

Economic Status of Fishermen in North Twenty Four Parganas and its Impact on Students.

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Abstract: A Fisherman is who catches fish from canals, bils, riverbeds, various reservers and sell them for income. Usually / Generally depending on livelihood, they are called fishers man.

Since the beginning of time, the oldest and most significant source of income for the nation's coastal residents has been fishing. The nation's rural impoverished are acknowledged to rely heavily on the fishing industry for both work and money. About 14.49 million people in India rely on the fishing industry for their livelihood, which makes a substantial economic contribution to the country. India is the world's second-largest producer of fish. India is the world's second-largest producer of fish after China and contributes significantly to global aquaculture.

However, fishermen's socioeconomic standing is extremely low in India. They live in unsuitable housing circumstances and lack a culture of education. Similarly, Haroa area of West Bengal is a riverine area, 30% of people here are involved in fish farming. But it appears that day by day this livelihood is decreasing or going extent. Because, modern various machinery instruments is now used in fish farming, it requires amount of money / lot of equipment, the lack of which is causing Problems in good fish farming. Due to financial problems, the children of fisherman are not getting proper education and are getting out off from Mainstream education. Many are engaged in other occupations at young age uncanuplous despite the engage in activities Again, demise of many to Study, they have to join this a fishery due to look of funds. As moving toward Result, their future is darkness.

Due to these various problem they are getting involved is slowly moving toward extinction.

I will try to highlight there problems of them through of my so that they dissertation can improve their work by using the latest technology and so that their children do not have to face obstacles in the way of education. Besides, how farming be done in a can fish small area at home, and how can this profession / livelihood and the with it be given a place in the society.

Key Words: fisherman, socioeconomic condition, Economic Status.

1. INTRODUCTION:

A person who catches and sells fish for a living/income, they are called fisherman. They play a role in providing daily fish to the people of this area. Their socioeconomic condition is not very good in this area. Sometimes there is a hindrance in the education of their children's.

The responsibility of fisheries department is to increase fish production by making optimum use of all water bodies, create infrastructure for post-harvest management, create a viable eco-system for adoption of scientific fisheries, strive for socio-economic upliftment of fishermen. To ensure availability of fish at affordable prices to large and public.

To that end, the department of fisheries is making efforts to increase fish production through various means such as bringing more water bodies under scientific fisheries, ensuring access to nutritionally balanced fish feed and promoting quality fish seeds/fingerlings for fish farmers. Scientific knowledge on improved fisheries techniques, hands-on training to farmers etc.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The study is conducted with following objectives view:

- To find out the economic status of fishermen in the North 24 parganas.
- To find out the significant relationship between the economic status of fishermen and the educational status of their children.
- To find out the effect of modern machinery on fishermen.
- To find out the status of students according to their caste among fishermen.

3. DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The researcher wanted to do his work in North Twenty Four Parganas area in West Bengal. But the collection of data from the whole of West Bengal was a difficult job for him, as it is expensive and time-consuming matter also. On the other hand, ordinary people do not feel comfortable at the border area. So the researcher has taken only the part of Haroa which is situated in North Twenty Four Parganas of West Bengal. People living in this area are engaged in various professions (i.e. Govt. sectors, business, cultivation, daily labour, teaching, contract labour, fisherman etc)

In this research the researcher wants to divide the study area into rural and urban. But if the researcher divides the study area such, there will still be a necessity of dividing the both into areas. So the area will be vast and there will also be an increase in the number of tables. Also it will be a time-taking matter. So the researcher divides the study area in only one parts.

4. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE :

•**Emaldarani, S and Joan, A.K.(2019)**. Conducted a study on socio-economic status of fisherman community. Observed the socio-economic status of fisherman community. Observed the socio-economic status of fisherman in Nagapattinam town, Tamilnadu. Studies have shown that there are both negative and positive effects on the economic status of fish farmers.

•**Pinakapani, P and Kitni, D.(2017)**. Conducted a study on socio-economic characteristics of fisherman community in coastal Andhrapradesh. The study has been organized in all the nine coastal districts of Andhrapradesh to analyze the socio-economic profile of fisherman community. The economic conditions of the fisherman there has a positive effect.

•**Ghosh, S, Ahmed, M.K, Ahmed, S.K.,and Ahsan, K.(2015)**. Conducted a study on the socio-economic conditions of the fisherman In Teknaf. The aim of the study was conducted on socio-economic conditions of the fisherman. A negative effect has been observed as result of them being less engaged in others.

•**Rachma, A.A, Nurhayati,A, Rizal,A and Gumilar, I.(2014)**. Conducted a study which was done through case study. The level of education of adolescents in fisherman's families is still low, this can be seen from the results.

•**Das, J and Das, S.(2021)**. Conducted a study on "characterizing the status of students from the fisherman families at Fraserganj Coastal village, Indian Sundarbans". A descriptive survey method is used to collect the data. This study revealed that if a proper management plan could be implemented, the sustainable education system could be established in the Coastal area. Studies have shown that there are both negative and positive effects on the educational status of fisherman families.

•**Das, S, Hussain, M.A, Ahmed, T, Ahmed, M.A, Kunda, M, Talukder, M.R, and Ahmed, M.F.(2000)**. Conducted a study on "Socioeconomic profile of fisherman:An empirical study from Sunamganj, Bangladesh". The aim of the study was asses the current socio-economic conditions of fishers from Sunamganj district. Considering, the study has found fisherman of Sunamganj are facing a range of problems enatailing high literacy rate.

•**Islami, K. (2021)**. Conducted a study on "Social economy obstacles education of fisherman children during the COVID-19 pandemic". This research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The extent to which socioeconomic barriers impacted students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The result of the research has a negative effect.

5. RESEARCH GAP:

It is known that many studies have been done on the economic status of fisherman. But no research has been done about the economic status of fisherman in **Haroa CD Block**. So this is my research gap.

➤ POPULATION

The term "population" is frequently used to describe the total number of people living in a given location. To A population is a discrete group of identifiable items, such as humans or animals that are gathered for data gathering and analytic purposes. It is made up of related species groupings that live in a particular region and have the capacity to breed with one another. Individuals in a population must be able to mate with other individuals in order for interbreeding to occur.

➤ **SAMPLE:** In terms of population, there were 100 people in that area but I was able to collect information from 40 people. So, these 40 people are my sample.

➤ **SAMPLING:** This survey is done in questionnaire method and Goggle-form was used to collect data.

❖ **BIO DIVERSITY**

In the Indian state of West Bengal, the community development block of Haroa serves as an administrative entity within the Basirhat subdivision of North 24 Parganas. The Haroa CD Block spans 152.73 km. This block's police station is Haroa. One of the district's three physiographic regions, the lower Ganges Delta, includes the Haroa CD block. It is situated in the North Bidyadhari plain. There are numerous saltwater lakes and marshes in the area. The sundarbans area includes the Haroa CD block. According to the 2011 India census, there were 214,401 people living in the Haroa CD block, all of whom were rural. There were 103,321 (48%) females and 111,080 (52%) males. In Haroa Block, there were 46,888 families living there as of 2011. Haroa Block's average sex ratio is 930. In Haroa Block, the Schedule Caste (SC) makes up 23.6% of the total population, while the Schedule Tribe (ST) makes up 5.9%. 86 primary schools with 12,929 students, 5 high schools with 3560 students, and 8 upper secondary schools with 2800 students made up the Haroa CD block in 2010–11.

Out of the total population in Haroa Block, 73,257 were working. While 21% of workers engaged in marginal activities that provided a living for less than six months, 79% of workers characterise their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than Six Months). 19,503 agricultural labourers and 10,378 cultivators (owners or co-owners) made up the 73,257 workers involved in main work



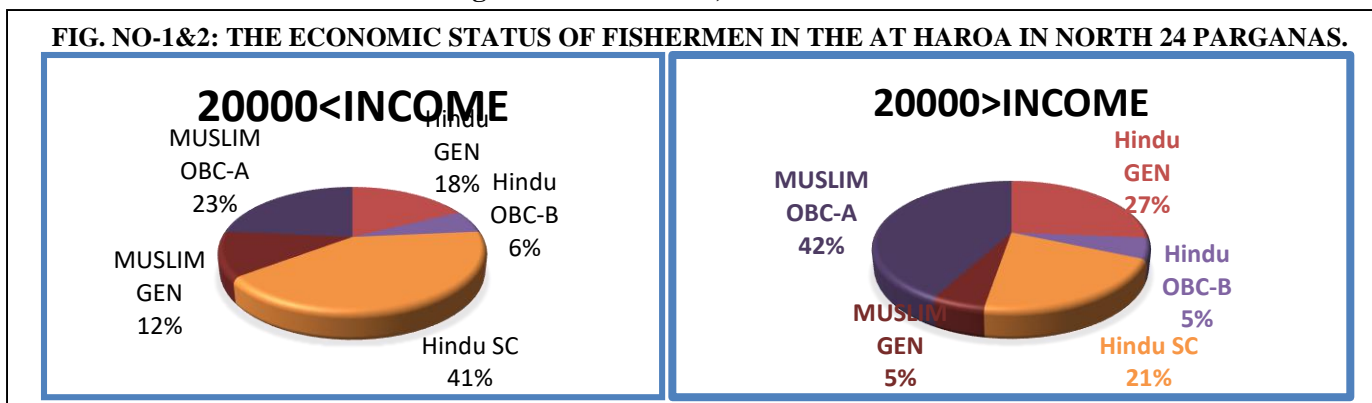
✚ **Analysis Data for objective-1**

Table-1: To find out the economic status of fishermen in the at Haroa in North 24 parganas.

INCOME	Hindu				INCOME	MUSLIM		
	GEN	OBC-B	SC	TOTAL		GEN	OBC-A	TOTAL
20000<INCOME	3	1	7	11	20000<INCOME	2	4	6
20000>INCOME	5	1	4	10	20000>INCOME	1	8	9

Fig. 20000<INCOME, 20000>INCOME

FIG. NO-1&2: THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF FISHERMEN IN THE AT HAROA IN NORTH 24 PARGANAS.



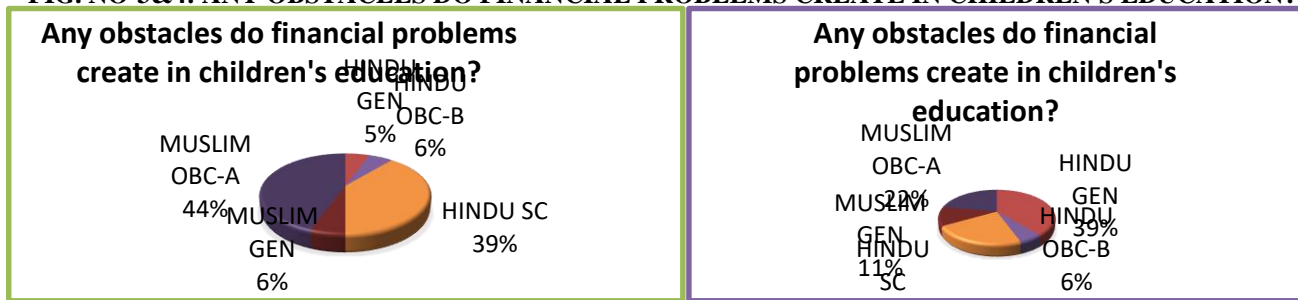
From the table no 1 and fig no-1, it is found that out of 36 samples there are monthly income below 20,000 of Hindus General-18%, OBC-b- 6%, SC- 41%, Muslims , General-12%, Obc-A- 23% and there are monthly income over 20,000 of Hindus General-27%, OBC-b- 5%, SC- 21%, Muslims General- 5%, OBC-A- 42%.

Analysis Data for objective-2:

Table – 2: To find out the significant relationship between the economic status of fishermen and the educational status of their children.

Any obstacles do financial problems create in children's education?	HINDU				MUSLIM		
	GEN	OBC-B	SC	TOTAL	GEN	OBC-A	TOTAL
	Yes	1	1	7	9	1	8
NO	7	1	4	12	2	4	6

FIG. NO-3&4: ANY OBSTACLES DO FINANCIAL PROBLEMS CREATE IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION?

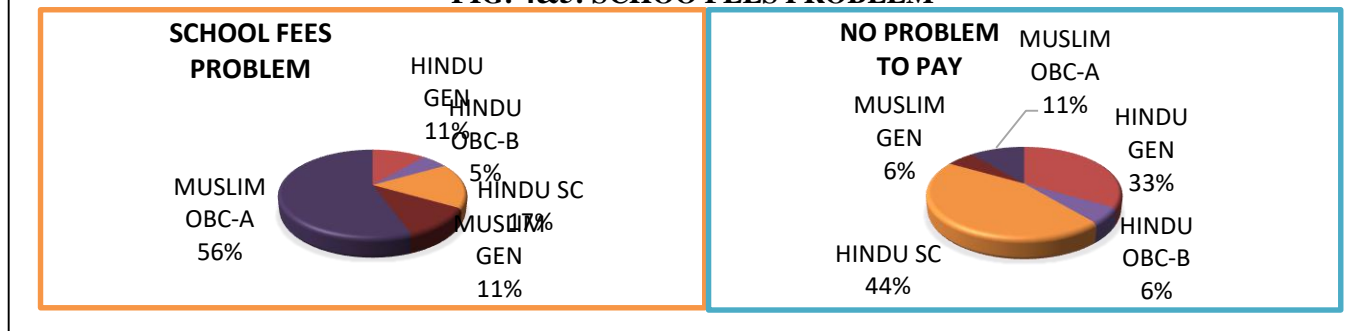


It is found that paying school fees among the Hindus General- 11%, OBC-B- 5%, SC- 17% and Muslims General- 11%, OBC-A- 56% and there is no problem in paying school fees among the Hindus General- 6%.

Table-3: SCHOOL FEES

	HINDU				MUSLIM		
	GEN	OBC-B	SC	TOTAL	GEN	OBC-A	TOTAL
SCHOOL FEES PROBLEM	2	1	3	6	2	10	14
NO PROBLEM TO PAY	6	1	8	15	1	2	1

FIG: 4&5: SCHOO FEES PROBLEM



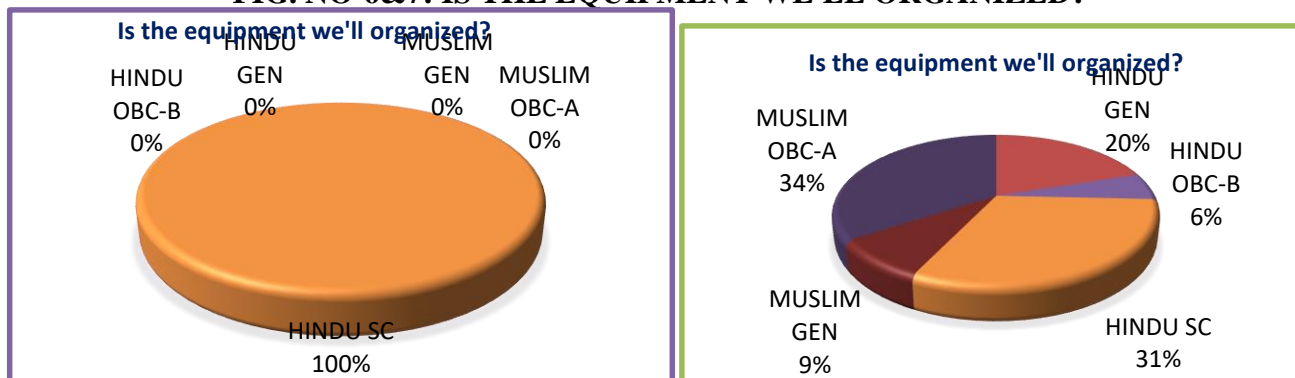
From the table no 3 and fig no-4&5, it is found that there is a problem in paying school fees among the Hindus General- 11%, OBC-B- 35%, SC- 17% and Muslims General- 11%, OBC-A- 56%.

Analysis Data for objective-3:

Table-4: To find out the effect of modern machinery on fishermen.

Is the equipment we'll organized?	HINDU				MUSLIM		
	GEN	OBC-B	SC	TOTAL	GEN	OBC-A	TOTAL
	Yes	0	0	1	1	0	0
No	7	2	11	20	3	12	15

FIG. NO-6&7: IS THE EQUIPMENT WE'LL ORGANIZED?



From the table no 4 and fig no-6 & 7, it is found that Out of 36 samples of the equipment are not well organized. Hindus General-20%, OBC-B-6%, SC-31%, Muslims general-9%, Obc-A-34%. Muslims General-11%, Obc-A- 45%.

Table- 5: The modern equipment used for fish farming.

Is modern equipment used for fish farming?	HINDU				MUSLIM		
	GEN	OBC-B	SC	TOTAL	GEN	OBC-A	TOTAL
	YES	0	0	2	2	0	0
NO	8	2	2	19	3	12	15

FIG. NO-8&9: IS MODERN EQUIPMENT USED FOR FISH FARMING?

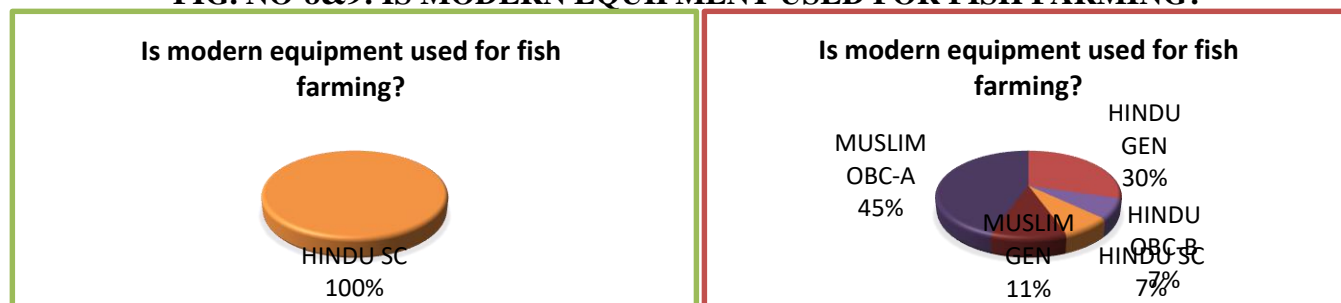


Fig. No-4.10: Is modern equipment used for fish farming?

From the table no 4 and fig no-8 & 9, it is found that the modern equipment not used for fish farming. There are Hindus General-30%, OBC-B- 7%, SC- 7%.

Analysis Data for objective-4

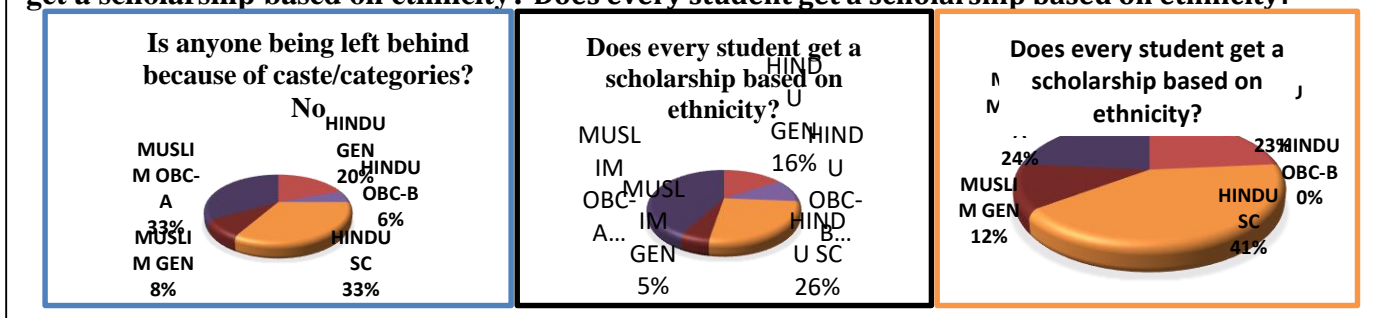
Table- 6: To find out impact of status of students by their caste.

Is anyone being left behind because of caste/categories?	HINDU				MUSLIM		
	GEN	OBC-B	SC	TOTAL	GEN	OBC-A	TOTAL
	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	7	2	12	21	3	12	15

Table- 7: Every student get a scholarship based on ethnicity.

Does every student get a scholarship based on ethnicity?	HINDU				MUSLIM		
	GEN	OBC-B	SC	TOTAL	GEN	OBC-A	TOTAL
	Yes	3	2	5	10	1	8
No	4	0	7	11	2	4	6

Fig. No-10,11&12: Is anyone being left behind because of caste/categories? & Does every student get a scholarship based on ethnicity? Does every student get a scholarship based on ethnicity?



From the table no 6&7 and fig no-10,11&12 it is found that is anyone being left behind because of caste/categories. Hindus General-20%, OBC-B 6%, SC- 33%, Muslims general-8%, Obc-A- 33%.

It is found also that out of 36 samples in every students get a scholarship based on ethnicity. Hindus general- 16%, Obc-B- 11%, SC-26%, Muslims general-5%, Obc-A-42% and students get not scholarship based on ethnicity, Hindus general- 23%, SC-41%, Muslims general- 24%, Obc-A-12%.

6. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY :

On the basis of data analysis and interpretation (Chapter no-4) the investigator presented the major findings of the study. The major findings as per the objectives are as follows.

From the table number 1. We can conclude that, Most of the fishermen earn below 20,000. So, there is no significant to find out Fisherman's economic status.

From the table number 2. We can conclude that, financial problems create in children education. So, there is no significant to find out impact of financial status to their children's education.

From the table number 3. We can conclude that, Many problems arise in paying school fees. So, there is no significant to find out impact of financial status of their children's education.

From the table number 4 We can conclude that, Due to lack of modern machinery for fish farming they are lagging behind others. So, there is no significant to find out impact of modern machinery on Fisher's.

From the table number 5. We can conclude that, They do not have much idea about this as there is no modern equipment available. So, there is no significant to find out impact of modern machinery on Fisher's.

From the table number 6. We can conclude that students get scholarships on the basis of ethnicity. So, there is no significant to find out status of students by their caste.

From the table number 7. We can conclude that No one is left behind because of caste. So, there is no significant to find out status of students by their caste.

7. CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY:

Considering the findings of the present work, it is clear that the livelihood status of fisherman's economic status and their children's educational status is not satisfactory. Due to financial constraints many problems have been seen in their living. Due to the lack of modern equipment, they are facing problems in their fish farming and they face economic problems and obstacles in their children's education. So the life of fishermen in this area is very difficult.

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