

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FISHERWOMEN CO- OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN VISAKHAPATNAM

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### Abstract

*Fisheries area assumes a significant part in the lift ing of the Indian economy by adding to the public pay, work age, and unfamiliar trade profit. Fish and fishery items are perceived as the least expensive wellspring of protein and a significant wellspring of diet for huge number of individuals in many regions of the planet. Itis assessed that in excess of 12 million individuals are straightforwardly participated in fishing exercises and around 60 million are solely rely upon fisheries exercises for business in India It has frequently been said that ladies are underestimated regardless of their comprising one portion of the total populace; 33% of the workforce, representing almost 66% of the hours worked. As per a few evaluations, ladies get only one-10th of the world's pay and have 100th 100th of the world's property. It has likewise been said that most measurements are given more significance than they properly merit and any assessment (and for sure assessment) of networks should be validated with discoveries on the field.*

### INTRODUCTION

The process of collecting and analyzing data is integral to making research meaningful and purposeful. It enables the researcher to arrive at meaningful conclusions and draw relevant implications for education based on this analysis and interpretation. Analysis involves a careful examination of the tabulated data to uncover underlying truths or implications. As per Carter, V. Good, A.S. Barr, and Douglas, E. Scates, analysis is a fundamental part of the research process, which encompasses two major steps: data collection and data analysis. Limited knowledge on socio-economic conditions of fish-ing communities is a great hitch for proper planning and implementation of various programmes for their im-provement (Shankar 2010; Saxena

et al.

2014). The study of the socio-economic status of fishing community is a prerequisite, in order to achieve the relevant and cost-effective solutions. To the best of our knowledge, no studies have been conducted on the socio-economic status of the fisherwomen community of Vizianagaram district so far, despite their significant involvement in the fishery sectors of the state. Therefore, the present study was carried out with an aim to investigate the socio-economic status of the fisherwomen community of the Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh

During the analysis phase, it is essential not to overlook any comparisons, differences, trends, or significant factors. Data should be scrutinized from multiple perspectives to reveal the truth.

Furthermore, data interpretation is a crucial component of the overall research process. It involves critically evaluating the study's findings within the constraints imposed by data

collection. Both deductive and inductive reasoning are applied in the interpretation phase of the research process.

**Literature Review**

**Bhargavi K (2020)** The socio-economics of six fisherwomen co-operative societies in coastal Vizianagaram district of AndhraPradesh were studied through field surveys by interviewing a total of 185 respondents. Respondents weremostly middle aged (31 – 56 years; 61.6%) living in nuclear families (64.9%). Majority of the fisherwomen wererefound illiterate (88.1%). A greater proportion (84.9%) of fisherwomen involved in fish marketing as a primaryoccupation followed by salting and curing (9.73%) and pickling of fishes (5.4%). More than half (56.2%) of therespondents earned > Rs. 25,000 (USD\$ 1 = Rs. 75) every month. The study revealed that the socio-economiccondition of the fisherwomen in the study area is poor, with a high percentage of the illiteracy. Necessarysteps should be taken by the Governments organizations, NGOs and respective stakeholders to improve theliteracy level as well as livelihood status.

**Gopal, Hapke and Edwin (2023):** stated that across the Global South, commercial development and technological innovations are transforming fish food systems in ways that significantly impact the livelihoods of small-scale producers and the food security of the poor. A crucial but understudied aspect of such transformations is the social relations in which fish food systems are embedded. Food system transformations change power relations and rework gendered economic roles and divisions of labour in ways that often marginalise women and other vulnerable groups. In this paper, we draw on feminist studies of gender and technology and feminist commodity chain analysis to investigate the impact of technological transformation on social relations in the ring seine fishery of Kerala, India.

**Kavya Shibu and Amrutha R Krishnan (2022)** Padal fishing in backwaters of Kerala and Kolachel Fishery operating particularly for squids in marine waters are the known FAD assisted fishing practices of Kerala. It creates an artificial habitat for the feeding and breeding of fishes. The adult fishes aggregating around the FADs lay eggs underneath the FAD and, thus, the fishery mainly comprises of juveniles. It reduces the fish population drastically. And hence the non-selective Kolachal fishing practice is now banned in Karnataka and a modified form of Padal fishing is practiced as a fish sanctuary, which can replenish the lost fish stock.

**Results and Discussion**

**CORRELATION –DIMENSIONSWISE**

**TABLE-1 CORRELATIONS**

<b>FWCSs in Visakhapatnam</b>		<b>Opinion</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Member of FWCS</b>	<b>Overall FWCSs</b>
<b>Opinion</b>	Pearson Correlation	1	.565**	-.138*	.710**
	Sig.(2-tailed)		.000	.017	.000
	N	300	300	300	300
	Pearson Correlation	.565**	1	.251**	.866**

Participation	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Member of FWCS	Pearson Correlation	-.138*	.251**	1	.509**
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.017	.000		.000
	N	300	300	300	300
Overall FWCSs	Pearson Correlation	.710**	.866**	.509**	1
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	300	300	300	300

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

### **The Relation Between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Participation and Involvement in FWCSs.**

The relationship between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Participation and Involvement in FWCSs is analyzed with the help of the hypothesis namely —There is no significant relationship between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Participation and Involvement in FWCSs. This hypothesis is tested with the help of the coefficient of correlation and the given in the following Table.

**TABLE – 2 COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION - Between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Participation and Involvement in FWCSs**

Stage	Variables	N	Coefficient of Correlation	Level of Significance
FWCSs in Visakhapatnam	Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs	300	.565**	S**
	Participation and Involvement in FWCSs.			

**Note:** S\*\* = Significance at 0.01 level

From the above Table it is observed that the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.565; this indicates that there is 56.5 percent shared variance. This is interpreted as a moderate Positive coefficient of correlation. The p-value less than 0.01.

Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant positive correlation between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Participation and Involvement in FWCSs.

### **The Relation between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Members of Fisher Women Co-Operative Societies**

The relationship between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs is analyzed with the help of the hypothesis

namely —There is no significant relationship between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs. This hypothesis is tested with the help of the coefficient of correlation and the given in the following Table.

**TABLE – 3 COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION - between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Members of Fisher Women Co- Operative Societies**

Stage	Variables	N	Coefficient of Correlation	Level of Significance
FWCSs in Visakhapatnam	Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs	300	-.138*	S*
	Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs			

**Note:** S\* = Significance at 0.05 level

From the above Table it is observed that the correlation coefficient (r) is -.138; this indicates that there is – 13.8 percent shared variance. This is interpreted as a weak negative coefficient of correlation. The p–value less than 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant negative correlation between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs.

### **The Relation between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Fisher Cooperative Societies.**

The relationship between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam is analyzed with the help of the hypothesis namely —There is no significant relationship between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam. This hypothesis is tested with the help of the coefficient of correlation and the given in the following Table.

**TABLE – 4 COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION - between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Fisher Cooperative Societies**

Stage	Variables	N	Coefficient of Correlation	Level of Significance
FWCSs in Visakhapatnam	Opinions of the Respondents on The FWCSs	300	.710**	S**
	Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam			

**Note:** S\*\* = Significance at 0.01 level

From the above Table it is observed that the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.710; this indicates that there is 71.0 percent shared variance. This is interpreted as a strongly Positive coefficient of correlation. The p–value less than 0.01.

Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant strongly

positive correlation between Opinions of the Respondents on the FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies.

**The Relation between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs.**

The relationship between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs is analyzed with the help of the hypothesis namely —There is no significant relationship between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs. This hypothesis is tested with the help of the coefficient of correlation and the given in the following Table.

**TABLE – 5 COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION - between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Members of Fisherwomen co-operative societies in FWCSs**

Stage	Variables	N	Coefficient of Correlation	Level of Significance
FWCSs in Visakhapatnam	Participation and Involvement in FWCSs.	300	.251**	S**
	Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs			

From the above Table it is observed that the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.251; this indicates that there is 25.1 per cent shared variance. This is interpreted as a weak Positive coefficient of correlation. The p-value less than 0.01.

Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant positive correlation between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs.

**The Relation between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Fisher Women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam.**

The relationship between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam is analyzed with the help of the hypothesis namely, —There is no significant relationship between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam. This hypothesis is tested with the help of the coefficient of correlation and the given in the following Table.

**TABLE – 6 COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION - between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Fisher Women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam**

Stage	Variables	N	Coefficient of Correlation	Level of Significance
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FWCSs in Visakhapatnam	and Involvement in FWCSs	300	.866**	S**
	Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam			

From the above Table it is observed that the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.866; this indicates that there is 86.6 percent shared variance. This is interpreted as a very strongly Positive coefficient of correlation. The p-value less than 0.01.

Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant strongly positive correlation between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies.

### **The Relation between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam.**

The relationship between Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam is analyzed with the help of the hypothesis namely —There is no significant relationship between Members of Fisher women co-operative societies in FWCSs and Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam. This hypothesis is tested with the help of the coefficient of correlation and the given in the following Table.

**TABLE – 7 COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION - between Participation and Involvement in FWCSs and Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam**

Stage	Variables	N	Coefficient of Correlation	Level of Significance
FWCSs in Visakhapatnam	Members of Fisherwomen co- Operative societies in FWCSs	300	.509**	S**
	Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam			

**Note:** S\*\* = Significance at 0.01 level

From the above Table it is observed that the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.509; this indicates that there is 50.9 per cent shared variance. This is interpreted as a moderate Positive coefficient of correlation. The p-value less than 0.01.

Hence the null hypothesis is rejected. This shows that there is significant positive correlation between Members of Fisher women co- operative societies in FWCSs and Fisherwomen Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam.

### **The correlation between Member of Fisher women Co-operative Societies in Visakhapatnam and Independent variables**

**TABLE – 8**

		<b>Correlations</b>						
	<b>Pratici pation</b>	<b>Age Qualificat ion</b>	<b>Mari</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>ccupa tion</b>	<b>Income</b>		
Pearson	Praticipati	.068	.012	.111	-.083	-.072	-.264	
Correlation	on	1.000	.119	.417	.027	.075	.106	
			300	300	300	300	300	
AGE			-.338	.094	.407	.062	.007	

Sig.(1-tailed)

1.000

Qualificati on	1.000	.128	.000	.007	.351
N		300	300	300	300
Mari			-.107	-.012	.154
		1.000	.032	.418	.004
			300	300	300
Family				-.072	-.075
			1.000	.107	.096
				300	300
Occupatio					-.113
n				1.000	.025
					300
Income					1.000

### Output

The independent variables and the regression technique are described in Table. Here, we can see that since the Enter method was used, both independent variables—occupation, marital status, age, education, family size, and income—were input concurrently for the study.

In this instance, the modified R square value is 0.295. This indicates that the two independent variables in our model, the performance of the businesses, explain for 29.5 per cent of the variance in the dependent variable. There are additional criteria like occupation, marital status, age, education, family size, and monthly income of a firm's women that should be utilised to forecast a firm's success, so it is obvious that this model is not very good.

The regression coefficients and their significance are provided in table

The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) equation may be built using these regression coefficients, and they can also be used to test the hypotheses for each of the individual variables. One may

create the OLS for predicting company performance by using the regression coefficient for individual variables and the constant term provided beneath the column labelled B:

$$Y = 72.889 - .629 (\text{age}) + 2.261 (\text{Qualification}) + 1.228 (\text{Marital status} - .191 (\text{Family}) + 1.034 (\text{Occupation}) - 2.953 (\text{Income})$$

If all independent variables were first converted to Z scores, it is also possible to create the regression equation using the value provided beneath the column labelled Beta. For a specific variable and a specific sample, a variable's Z score can be calculated by first subtracting the variable's mean and then dividing the resultant value by SD. The term "Standard deviation for variables" refers to this procedure. All variables will always be zero if they are standardised to the Y-intercept (construct term). This explains why the Beta column does not display a constant term. In this instance, the OLS equation will be:

$$Z_{\text{perform ance}} = -.129 (\text{age}) + .244 (\text{Qualification}) + .058 (\text{Marital status}) - 0.022 (\text{Family}) + 0.065 (\text{Occupation}) - .426 (\text{Income})$$

There being no relationship is the null hypothesis. In other words, the beta coefficient is equal to zero. Age has a p-value of 0.024, education has a p-value of 0.000, occupation has a p-value of 0.195, married status has a p-value of 0.249, family size has a p-value of 0.697, and income has a p-value of 0.000. This shows that Fisher women Cooperative Societies are significantly at the 0.01 level in terms of Fisherwomen Educational Status, Educational Status, and Income. Regarding fisher women, similar Fisher women Cooperative Societies Age of female fishers is significantly different at the 0.05 level. As a result, the score for Fisher women's educational status, occupation, and family size is not significant at the 0.05 level. The correlation between Fisher women Cooperative Societies in Visakhapatnam and Independent variables.

**TABLE – 4.57**

Correlations							
	FWCSs	Age	Qualification	Mari	Family	Occupation	Income
Pearson	FWCSs	-.214	.308	-.034	-.116	.141	-.429
Correlation	1.000	.000	.000	.279	.022	.007	.000
		300	300	300	300	300	300
	Age		-.338	.094	.407	.062	.007
			.000	.052	.000	.141	.450
Sig.(1-tailed)		1.000					
			300	300	300	300	300
				-.066	-.261	.142	-.022
	Qualification		1.000	.128	.000	.007	.351
N				300	300	300	300
	Mari				-.107	-.012	.154



				1.000	.032	.418	.004
					300	300	300
	Family					-.072	-.075
					1.000	.107	.096
						300	300
	Occupatio						-.113
	N					1.000	.025
							300
	Inco						1.000

### CONCLUSION

In this fourth chapter, data from Fisher Women Cooperative Societies (FWCS) in Visakhapatnam was collected and analysed using SPSS software. The primary focus of the analysis was to understand the relationships between various factors related to parental economic status, parental education, and parental monthly income. The researcher calculated the mean and standard deviation of combined scores and employed ANOVA to examine variations in the mean of the combined scores across different classes of these three variables.

The data collection tools encompassed three dimensions, namely, opinions of the respondents on FWCSs, participation and involvement in FWCSs, and members of Fisher Women Cooperative Societies. These dimensions were assessed through variables such as age, educational qualification, marital status, family size, and monthly income of the respondents, providing a comprehensive overview of the FWCSs and their members in Visakhapatnam. The statistical analysis aimed to uncover insights into how these factors relate to each other within the context of FWCSs.

### References

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