

**STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FISHERMEN COMMUNITY OF PAITHAN DIST-  
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**ABSTRACT**

The present study deals with the study of socio-economic aspects of the fishermen community in Paithan District Aurangabad, (M.S.), India, during the year 2018. During the Study socio-economic survey, it was observed that the maximum numbers of fishermen families are engaged in part time as well as fulltime fishing.

**KEYWORDS:** Freshwater fishes, Socio-economic aspects, Paithan

Fish and fishery play very important role in the socio-economic development of the fishermen community. According to (prabhavati, et.al 2017), in India 65% of the population is still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and employment source, amongst them is fisheries. Fishes are also important protein rich source food of the country. According to Gaurab *et.al.* (2015), fishing plays an important role in supporting livelihood worldwide and also an important source of diet for over one billion people. Fisheries are an important source of income and employment as it stimulates the growth of a number of secondary industries also arising foreign exchange earner. It is estimated that 12 million people are directly engaged in fishing and about 60 million are exclusively depending on it for livelihood in India. According to (Biswas 2006) the demand and consumption patterns of fish are determined by geography, feeding, habits of the locality, traditional and nutritional standards.

Technology and technological change are the main two aspects for economic growth and development. The invention or innovation made the technological change that leads to an operation. The potential benefit of any technology is analyzed accessing the benefits of end users. The end users should be capable of absorbing skills of using that technology is also very much important. Fisheries sector in India occupies a significant role in the social and economic development. Fishing has been an occupation of coastal people of India from time immemorial. Fishing is an integral part of the country's maritime culture and making significant contribution to the Indian economy. Fishing has a record of creditable service to the country by providing cheap protein to the common masses offering considerable employment opportunities especially to the rural backward communities living along the coast and earning valuable foreign exchange for the nation. Fishing activity totally depends upon fish marketing system. The sources of fishes in Paithan are river Godavari and dam. Large numbers of fishes are collected from dam sites by wholesale fisherman and selling them to retailers or in other wholesale market. Number of fishermen selling their fishes at roadside without proper maintaining hygienic conditions. Infrastructure of fish marketing is not satisfactory and not upto mark.

Many scientists study the socio-economic condition of fisherman such as (Jonwal and Deshmukh 2017) also studied socio-economic status of fisher folk community of the Paithan area, District Aurangabad. Yadav and Juneja (2016), studied Aquaculture and woman employment in Kurukshetra, (Ambili, 2007) observed that the women which involve in the fishing communities have an active role in the economic progress of family.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study was conducted during the year 2018 to study socio-economic status of fisher folk community of the Paithan area, district Aurangabad. The primary data was collected through survey of fisherman with the help of observation, questionnaire and interviewing (Kothari 2014). To gather information for the study, 200 families in the Paithan area were taken into consideration. The survey was conducted using a standard questionnaire, investigating the name, address of fishermen, age, sex, communities, caste, number of members in the family, education, occupation, types of craft, types of nets, houses, fishing marketing employment, medical facilities, food consumption pattern per month, material in possession, and their other source of income etc. Information of fish marketing regarding fish collection, distribution, fixation of price and hygienic condition were collected from fish seller of Paithan.

### RESULTS

In the present study the socioeconomic status of fisherman is summarized in Table 1.

**Table No:- 1 Showing Socio Economic aspects of fisherman in Paithan .**

Sr.no 1	Parameters No of Fisherman	No 200	Percentage % Female-13% Male – 87 %
1)	<b>Age.</b>		
	b.15 TO 29	85	42.5%
	c.30 TO 44	86	43.5%
	d.45 TO 60	29	14.5%
2)	<b>Education of fishermen.</b>		
	b- Metric	75	37.5%
	c- Secondary	57	28.5%
	d-Graduate	28	14.00%
	e-Illiterate	40	20%
3)	<b>Marital status.</b>		
	a.Singal	26	13.00%
	b-Married	174	87.00%
4)	<b>Resident of City.</b>		
	a-YES	147	73.5%
	b-NO	53	26.5%
5)	<b>Types of House.</b>		
	a-Hut	27	13.5%
	b-Pukka (RCC)	100	50.00%
	c-G.I Sheet	73	36.5%
6)	<b>Where the Fish is Sold.</b>		
	a- In Local market	152	76.00%
	b-Export to metros	05	2.5%
	c-Export to other cities	43	21.5%
7)	<b>Transportation mode.</b>		
	1-Bicycle	11	5.5%
	2.Load carrier	22	11.00%
	3.Motor cycle	167	83.5%
08)	<b>How the fish is transported</b>		
	1.In ice boxes	00	00%
	2.In open Bags	200	100%
09)	<b>Which net is used for fishing.*</b>		
	1.Gill net	200	100%
	2.Drag net	200	100%
	3.Cast net	200	100%
	4.Encircling net	200	100%
	5.Mosquito net	200	100%
10)	<b>Is the net provided to you.</b>		
	Hand mode(self)	200	100%
	No	00	00%
11)	<b>Types of crafts.</b>		
	1.Dugout	00	00%
	2 Built in martial wood	00	00%
	3. palm tree	00	00%
	4.Thermacol	200	100%
12)	<b>Domestically animal.</b>		
	1) Cow	17	8.5%
	2) Goat	152	76%
	3) Hen	31	15.5%
13)	<b>Material.</b>		
	1) Nylon	200	100%
	2) Cotton	00	00%
14)	<b>Average fishing Hours.</b>		
	1)3-4	58	29%
	2) 5-6	142	71%
	3) 7-8	00	00%
	4 ) 9-10	00	00%
15)	<b>Average fish catch per day (Kg)</b>		
	1)5-6	131	65.5%
	2)8-9	58	29%
	10-12	11	5.5%
	Above	00	00%
16)	<b>Fisherman other source income</b>		
	Yes	177	88.5%
	No	23	11.5%
17)	<b>Is Family member also helped</b>		
	Son	145	72.5%
	Daughter	12	6.00%
	Wife	43	21.5%
18)	<b>Problem of labor</b>		
	Yes	200	100%
	No	00	00%
19)	<b>Fish catching area</b>		
	Jaikwadi (center)	166	83%
	Pimpalwadi	19	9.5%
	Isawarwadi	15	7.5%
20)	<b>Training received of the respondents</b>		
	1.Yes	--	--
	2.No	--	--
21)	<b>Main Occupation of the Family</b>		
	1.Fishing	23	11.5
	2.Agriculture	77	38.5
	3.Serviceses	35	17.5
	4Any labour	65	32.5

The results of this 200 total number fishermen population of Paithan city, among which (13%) account to the female population and rest (87%) as male. The results indicate that the literacy rate among the fishermen is not good in Paithan city, it has been inferred that about (80%) of fishermen are literate & (20%) of the fishermen are illiterate, due to illiteracy and poverty fishermen couldn't provide higher education to their children. These are the main reasons for backwardness of fishermen community. Education is considered as the initial need of every human being and it acts as the major source of acquiring other needs to life. Coastal community is facing the problems in all basic sectors including housing, education, sanitation, hygienic issues, drinking water issues etc.

Fishermen from the age 15 to 60 years are involved in fishing. Among these 200 fishermen maximum number of fishermen reside in Paithan (73.5%) near the dam and the remaining live in the outskirts of Paithan city around Karkhana, Issarwadi, Pimplewadi and Jayakwadi(26.5%) etc. Nearly all fishermen sell their fishes in the city area(76%), very few fishermen export fishes to metro cities (2.5%) and some sell their fishes in local as well as metro cities(21.5%). The mode of transportation for these fishermen is bicycle (5.5%), load carrier (11%) and by motorcycle(83.5%). Fishermen used gill net, drag net, cast net, encircling net, mosquito net for catching the fish. These nets are self-funded or self-prepared as such kind of nets are not available in local market. No craft material is used for fishing. Nylon material used for making net. Average fishing hours nearly takes 8 hours so about (88.5%) of fishermen has other source of income as well. Whereas (11.5%) fishermen fulltime engaged in fishing activity. Fishermen work rigorously without taking any type off or any training to receive of the respondents. Fishing is carried out at Jayakwadi at maximum ranging to (83%). Pimpalwadi (9.5%) and at Issarwadi (7.5%).

Bhaumik et. al. (2005), Observed that fishing is the primary business and middle age group are successful in this business, the fishermen are educationally backward, where nuclear families are recorded with low income group.

## DISCUSSION

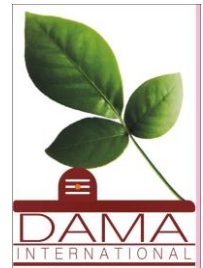
The economic status of the fishermen community was very poor as they were not fully engaged in fishing activity. Most of the fishermen are not aware of modern fishing techniques. They use the traditional fishing method. The main market of fishing in Paithan is Nagarparishad macchi market in the city.

Fishermen bring in the fishes without any storage facility from the reservoir. Most of the fishermen sell the fishes on the road side without maintaining proper hygiene. According to Prabhavati *et.al.* (2017), women play a significant role in improving economic status of their families. Majority percentage of the community participating in fishery activities exhibit fish handling, preservation, processing and marketing, pricing credit, borrowing, accounting, saving etc. Women involved in fishing have to be trained to develop their capabilities and adaptability to carry out skilled profession. In this process of acquiring knowledge and skills, the interest passes on from generation to generation in natural manner. According to (Yadav *et al.*, 2000). The involvement of women in community automatically improves the increase rate of fishing which in sufficient and effective input supply. Technical and social support might improve the livelihood of the fishermen, which will ultimately increase the overall fish productivity of India.

Ambili (2007), studied that the women which involve in the fishing communities have an active role in the economic life and all of them bear the burden of the household worker. Their role in the social life is important. According to the fishermen community the men, whose occupation at sea takes away from the main stream of society and have limited contacts with the outside world. Because majority of the time in a day they spend at the sea. The successful fishermen have strong support of women in his family who is the anchor of family.

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