

Manuscript ID:  
IJRSEAS-2025-0201017



Quick Response Code:



Website: <https://eesrd.us>



Creative Commons  
(CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15089233

DOI Link:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15089233>

Volume: 2

Issue: 1

Pp. 74-78

Month: February

Year: 2025

E-ISSN: 3066-0637

Submitted: 29 Dec-2024

Revised: 18 Jan 2025

Accepted: 22 Feb.2025

Published: 28 Feb.2025

**Address for correspondence:**

Tejaswini Ramchandra Marakwad  
Research Scholar, Department of  
Zoology, NES Science College,  
Nanded (M.S.) India  
Email: [marakwadt@gmail.com](mailto:marakwadt@gmail.com)

**How to cite this article:**

Marakwad, T. R., & Lokhande, M. V. (2025). Socio-Economic Studies of Fishermen of Barul, District-Nanded (M.S.). International Journal of Research Studies on Environment, Earth, and Allied Sciences, 2(1), 74–78.  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15089233>

## Socio-Economic Studies of Fishermen of Barul, District-Nanded (M.S.)

Tejaswini Ramchandra Marakwad<sup>1</sup>, Lokhande M. V.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Zoology, NES Science College, Nanded (M.S.) India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology, Indira Gandhi (Sr) College, CIDCO, New Nanded, (M.S.) India

### Abstract

The current study is conducted to highlight the socio-economic conditions of fisher community near Manar reservoir present near Barul village in Kandhar taluka of Nanded district, Maharashtra. The aim of present research is to focus socio-economic aspects of fishermen like gender, age, education, housing condition, income sources, training program participation, sanitation facilities, water supply, medical facility etc. The information collected through well-structured questionnaire and interview. In this survey it found that they are exposed to poverty line and their socio-economic condition is very poor. As result it is revealed that 100% of them are male, 91.66% of married and 50% living in joint family. Age is between 30-40 years. 41% had secondary education, 25% had primary education and some of them are illiterate. 75% of them lives in Kaccha house. In 75% family single person earn in family. Monthly income is near about 8000-10000 Rs. Annual income observed near about 1 lac. By fishing they earn only Rs.6000/month. Majority of their children's go to government school. For medical emergency they can only afford government hospitals. Fishing is not able to fulfill their livelihood expenditure, that's why they used to do farming and wage work along with fishing. Overall, their socio-economic conditions are not satisfactory as compared to the fishery sector contribute to the economy of state and nation. It is necessary to give them technical and social assistance, training, to encourage their skills so that they can earn more. Government, cooperative societies and NGOs need to focus on it.

**Keywords:** Fisher community, Livelihood, Socio-economic Conditions, Wage work

### Introduction

Indian fisheries and aquaculture are an important subsidiary of agriculture. It provides food, nutritional security as well as employment to the rural poor people. It is also helpful to provide protein rich food for all of us. It also contributes to the agricultural exports and engaging about fourteen million people in different activities. Now a days, fisheries sector has become one of the important leading income and employment generating sectors in world. Therefore, fishing community became an important asset of India.

Various research scholars have done their work on the socio-economic conditions and livelihood status of fishermen community and they had given their point of views in through data collected and analysed by them. Dheeraj Kumar et.al (3) published data stated that 34.44% of people of Dholi village engaged in fishing practice, about 20.66% of people sell vegetable, 29.50% agriculture practice and 15.50% people working as labor along with fishing. 44% of them lives in large family, 37% in medium family and 19% in small family. Majority of them are illiterate and few of them are educated upto primary and secondary level. 30% lives in pacca house, 35% in semi pacca house and 25% in tin roof and 10% in house with straw roof. 40% people have daily income in between 100 to 200 rupees or less. Overall, he stated that their socio-economic conditions were not good. Another resercher Jonwal Nutan et.al (5) [www.sciencejournal.in](http://www.sciencejournal.in) Concluded 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. Most of the fishermen are not aware of modern fishing technique. These are the main reason for backwardness of fishermen community. By providing useful technical instruments to collect fish and socially NGOs helping can help them to improve their living. Fish production report, Maharashtra submitted in 2008-09 (4) gives information regarding production, rates, efforts done for fishing and fishery sector related all the important data in Maharashtra. In the study conducted by Akhi Sarker et.al. 2017 (1) about livelihood status of fish retailers and marketing system of three fish markets in Dinajpur district, Bangladesh, it appeared 40% illiterate fishermen. They need to do some side occupation like agriculture, poultry rearing, other side work like wage work, driving as secondary occupation. Majority (36%) lives in kachha house, 24% in semi pakka house and 31% in pakka house. Fishing is very important sector since many years only because of fishing community because they run maximum fish trading.

Still due to not proper attention and support given to them, they have to face multiple social, educational, as well as economical disadvantages. Fishermen lack technical training, governments support and NGOs attention. In declination of rural poverty, supplementation of protein rich food to poor fishermen, fishing play important role. Fishermen still facing lots of problems regarding medical facilities, sanitary facilities, education of their children, housing condition, electricity, monthly income and water facilities as well as various socioeconomic issues. That's why the aim of this study is to give an overview about socio-economic update of fishermen community. Nanded district is blessed with very good aquatic resources because of Godavari River, various ponds, lakes, reservoirs and dams. Barul, Bachoti fish market is quite famous because of Manar dam located in Kandhar Taluka. The moto of current study was to find out the livelihood and socio-economic status of fishermen living around Barul reservoir in Kandhar Taluka.

**Materials and Methods:**

Current research is mainly done to highlight the livelihood status as well as socio-economic problems and conditions of fisher community. So, it was properly designed to get all the information regarding their livelihood. The questionnaire included open ended as well as closed ended questions so that we got to know the descriptive and exploratory knowledge of various aspects of their socio-economic conditions. It shows detail data of fisher community by primary data collection and secondary collection by reviewing other research articles, news articles and reports. Data analysis done through statistical analysis available in MS-EXCEL-2007. Results represented in Numerical form.

**Study Area:** Manar reservoir is one of the famous and identified as rich source of fish fauna in Kandhar taluka of Nanded district. Our study sample is fisher community. Due to Manar Reservoir people surrounded by this area are able to get employment like fish catching, fish selling to provide livelihood to their family. Baccuse of this the Fisher population selected for present investigation was from fish market in nearby villages surrounded by Manar Reservoir. Total 12 respondents (fishermen) were randomly selected for survey.

**Data collection and Analysis:** Data required for the present study was collected by prepared questionnaire by which survey has done. Also, public interview, group interview, personal interview and discussion among the groups of fishermen (2). Questionnaire prepared to conduct survey contains well-structured questions highlighting age, education, family members and education of children, joint/nuclear family, primary occupation, secondary business, fishermen's housing condition, drinking water facilities, health facilities, Income, electricity and other socio-economic issues. These variable questions are mainly designed to describe livelihood status of fishing community. For calculation of survey percentage MS-EXCEL-2007 was used as it is having various statistical features for calculations like Mean, Mode, Median, Average, Percentage etc.

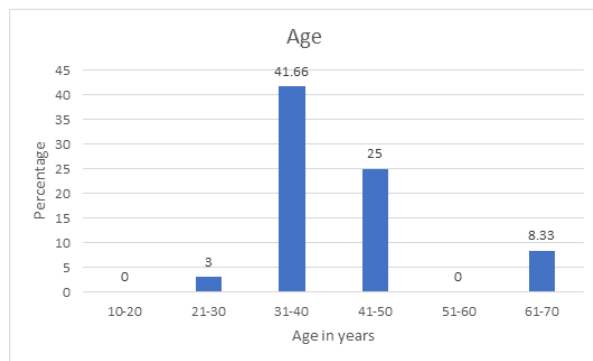




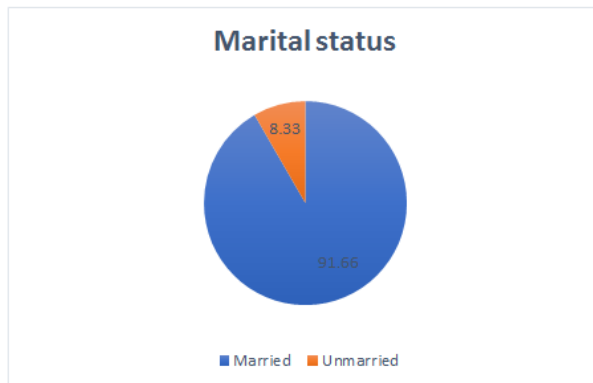
**Results:**

In this survey it is found that fisher community near Manar dam are exposed to poverty line and their socio-economic condition is very poor. As result it is revealed that 100% of them are male, 91.66% of married remaining were unmarried (Fig 2) and 50% living in joint family & 50% lives in nuclear family. Age of most of them is between 30-40 years (41.66% as mentioned in Fig 1). While discussed about education point of view 41% of fishermen had secondary education, 25% had primary education and 16% were higher educated and 17% were illiterate (As mentioned in Fig 3). Their housing condition was not that much of good as 75% of them lives in Kaccha house and only 25% lives in Pakka house (Fig 4). In 75% family single person earn in family. Monthly income is near about Rs. 8000-10000 (Fig 6). Annual income for their family observed near about 1 lac. By fishing they earn only Rs.6000/month. Majority of their children's go to government school. Monthly expenditure on their children's education is Rs. 500 and annual near about 5000-6000. For medical emergency they can only afford government hospitals. Their main source of income generating activity is fishing but Fishing is not able to fulfill their livelihood expenditure, that's why they used to do farming and wage work along with fishing. Apart from this we discuss about some daily required needs, it is concluded that 100% of fishermen had electricity connection, 83.33% had water connection, 58.33 % of them had toilet, 33.33 % have mobile phones and only 16.66% have Television. No one had refrigerator in their house (Fig 5)

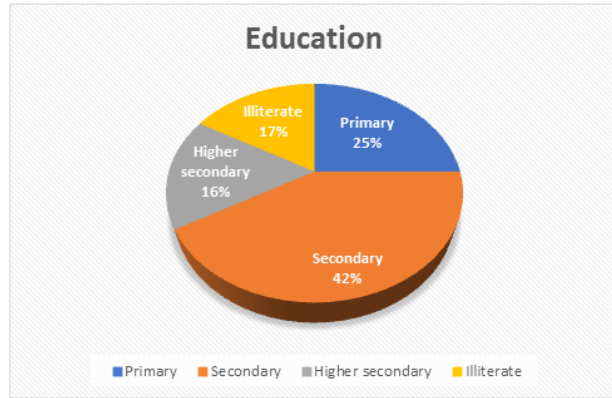
Fishermen in this area used to catch fishes from Manar reservoir near Barul and Manar river passing from nearby villages. Barul (Manar) earthen dam is most famous in Nanded district as it has 1560 hectares area. It has beneficiary for aquaculture, pisciculture, irrigation and drinking water. This in one of the richest fish fauna fresh water reservoirs in Kandhar Taluka. Fishermen community daily travel 2-5 km distance by cycle or motorcycle, auto etc to catch fishes from reservoir and Mannar river. Majority of them catch Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, Cyprinus, Chambari, Papda, Murrel etc. and sell at Rs 100-150/ kg. Their annual expenditure for fishing activity is about 5000-15000 Rs. /Year. They use gill net, Nylon net for catching fishes. In current research area of study, the catchment area was less and selected respondents were limited. At the time of data collection production was also less as compared to other seasons that's why we found above results.



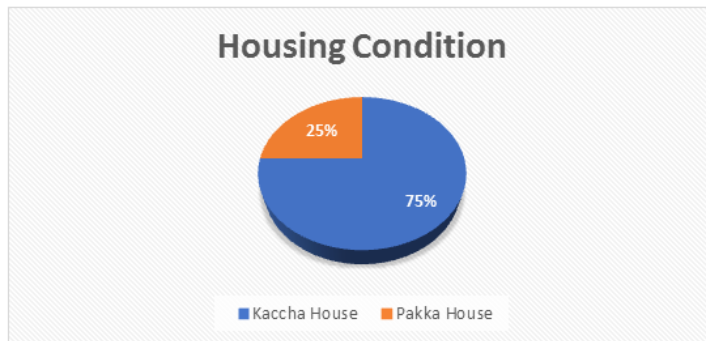
**Fig 1: Age of Fishermen**



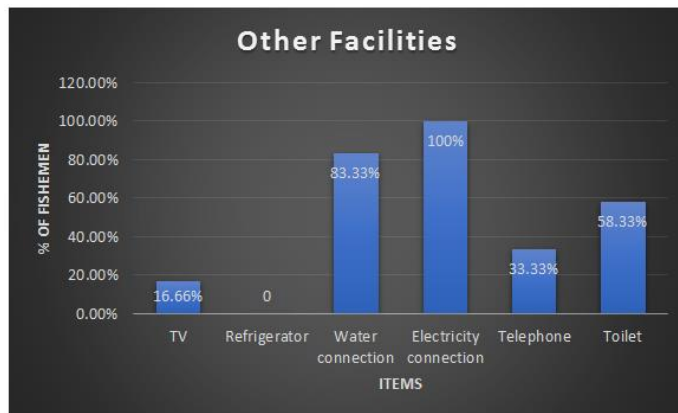
**Fig 2: Marital Status**



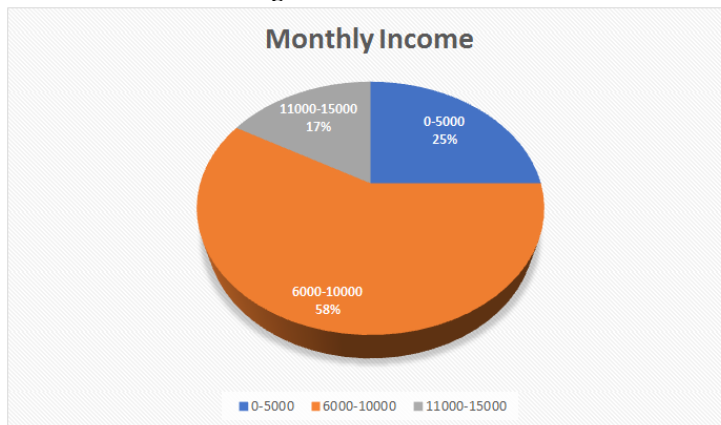
**Fig 3: Educational Qualification of Fishermen**



**Fig 4: Housing Condition**



**Fig 5: Other Facilities**



**Fig 6: Monthly Income of Fishermen**

## Discussion:

Various studies done on the socio-economic status of fisher community to highlight their poor conditions. Shivaji Bhagwan Ubarhande and Manisha Ghonge, 2022 (Ref.6) stated Government has least interest in fisher community as awareness programme can be conducted about fish and fishery of that region. Fishermen are using the old and traditional craft and gears for fishing resulting in less amount of profit. People are not aware about the nutritional value of fish and there is lack of communication regarding current or update price of fish. Vinay M. et.al. in 2015 (10) concluded by research that fish markets in Nanded District didn't have proper infrastructure for market area and marketing.

Shyam S. et. al, in 2013 (8) studied the rural livelihood as well as social status of fishermen in India, found that age of fishermen between 36-55 years. Only 32.85% were primary educated, 53.88% were upto secondary level. There is no availability of specific specialist doctors in hospitals, distance is long to rush to hospital they had to face issues regarding medical facility. They also observed lack of effective medicines, multiple problems of sanitation, poor infrastructure and even no drinking water is available. Budhin Gogoi et.al., 2015 (2) also highlighted fishery resources in Assam, India and stated that fishery and aquaculture plays an important role to increase fish production and to improve livelihood of rural farmers. Capture fishery was 36% providing socio-economic and livelihood development.

In current research conducted, the catchment area was less and selected respondents were limited. At the time of data collection production was also less as compared to other seasons due to these reasons we found above results as mentioned in Results.

Overall, their socio-economic conditions are not satisfactory as compared to the fishery sector contribute to the economy of state and nation. It is necessary to give them technical and social assistance, training related to fishing, to encourage their skills in respective works so that they can earn more. Government, cooperative societies and NGOs need to focus on it. Government fishery agencies and cooperative society should organize training programs for fishermen. These agencies have to focus on some policies for the betterment of fishermen community's livelihood, their development and for better future of their children because the fisher community plays an important role in economy and aquaculture of nation. Government needs to take interest in fisher community's welfare, organize awareness programs, need to provide some new crafts and gears or other technical facilities to catch fishes instead of old and traditional fishing crafts, gears and techniques.

## Acknowledgement

I am very thankful to all the fisher community who actively participated in the survey with their consent. Also, a special thanks to my supporting team who were there with me during the conduction of survey. I am grateful to Dr. Lokhande M.V. my research guide who guided me throughout this research. Author is very much thankful to Mr.Sachin Ganlewar for his technical support and valuable suggestions. Also thankful to research Centre NES Science College, Nanded for laboratory and research facility.

## Financial Support and Sponsorship

Nil.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

## References:

1. Akhi Sarker, MA Salam and KM Shakil Rana 2017. Livelihood status of fish retailers and marketing system of three fish markets in Dinajpur district, Bangladesh. *International journal of fisheries and Aquatic studies*, 5(2): 647-651pp
2. Budhin Gogoi, Akash kachari et.al 2015. Fishery based livelihood approaches and management of fishery resources in Assam, India. *International journal of fisheries and Aquatics studies*, 2 (4):327-330pp
3. Dheeraj Kumar, Ruchi Mehta et.al 2018. Studies on fisheries status and socio-economic conditions of fisher community in Dholi region, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India. *Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies*, 6 (3): 76-80
4. Fish production report 2008-09 for the state of Maharashtra, H.R. Pawar commissioner of fisheries, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai 07/01/2010
5. Jonwal Nutan Ramesh, @Deshmukh D.R. 2017. Socio -economic status of fishermen community of Paithan area. *DAMA International TFR*, www.sciencejournal.in , 6 (3)
6. Shivaji Bhagwan Ubarhande and Manisha Ghonge 2022. Socio economic studies of fishermen from Deulgaon Raja, district Buldhana (M.S). *IJCRT*, 10 (11)
7. Shodh.inflibnet.ac.in:8080 synopsis submitted by Tejaswini Ramchandra Marakwad in 2019.
8. Shyam S, Salim R et.al 2013. Rural Livelihood security: Assessment of fisher's social status in India: Central Marine Fishers Research Institute (ICAR), Cochin- 682 017, Kerala.
9. Siddiqui Tasneem 2011. Biodiversity of Ichthyofauna of Barul Reservoir, Nanded District, Maharashtra. *Nature Environment and Pollution Technology (An International Quarterly Scientific Journal)*, 10 (3):487-488pp
10. Vinay M. Hatte, Swadesh Prakash et.al 2015. Market structure and constraint analysis of Fish markets in Nanded district of Maharashtra. *Ind.Jour. Agril. Mktg*, 29 (2)