FRC-2/80/PCO	Keel Hauling of the Traditional fishermen - the impact of purse seiner operations on the fish economy of Dakshana Kannada District in Karnataka - John Devaraj	1980
FRC-3/80/PCO	Capitalist Relations in Traditional fishing: The case of the Goan Rampan - A.J.Vijayan & - John Kurien	1980
FRC-4/80/PCO	Migrant fishermen in Paradeep Orissa - A.J.Vijayan	1980
FRC-5/80/PCO	Motorisation of country craft -Purakkad Experiment - some questions - John Kurien & - S.R.J.Jayakumar	1980
FRC-6/80/PCO	The shrimp affair	1980
FRC-7/80/PCO	Some facts and figures on Sri-Lankan fisheries	1980
FRC-8/80/PCO	Some facts and figures on Bangladesh fisheries	1980

- FRC-16/86/PCO An evaluation study of the structure and dynamics of fishermen co-operatives in Trivandrum District 1986
- FRC-17/86/PCO Marine fish production in Kerala - A review (Malayalam)
- T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986
- FRC-18/86/PCO Emerging Trends in fisheries Development of Kerala - An Appraisal
- T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986
- FRC-19/86/PCO Purse-seining in Kerala - A critical appraisal
- T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986
- FRC-20/86/PCO Indian Fisheries - Ecological and Environmental Problems and Resource Depletion
- Thomas Kochery & T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986
- FRC-21/86/PCO Motorisation of country craft - Economic aspects (Malayalam)
- T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986
- FRC-22/86/PCO Prawn Resources in the South West coast of India - Ecological and economic tendencies with special reference to Kerala 1986
- Dr.M.J.George
- FRC-23/86/PCO Fisheries Resource Problems and need for management and conservation measures in Kerala
- T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986

- FRC-24/86/PCO The Socio-economic impact
of motorisation of country
craft in Purakkad village.
A case study
- T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986
- FRC-25/86/PCO Impact of the changing
pattern of fish vending
on women in the fishing
community
- Nalini Nayak 1986
- FRC-26/86/PCO Employment and working
conditions of female
workers in modern prawn
processing plants in
Kerala
- T.R.Thankappan Achari 1986
- FRC-27/86/PCO A study to assess the
impact of trammel net
fishing on the economy
of traditional fishermen 1987
- T.R.Thankappan Achari

Other publications

1. Ripples and repercussions
2. Programme for Community Organisation
4 years involvement (1977-1981)
3. Manappittam (Jaundice) (Malayalam)
4. Nursery ganangalum, kadhakalum (Malayalam)
5. Dashakaharam (Malayalam)
6. Dhanikarum Daridrurum (Malayalam)
7. Kudurbal engane uruthirinjil?
Cherithreparamaya oru lekhanam (Malayalam)
8. Cherithreparamaya Samudaya
Vasudhanam (Malayalam)
9. Mathye sampathum Paristhithceya
Prasangalum (Malayalam)
10. Kaurarathilekku Pravesikkumpol (Malayalam)
11. Mardhitha Janathaye Sanghadippi-
kkunna Chengane? (Malayalam)
12. Madyapanasakthiyepatti oru
padanam (Malayalam)