

Socio-Economic Condition of Fisherman of the Raipur District in Chhattisgarh

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Abstract: - The study on Socio-economic condition of fishermen of Raipur was conducted during the period of Sep. 2010 to June 2010. Interviews were taken of different intermediaries like, traders' ferias retailers and fisherman. The socio-economic characteristics like age, family size, Educational, status and daily income of fisherman is around the Raipur area. In this study no of people dependent was also important aspect. The age structure showed that 31-40 year age group was mainly engaged in fishing and constitute the 36.33 % in average of total population of fishermen. The next major groups were 41-50 age group (30.33%), 51-60 age group (16.57%), 20-30 age group (17.33%).The income of near-about half of the population of fishermen in Raipur is between INR 4000-8000. which constitute 42.67% of total population .The birth rate was higher with respect income structure and thus standard of living was too low. It is necessary to increase direct marketing and reducing the role of brokers and distributors to maximize the return of fisherman. The socio-economic status of the fisher man can be improved by betterment of education facilities and technical support. Overall, the socio-economic condition of the fishermen is very dull and poor.

Keywords: - Economic, Fisherman, Education, Income, Middleman.

I. INTRODUCTION

Raipur city is located centrally in the state of Chhattisgarh in India, and now serves as a regional hub for trade and commerce for a variety of local agricultural and forest products. Traditionally, Raipur's economy has been based on agricultural-processing and saw-milling. It is very important for open water captured fisheries in Chhattisgarh The Mahanadi River (Kharun) flows to the east of the city of Raipur, pond culture is very deep and important in Raipur culture this region possesses perennially flooded small beels and a seasonally inundated flood plain' perennial open water and ponds. Fishermen are those who catch fish for a living Fish are normally caught in the wild. Techniques for catching fish include hand gathering, spearing, netting, angling and trapping. Fishermen only sell their commodity as fresh condition either directly to the consumers or to any intermediaries. Fishermen only sell and thus they get most of the value in marketing cost. some persons perform both the functions as fishermen's and fish traders fishermen's and fish traders

socioeconomic condition are still in an early stage of growth [5]. At present fishermen do not get their actual price due to lack of transportation and malpractice in the marketing system but the study and this aspect in very scanty and fragmentary.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present study has been carried on the socio-economic and demographic condition of fisherman and fisher traders of Raipur. This study has been carried on during period Sep. 2010 to June 2010.

Collection of data: -The data were collected from different fisherman and fish traders like beparies, fish farmer's, whole seller, retailers and other associate.
Survey at different fish markets: - different fish markets of the Raipur area at have been used for the study.

During the market visit the following information were collect: - Marketing channel, transportation system and preservation process of fish, cost and profit involved and socio-economic condition of the fisherman

The following questionnaires were followed during the investigation: -

- Sources of fishes (wild or cultured)?
- Problem of fishing on trading?
- Daily retail price and total amount of landing is it your family profession -yes/no?
- Are you illiterate - yes/no?
- Number of family member and is there any fisherman co-operative society?

Major consideration: - During the socio-economic study major consideration were age structure, sex ratios, family type, income pattern, educational status and earner's dependents.

Analysis of data and collection: The collected data have been analyzed to explain the socio economic and demographic condition of fisherman of Raipur.

III. RESULT & DISCUSSION

Age structure: - Age directly belong to the working capacity of the human being, likewise by the age human being can be a child, young, most young and old man [5]. The child having the less capacity to work but slowly when it became as a young man it's working capability become more while when he is a complete young man its efficiency to work become most and after that it started getting down. The same is following in the fisherman also Table Number 1. The average of fisherman sample of Raipur fish market, the highest was

36.0% for 31-40 years age group and the lowest was 16.33% for age group above 50 years. As per the table no.1 we can see the youngest age 31-40 having maximum benchmark of fishermen with 36% and it is following as maximum in all communities. But it can also be seen in the next age group 41-50 having very less difference because in this time they are having less capability to work but as they are experienced, habitual towards this work and having. In other first and last age benchmark having very less people because in first category they have not been chosen this profession while in last age benchmark above 51 years they have already left the profession due to no capability to work.

Table No. 1

Community	No of Fishermen Basis Of Age Status and Percentage									
	20-30 Year		31-40 Year		41-50 Year		51-year Aboove		Total	
	Nof.	%	Nof.	%	Nof.	%	Nof.	%	Nof.	%
Dheemar / Nishad / Kevat	35	11.67	73	24.33	63	21.00	40	13.33	211	70.33
SC	9	3.00	23	7.67	17	5.67	8	2.67	57	19.00
ST	4	1.33	2	0.67	4	1.33	0	0.00	10	3.33
GEN	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.33	1	0.33	5	1.67
OBC	4	1.33	10	3.33	3	1.00	0	0.00	17	5.67
Total	52	17.33	108	36.00	91	30.33	49	16.33	300	100

Age structure and sex ratio: - In the sample the average sex ratio of the family member of fisherman of Raipur are is 25 female per 275 male. (Table no. 2).

Table No. 2

No of Fishermen Basis of Age structure and sex ratio			
Age Status	Male	Female	Total
20 to 30	48	4	52
31 to 40	95	13	108
41 to 50	85	6	91
51 to 60	47	2	49
Total	275	25	300

The distribution of working fishermen sex composition in samples some variations from total 300 population, 275 or 91.67% for male and 25 or 8.33% for female population .the birth rate is higher than income structure and life standard is too low maintain their whole family. The age factor can also be seen in both genders because it directly reflects to the capability to work. As per the below table no-2 data you can see the maximum of the fishermen are belonging to the 31-40 and 41-50 age benchmark because in this age benchmark they are maximum capable to work as the same has been discussed in previous table also.

But as per the table you can also find that the number of females are less while the number of males are very much, this is because of females are mostly involved in other works related to fishing like selling fishes, net sewing and washing and helping males to get the fishing done.

Family Types: - Family – The turn refers to all persons who are related to each other and ordinarily live together having a common cooking establishment or the turn family commonly means a group of related people who show a home. The family provides economic support for its members. It excludes domestic servant, boarders etc., classified the family types are as follows.

Nuclear family: Consisting of two, a husband, a wife and their children only.

Joint family : Consisting of two more related nuclear or extended families It is evident that nuclear family is the most predominant in the study area of the male beel landless, low category of housing and capital structure and its directly related to the lower income, similarity extended and joint families are positively related to the higher income capital investment, well housing condition and working population .In past generally people were living in joint families while during the time changes family situations are also changing and families into small and nuclear families.

Table No. 3

Family Type		
Structure	No. of Households	Percentage
Nuclear Family	218	72.67%
Joint family	82	27.33%
Total	300	100.00%

As per the table number 3 it can be seen that most of the families of fishermen are nuclear family culture 72.67% percentage while only 27.33% families are joint family and these are the family which are just isolated themselves from nuclear families.

Family size: - An analysis of family size i.e. number of person of family is of great important. We classified the families are show in the table no. 3. reported family size as Small families with 1-3 person, Medium families with 4-6 person, Large families with 7-10 person, and Very large families with above 11 person. As per the table number 4 it is finding that the 43.33% of families belonging to 4-6 member family with 130 nos. of families, in second position with 35.33% families are having 1-3 member with 106 families while bigger families have very less percentage with 13.67% in 7-10 member family and large family having only 7.67%. Previously the awareness of people were very less and less educated this was the reason why they didn't have

any idea about family planning but in this era people are very much aware and they are now started family planning also, this is the reason why maximum of families are having small or medium family.

Table No. 4

Number Of Members In Fishermen Households		
Number of Members	No. of Households	Percentage
1-3	106	35.33%
4-6	130	43.33%
7-10	41	13.67%
11 - above	23	7.67%
Total	300	100.00%

The small size families are positively associated with low income, nuclear family and lower capital investment. Medium and large families are due to more birth rate. It is also associated with large sex ratio higher income, extended family and capital investment in different way and multi income sources, ignorance about the education and family planning was also a reason for the variation of family size.

Educational status: - Education is very important socioeconomic aspects. In the field observation and based on the analysis of education attainments of the member of fisherman of Raipur have been grouped into 5 categories viz. Illiterate, only sign but illiterate, class 5th class 8th and class 10th to12th and degree level higher education.

Table No. 5

Community	No of Fishermen Basis of Age Status & Percentage											
	5th		8th		10/12th		Higher Education		Illiterate		Total%	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dheeman/ Nishad/ Kavat	50	16.67	34	11.33	18	6.00	1	1.00	106	35.33	211	70.33
SC	11	3.67	11	3.67	10	3.33	5	1.67	20	6.67	57	19.00
ST	2	0.67	2	0.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.33	10	3.33
GEN	0	0.00	1	1.00	2	0.67	0	0.00	3	1.00	5	1.67
OBC	4	1.33	2	0.67	2	0.67	2	0.67	7	2.33	17	5.67
Total	67	22.33	52	17.33	32	10.67	10	3.33	139	46.33	300	100%

In case of study sample, 46.33% occurred in illiterate group, 22.33% in class 1st to5th class level. 17.33 % in class 6th to 8th, 10.67 % in class 10/12th. From the table no. 5 it was that the sample 46.33% being the highest occurred for illiterate group and the lowest 53.66% was for class V-XII & higher education level. Their tendency is to earn more money. For this reason they are deprived from school in the early age, except this, illiteracy is positively related with high birth rate and ignorance about the good effect of education on the other hand, higher income techniques and occupation category are related with literacy.

Earners dependent of CG: - Earner dependents are the family member who are actually earning and providing the financial support to the family.

Table No. 6

Number of Earning Members In Fishermen Households		
Number of Earning Members	Fishermen Households	Percentage of Fishermen Households
0 - 2	236	78.67%
3 - 4	52	17.33%
5 - 6	10	3.33%
7 & above	2	0.67%
Total	300	100.00%

As per the analysis of Table number 6 it is finding that the maxing of families having 0-2 members are as earning members with 78.67% in second position 17.33% family are having 3-4 earning members while in other two categories 5-6 earning members and above 6 earning members families having very less score respectively 3.33% and 0.67% The reason behind this is generally the fishermen are living in nuclear family with 3 to 5 members in the family. As per the family position generally 2 are parents while others are child, so these two family members are earning members of family and supporting financially to family while others are dependents.

Income pattern: - Income pattern is actually posing the income of the family in INR (Indian Rupees). Through the Table number 7 it can be analyzed that only 4 households are there with 1.33% which are earning less than INR 1000.00, 11 households coming under 12001-16000 INR category with 3.67% and 9 members with 3% coming under above 16000 INR earning category while maximum of the households are coming under medium category who are earning 1001-4000 INR with 38.33% with 115 households and 4001- 8000 INR with 42.67% with 128 household per month.

Monthly Earnings of Inland Fishermen From Fisheries - Monthly Earnings of Inland Fishermen from Fisheries is declared in Table no 7.1. Through the Table number 7.1 it can be analyzed that 36 households are there with 12% which are earning From Fisheries less than INR 1000.00, 183 households are coming under earning category 1000-4000 INR with 61%, 7 households coming under 12001-16000 INR category with 2.33%, and also it is finding that very less households are there which are earning much more like 5 members with 1.67% coming under above 16000 INR. Earning category while maximum of the households are

coming under lower medium category who are earning 1001-4000 INR with 61% with 183 households According to economic study of fishing culture in seasonal ponds of Chhattisgarh by **M. Ahmad et al.**

Table No. 7

Monthly Earnings of Inland Fishermen		
Monthly Income Group	Fishermen Households	Percentage of Fishermen Households
<1000	4	1.33%
1000-4000	115	38.33%
4001-8000	128	42.67%
8001-12000	33	11.00%
12001-16000	11	3.67%
Above 16000	9	3.00%
Total	300	100%

Table No. 7.1

Monthly Earnings of Inland Fishermen From Fisheries			
Sr.No	Monthly Income Group (In Rupees)	Fishermen Households	Percentage of Fishermen Households
1	<1000	36	12.00%
2	1000-4000	183	61.00%
3	4001-8000	51	17.00%
4	8001-12000	18	6.00%
5	12001-16000	7	2.33%
6	Above 16000	5	1.67%
	Total	300	100.00%

(1992) this business can be under taken by even women and children's and thus it enable them to educate their children's. Thought fishermen provide food but still they are ignored socially and exploited economically. **Baliao et al.** (1999) did a study on fishing culture at Philippines where it is primary occupation. He did a deep study on demographic characteristic of fishermen like age, marital status, educational status; and second occupation of fishermen.

IV. CONCLUSION

Now we can say fishing is the primary occupation In Chhattisgarh. It is necessary to reduce the role of middlemen to maximize the returns for fishermen. Fishermen basically come under lower middle income group. Most of them earned approximate INR 3020 /month from fishery. This research finding information on the socio-economic condition of fishermen of Raipur at Chhattisgarh will be helpful for making and

development decision for fisheries sector in northern region as well as such areas in Chhattisgarh.

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