CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS
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Major findings of the study are-

1. The sample survey states that literacy rate among the Andaman’s fishermen community was only 44 per cent as per the table No. 3.1. This study has found that there was significant difference between the no. of respondents’ children studying and islands. Under the age group between 3 to 20, 23.29 per cent (167 persons) are illiterates or dropouts from studies.

2. More than 50 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of below 40 i.e., 24 per cent between 21-30 age and 31.7 per cent 31-40 age group.

3. Majority of the families in Andaman fishing community has adopted nuclear family system. The average family size of Andaman Islands fishing community is 4.23 and there is a significant difference between the size of the family and islands.

4. From this study it has been derived that only 63.53 per cent of fishermen families are living in rented houses an accounting for 31.73 per cent in Thakta House (house made by bamboo), 22.13 per cent in Tinned House and remaining very few 9.6 per cent living in Pakka House.

5. Of the 375 samples, 367 respondents are involved in income generating activities. Of which, 74.7 per cent are involved on fish capturing, 9.5 per cent in fish selling activity, 9.3 per cent are engaged in daily wages labour work or non-fisheries activity, 6 per cent in government job and 2 persons (0.54 per cent) are selling agents.

6. The Door to Door marketing strategy is adopted by the fishing community to sell their products. In this mode of marketing, they sell their products within 2 hours to their regular customers and return home with a minimum profit of Rs. 100 per day.

7. As per the ANOVA table 3.10 (ii), it has been found that, the average monthly income between jobs differ from each other. The income in Government Job
and Fish Agency are higher than the income from fishing, fish selling and other private jobs.

8. About half of the respondents i.e., 55.59 per cent are earning between Rs. 3001 – 6000 and nearly 30 per cent are earning less than Rs. 3000 on an average per month. The significant difference between islands and average monthly income is high as the average monthly income at Port Blair Rs. 6510.34, Rangat Rs. 5261.36, Mayabunder Rs. 4672.86 and Diglipur Rs. 4081.02.

9. From the total sample as per the table No. 3.13, 53.6 per cent i.e., 201 respondents have taken loan from different sources. Of which 35.82 per cent have taken loan from private parties and 30.35 per cent from banks. The average loan amount they need to pay is Rs. 15,158.7. The Business loan was taken by 41.29 per cent, Personal loan by 30.35 per cent and both the loans by 28.36 per cent.

10. The average net asset value of the fishers was Rs. 1,55,944.8. As per the ANOVA table value, the average net assets held by respondents of different islands were equal.

11. The respondents are lacking awareness about the fisheries supporting organisations. It is also be one of the reasons for the failure of various government policies and schemes.

12. The Garret’s Rank Score states that, fishermen’s major part of their income is spent for Food Expenditure, Cooking Fuels and Transportation. They are giving very low preference for their Saving and Children Education.

13. From the total potential of marine products only fifty per cent in **Demersal Resources**, 30 per cent in **Pelagic Resources** and less than 1 per cent in **Oceanic Resources** are exploited every year. To put it in nutshell, only 12.75 per cent is exploited at maximum level.
14. South Andaman (Port Blair), Diglipur, Rangat, Little Andaman and Mayabunder are the first five islands that capture maximum fishes from Andaman sea.

15. At present, a maximum of 105 tonnes Ice are produced and cold storage capacity of 305 tonnes per day are available in Andaman Islands. Of which 55 tonnes of Ice and 125 tonnes of cold storage capacity are held by private enterprises. On an average 90.40 tonnes are captured in these islands per day, which require 45 tonnes Ice while fishing and 45 tonnes at the time of selling, because 65 to 70 per cent of fishes were sold in fresh form in the local markets, Maximum of 3.32 per cent are exported and remaining fishes are allowed to go dry.

16. In these islands 7204 licenced fishermen are employed in 3114 boats of which 52.02 are Dinghies, 45.95 are motorised Boats and very small number of 2.02 per cent of mechanised boats are operated from Andaman & Nicobar Islands fishers.

17. The paired sample T-test at 5 per cent level reveals that there is no difference between the Volume of fish captured before and after Tsunami. But there is difference between Volume of fish Exported before and after Tsunami. The export volume has been raised after Tsunami. From Andaman the Chilled Fish, Chilled Grouper, Chilled Lobster, Chilled Prawn, Chilled/ Live Crab, Shark Fin and Shark Flesh are exported in larger quantity.

18. While comparing the financial performance of private and co-operative fishing enterprises, the performance of private is better than cooperative. The private enterprises are running without taking any subsidies from any organisations.

19. Nearly 72 per cent of the fishers were interested to involve in Tuna fishing and its related activities and majority of them are ready to take-up training regarding fishing and processing Tuna.

20. By developing the tuna fish export industries in these islands, the fishermen will get a chance to earn an additional income of Rs. 12,500 per month.
21. By supporting tuna export from A&N Islands, the Government of India can raise the foreign exchange earnings with a minimum of Rs. 393.192 crores in FOB trade and a maximum of Rs. 1681.092 crores in CIF trade every year.

22. To build a tuna export unit with all facilities it requires around 3500 sq. ft of land and the capital required to build an export unit is Rs. 140.70 lakhs of which a maximum subsidy of Rs. 35 lakhs can be claimed. The financial requirement shall be fulfilled under the Technology Upgradation Scheme for Marine Products (TUSMP), provided through MPEDA up to 150 lakhs Loan at the rate of interest 5 per cent.

23. New Bima Gold, Chid Career Plan, Jeevan Saral and Jeevan Arogya are the four suitable LIC policies to the fishermen and poor to uplift their standard of life and eradicate poverty from these islands. With these LIC policies an individual will get a minimum of Rs. 17, 28,733 at the time of maturity excluding the pension amount Rs. 8,530/- per month.

24. The estimated minimum PF return to employee as per the SMB Model is Rs. 259427 and maximum Rs. 576504.

25. At present separate cargo aircrafts are not operated due to less volume of cargo from A&N Islands. But to develop Tuna Export Industries, operating cargo aircrafts is must. Only Indian government carriers shall be operated because due to do security measures foreign carriers may not be operated. In case, the foreign carriers are allowed, the Aircraft must reach the international markets via Chennai Airport.

26. Only five passenger aircraft are providing service from Chennai to Port Blair every day. At present the maximum capacity of cargo that is transported using these five flights are 10 tonnes per day, which is totally inadequate.

27. For Tuna Export a minimum infrastructure facility to transport 25 tonnes per day should be developed otherwise operating Boeing 727 and Boeing 737 shall be risky to the carriers to cover the cost.
28. The transportation cost in flight from Port Blair to Chennai is Rs. 30 per Kg (Gross Weight). The Break Even Price (BEP) in Normal fright and Express fright to Chicago (America) is Rs. 348.08 and Rs. 455.28, to Saopaulo (Mid Atlantic) Rs. 472.27 and Rs. 593.3, to London (European Union) Rs. 188.62 and Rs. 314.58, Tokyo (Japan) Rs. 227.48 and Rs. 321.28 and to Sydney (Australia) Rs. 243.56 and Rs. 370.86 respectively. The BEP includes Port Blair to Chennai tariff Rs. 30 per Kg.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The tuna fish export industry can create 11663 new jobs (107 persons per Unit x 109 Tuna Units) directly and nearly 2000 jobs indirectly like input supplies, Package material suppliers, Export Agents, C&F Agents and other small scale shop around the industrial area. The Andaman sea water has high potential not only for the marine capture but also for marine culture. Nearly equal to the estimated marine jobs the aquaculture shall also be created. Thus, by developing the Tuna Export industry the A&N Islands Government would sow the seed for a mega project of eradication of poverty by creating a maximum of 36000 jobs to their islanders.

2. To develop Tuna Export, the present marine product development and subsidy policies offered in Andaman & Nicobar Islands are inadequate and require some more subsidy schemes like supply of fuel at subsidised rate to the tuna fishers and Proper Training Programme to the right persons.

3. The age group of the employees selected at the operational level should be Maximum of 35 years selected for fishing and 40 years for processing job.

4. A minimum of 50 Tuna Export Units must be developed in Andaman Islands of which 15 units in Port Blair, Rangat 10 Units, Mayabunder 10 Units and Diglipur 15 Units as per the population and fish availability. For developing Andaman Tuna Export like the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) setup, the Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands should allocate 5 acres for 15 Units at outer part of the town and nearer to the sea shore where the land is capable to setup mineral water plant to prepare Ice as per HACCP standard.
The remaining lands shall be used for the occupation of the tuna export units employees.

5. Diesel should be provided at subsidiary rate to the tuna and other export units at Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

6. A minimum of 20 litres fuel to a Tuna and other Export fishing Boats should be provided at subsidiary rate every day after getting confirmation from the export company about fishing boat.

7. Every Unit in the SEZ must provide the New Bima Gold, Chid Career Plan, Jeevan Saral and Jeevan Arogya of LIC policies and HRA, PF, TA and Incentivise Schemes to their Employees. Otherwise the licences should be cancelled.

8. Only the SEZ Units recommended persons shall be considered for the export training programme. The above condition is not for every training programme but for the training programme relating to the tuna export and small scale industry level.

9. The Andaman & Nicobar Islands should take necessary action to operate minimum of Boeing 727 and Boeing 737 between port Blair and Chennai as soon as possible. Because the present period is suitable period to develop infrastructure facilities and to capture foreign market. Through the help of Parties to the Nauru Agreement, the Papua New Guinea aimed to overtake the Philippines to become a major tuna processing country and their forecasted production volume is 1,330 tonnes per day in the next three years.

10. Without the help of A&N Administration, Andaman Fisheries Department, MPEDA and Government of India the tuna and other high demand marine products shall not be able to export from A&N Islands. So everyone should show equal interest for the development of this industry and the poor people of these Islands.
CONCLUSION
SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The future researchers can undertake research in the following areas:

1. A study on socio-economic status of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Fishing Community.
2. Comparative study between the Fish trade between Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands.
5. An approach for Marketing Andaman Marine Products.

CONCLUSION

The demand for the food products all over the world shall continue forever. The export business is one of the solutions for unemployment problem and it brings a huge foreign exchange to the exporting country. In the present scenario, the developing and under developed countries are showing more interest in international business and to support these countries the developed countries are ready to invest as per the requirements and the government policies.

Through export and import not only the currencies are exchanged but also the culture, idea, knowledge, technology and other important things to improve the standard to living and sophisticated life to a common man shall reach each and every corner of the globe. On a blind assumption by viewing the world trade history, once upon a time India held upto 32.9 per cent share of total world trade and dominated the world market. This has periodically changed due the new inventions and demands. In this life cycle, India has very good chance to play the dominant role once again very soon.

India is an Agri-based nation, holding a very good potential in food production both land and water. In the marine resources, thousands of varieties are available in Indian Seas of which all of the fishes are not consumed by Indian. In this
list Tuna also is one of the seafood usually not consumed. By this it is clear that by exporting Tuna Fishes, there won’t be any food security problem in India. At the same time it has a good demand in international market. Andaman & Nicobar Islands is one of the locations where maximum potential is untapped especially Tuna potentiality is abundant in these islands.

In Andaman & Nicobar Islands except the marine industry, other industries cannot provide this much huge jobs opportunity and bring forex reserves. The total budget required to develop the infrastructure is nearly Rs. 160 Crores which can be completely recovered by the government in the name of income tax within three years. The estimated income tax at 30 per cent from tuna export industries shall be approximately 55 crores per annum.

Through Operating Air Freight Service, arrangement finance, proper training, guidance and supervision in Andaman Tuna Export shall help to reach the success very soon.

**Old Proverb:**

“Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day;

    teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime.”

**New Proverb:**

Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day;

    train a man to fish and export and he eradicates poverty from his society.”

With this proverb, the researcher concludes the research that, Tuna Export is the one and only solution to solve unemployment problems, uplifting the standard of living of the poor and eradication of poverty from Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

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