
ORIENTATION TRAINING ON COASTAL RESEARCH STUDY
AND ENVIRONMENT

13th July to 16th July 1992

MADRAS

Organised By:

Coastal Poor Development Action
Network India (GOPDANET)
59, East Mada Church Road
Royapuram
MADRAS - 600 013

Collaboration:

Society for Participatory Research in Asia
(PRIA)
42, Tughlakabad Institutional Area
NEW DELHI - 110 062

COPDANET TRAINING PROGRAMME

13-16 JULY 1992

BACKGROUND

Coastal Poor Development Action Network India (COPDANET) was launched in June 1988 and is registered under the Tamilnadu Societies Registration Act. It has its Headquarters in Madras. The basic objective of COPDANET is the creation of a national forum for groups engaged in social action among the poor fisherfolk in particular and coastal poor in general along the Bay of Bengal Coast.

During March 28-29, 1992 a two day "National Consultation on Coastal Environment" was held at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. This consultation discusses the various problems among the coastal poor and a need was felt to collect more information, data on these problems, issues. An idea of coastal research march was mooted.

After initial discussion among the groups in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, it was decided to organise a 4 day orientation training for this research study during 13-16 July in Madras. Thirty two participants from Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa attended this programme (List of Participants in the Annexure 1).

OBJECTIVES

1. Collective Orientation about People's Research.
2. To develop skills in conducting village level meetings to generate people's view-points in area specific problems.
3. To prepare a detail plan for the Coastal Research Study.

13th July 1992

10.30 A.M. The programme was inaugurated by Dr. T. Rajalakshmi, Emeritus Scientist. She stressed that being research workers, we have to know what changes are taking place in the coastal zone, whether they are man made or natural etc.

Mr. K.V. Kesavelu, Mrs. Freda Chandrasekharan COPDA NET spoke on this occasion.

Mr. A. Sekar, Asstt. Regional coordinator welcomed the participants. Two minute silence was observed to pay respect to the 36 fishermen who died recently.

11.30 A.M. ----- BREAK FOR TEA -----

11.40 Two know each other, we formed small groups of 3 person, participants to seek information from each other about their work, experiences, families etc.

12.10 Participants introduced their partners to the large group. Some of them spoke in detail about their group members, some were brief but precise. This process helped us to know each other.

At this stage objectives of the programmes were discussed and finalised. We also finalised the plan for the next four days; when we will start, how long we will continue, timings of breakfast, lunch, dinner, other facilities, requirements etc.

13.15

————— L U N C H —————

14.30

WHY THIS RESEARCH STUDY ?

We met as a large group and discussed the purpose of this research study. Following are the responses:

- We want to have some area specific problems/issues;
- Find out solutions to these problems;
- We need some data (area-specific, issue-specific);
- In a total sense, to develop the coastal people in all aspects;
- To improve the socio-economic conditions of the coastal poor;
- To create awareness on the specific problems;
- Indepth study on area specific problem.
- To trace and analyse the origin of these problems;
- To protect the coastal environment;
- Involve the people in identification of the problems and future planning.
- Find out a method to solve these problems;
- To generate co-operation, mutual understanding among the coastal poor on these issues;
- People have superstitions, through study we can eradicate them.

We had a brief discussion about various types of research - research at the University and Research Institutions, Action Research, Participatory Research.

15.15 Limitations of Conventional Research
(Small Group Discussion)

To discuss the above three small groups were formed randomly.

16.15 TEA BREAK

16.30 Groups Presentation (details given in the Annexure II)

Following are the common issues that emerged from the group discussion :

- No participation of the people;
- Conventional research is often finalised without people's consent;
- Already they have some questionnaire;
- Research is not need based, but a compulsory paper/subject;
- Time bound and target oriented;
- It is individualistic, but result of (PR) is wholistic;
- Framework is prepared without consulting people;
- They do not believe in social change;
- It is not followed by the researcher for the development of society (Action).

14th July 1992

8.30 - Song

A brief discussion about the arrangements and schedule of the session.

8.45 Identification of Existing Area Specific Problems

Three small groups were formed: Tamilnadu; Pondichery and Andhra Pradesh-Orissa. Group discussed the issue for over one and half hour.

10.15 ----- TEA BREAK -----

10.30 Presentation in the large group and discussion. (Groups inputs given in Annexure III)

Major Problems

Andhra Pradesh - This state has a coast line of 1000 k.m. consisting of 9 coastal districts (Map in the Annexure III)

- Government is going to set up a nuclear power plant in Srikakulam Coast. It was reported that government is spending Rs.800 crores to set up this plant. Coastal poor does not know what will be the impact of the plant. They were assured with the promise of employment but who will get jobs in the nuclear plant ?
- Visakhapatnam declared as an Industrial Zone. A number of large industrial units set up here. A coastline of 20-25 k.m. stretch already polluted.
- Deforestation problem; Mangrove forest destroyed. Man made forest can not protect villages from the cyclones - coastal villages are more prone to cyclones.

In Nellore, Prakasham districts 15 years back there were good mangrove forests but outsiders and forest department destroyed this forests. Now there is no shelter/barrier between Land and Sea.

- Land given to large industrial houses for prawn culture.
- Lake Pulicat which covers 465 sq k.m. (65 sq. k.m. in Tamilnadu and 400 sq. k.m. in Andhra Pradesh). State Government now planning to set up a bird sanctuary and tourist spot.

Tamilnadu - having 9 coastal districts.

- Pollution from industries especially from Kalpakkam Atomic Plant, industries along the Pondichery Coast.
- Trawler supposed to catch fish 8 k.m. away from the coast, but more often they violate this norm.
- Displacement
- Land Alienation
- Exploitation by middlemen.
- Mechanised boats create problems for catamarans (small boats)
- Ban of trawler fishing during monsoon months not implemented.

12.30

————— L U N C H —————

14.00

Large Group Discussion of People's Knowledge Base

This session had focussed on understanding the knowledge base of the fisherfolk, coastal poor. Following

- key points emerged after discussion:

- Fisherfolk are able to locate their villages at night by looking at the stars and hills when they are far away from the shore.
- By seeing and feeling the change of wind direction they predict rain fall.
- By looking at the water current they are able to locate the fish availability (where fish is available in plenty).
- They are able to say what species of fish is available from a far of distance and even at night.
- They have a very good memory power.
- By noting down a flickering star, one is able to predict cyclone even a month ahead.
- By looking at crabs going deep into the soil they will be able to predict cyclone wind below.
- Sharing of catch is wonderful - i.e. distributive system is unique - equal share, no complaints, dissatisfaction etc.
- Design the mask in such a way that they are able to go against the wind blows.
- They are able to calculate the water current hightide and low-tide counting the days from new moon day.

15.00 Small Group Discussion on What to Collect ?

Group who identified the area specific problems again sit together to discuss the specific information/data to be collected.

17.00 Group Presentation and Consolidation

Group reports are given in Annexure IV. Common issues discussed among the groups are as follows:

What to Collect

- A. - Social Status of the coastal poor -
- Economic Status : Income, Source of Income, Employment, type of Employment/occupation.
- Political Status-
- Cultural Status -
- B. Infrastructure Facilities in the Village/hamlet - within Distance
- School - (type)
 - Health Centre -
 - Market -
 - Communication -
 - Road -
 - Transport -
- C. Oppression/Exploitation
- Identify the possible exploiters - Listing e.g. Money lenders (who advance money) local/village politician.
 - How they exploit the fisherfolk ?

D. Government Policies/Programmes Schemes related to coastal poor/fisherfolk, (Listing and brief description).

- How these affect them ?
- Programmes for their development ?
- Are they consulted by the Government for policy formulation ?
- What should be the policy ?

E. Acts/Rules related to Fisherfolk, Coastal Poor

- How these affect them ?

F. Pollution of Coastal Water, Coastal Environment Effects

- Damage to fish : How it occurred ?
- Destroy weeds: What waste materials discharge into the Sea ? its sources
- Destroy Land : What damages it caused ?

G. Their Knowledge Base/Skills

- How they predict storms ?
- How they decide on direction in the Sea ?
- How do they build small boat ?
- How do they handle boats in the turbulent Sea ?

The above are the few examples. Similar informations to be collected.

19.30

----- DINNER -----

20.30

Cultural Programme

15th July 1992

- 9.00 - Songs
- Recap

9.15 Method of Information Collection - How to Collect

- Self Survey - A common and easy method of data collection at the village level is self survey with a brief, specific questionnaire.
- Group Discussion - a small number of people, say 10-20, came together, sit and discuss on specific issues; give their comments, analyse it. This process also generates huge amount of data and information.
- Observing
- Village level meetings, camps
- Audio-visual production
- Documentation.

Key Elements of Participatory Researcher

- Trust the people
- Be honest and explain the purpose of the study.
- Patience; do not impose anything on them.
- Respect and regard people as they are, their knowledge base.
- Thinking and actions should be similar. If there is a gap between what we say and what we do, it affects Participatory Research.

10.30 Group Discussion on Possible Sources of Information.

11.30 Group Presentation

Some macro level data to be collected. During this session a list of all this information and its possible sources are discussed. This was given in the Annexure - V

12.15 Consolidation

It is important to keep in our mind that the above questions are just an indicative one. We should not follow these questions only. According to area specific situation we will change our strategy and questionnaire. Emphasis should be given on people's view-point, their analysis, their suggestions. Our role will be to facilitate this process. We should not impose our view-points on them.

12.30 L U N C H

14.15 Why are we working among the Coastal Poor

In a large group, participants expressed their individual view-points. (Annexure - VI)

All these view-points were discussed and analysed individually. This will help the group to understand the purpose of their work. This session was very intense and at times people argued, disagreed, frustrated, depressed, excited.

At the end we agreed on that we must have enough knowledge about the people with whom we work, without having the indepth knowledge we assume something and planning on that assumption is wrong. Where will we start ? It is true that people's knowledge is limited but we do not know. We have to search for micro level work , macro level understanding is important and vice-versa. At the same time we have to know political economy of the fishermen. Problems of cyclones, we should not

depend upon Government statistics, various developmental interventions affected the coastal poor. Our research findings will help to protect them from this exploitation. This process will empowered them, strengthen their macro level knowledge base.

16.00 Large Group Discussion on Detail Plan of the March

- Who will participate ?
- Area (Route)
- Duration
- Time, Dates
- Specific areas to visit
- Specific issues
- Place of Halting (whose, Individuals, Organisation)
- Organisations, Institutions to contact, visit
- What to Collect ? How to Collect ?
- Specific roles and responsibilities
- Mode of Travel
- Boarding arrangements (who will be responsible)
- Lodging arrangements (who will be responsible)
- Who will handle cash
- Budget (Total)
Break-up

Documentation

- Who will be responsible for daily report writing?
- Photography who?
- Personal notes, comments is a must
- Collection of data - who will do what ?
 - village level
 - individual interaction.

After detail discussion of the above Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh groups sat separately to prepare their detail plan.

18.00 After discussion in the small group, it was decided to organise two research marches:

- 1) During September 17-24 march will cover Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram to Visakhapatnam. This will be coordinated by Mr. Vidya Sagar of Rural Energy for Environment Development Society (REEDS).
- 2) During end September or early October SNIRD will organise a 7 day research march in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh. (Later on in early August, they decided to organise march during 13-20 September).

20.30 Spontaneous Cultural Programme: cultural Expressions depicting Socio-Economic Conditions of the Coastal Poor.

16th July 1992

8.30 - Songs

Tamilnadu group sat and discussed the details of the march. They could not reach an agreement as few participants wanted to cover few areas where COPDANET has no contact and was comparatively LTTE free area.

It was decided that after 11.30 when session will formally close, Tamilnadu group will sit with COPDANET staff and detail out the plan.

(Later Tamilnadu groups decided to organise two research marches:

- 1) During August 15-22 group will cover Nagercoil

to Vember. Total participants will be around 20. They will also invite some activists from Andhra Pradesh to participate.

- 2) During 25th to 31st August, group will cover Rameswaram to Pudupatikam.

FOLLOW - UP

It was decided that after 4 research marches are over, during 11-14 October 1992 we will sit again in Madras to share our experiences during the research marches and analyse the data and information collected. On this basis we will decide our future strategy.

10.15 **Evaluation**

----- BYE -----

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GROUP - I

LIMITATION OF CONVENTIONAL RESEARCH

GROUP - I

1. It benefits only a few people.
2. Misinterpretation by the government/politicians.
3. Communication barriers between Rural-urban people.
4. No participation of the people.
5. Reliable informations are turned down by the planners/govt.
6. Misuse of the information by the govt.
7. The Researcher has no real interest or intension.
8. Just to obtain Degree/Doctorate
9. Conventional Research is often finalised without people consent
10. Research is not need based, but a compulsory paper/subject.
11. Stereo type methodology.
12. Time bound and target oriented.
13. Data for govt./some Institution is the objective.

GROUP - II

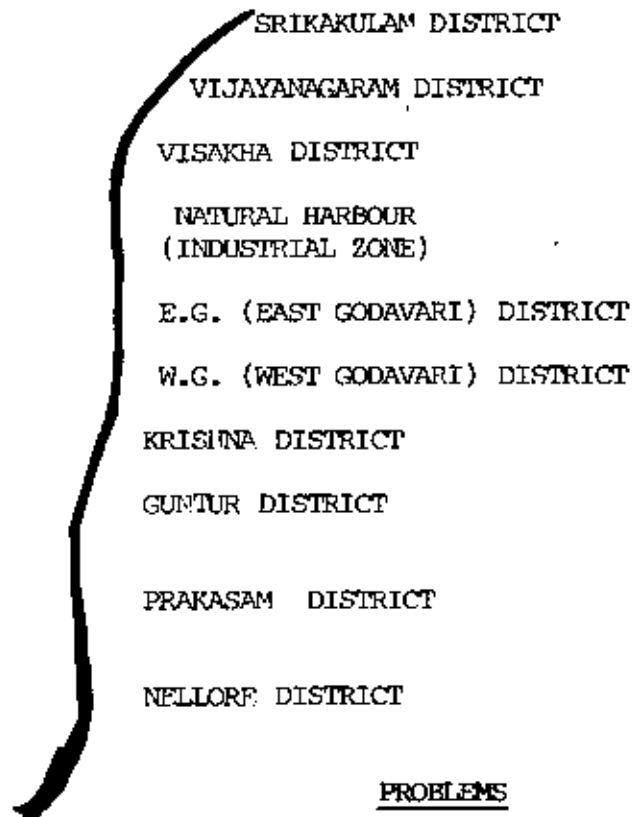
1. Theoretical knowledge only. No practical knowledge.
2. Political interference.
3. Research projects are damped from top. They neglecting grassroot level people.
4. Research for degree only.
5. No freedom to choose subjects for research himself.
6. Professors - dictatorship.

GROUP - III

1. For the educational improvement of one person or a group of persons.
2. For the benefit of one person C.R. will not lead to expected benefits to the large sections of the population.
3. C.R. Eminate the people
4. It is an individualist. But result of other one is a wholistic.

5. Already they have some questionnaires and limited time.
(Framework prepared) without consulting people.
6. They have some particular aspect.
7. They would not think about the actual situation of the people.
8. They do not have believe in social change.
9. Conventional Research is a theoretical, one.
10. It is not followed by the researcher for the development of society (Action).

AREA SPECIFIC PROBLEM



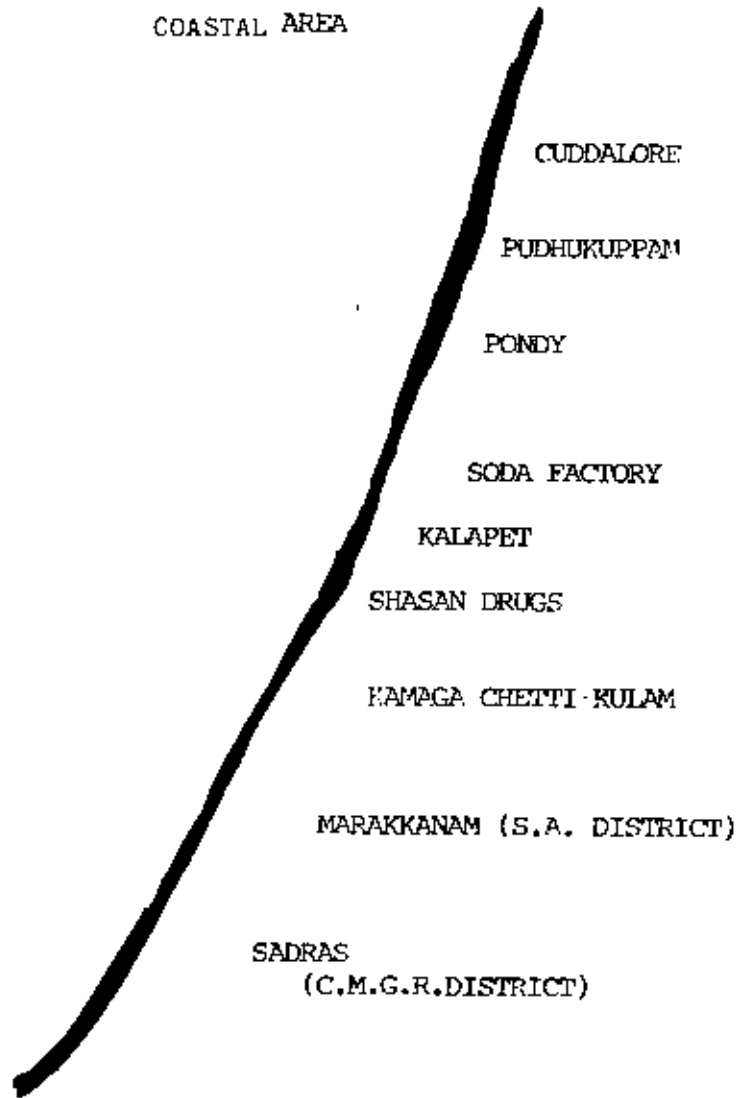
SRIKAKULAM

- HEALTH, MEDICAL, TRANSPORT, NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, TRADITIONAL CRAFT

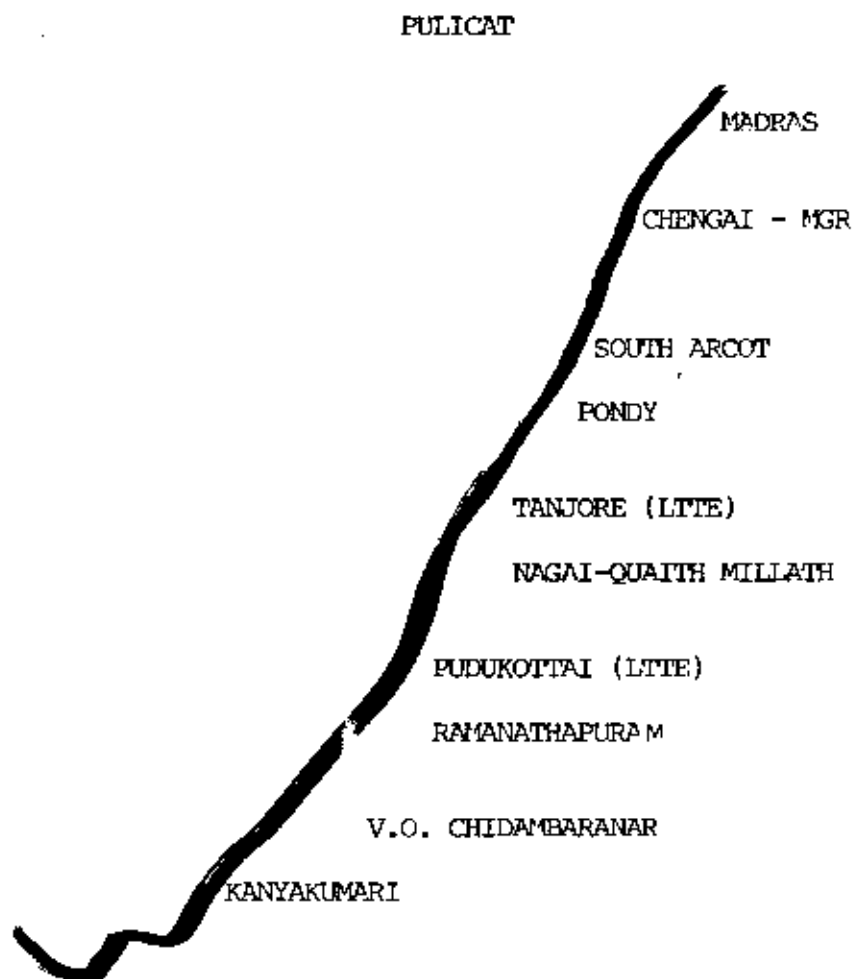
VIZAG

1. DEFORESTATION
2. MIS-GUIDING THE FISHERMEN
3. SHRIMP SEED FORMING
4. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION
5. IRRIGATION TANKS POLLUTION
6. MARGINALISATION (PLANNING AND DESIGNING)
7. CLUBBING OF FISHERIES WITH AGRICULTURE
8. LAND ALIENATION
9. CHANGE IN THE FISHING PATTERN

PONDICHERRY MAP



1. Kalapet Problem: Shasam drugs company, Soda Company's drainage water mixing in the Sea, so the Fisherman affected by this problem. Many diseases etc.
2. Star Hotel, Tourism Centre, Foreigners Land. Defect of Bignets or Damaged, by the owners. (Encroachment).
3. Travellers and Fisheries problem. Travellers owners dominate the Kattavuran Fisherman.
4. Middlemen exploitation • income less.



AREA SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

KANYAKUMARI

1. MACHINES REPLACED HAND MADE NETS-UNEMPLOYMENT
2. MESH SIZE OF THE NETS - MODERNIZED NETS CATCH YOUNG ONES
3. TRAWELERS DEPRIVE CATTAMARAN FISHERFOLK OF THEIR CATCH
4. TRAWELERS CAUSE DAMAGE TO NETS

V.O. CHIDAMBARANAR DISTRICT

1. VIOLATION OF MARINE FISHING REGULATION ACT
2. EXPLOITATION OF MIDDLE TRADERS
3. TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN DO NOT GET GOOD CATCH BECAUSE OF TRAWELERS.

PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT

1. CATAMARANS OWNED BY MUSLIMS FISHERFOLK HIRE THE BOATS AND ONE FORTH OF THE CATCH GOES TO BOAT OWNER.
2. POLICE HARASMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF PEOPLE DUE TO LITE PROBLEM.

TANJORE DISTRICT

1. LITE PROBLEM - FISHERFOLK TORTORED BY THE SECURITY FORCE, BOATS BURNED DIESEL SEIZED, NETS DAMAGED.
2. NOT ABLE TO BUY MODERN FISHING IMPLEMENTS BECAUSE OF THE POOR ECONOMIC CONDITION.
3. INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN COMPURERIZED VESSELS. (ONE VESSEL REPLACES 48 BOATS) MARGINALISED THE POOR FISHERFOLK.
4. GOVT. NEGLECTS TO FIND THE MISSING FISHERFOLKS IN THE SEA.

SOUTH ARCOT AND CHENGAI MGR DISTRICT

1. LACK OF BASIC AMENITIES
2. LACK OF HOUSING
3. DISSOLVATION OF CO-OP. SOCIETIES.
4. LAND ALIENATION
5. DISPLACEMENT
6. ATOMIC POWER PLANT (KOLPAKKAM) - INDUSTRIES CAUSE POLLUTION
7. MIDDLEMAN EXPLOITATION
8. MACHANIZED BOATS ENTERING THE PULICAT LAKE
9. NON-FISHERFOLK CREATE CONGESTION IN THE LAKE
10. CLASH BETWEEN MARINE FISHERFOLK AND LAKE FISHERFOLK
11. PADU SYSTEM IN PULICAT. LEAD TO CLASHES.
12. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
13. TRAWLERS VS CATAMARAN
14. BANING OF TRAWLERS DURING MANSOON SEASONS NOT IMPLEMENTED.

NELLORE AND PRAKASAM

1. DEFORSTATION - MANGROVE FORESTS - VILLAGE EXPOSED TO STORMS
2. GROUND WATER EXPLOITATION FOR IRRIGATION - LEDS TO DRINKING WATER PROBLEM.
3. PRAWN CULTURE - ECO SYSTEM
4. ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO NON-FISHERMAN FOR PRAWN CULTURE - AGRI LAND CONVERTED
IN THE PRAWN CULTURE.
5. BUCKINGHAM CANNAL - SILTATION PROBLEM.
6. INTERUSION OF TRAWLER OF TAMIL NADU
7. WOMEN SYSTEM - EXPLOITATION
8. WORLD BANK SUPPORTED PROJECT
9. SOCIAL FORESTRY VS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL FORESTRY
10. FLOODS - SOIL ERROSION
11. LEASING OF SPA TO MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES
12. INTRODUCTION OF SHORE LINE NETS - MIS-GUIDING THE FISHERMEN
13. EXPLOITATION BY FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

PULICATE LAKE

1. TOURIST HOTEL
2. DEMONCATION OF THE LAKE FISHING PROHIBITION
3. DIFFERENT CASTE OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVING IN FISHING - LEDS TO TENSION
4. MARINE FISHERMAN ENTERING IN THE PULICATE LAKE - LEDS TO CONFLICT WITH
THE LOCAL FISHERFOLK.

GROUP I
ANDHRA PRADESH

1. SOCIAL STATUS

BIO-DATA: Name, Age, Sex, Caste, Sub Caste, Religion, Married or Unmarried, Literate or Illiterate, Traditional Skill.

2. ECONOMIC

Occupation, Source of Income, Land Holding and its Classification, Indebtedness, Reasons, Expenditure, Annual Income (Daily, Weekly, Monthly), Asset Holding (Land, Building, Plant and Machinery), Livestock, Cost of Implements and Maintenance.

3. POLITICAL

Role in Politics, Active 'Or' Inactive, Individual 'Or' Community, Panchayat to Judiciary.

3. CULTURAL

Customs, Festivals, Songs, Games.

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

Housing and its Classifications, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Roads, Schools, Hospitals, Communication Methods, Transportation, Information, Community Center.

6. OPPRESSION/EXPLOITATION

Middlemen, Govt. Policies, Landlordism, Money Lenders, Superstitious, Illiteracy, Disunity, Resource-Exploitation within the Community.

7. GOVT POLICY/PROGRAMME

Data Collection of Community, Opinion, Review of Govt Policy. By the Community and Interaction with the Government, about the policy implementation.

8. POLLUTION

Industrial, Pesticides, Oil Spillage, From the Vessels, Diseases, Deforestation.

GROUP - II
TAMIL NADU

A.

1. SOCIAL STATUS

- Low Social Status
- Castism among them
- Low literacy level
- There is no equal status for women.

2. ECONOMIC
 - Sources of Income
 - Type of Employment
 3. POLITICAL
 - Political Involvement is less (Lack of Political Knowledge)
 4. CULTURAL
 - Festival, Functions - more expenses
- B. INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES
- Very few schools are there.
 - Water, Electricity, Transport, Road, Marketing Facility
 - Poor Health and Hygiene
- C. OPPRESSION/EXPLOITATION
- Middlemen exploitation, Money lenders,
 - Land Alienation
 - Displacement
- D. GOVT. POLICIES/PROGRAMMES, ACTS, RULES
- Govt. Schemes rarely reach the people
 - Marine fish regulation act not implemented
 - Interference of political parties in giving loans
 - Export policies.

POLLUTION

- Dumping of Wastes in to Sea
- Radiation, Waste Oil, Drainage.

GROUP - III PONDICHERRY

A.

1. SOCIAL STATUS

- Illiterate People
- 10% Employee
- Catching Fish
- Untouchability
- Poor and Poverty 60%
- 40% Luxury Life
- Superstition

2. ECONOMIC

- Saving in Bank (or) Post Office
- Lease Among them
- Dry fish selling
- New Moon Chit Fund

3. POLITICAL

- Classification by the all parties/Murder/Fight/Jealousy
- Political Divinity (Devoty)

4. CULTURAL

- Over Expences for Temple, Festivals (Competition)

B.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

- School (Type, Communication (Road, Bus), Health (More people are using the private hospital)

C.

OPPRESION

- Middleman
- Policemen
- Politician

D.

GOVT. POLICY

- Govt Programme - Eye wash

E.

POLLUTION

- Industrial wastage
- Corporation or Transport
- Drainage

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>SOURCES</u>
1. Water	Panchayat President B.D.O.
2. Patta/Land	V.A.O., R.I., Thasildar
3. Social Problem	
4. Ration	Society Secretary, T.S.O.
5. Trawlers Problems Prawn Culture Cyclone Relief Fund, Missing and Kidnapping	A.D. of Fisheries
6. Accidental Death	V.A.O, Police, Doctor
7. Pollution	POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (State and Central)
8. Fire	V.A.O. and Police
9. Deforestation	District Forest Officer
10. Health (Medical Camp)	PHC, D.M.O, Voluntary Agencies
11. Education	D.E.O.
12. Handpump, Over Tank	T.W.A.D. BOARD
13. Marine Fishing Regulation Act	A.D. of Fisheries
14. Transport	N.D. and R.T.O.
15. Socio-Cultural Information	Village Leader, Local Political Leader
16. Mass Meeting	Village Leader and Public
17. IRDP, TATCO and Other Subsidiary Loan	Panchayat President or B.D.O. and Bank Managers
18. Registration of Co-op. Society	S.I. and C.S.R. of Fisheries
19. Training for Economic Development	T.N. Fisheries Colloge

GROUP - II

SOURCE	ISSUE
1. People and Leader	Socio-Economic and Culture Aspect
2. Department of Fisheries	No. of Active Fishermen, Insurance Covered, No. of Crafts and Gears, Loans Advanced, Inland Fisheries - Brackish Water Prawn/Fish Culture, Marketing Facilities, Welfare Programmes, Housing, Curing, Drying and Storage Facilities, Catch and Production - Species of Fish, Economic Particulars, Relief and Rehabilitation of Natural Disasters, Unseasonal Relief Fund.
3. Fishermen Federation	- Promotion of Fishermen Cooperations. - Loans Advancement
4. Marine Product Export Development Authority	- Marketing of Fish/Fish Products - Processin of Fish
5. A Fishermen Central Cooperative Societies	- Study of Crafts and Gears at Subsidised Rates
6. District Rural Development Agency	- Providing Subsidy for Purchas of Crafts and Gears and Fisheries Allied Programmes
7. Backward Class Corporation	- Providing Marginal Money for Purchase of Crafts and Gears and Fisheries Allied Programmes.
8. Fish Farmers Development	- Brackish Water Prawn Culture.
9. A.P. Coastal Development Authority	- Social Forestry and Entire Development of the Coast - Protection Bonds Deepening Channels.
10. Banks	- Loans Advancement
11. Insurance	- Insurance of Crafts and Gears

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|--|---|
| 12. Revenue | - Land Alienation, Ration, Housing Sites, Relief and Rehabilitation Survey-Statistics |
| 13. District Development Office | - Developmental Activities
Provision of Water Supply
Education, etc. Education |
| 14. Department of Health | - Ante Natal and Post Natal Care
MCH, Immunisation, Primary Health Services, Health Education, Survey. |
| 15. Department of Education, Department of Adult Education, Department of Non Formal Education | Literacy Rate and Promotion of Literacy Programme |
| 16. Panchayat Raj | Roads, Electricity, Sanitation, Elementary School, Management Water |
| 17. Department of Social Forestry | Promotion of Social Research Along the Coast. |
| 18. National Remote Sensing Authority (Oceanography Division) | Potential Fishing Zones Cyclones, etc. |
| 19. Transport | S.C.R.- Fish being Export Place and Quantity. |
| 20. Fisheries Survey of India | Survey - Catch and Production |
| 21. Meteorological Department | Cyclones, Rainfall |
| 22. Police | Crime Rate |
| 23. Abjori | Toddy/Arrack Consumption Particular. |

WHY WE ARE WORKING AMONG THE COASTAL POOR ?

1. We Feel for them.
2. We assume they are illiterates/under developed/poverty stricken.
3. We feel, they are deprived of basic needs.
- We provide support to get that needs.
4. They are unorganised so we organise them.
5. We want them to articulate:
- Come out from culture of silence.
6. To protect them from exploitation from other communities:
- Human Rights (Capitalists)(Owners)
7. Help them to adopt appropriate technology.
8. Organise them for new economic order - New social structure.
9. Promote and practice of non-violence.
10. Erradicate their superstition.
11. To break isolation - and to participate in the broad Socio-Economic-Culture-Political life.
12. Equal status (with other communities).
13. Economic upliftment.
14. To stop alienation from their culture/habit, environment.
15. To provide relief when affected by cyclone.
16. To provide legal aids.
17. To protect fisher womens' rights.
18. My personal benefit: in the interest of the nation.
19. Welfare of womens' socio-economic status.
20. To provide technical education.

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21. To erradicate Evil Habits (Drinking etc.)
22. Identification of new leaders.
23. To assist them to form co-operatives.
24. To Modernise.
25. Provide them security.
26. To supplement family income. (Women's Income Generating Activities)
27. To make them aware of Government programmes and assist them to get it.
28. To make them aware about ill effect of 'Modern' mechanised fishing.
29. Make them aware about marine fishing Regulation Act.