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A study on the socio-economic profile of fishing community with special reference to Darbhanga district

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Abstract

Fish and fisheries is a significant area in a large portion of the creating and created nations of the world from the angle of pay and business age. The job of fisheries in Indian economy is acquiring force because of acquaintance of cutting edge procedures with increment the yield per unit space of water and because of its part in procuring unfamiliar trade. Aside from this, the twin issues of joblessness and malnourishment at the country circle in India can be at the same time addressed to by legitimate and arranged use of accessible nearby assets through contribution of neighbourhood individuals. India is having one of the biggest new and marine water assets, stands second and seventh on the planet, in absolute fish creation from new and marine waters individually. A review on the financial status of the angler local area in Darbhanga region was directed during 2021. An absolute example of respondents was 57 families and top of the family was considered as respondent for assortment of the information notwithstanding the top of the angler co-employable society. Pre-tried meeting plan was utilized for assortment of the data from angler local area. The after-effects of the review uncovered that the male populace comprised around 52.33 percent demonstrating the predominance of guys in the fisheries area. Among the complete anglers' just 13.84 percent were observed to be proficient. 45.78 percent of the populace fall under the age gathering of fewer than 20 years and the complete acquiring populace comprised around 56.60 percent. The strength of male populace was obvious in every one of the classes giving a sign that fishing and related exercises are the area of guys. On additional assessment, it was tracked down that smoking, betel nut biting and utilization of alcohol were the normal propensities for grown-up angler local area. As the significant occupation was fishing, greater part of the populace was occupied with fishing action and 56.14 percent were under the pay gathering of ' $< 30,000$. The review showed that the general financial status of the angler local area could be improved by the reception of further developed fishing and fish cultivating strategies and by bestowing instruction.

Keywords: water assets, economy, financial status, occupation, fishing

1. Introduction

Fish is the principle wellspring of the destitute individuals. Bihar State is fundamentally a rural based state. Here 85% individuals rely upon horticulture and partnered exercises like fisheries, dairy, poultry and so forth Fisheries are significant, generally encouraging and quickly developing food giving area in Bihar, contributing 7.58% of yearly development rate and representing 1.85% of Gross State Domestic Produce (GSTD) in 2014-2015. New water fish is generally encouraging yet environmental change is probably going to demolish the circumstance. The vanishing of Lake Chad Formerly the sixth biggest lake on the planet, in a time of just the most recent 40 years is demonstrative of the fast approaching issue. Because of the declining precipitation and always escalating human use, it has contracted to one - 20th its unique size. In 1960s, the lake had a space of more than 25,000 km² and constantly 1976 it diminished to 2,500 km² and 2000 the complete region boiled down to under 1,500 km². This means a downturn pace of around 500 km² per annum. This is without a doubt shocking result of environmental change; with this in see a work has been made to see the issue confronted water by bodies.

Fish is the least expensive among the accessible creature protein asset in the rustic regions. In this way, if fish opens up at sensible value fish utilization will go up, making ready of ailing health among country populace. For a typical adjusted eating routine we need 56 g. of protein each head day. Accepting around 20 g. protein from fish and rest from poultry, milk,

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beats and so forth Sustenance marking of food is the discussion of the day, particularly in the wealthy nations, where individuals can bear to pick their food. Through throughout the long term, it is presently demonstrated that a significant number of the infection and medical conditions of individuals today are because of unfortunate way of life portrayed by lopsided eating regimen, fish alongside grains is a decent suggestion. Fish the aggregate terms utilized for new and salt - water finfish, self-centred including prawn, crabs, lobsters shellfishes, mussels and other oceanic creature life, is a profoundly nutritious food, plentiful in nutrients, minerals, excellent proteins and low in immersed fat. A large number of the neutrinos food accessible may not be delicious. The benefits of fishes are that, it is delicious and simultaneously effectively edible as well. Eating more fish with primary dinner or titbits is straightforward approach to further develop the eating regimen quality.

Darbhanga division is a farming based region where 70% of the populace infer their business on agribusiness and partnered exercises (*viz.* fisheries, dairy, poultry and so on) The mathematical expansion in populace has come about into the deficiency of food from land assets. The land man proportion is diminishing step by step. Along these lines, the horticulture creation has its own restriction in catering the necessities of individuals. Consequently, hydroponics offers a rewarding option with guaranteed pay and wholesome security. At present absolute fish creation in Darbhanga Division is 38 TMT and the interest of fish is 56 TMT. The absolute seed creation in this locale is 80.5 million fry and the interest of fish seed is 128 million fry. Subsequently a hole exists between the interest and supply of fish and fish seed offers an excellent foundation for the ranchers to embrace and put resources into hydroponics area.

After division of the state, lingering Bihar has just two regular assets for example land and water. To lessen the pressing factor of food and sustenance on delicate land asset, the use of sea-going assets for creation of oceanic food like fish, prawn, Makhana Singhara and so forth are earnestly required. For advancing fisheries four essential fixings for example fisheries assets, practical and crucial innovation, support and solid expansion administration framework are required. Large number of lakes and tanks in Darbhanga Division are for the most part homogenic which were misleadingly built by human endeavours and have stayed a pieces of socio-social and monetary life in the locale.

The anglers were ordered into full time, low maintenance and periodic, contingent upon the quantity of fishing days they attempt in a year. However the anglers families are conveyed all through the locale, Darbhanga has a lot of families completely subject to fishing. Thus, an endeavor was made to direct a review on the financial status of the anglers local area of this town at the miniature level.

2. Review of Literature

Ammini (1999) endeavoured to evaluate the current status of marine fish creation in Kerala versus the creation before boycott was presented. The creator has made a correlation of fish creation between the pre-boycott time frame (1981-1987) and boycott period (1988 - 1997). There has been exceptional development in the marine fish creation in Kerala during the last decade which unexpectedly matches with the period during which restriction on fishing during rainstorm has been stylish.

Dibakar Naik (2001) made a review on patterns in marine fish arrivals and marine fish showcasing in various sea locale of Orissa during 1996 to 1999. He has given his discoveries that marine fish creation in Orissa has been expanded from 38.70 thousand tons in 1980-81 to 133.46 thousand tons in 1996-97 and it declined to 121.08 thousand tons in 2000-01. On a normal the State has recorded a development pace of 8.86 percent for marine fish creation during last one and half many years. Marine fish promoting in Orissa has been completed by an enormous number of middle people framing a long chain of market channels. So, five or less number of middle people framing the market channel for the marine fish in Orissa.

Shiyani, R.L, (2002) has made an investigation on locale savvy and species-wise development and unsteadiness of marine fisheries in Gujarat. It has been closed from the review that general portion of Junagadh, Kutch and Jamnagar areas in the absolute marine fish creation of the state expanded generously throughout some undefined time frame, though an intense decrease on account of Valsad and Amreli regions was taken note. The flimsiness files were relatively higher during 1970-80 in every one of the regions aside from Kutch, Amreli and Jamnagar. The compound development paces of fish creation of practically every one of the animal groups were positive and critical.

M, Srinath (2003) have made an examination about the fish fishery of Tamil Nadu for the period from 1985 to 2000. In this article, the patterns of fish creation in Tamil Nadu and catch arrangement have been examined. It has been assessed that the yearly normal of marine fish creation during 1985 - 2000 was 3.51 lakh tons addressing 15.8 percent of complete all India arrivals. The fish arrivals showed expanding pattern during the year 1985 to 1992, and diminishing pattern in 1993, recuperated in 1997 and again diminishing pattern in 2000.

Narayankumar, *et al.*, (2005) had brought up that the learners had shown revenue and there was improvement in understanding the significance of cleanliness in post gather fishery activity. They have likewise perceived the significance of significant worth expansion and clean treatment of fish in expanding the worth or pay from their current catch. In the present circumstance, the review demonstrated that suitable mindfulness crusades underscoring the significance of tidiness and cleanliness might be coordinated with the assistance of the neighbourhood NGO's who are working intimately with the fishers.

Chennubhotla, V.S.K. et. al. (1999) have led a learn about the various types of non-motorized and automated specialties utilized and gear utilized along the Andhra Pradesh coast. They have seen that until the center of 1960s looking for marine balance fishes and shellfishes along the Andhra Pradesh coast used to be completed utilizing native non-motorized specialties. Consequently, fishing vessels and later mec.

3. Objectives

The study covers only a small part of the fishery community of Darbhanga District. Principal objectives of the present study are:

- To study the social economic profile of the fisherman in Darbhanga.

- To study the profile of Darbhanga District which influence the development of fishing community in the research area.
- To suggest few remedial measures and suggestion for the development of the community in the study area.

4. Research Methodology

Pre-tried meeting plan was utilized for the assortment of data in the wake of leading a primer study to suit the neighborhood conditions. The information were gathered straightforwardly from the anglers families through close to home conversations and meetings with respect to the different parts of the financial conditions like age synthesis, business and word related design, propensities, fishing force, pay conveyance and resources. Basic rates were determined and even investigation was made for showing up at the outcomes.

The current review was embraced in Darbhanga locale in the year 2021 covering a complete anglers populace of 172, going under 57 families. There is shortage of methodical information on the financial status of these anglers populace. It has been felt that there is earnest need to carryout deliberate review on angler populace and definition of plans to assist them with working on the general status. In contrast to marine angler, the inland angler populace are dissipated all through the nation and their reliance on fisheries changes. Subsequently neighborhood studies should be led to comprehend the degree of reliance on fisheries and along these lines contriving a strategy way to deal with suit the nearby necessities.

5. Analysis of Results

The overall picture relating to the economic wellbeing of the anglers local area is introduced in Table 1. The review uncovered that male populace comprised a higher rate (52.33%) than the female populace (47.67%). Among all out anglers just 13.84 percent are proficient showing that education is one of the consider obstacles progress. Out of the proficient populace larger part were guys (90.91%) and the rest were females demonstrating the least significance given to the young lady kid.

The review brings up that despite the fact that 45.78 percent of populace falls under age gathering of under 20 years and just 10.74 percent of the populaces were found to go to the schools. Thus there exists sufficient degree to set up non proper schooling place to teach the angler and fisherwoman to empower them to take on cutting edge strategies of fish culture and furthermore to discover other auxiliary roads to improve their pay. 32.56 percent of the populace was under 21 and 40 years old followed by individuals over 41 years (21.66%).

The complete angler working populace established 56.60 percent of the absolute populace, out of which 30.19 percent were guys and 26.41 percent were females. Fishing gives primary work to male populace and every so often they worked in agribusiness. While ladies people are utilized as rural workers on the majority of the days and infrequently they participate in the advertising of fish and net making. A couple of families (29.63%) practice agribusiness in land possessed by them and develop essentially paddy. The reliant populace of 44.40 percent goes under the age gathering of under 20 years and over 41 years. Some portion

of the gathering comprises of female populace who help in family work. By and large, the kids neither went to the schools nor roused to go to schools by the guardians however the male populace of 6 to 8 years age is used to take care of the steers or their labor is recently squandered.

The examination uncovered as portrayed in Table 1, smoking, betel-nut biting and utilization of alcohol were the normal propensities among every grown-up angler and fisherwomen. Albeit financial and social limitations were forced on the utilization of alcohol, 84.21 percent of family heads take alcohol consistently and remaining populace take alcohol at times alongside smoking propensity.

The dish biting propensity is observed to be customary among grown-up angler. The mentality of inland angler local area towards social and social exercises is tried by estimating their degree of interest in perusing newspapers, paying attention to radio, staring at the TV projects and going to other socio-social projects. An examination concerning the social interest of the anglers, uncovered a few significant realities of their social practices and is introduced in Table-2. It was tracked down that 69.18 percent of the populace paid attention to radio projects routinely and 26.16 percent sporadically.

Just a little piece of the populace (4.65%) never paid attention to radio. As to explicit projects, it was tracked down that 37.04 percent, 44.44 percent and 18.52 percent of individuals paid attention to the projects separately. It has seen that 16.02 percent of the angler populace paid attention to radio, while 7.97 percent sit in front of the TV programs. Since every one of the families are situated in single settlement, there is awesome collaboration among them about horticultural and fishery programs broadcast by the All India Radio and the as of late dispatched Krishi Community Radio (KCR) FM 90.4 which is solely implied for broadcasting programs in provincial language on agribusiness and united sciences.

Table 1: Socio status of the Fishing Community (in %)

Total population	172
Number of families	57
Percentage of male population	52.33
Percentage of female population	47.67
Percentage of literate population	13.84
Percentage of literate males	90.91
Percentage of literate females	9.09
Age composition	
Up to 20 years	45.78
21-40 years	32.56
41 years and above	21.66
Percentage of male working members	30.19
Percentage of female working members	26.41
Percentage of families owning radio	40.74
Land owners or tenants	29.63
Families adopted Earthly welfare measures	63.15
Family Head with Winking habits (Liquor)	84.21
Smoking	75.43
Betel-nut chewing	100
Number of persons per family	
2-4	43.85
5-7	45.61
8-10	8.77
11-13	1.75

Source: Primary data

Table 2: Awareness among the Fishing Community (in %)

	Regular	Occasional	Never
Listening to Kactio / TV programmes	69.18	26.16	4.65
Listening to Krishiranga / FM 90.4 programmes	37.04	44.44	18.52
Reading News papers	14.53	29.06	56.39
Attending the meetings of cooperative society	95.93	4.06	Nil

Source: Primary data

The projects expansive station by Krishi people group radio is progressively becoming well known. However just a little level of populace (14.53%) read papers routinely, others do take dynamic cooperation in the conversations concerning political circumstances.

All families were individuals from the helpful society and knew about the goals and benefits of the agreeable society.

It was seen that individuals are all around educated with regards to family arranging strategies. 63.15 percent of families have taken on family arranging measures. Greater part of the families utilizes preventative measures. When explicitly got some information about their viewpoint on family arranging measures, it was discovered that angler families are roused to take on family arranging measures by the wellbeing office. The overall monetary status of the anglers local area is introduced in Table 3. As the fundamental control of the relative multitude of anglers families is fishing, greater part of the anglers went to looking for over 15 days in a month (80.69%). They typically take rest for a little while in seven days relying upon the accessibility of fish and responsibility.

Table 3: Economic status of fishermen (in %)

Fishing intensity	No. of House holds	Percentage
5-10 days	3	5.26
11-15 days	8	14.03
16-20 days	21	36.84
21-25 days	25	43.85
Income group (annual)		
? <15,000	27	47.36
₹ 15.001-30.000	12	21.05
₹ 30.001-45.000	11	19.29
₹ 45.000 & above	7	12.28
Per capita income		
? 3000-5000	1/	38.59
₹ 5001-8000	23	40.35
₹ 8001-12000	10	17.54
₹ 12001-above		3.51
Number of gears per family		
1-2 gears (2 kg)	25	43.85
3-4 gears (4 kg)	17	29.82
5-6 gears (6 kg)	10	17.55
7-8 gears (8 kg)	5	8.78
Assets		
₹ 15000-30000	32	56.14
₹ 30001-45000	13	22.80
₹ 45001-60000	5	8.77
₹ 60001-above	7	12.28

Source: Primary data

It was tracked down that 14.03 percent of anglers went to looking for 10-15 days. Little level of anglers (5.26%) does fishing just from 5-10 days. This gathering procures the significant part of pay from the agrarian land they own or taken on rent and go to fishing work just when they are liberated from cultivating activities or when great quantum of fish is free.

The fishing power relies upon the accessibility of fish. During summer, they were hectically occupied with gathering fishes in private tanks and with the beginning of rainstorm they get fishes in waterways, channels and so forth the anglers ordinarily move in gatherings of 4-5 while fishing. They go up to 15-20 km in to the stream from their town for fishing. On exceptional fishing days they make end for 3-4 days in chose places and catch more fish.

The individuals who have kinds of revenue from both farming and fishing structure the upper pay gathering of the general public and acquire more than '45000 for each annum (12.28%). A part of (21.05%) families have a place with the acquiring gathering of '15001 to '30000.

The complete worth of all the property claimed by the family was thought about for computing the resource esteem. The greater part of the families have reasonably great houses with tiled rooftops also, mud dividers. Sometimes a few families are housed under a solitary rooftop. Out of 57 families, 56.14 percent of families have the resources underneath '30,000. The resource worth of thirteen families (22.80%) fall between '30001-45,000 and 8.77 percent of families own the resource esteem going from '45001-60,000. Staying 12.28 percent (7 families) of the families own resources above '60,001. Families possessing farming area had the higher resource esteem than others. The resources of anglers families comprise of house, fishing gears, farming area, house-hold articles, steers, sheep, poultry and so on.

The sort and number of cog wheels possessed by the families straightforwardly affects the pay procured by every person. The quantity of cog wheels possessed by the family was found to fluctuate with the quantity of anglers going to fishing work. Almost 43.85% of families own 1-2 pinion wheels and 29.82 percent of families own 3-4 cog wheels. Remaining families own multiple pinion wheels.

Most regularly utilized pinion wheels by every one of the anglers are projected nets and gill nets of differing network sizes. The vast majority of them make their own nets. As these two nets are not explicit to any singular species, they get all assortments of fish.

The fish got by the angler are purchased and sold in Darbhanga fish market. The advertising procedure resembles some other agrarian wares i.e., the angler offer fish to wholesalers when fish is trapped in bounty. In any case the ladies society in the family assumes the liability of showcasing fish in the neighbourhood markets. It is seen that the fisher society move in gathering to arrange off their catch in the neighbourhood market. The angler don't get exceptional cost for their catch because of hesitance of carriers to convey fish to the market subsequently the nature of the fish would have been crumbled when the fish arrives at the fish market and the fish is sold at expendable cost.

6. Conclusion

Fisheries are accepting more noteworthy significance in financial aspects, alongside horticulture science.

Agribusiness is the fundamental occupation in the review region. They have sufficient land to develop yet because of ignorance, crude culture and customs, absence of water system offices and absence of monetary help, usefulness are exceptionally low. Fishery enormously adds to extend monetary development. Motivation behind this review to evaluate the effects on the financial state of the anglers and attempted to discover some administration choices. Furthermore, information was additionally gathered from the anglers, retailer and key sources and through noticing the significant business sectors at contiguous region. The financial condition in the exploration region was not agreeable. The instruction level of the anglers was bad. The anglers were denied of numerous offices. Additionally, a few anglers actually utilized current net in the review region which is undermined for exhaustion of fish biodiversity. Along these lines, the current exploration work will give another viewpoint in provincial multidimensional advancement examines and an amazing model for financial experts, organizers and leaders in the comparable environmental Setting. The current review shows that there is adequate extension to build the pay of fisheries co-usable social orders and understudy the pay of fisher people gave they take on further developed fishing and fish culture rehearses on logical premise. The social and instructive status of the fisher people could likewise be improved by teaching them in different angles.

7. Recommendations

For the advancement of the conventional angler in the review region a few focuses are incorporated here which will help the angler as well as helps in the monetary improvement of the examination region. The actions are:

- It is exceptionally fundamental to foster the fishing strategies and methods for the financial advancement of the review region.
- Side by side it is fundamental to foster horticulture strategies and methods.
- To eliminate ignorance, the instruction level should be higher. In rudimentary stage there ought to be arrangement of obligatory and free schooling offices in the review region.
- Health is the essential and boss asset of person. For the advancement reason it is important to turn into a decent strength of area. That is the reason the offices of medication, specialist and appropriate medical services places should be set up in the review region.
- There is a need to change the social disposition and traits for the improvement of angler nearby. The social framework, social limitations ought to be taken out for better advancement of the angler nearby.
- There are numerous different variables which help in working on the financial state of the angler like monetary help by the public authority for appropriate advancement of the space and furthermore plan of preparing projects to build fish creation and so forth

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