



Utilisation Of Government Subsidy And Fishermen Satisfaction – A Study For Developing Fishermen Economic Resources In Nagapattinam District Of Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

In terms of food sufficiency, growing employment possibility, giving energetic vitamins's and foods and yielding overseas earning the fisheries profession and making agricultural had been gambling an awful lot critical position within the country wide constructing and making India. Further, the purpose of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is coined to make schemes to carry out Blue revolution thru popular and lasting fisheries schemes in India. For perform this huge programmes Indian government has been spent about Rs. 20,050 crores of amount for the sustainable progress and development of fisheries area such as welfares and benefits of the fisheries community, this primary authority has been implemented in all of the states and union territories during five years from 2021 to 2024 and 2025. The main objective of the study is to find out the perception of fishermen satisfaction from Government Subsidy and Grants in the selected Villages of mentioned district. Regarding methodology, the present research has worked with primary data analysis in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. In view of this primary data analysis, the study has used multi-stage random sampling method. Finally, 120 population have finalised for the research work. With regard to tools of analysis, the present study has employed percentage, ANOVA and chi-square model. And the result of the study is revealed that the progressive actives are evolved their life profile as respectable and trust worthy amongst other community humans living places. Their profession, existence, social and financial traits had been caricatured and ridiculed by way of other humans once they go to sell fish from street to road in one of a kind streets of different native places, all those uncultured and sarcastic scenes have been extensively modified and modified by them due to their green endeavour and powerful difficult work of their fishing jobs.

Keywords: Central Fisheries Program, Food Sufficiency, Livelihood, Subsidy and Funds, Employment Benefits, sustainable development

Introduction and Significance of the Study

In worldwide context some of countries are being as pinnacle manufacturer of fish which includes China, Indonesia, Peru, India, The Russian Federation, The United State of America and Vietnam those international locations are almost contributing 50% in global fishing, these nations are having greater fishing populace than different international locations, completely fishing population of worldwide countries are expected 59.5 million people, who have been doing their enterprise as a customary and routine sports with an hobby to sustain and standardize their ancestor left process.

India is a mundane, sovereign, republic and democratic united states of america in South Asia and international context wherein people belong to each segment and network is treated and guided in keeping with the norms and ideologies of India's established constitution. In Asia India has have many colourful and multicultural population with various ethnic identification and cultures wherein fishing network has been one of the great and odd a part of the India's improvement and integrity. Among the 7 lovely and spacious continents of the worldwide earth, Asia has been as a world biggest and biggest sub-continent with numerous dissimilarity in culture, civilization and meals behavior, its population is 1.21 billion and 17.5% of world populace electricity. With this populace reputation most of India's people nevertheless believing and protecting on agricultural sources and works for his or her brighter survival and development, with is fishermen network also has been contributing lot of efforts to bolster Indian economic via fishing and aquaculture process and occupation.

According to India's 2001 census record India's populations is 1,027,015,247 wherein 5959144 people are calculated as fishermen community. Leading fishing states with fishermen community is West Bengal is the most important and largest fish producing and fishing states in India, it has high needs for fish intake and additionally has increase charge in fish selling and producing. West Bengal has fish water facilities in which Catla fish has been one of the famous humans liking fish. In India these are the country wherein fishing activity has been predominant supply and a part of their life and also contributing India's financial development. This trend has been winning due to the fact it is originated in west Bengal. Regarding to increasing fish production and sales those sates Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, and Tamilnadu have been generating fishes and related to at fishing profession greater than other states.

In Tamilnadu usually and typically fishing community is referred to as Pattanavar who are living in Tamilnadu coastal line, often they had been understood by different community humans as a maritime network who're dominating following districts Chennai, Kanchipuram, Cuddalore, Villupuram and Tanjavur and Nagapattinam District, is known as coramantal coastal because who've been pursuing and related to in fishing, exporting, military, trade and fish orientated sports. The state has fishermen network round 10.07 lakh from 608 marine fishing villages which are scattered in conjunction with the thirteen coastal districts of Tamilnadu. In India every network has been doing and pursuing distinct jobs in accordance their conventional tradition and ancestor overlooked jobs in spite of fishermen network on this way has been pursuing their habitual and ancestor left out work frequently. Since the study has look out the cognizance the fishermen financial resources with allocation of subsidy and fishermen delight in the decided on Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu.

Review of Literature

Karuppasam (2018) has examined the education repute are so bad and low in fishermen network evaluating different terrible and different wealthy human beings in standard village of the Puducherry fishermen community. This trend remains in all the villages because of they are getting plenty money and enough cash from their sea oriented occupations, their revenue is an awful lot greater than govt large officials so, they saw enough money at the young level which they will earn after studied at the age 30 and 34, this cash earning desire and hobby has made them to expose disinterest and careless subject on studying. Another reason is a properly-studied character in fishermen villages or non-fishermen community can be at bad scenario with sound knowledge without process which makes the fishermen to realize their future if they have studied thereby they overlook the school going behavior and analyzing pastimes and getting new interest visit fishing task and feeling satisfied and higher than analyzing by means of thrilling money and loosing right age. These terrible feelings are making all the fishermen people to store cease earn cash up to precise age without time passing and loosing age. Therefore, their set of aim is to reinforce their life in a specific age and time for which they're Working diligently and infrequently inside the sea.

Apashi Gupta (2014) even at dress and vernacular aspects they were seeming with symbol of uncultured, uncivilised and impolite in the social settings and according to their community's perception, day by day through their observation other's sights and expression over them has made them to rectify their social identity such as dress code and vernacular model thereby their identity in terms of social, economic and political were changed and respected by others. Responses of them regarding to making changes in their life styles are made possible by their hard work in their fishing work.

Kadam (2015) from uncultured scene to cultured scene their life styles are grown within the modern days without any hurdles, it changed into feasible to make changes in their life styles due to they accompanied sincere, dedicative and development sports of their endeavour of fishing jobs and advertising jobs. It gave golden opportunity to ameliorate their commercial enterprise, career and civil wishes without flaw. Owing to their ardent and adroit attempt in making social, inexpensive and political adjustments there, existence has long gone to zenith of applaud and appreciations as it's miles being exclamatory to the sight of the alternative individual.

Rao (2015) elucidate the fishermen people have proved that they're able to touch and reap success which changed into far away from their houses; their difficult paintings has made them to get and touch all their a ways away discovered achievement and victory of social, economic and political domains. Through protection of correct bodily activities their development and progress befell and made befell by way of their clever thinking about social development. From ladies to adult started to carry out remarkable developmental sports in each sea and fish promoting marketplace with an aim to have favored life and to stay.

Bhaumik and Chatterjee (1999) at initial periods and stages social system was with emblem of poor, unhygienic and uncivilised, which was changed thoroughly and modified totally by this people with the help of their meticulous concern on their development and progress, for which their feelings as to strengthen all their political and social needs are contributed to their famous presence and existence in the sea bed. Regular work and sincere duty in the sea work and fish selling occupation has been strengthened their vital needs and requirements as to shine excellently and exorbitantly for accomplish all their future dreams.

Binkley (2000) two decades back their economic situation and condition was at poor and meagre without having any alternative sources because of that period was just beginning stages, was without mechanised and engine boat and other facilities. Until inventing and making mechanised and electronic boat their life styles in social and economic aspects were much deplorable and apathetic without seeming with happy and flourish in their occupation and business. Indeed, after math of introduction of modernised fishing vessels their life and occupation were flourished lot and huge as they able to succeed in their survival domain.

Bravo (1996) though education was mandatory, references of good personality development and maturity, which was neglected and marginalised by this people owing to their many earning mania at young ages and stages without spending their age lavishly and expecting government jobs at the age of thirty five and forty. By seeing and understanding the problems of the today and then educated youngsters wondering and roaming with certificate for government employment their people believed strongly their sea business and occupation and sources as equal to god, who has provided spacious water as ever available as ever existing for their survival purpose.

Bringmann (1996) to avoid giving bribe, corruption and getting cheated by the politicians this people resumed and started their traditional fishing occupation for settle timely, luxuriously, strongly and comfortably. Since education

oriented benefits and gains are giving so lately they are not getting interest to study and go to higher study, the frustration of the other educated people's in their places and other places are making them to realise to hate study and love their fishing profession.

Chapman (1998) there are few communities such as SC, ST and marginalised people are suffering, suffocating and struggling in succeeding their life and career without having a permanent job place and revenue making place as it is possessed by the fishermen community in Puducherry. Because, since birth to death or cemetery people who born as child in poor and hut houses are dying as a poor and with slum and hut identity without an alternation and modernisation in their life, this is a social malady and injustices are done by the upper class people in every villages of India toward putting obstacles and hindrances in the poor people life.

Crossan (1993) under the land lord, zamindar, propriety class and ruling class, so many marginalised, deprived, poor and SC/ST people have been doing job without freedom, self-dignity, respect and treated in a severe way, cruel ways and inhuman ways even if they do their work sincerely and properly. Very often this people are discriminated and harassed by those upper people since they don't have basic survival land and property as it is possessed by the fishermen people, for whom sea has been back bone and support to their survival and future development and security but nothing is backbone to this SC/ST people therefore they are at back door of the Indian democracy.

Objectives

1. To study the Central Government Programmes for Fisheries in India.
2. To examine the Government subsidy and Grants to fisheries in Nagapattinam District.
3. To analyse the perception of fishermen satisfaction from Government Subsidy and Grants in the selected Villages of mentioned district.

Hypothesis

1. Government subsidy and other funds are not improving fishermen livelihood conditions and their satisfaction.

Methodology and Tools of Analysis

The present research has worked with primary data analysis in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. In view of this primary data analysis, the study has used multi-stage random sampling method. In first stage, the Nagapattinam district has selected in Tamil Nadu. This district is one of the backbone district of Tamil Nadu and huge number of respondents are directly and indirectly depends on working under marine resources. Among second stage, the Vedaranyam block has identified in the district. Followed by the third stage, Akkaraipettai village is found for the purpose of choosing household respondents. At the final stage, 120 population have finalised for the present study. With regard to tools of analysis, the present study has employed percentage, ANOVA and chi-square model.

Discussion on Central Government Programmes related to Fisheries in India

In terms of food sufficiency, growing employment possibility, giving energetic vitamins's and foods and yielding overseas earning the fisheries profession and making agricultural had been gambling an awful lot critical position within the country wide constructing and making India as a shining USA. A number of the advanced us of a's politics. By its progressive expert activities approximately 2.8 cores fishermen and fish farmers getting career and employment opportunities, thereby their circle of relatives welfare is totally blanketed. To forestall and prevent hungry and famine in India and fishing communities their fishing profession and expert is saving Indian economy from developing international locations image and additionally stored at suitable places of conflictive worldwide politics.

Due to titanic traits of fishing occupation in Indian context its prosperity is permitting non fishing human beings and network to survive via promoting fishes from the wholesale markets, altogether fishing paintings is saving each fishing human's survival and also non fishermen's peoples lifestyles through selling fishes at avenue and markets. The excess fishes are caught by using type fishermen's in India is sending to other international locations and states as complete for his or her excellent advantage and earn extra cash.

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is imposing Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana – Its purpose is coined to make schemes to carry out Blue revolution thru popular and lasting fisheries schemes in India. For perform this huge programmes Indian government has been spent about Rs. 20050 crores of amount for the sustainable progress and development of fisheries area such as welfares and benefits of the fisheries community, this primary authority has been implemented in all of the states and union territories during five years from 2021 to 2024 and 2025.

In these days, the fisheries humans alone no longer doing fishing works and promoting works, certainly it has been accomplished by many human beings and community for his or her social, most economical and political development, on this class for survival purposes many non-fishermen human beings are doing this activity with a hobby to hold progressing of their civil life. Many non-fishermen humans together with SC, BC, physically challenged humans and MBC are doing this job as a day by day commercial enterprise for their circle of relatives' improvement.

This scheme changed into enforced at Rs. 12,340 crores with the help of The PMMSY with a hobby to hold and protect fishermen's life. Through this schemes they'll assemble aquaculture fond, cage making, developing open sea cages, availing seaweed lifestyle, bivalve lifestyle, creation of raceways for trout farming, ornamental and leisure fisheries, aid for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels, up-gradation of existing fishing vessels, support for offering safety kits for fishermen of traditional and motorized fishing vessels, presenting boats and nets for traditional fishermen, help for buy

of communication/Tracking and PFZ devices. The PMMSY also helps for production of cold garage, ice plants, fish meal plants/generators, construction of fish retail markets, kiosks, fish value delivered organisations devices, e-platform for e-trading and e-advertising, status quo of ailment diagnostic and first-rate testing labs, insurance to fishermen and fishing vessels, livelihood and nutritional supports for socio economically backward energetic conventional fishers and so on.

Objectives of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

The Objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) are:

1. Renovating of fisheries occupation in a durable, accountable, dedicated and egalitarian ways.
2. Amplifying of fish production and productivity through widening, deepening, multiplication and useful utilization of land and water.
3. Revamping and stead fasting of value chain – introducing of post-harvest management and quality development system.
4. Enhancing fishers and fish worker's incomes and improving of employment opportunities.
5. Assisting to Agriculture GVA and exports oriented activities.
6. Guarantying and ensuring Social, physical and economic security for the fishers and fish farmer's community.
7. Introducing and increasing dynamical fisheries management and regulatory frame working system.

Discussion on Government Subsidy and Grants to Fisheries in Nagapattinam District

1. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Poompuhar, Nagapattinam District

A Fishing Harbour at Poompuhar in Nagapattinam district turned into constructed at a price of Rs.148 Crore underneath Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Government of Tamil Nadu accorded 2nd revised administrative sanction for Rs. 178 Crore and Rs. 30 Crore must be released. The creation of Southern Main Breakwater as much as 1100m and Northern Leeward Breakwater as much as 390m and Diaphragm wall changed into completed. Landside centers and approach avenue had been additionally finished.

2. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Tharangampadi in Nagapattinam District

A fishing harbour at Tharangampadi, Nagapattinam District is being established at a price of Rs.120 crores, for which the Government has accorded administrative sanction below Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). The harbour is designed with a Northern breakwater to a duration of 330 m, Southern breakwater upto 1060m and different land aspect centers for the hygienic dealing with of catches.

3. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Vellapallam in Nagapattinam District

Based on the Techno Economic Feasibility and Detailed Project Report, a fishing harbour with current facilities can be mounted at an estimated fee of Rs.One hundred crore at Vellapallam Village of Nagapattinam District for which the Government has accorded administrative sanction underneath Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). Preliminary works are in progress.

4. Construction of Fishing Harbour at Arcottuthurai in Nagapattinam District

The Government has accorded administrative sanction for the Construction of Fishing Harbour at Arcottuthurai in Nagapattinam District at a envisioned fee of Rs. 150 Crore to deal with extra quantity of fishing crafts with necessary shore centers. Tenders referred to as for.

5. Dredging works at Vellaiyar river barmouth in Seruthur village of Nagapattinam District

The Barmouth of Vellaiyar river is regularly getting closed each yr because of silt formation and the fisher dealing with problems within the navigation of fishing boats to undertaking into sea. The Government have accorded administrative acclaim for a sum of Rs.4.00 Crore for wearing out dredging paintings at Vellaiyar in Seruthur village of Nagapattinam District under State scheme for the duration of the year 2019-20.

6. Construction of Fish Drying Platform at Pazhayar Fishing Harbour

The Government has accorded administrative sanction of Rs.1.17 Crore for the Construction of Fish Drying Platform at Pazhayar Fishing Harbour in Nagapattinam District to facilitate the fisher ladies engaged in dry fishing activities in an hygienic condition. Tenders have been referred to as for.

7. Fishermen Housing Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned a sum of Rs.85 Crore beneath Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY) scheme to assemble 5000 houses to the Inland and Marine fishermen. 3098 fisherfolk were benefitted thus far beneath this scheme. This scheme intended for housing to fisherfolk may be further extended to 2020-21 additionally.

Welfare Schemes

National Fishermen / Women Savings cum Relief Scheme

This scheme envisages and supports the Fishermen / Fisherwomen financially during fishing off season i.e) October to December. Members of fishermen / Fisherwomen Co-operative Society those who are below poverty line, engaged in full time fishing and age between 18 to 60 are eligible for this Scheme. Each fishermen/ Fisherwomen have to pay Rs. 70 per month for 8 months from January onwards and Rs. 40 for the 9th month. The total amount collected from fishermen is Rs. 600 and the contribution by Central/ State Government is Rs. 1200/- . Thus the contribution of Rs. 1800/- will be distributed to fishermen /Fisherwomen in 3 equal monthly installments of Rs. 600/- each.

Registration of Fishing Boats

Registration and licensing of fishing boats is done by the department after proper inspection as per the Tamil Nadu Marine Fisheries Regulation Act, 1983

Issue of Identity Card to fishermen

Monitoring work for proper fishing is done by fisheries, coast guard and police official by issuing individual ID Cards to fishermen. 14962 ID Cards were issued up to now for fishermen in nagapattinam District. Recently, for the issuance of Bio-metric I.D.Card to all fishermen their photographs and data entries were gathered and recorded. Further process is going on.

Fishing Ban period relief assistance to fishermen

In order to protect the fisheries resources, fishing ban period have been announced during the fish breeding season in the eastern coast, the ban period is from April 15 to May 29. Mechanized fishing boats are not allowed for fishing during this period. The following relief amount has been disbursed to the beneficiaries.

Fishermen Accident Group Insurance Scheme

Members of fishermen cooperative societies who are aged between 18 to 65 are eligible to this scheme. Annual premium for the insurance is Rs 30 and the same is contributed by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. Rupees one lakh is given as relief for death while fishing and rupees fifty thousand is given as relief for the handicapped while fishing.

Fishermen Accident Individual Insurance Scheme

Members of fishermen cooperative societies are eligible to this scheme. Annual premium amount is Rs. 70/- Rupees one lakh is given as relief for death or full handicapped fisher folk and rupees fifty thousand as relief for partial handicapped.

Diesel Supply to Fishing Boats

Sales tax exempted diesel is supplied to fishing boats through TNFDC Bunks and selected private bunks. Required quantity of diesel for fishing boats are released daily ascertaining the hours of voyage and hours of fishing. Periodical inspection is done and the fishermen are allowed to carry the diesel only in the diesel tank of fishing boats. 560 mechanized fishing boats and 336 traditional fishing boats with outboard engine gets benefited with sales tax exempted diesel in nagapattinam District

Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on HSD oil for Mechanised Fishing Boats

1. Beneficiary shall be a owner of less than 20 meters length mechanized fishing boat.
2. The boat should have been registered with the Department on or before 31.3.2002 and posses the license for fishing.
3. Log books should be maintained.
4. The diesel shall be purchased only in the Fisheries Department approved bunks and used for fishing purpose only.
5. Eligible fishing craft owners shall get subsidy of Rs.3.00/liter with ceiling of 500 liters/boat per month during active fishing months. The owners of the Mechanized Fishing boats should be below poverty line.

Regulation of berthing places for fishing crafts

All country fishing vessels both motorized and non-motorized are berthed in the scattered marine fishing villages. Their movements for fishing crafts are constantly watched by the department officials.

Supply of outboard engine to traditional fishing boats in subsidized rate [Motorization of Traditional Craft]

Traditional fishing boats which are registered and licensed through the department are eligible to avail the subsidy for outboard engine purchase at 50 % level.

Discussion on Fisheries Satisfaction against Grants and Subsidy Amount

Table 1 Fisheries Satisfactory Report – Chi-Square Model

Details	Satisfied	Moderate	Dissatisfied	Total	Chi – Square Value
Grants Amount	65 (54.2)	38 (31.7)	17 (14.1)	120 (100)	41.980** (.000)
Subsidy	58 (48.3)	50 (41.7)	12 (10)	120 (100)	48.218** (.000)

Source: Field Survey

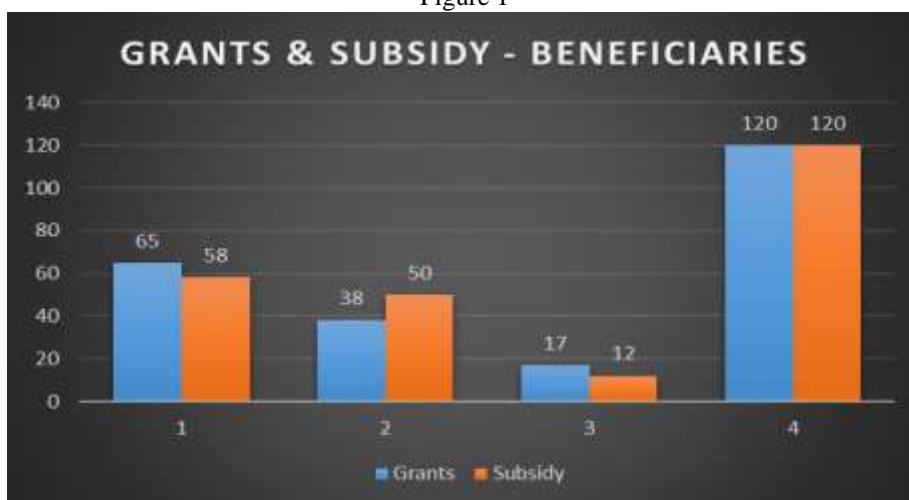
Table 1 examines the fisheries satisfaction report and it is covered from selected village in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. And this table has employed with chi-square test. Regarding grants amount for fisheries, 54.2 percent are satisfied, followed by 31.4 percent are moderately satisfied and the remaining 14.1 percent are not satisfied. With regard to subsidy amount, 48.3 percent are opined satisfied, followed by 41.7 percent and 10 percent are moderately satisfied and dissatisfied respectively. It could be noticed from chi-square value, both grants and subsidy are significant at 1% level of significance. And the table 2 is also generated the fisheries satisfactory report and working with ANOVA model. The F-value is 9.41 and it is also significant with 1% level of significance. Hence, the study to accept null

hypothesis. i.e., Government subsidy and other funds are not improving fishermen livelihood conditions and their satisfaction.

Table 2 Fisheries Satisfactory Report – ANOVA Model

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Within Groups	7.93	1	3.97	9.41	.000
Between Groups	62.20	118	.43		
Total	70.13	119			

Figure 1



Conclusion

In initial levels of fishermen human beings' existence, social, monetary and political trends have been less, merge and pitiful much like different community's and people's existence scenario in Nagapattinam, gradually their social, political and monetary development has been improved due they begin to reflect on consideration on their gift fear full, awful and pitiful social, economic and political conditions and trends. This improvement is not passed off sweetly and spontaneously in their existence, it got here because of their undertaking and tough paintings that they installed their favored sea paintings and fishing work. Turning factor and auspicious time got here of their existence due to they met so many problems, worries, hardships and encumbrances of their lifestyles, to uproot the ones poor elements and things which can be occurring continuously, in their life they desired and dreamed as to devote their difficult paintings in fishing, fish selling, exporting, buying and selling and fish fostering activities. The progressive actives are evolved their life profile as respectable and trust worthy amongst other community humans living places. Their profession, existence, social and financial traits had been caricatured and ridiculed by way of other humans once they go to sell fish from street to road in one of a kind streets of different native places, all those uncultured and sarcastic scenes have been extensively modified and modified by them due to their green endeavour and powerful difficult work of their fishing jobs.

They have reinforced not best their profession however additionally strengthened their overall needs and necessities, social and political identification in beyond three many years, even as rest of groups are living at unchanged social, low cost and political system and shape, this human being are on my own able to capture social, economic and political tendencies because of their ardent imagination, dreaming and working in their recurring works without excuse. In all six villages every house is constructed by cement and iron, every residence is having all rudimentary crucial requirements as they capable of live enough and luxuriously, each person character and own family is possessing motorbike, boat, enough money and residence hold items without flaw and facility. Further, the care of social traits are most important one inside the aggressive and conflictive societies and political instead of falling in evil and tobacco chewing sports, becoming dependency to liquor and tobacco will lead to despoil their lifestyles and cannot control contrary network's demanding situations after they did not increase their social system therefore they do reflect inconsideration on difficult work and need to enhance lot their existence in social, monetary, political and fitness components.

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