

SOCIO -ECONOMIC STATUS OF FISHERMEN COMMUNITY OF PAITHAN AREA**Jonwal Nutan Ramesh and [®]Deshmukh D.R.**

Department of Zoology, Pratishthan Mahavidyalaya Paithan, Dist Aurangabad., India.

[®](Corresponding author: deshmukhdnyan@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

The present study was carried out to survey the economic condition of the fishermen community in selected area of Nathasagar dam on the river Godavari, Paithan, Dist- Aurangabad, (M.S.), India, in the year 2016 – 2017. During the preliminary Study socio-economic survey was carried out in fishermen community of Paithan area, it was observed that the maximum numbers of fishermen families are engaged in as part time well as fulltime fishing. During this period a study was also conducted to examine the hygiene conditions of fish market of Paithan city which helped to improve the status of fish marketing.

KEY WORDS: Agriculture, Fish marketing, Nathasagar Dam Paithan, Socio-economic.**INTRODUCTION**

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 forms 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.

Fishing activity totally depends upon fish marketing system. The sources of fishes in Paithan are river Godavari and Nathasagar dam and its various sites. 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 maintain hygienic conditions, infrastructure of fish marketing is not satisfactory.

Fish marketing

The fish market is the place where the fish is sold. In the fish market number of variety of fish we can see. In the inland fish market consumer occupies the center stage and is undoubtedly the main determinant of the quality and diversity of the fish supplied to a particular market (Murthy, 1995). The demand and the prize of fish daily increasing in fish market because fish is nutritious and rich of protein, and easily available and easy to digestible food. Fish marketing system in India changing vary fatly due to the new improvement in fish technology, transporting system, and management of fish market. Other important thing like supply of food, consumer preference, and price of other substitute food influence the price of fish in the market. The increase in fish prices over the year is even higher than the increase in food grain prices observed by (Sathiadhas and kanagan, 2000).

Fish is perishable food so it has to be preserved. Sometimes the fish in its origin form after its capture may not be immediately demanded by consumers but when processed into other forms would find a ready market (Rao, 1978). According to the (Peter Drucker, 1997) the aim of marketing is to know and understand the consumer so well, that the product or service fits him and sells itself. Fish market are always consumer oriented or it is key of fishery business success. Deshmukh (2014), studied the status of fish market in Paithan Dist. Aurangabad.

MATERIALS AND METHODS**Methodology**

The study was conducted during 2016- 2017 to develop socio-economic status of fisher folk community of the Paithan area, district Aurangabad. The primary data was collected through survey of fish market with the help of observation,

quaternary 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 member in the family, education, occupation, types of craft, types of nets, houses, fishing industry 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 AND DISCUSSION

In the present study the socioeconomic status of fisherman are summarized in table no.1 Results of In 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 are not providing higher education to their children.

These are the main reason for backwardness of fishermen community. Fishermen from the age 15 to 60 years are involved in industry. Among these 200 fishermen maximum number of fishermen reside in Paithan (73.5%) near the dam and few 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 being 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 being self-funded or self-prepared as no support of such kind is available. 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 have 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. 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 technique. They use the traditional fishing method. The main market of fishing in Paithan is Nagarparishad macchi market in the city. Among many of the fish traders in the market there are only 5 eminent ones. Near about 16 tons fish is sold by the wholesale traders daily and the fishes includes the following variety of fishes: Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, Vam, Papde, Koplek, Chochmasa, Hayermasa, Zinge, Murlibam, etc. from different area of Paithan city. In that hayermasa is most costly and costing near about 10,000 Rs per kg, Rohu about 150 Rs per kg, Catla 200 Rs per kg, Papde and Chochmasa ranging from 310 to 900 Rs per kg. Mansoon season is the very good for fishing in general whereas winter season very good for fishing Zinga (type of fish).

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 other than the ones 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.

Table No:- 1 Showing Socio Economic status of Paithan (2016-2017).

Sr.no	Parameters	No	Percentage %
1	No of Fisherman	200	Female-13% Male – 87 %
1)	Age.		
	b.15 TO 29	85	42.5%
	c.30 TO 44	86	43.5%
	d.45 TO 60	29	14.5%
2)	Education of fishermen.		
	b- Metric	75	37.5%
	c- Secondary	57	28.5%
	d-Graduate	28	14.00%
	e-Illiterate	40	20%
3)	Marital status.		
	a.Singal	26	13.00%
	b-Married	174	87.00%
4)	Resident of City.		
	a-YES	147	73.5%
	b-NO	53	26.5%
5)	Types of House.		
	a-Hut	27	13.5%
	b-Pukka (RCC)	100	50.00%
	c-G.I Sheet	73	36.5%
6)	Where the Fish is Sold.		
	a- In Local market	152	76.00%
	b-Export to metros	05	2.5%
	c-Export to other cities	43	21.5%
7)	Transportation mode.		
	1-Bicycle	11	5.5%
	2.Load carrier	22	11.00%
	3.Motor cycle	167	83.5%
08)	How the fish is transported		
	1.In ice boxes	00	00%
	2.In open Bags	200	100%
09)	Which net is used for fishing.*		
	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)	Is the net provided to you.		
	Hand mode(self)	200	100%
	No	00	00%
11)	Types of crafts.	00	00%
	1.Dugout	00	00%
	2 Built in martial wood	00	00%
	3. palm tree	00	00%
	4.Thermacol	200	100%
12)	Domestically animal.		
	1) Cow	17	8.5%
	2) Goat	152	76%
	3) Hen	31	15.5%
13)	Material.		
	1) Nylon	200	100%
	2) Cotton	00	00%

14)	Average fishing Hours.		
	1)3-4	58	29%
	2) 5-6	142	71%
	3) 7-8	00	00%
	4) 9-10	00	00%
15)	Average fish catch per day (Kg)		
	1)5-6	131	65.5%
	2)8-9	58	29%
	10-12	11	5.5%
	Above	00	00%
16)	Fisherman other source income		
	Yes	177	88.5%
	No	23	11.5%
17)	Is Family member also helped		
	Son	145	72.5%
	Daughter	12	6.00%
	Wife	43	21.5%
18)	Problem of labor		
	Yes	200	100%
	No	00	00%
19)	Fish catching area		
	Jaikwadi (center)	166	83%
	Pimpalwadi	19	9.5%
	Isawarwadi	15	7.5%
20)	Training received of the respondents		
	1.Yes	--	--
	2.No	--	--
21)	Main Occupation of the Family		
	1.Fishing	23	11.5
	2.Agriculture	77	38.5
	3.Serviceses	35	17.5
	4Any labour	65	32.5

Acknowledgements

Author is thankful to Principal, Pratishthan Mahavidyalaya, Paithan, (M.S.), Distict- Aurangabad, India.

REFERENCES

- Biswas K. P. (2006).** Economics in commercial fisheries Daya publishing house , Delhi pp. 286.
- Bishnoi Tanuj kumar (2005).** Marketing of Marine Fisheries, sonali publication., New Delhi,74-76.
- Bhaumik Utpal I.C Das P. and Paria T. (2005).** Socio-economic aspects of the fishermen of the fishermen of twin prong floodplain wetlands in west Bengal. J OF Indian fisheries Asso. 32:11-133.
- Deshmukh D. R. (2014).** Study of fishmarket in Paithan Dist.Aurangabad. *Trends Fisheries Res.* 3(3).
- Kothri C.R.(2004) Research methodology, Method and techniques (2nded), New age international Pvt Ltd , New Delhi, pp . 15 -113.
- Karthikeyan K. and (2017).** International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR).ISSN NO. 2320.5407.
- Murthy Sudarshan (1995).** Creating customer: An Action plan for improving the internal fish marketing by A.P fisheries corporation LTD, MBA Dissertation, osmania university, Hyderabad. (Unpub).
- Peter Drucker (1977).** Management task responsibilities Practices Allied publishers private Limited, Bombay .
- Prabhavati K. and Krishna P.V.(2017).** *Int. J. Zoology Studies.* ISSN :2455-7269.
- Sathiadhas R. and Kanagam A. (2000).** distribution problem and marketing management of marine fisheries in India. marine fishery research and management . (58):858-875.
- Yadav Y. S. and Juneja C. J. (2016).** Aquaculture and woman employment. *J. Kurukshetra.*48:31-32.