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Study on social-economical and awareness condition of Dhamdha block people in Durg district, Chhattisgarh state of India

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Abstract

Chhattisgarh is very well known for its freshwater resources. In Chhattisgarh there are 1.64 lakh hectare water area is available for fish culture. Dhamdha is also known in Chhattisgarh for its natural water resources. But the natural resources was getting destroy day by day. This study conducted a survey of socioeconomic and awareness condition of Dhamdha block people. This study evaluated that the state of Dhamdha people in term of socio-economic and awareness profile in fisheries sector. During this survey 288 household and 1452 people are interview was successfully perform during 2021-22.

It was found that most of the people Hindu (91%), have joint family. Gender equality was seen in this area. Most of the people are found to be young age (0-35 year), literacy rate is high almost 87% of people are literate and have higher education which are graduated and more. But then also there is lack of knowledge about fisheries sector. Most of the family have middle level income in 10000-50000 range and most of the people are worker or labor. But fisheries as a source of income is not unutilized only 7% of people get their income from fisheries field. There is a lack of awareness about fisheries sector and fisheries education among the local people only 33% people are aware about fisheries study and course.

Keywords: Chhattisgarh, Dhamdha, fisheries, awareness and socioeconomic

1. Introduction

Dhamdha is a village belong to Durg District of Chhattisgarh State. Situated along the Durg-Bemetara road, 38 km from durg. The Name Chhattisgarh is given to the state because there was thirty-six king and kingdom and Dhamdha is one of them. It is the kingdom of Gondwana dynasty and very well known for its historical, religious and cultural aspect. Which is also known for its unique identity. It is also called as "Talabo Ki Nagari". Gond king who had constructed 126 pond in this one small block. This pond are constructed to provide protection to the fort from the enemy. Which is also called as "Chhai Kori Chhai Agar Taria Ka Gad" in Chhattisgarh one kori is equal to twenty so six kori is one hundred and twenty and one agar is one so it become six total is one hundred and twenty-six taria is pond which means kingdom of one hundred and twenty-six pond. The main aim of construction of this pond is for protection but then after people start using then for their livelihood. They fulfill the demand of water and generating income by cultivating lotus and fishes in the pond.

Dhamdha is the center point which connect Durg, Bemetra, Gandai and Ahivara. So the importance of the Dhamdha and

increased. Soon after this area star civilization. The side effect of the civilization they start distorting the pond and now only twenty-five pond are there in Dhamdha. This study is intend to find of the awareness about their natural resources and fish and fisheries through their socio-demographical study.

Materials and method

The study has covered all the community of Dhamdha Block. It mainly focused on fisherman community. It has used primary household survey data. The whole village survey was done to collect data.

For the collection of the data interview schedule was prepared. The schedule include questions related to personal information, family information, social-demographic condition, income, source of income, awareness of fish and fisheries and other relevant aspect. Personal interview technique was used for collecting the data.

Result

Social-Demographic Profile of People

Table 1: Profile of people by category of respondents

Sr. No.	Characters	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Religion	Hindu	263	91
		Muslim	25	9

		Christian	-	-
		Other	-	-
2.	Caste	OBC	156	54
		General	121	42
		SC	7	3
		ST	4	1
3.	Gender	Male	805	55
		Female	647	45
4.	Age	Young	899	62
		Adult	401	28
		Old	152	10
5.	Literacy	Literate	1293	89
		Illiterate	159	11
6.	Education	Primary	117	9
		Middle	126	27
		Secondary	165	10
		Higher secondary	346	13
		Graduated	539	41
7.	Family	Joint	173	60
		Nuclear	115	40
8.	House	Own	278	97
		Rented	10	3
9.	Diet	Veg	119	59
		Non-veg	169	41
10.	Fish preference	Fish eating	140	83
		Non fish eating	29	17
11.	Source of income	Fisheries	18	7
		Agriculture	41	14
		Business	78	27
		Government job	41	14
		other	110	38
12.	Monthly Income	High	38	13
		Low	111	39
		Medium	139	48
13.	Awareness	Aware	96	33
		Not aware	192	67

Religion

Religion Play an important role in the social and cultural environment of people. In the present study Hindu (91%) and Muslim (9%) community found common in the Dhamdha block.

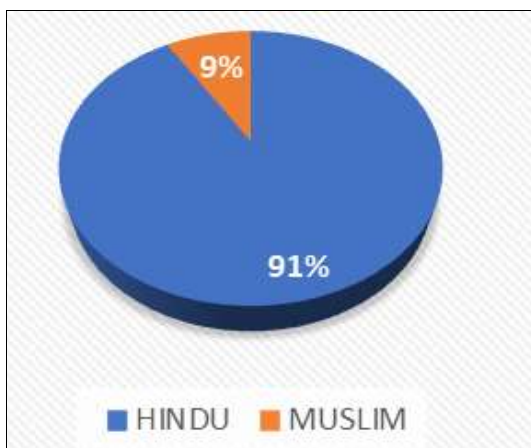


Fig 1: Religion

Cast

For choosing occupation, passion and skill in different social-economical activities cast become one of the important factor. In the present study majority of the people

belong to OBC (54%) then general (42%) which is followed by SC (3%) and then ST (1%).

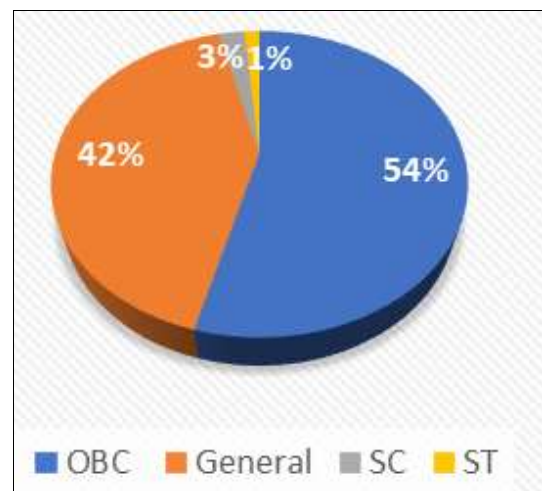


Fig 2: Case

Gender

Gender is one of the vital factor of the society which affects the area of work, skills and passion of the people. In the present study the male population is found quit high that is (55%) than the female that is (45%).

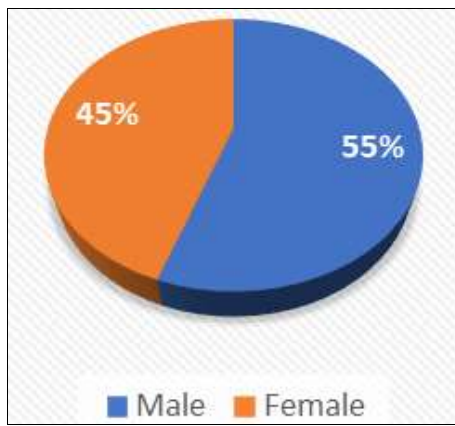


Fig 3: Gender

Age

For estimating the potential productive human resources the knowledge of age structure of village is important. In the present study population was classified in three major group young (0-35 age), adult (36-58), and Old (more than 58). In this study it was found that young age group people are more in number (62%) and they were more active. The next group is adult (28%) which is working in various sector and the minimal group is of old (10%).

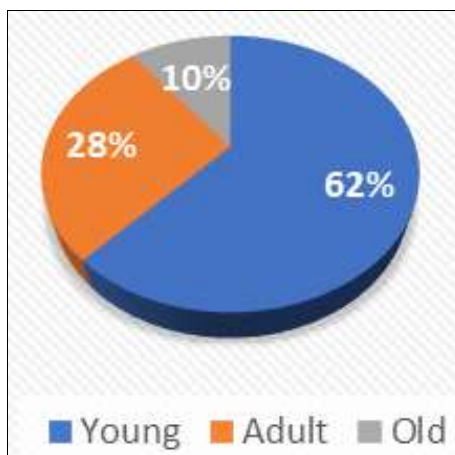


Fig 4: Age

Family

Family play an important role in the human life. A person grown in a joint family knows the value of all aspect than the nuclear family person. Family size is also a vital social-economic indicator as it affect food consumption, life style and social-economic wellbeing of the household. In the study it has found the number of joint family is higher than the nuclear family.

Educational status

In the study literacy rate was found very high. Literacy affect the knowledge level, skill development, productivity of the area. The literacy rate of the state is 70.28 % according to census 2011. Fully utilization of the available natural resources is get impacted by the level of education. In this study it is classified in five group that is Primary (1-5 class), Middle school (6-8 class), Secondary (9-10 class), Higher secondary (11-12) and Graduated. The education

status was found good there is high percentage of graduated people.

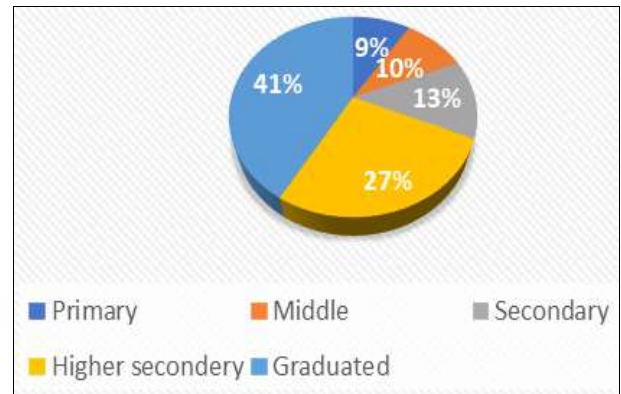


Fig 5: Education status

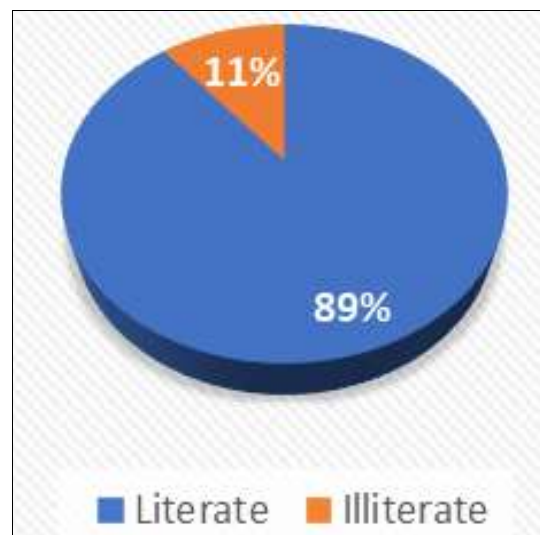


Fig 6: Literacy

House specification

The level of income affect the house specification. It has found that more people have their own house.

Diet preference

Diet preference depend on the culture and regional aspect of the family. The percentage of the non-vegetarian (59%) family found higher than the vegetarian (41%).

Fish preference in diet

The awareness about the fish and fisheries product is most important. The knowledge about the fish nutrient and its value directly affect the fish preference form this study the non-vegetarian population 118 numbers of family prefer fish in their diet.

Source of income

The source of income depend on the family background and the education. In this study the source of income was divided in five major group that are fisheries, agriculture, business, government job and other. The other group which include labors and workers have high percentage (38%) and fisheries have very low percentage (7%).

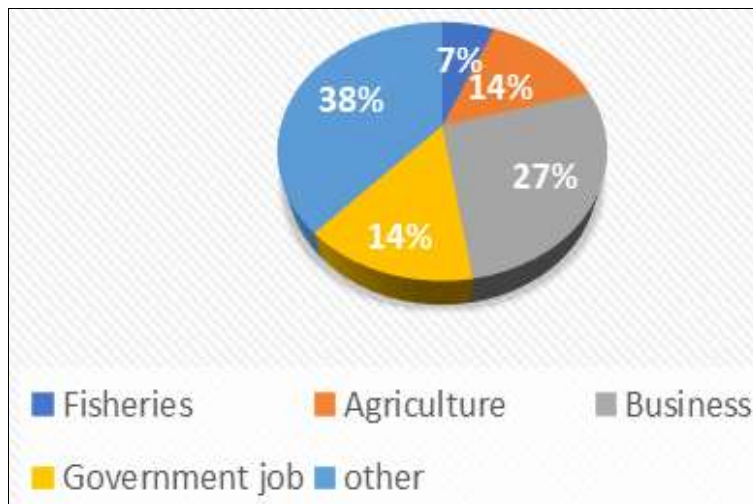


Fig 7: Source of income

Monthly Income

Income level directly affect the wellbeing of the people. Standard of living was also determined by level of income. The income is divided in three class that are higher (>50000), medium (10000-50000) and low (<10000). In the present study the medium level of income population is high. High income people was found in low percentage.

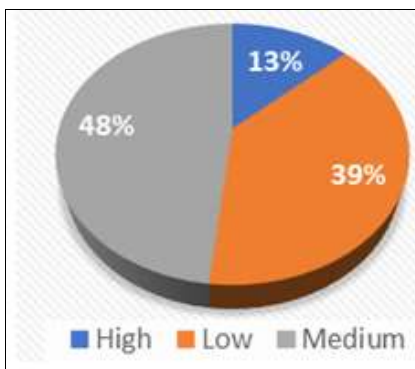


Fig 8: Monthly income

Awareness about fisheries study

Chhattisgarh state have both the courses in the field of fisheries, Bachelor in fisheries science which is four year degree course which intend to develop expert in the fisheries field and Diploma in fisheries science which is intend to develop skilled manpower in the fisheries field.

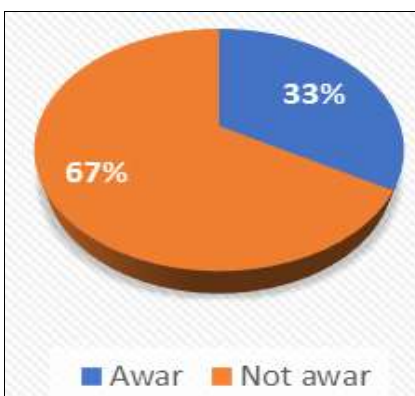


Fig 9: Awareness

The Diploma College of Fisheries was located in Rajpur village of the Dhamdha block of Durg district. Still the local people are not aware about the courses there is lack of knowledge about fisheries education and work. In this study finding the awareness of the fisheries education is very poor only 33% of people are aware of fisheries field and fisheries education.

Conclusion

Pointing the present study finding it is clear that the livelihood status of the Dhamdha population was satisfactory. The cast and religion was found diverse which indicate the diversity in their culture and work. Besides being a small village the gender equality is almost reached. In the age group the young group was found higher which indicate the development and growth in this area. The education statues is so satisfactory the percentage of the literate group is high it show the people are well aware about all aspect. Most of the people was non-vegetarian which shows the people are well concern about their heath by eating variety of food with well-maintend diet. Almost all non-vegetarian people prefer fish in their diet which shows that they have knowledge about fish nutritional value. The source of income was diverse but fisheries as a source of income was not that exploited even after this area is known for it water resources. There is lack of knowledge about fisheries.

Further studies should focus on the factor affecting the utilization of the natural resources for fisheries and lack of knowledge of fisheries. The government should empower the fisheries related activities in this area and encourage the people to become the member of fisheries cooperative society and include both male and female in fisheries. The society should recognised the role of the fishing community to restore, protect, conserve and manage the natural resources. There is a need of strengthening component of fisheries department wise developing training centre, providing training to farmer and fisherman, awareness campaigns, fisheries cooperative society strengthening, fisherman welfare development, and fisheries federation formation under Dhamdha block.

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