



Science

SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFTING ANALYSIS OF ESN FISHERY OF THE COASTAL VILLAGES, KUMIRA AND KATTOLI, CHITTAGONG, BANGLADESH

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Abstract

The study was conducted in 2 ESN fishing villages namely Kumira and another is South Kattoli coordinates namely, 22°30'58.9"N and 91°41'37.1"E for Kumira and 22°21'06.6"N and 91°45'27.8"E for South Kattoli during January to December, 2005 and further study is conducted in January to June, 2018. It was found, in 2005 Kattoli and Kumira has largest portion of the 20-30 age group, 55% and 58% respectively and according to survey, in 2018 it was found 30-40 age group is dominant as 50% and 46% of total fisher population. The total family number of the study area is 580 in Kattoli and 550 in Kattoli in 2005 whereas; total family number of the study area is increasing in 2018. There are about 65% Hindu communities and 35% Muslim in Kattoli where Kumira comprises 80% Hindu (jolodash) and 20% Muslim in 2005 where muslim population is increasing in 2018. There are significant number of secondary education holder population is increasing in 2018 comparison to 2005. According to study, the total population of Kattoli were 867, out of which about 52% male and 48% female in 2005 and about 57% male and 43% female in 2018. In Kumira village, total population was 670, out of which about 60% male and 40% female in 2005 and about 55% male and 45% female in 2018. Concrete made building is increasing in 2018 in the study area. Shallow and deep tube well number is also increasing in study area. Use of utility electricity, television, cassette player/radio, VCR/CD player and mobile phone are also increasing in study area. Rich and moderate rich number is increasing in comparison with 2005. Visit to the MBBS doctor trend instead of quack doctor is increasing in study area. Daily

meal uptake by the meal has an increasing trend in the study area. Overall the wealth is increasing in the study area.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Status; Uplifting; Estuary Set-Bag Net; Coastal Villages; Chittagong.

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1. Introduction

Bangladesh is endowed with vast inland and marine water resources where large numbers of fishermen are engaged in fishing. Fisheries sector provides full time employment to an estimated 20 million people comprising of full-time fishermen, small fish traders, fish transporters, processors, packers etc, (World Bank 1998). Beside this, about 10 millions people are directly or indirectly involved in fishing and /or related occupation (Islam, 1994). Fishery resources play a very important role in economy of Bangladesh and about 80% of the animal proteins contributed by the fisheries item. About 10.7% million people are directly or indirectly related with different fishery activity (Khan, 1982). The marine fisheries comprise with two subsectors-artisanal fisheries and industrial fisheries. Small-scale artisanal fishing is carried out mostly by traditional mechanized boats and industrial fishing is done by trawler. The number of motorized boats used for small-scale marine fishing are same for the period 1985-86 to 1988-89 but from other sources (World Bank, 1998; Chong *et al.*, 1991, Islam and Elahi, 1993) indicate that the actual number of boat is more than 5000 and most of them are unregistered. It appears that 1.3 million fishermen were engaged in fishing, of which 60% and 40% in inland and marine fisheries respectively. In inland capture fisheries, number of fishermen increased by 6% from 1979-80 to 1988-89 but in the same period, the marine fishermen increased by 50% which indicates that more fishermen are getting engaged in small-scale marine fishing (Islam, 1994). In Bangladesh, marine fisheries are dominated by small-scale marine fisheries. It contributes about 96% of the total marine catch and provides employment to 497000 fulltime and 2525000 part-time fishermen (Chong *et al.*, 1991). Fishers live in unhygienic condition without proper drinking water and sanitation facility, about 32% of the households are solely dependent on ESBN, 62% combined other fishery or non-fishing activities, and 11% labor household in the village surveyed. This is a family-oriented enterprise; they do not know anything else but to go to set their net respective of availability to catch or not. In Cox's Bazar area the catch is comparatively high, as much as seven times and 92% fishermen of this area live above the poverty level, having an average income of taka 100000 per annum (Khan, 1994). The estuarine set bag-net fishery (ESBN) of Bangladesh is one of the country's most important traditional fisheries, a large population of small-scale fisher-folk having been dependent on it for a long time. Because of the interactive nature of many of the marine fisheries, it was necessary, for the assessment and management of any one fishery, to consider the other fisheries exploiting the same resources. The ESBN fishery engages about 55,000 fishermen, and around 85-1000000 fisher folk are dependent on it for their livelihood. The majorities of these fisher-folk, particularly the women, are illiterate, live under temporary roofs because of the destructive effects

of frequent cyclones and have poor amenities except for, perhaps, primary schools (Khan *et al.*, 1994). A study has shown that ESNB owning households are 82 percent of the total number of households in the study area, but only 25 percent of ESNB owners have other fishing gears (Mustafa, 1994). Set bag nets have been used in the rivers (freshwater), estuaries and coastal marine waters of Bangladesh. The estuarine set bag nets contribute about 20 percent of the total fish landings of the country. But many studies have shown that set bag nets land a lot of juveniles, especially shrimp, and if this practice goes unregulated there is bound to occur serious biological degradation of fishery resources (Thomson *et al.*, 1993). An empirical study was sponsored in 1989-90 by the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) to provide, using an interdisciplinary framework of analysis, a better understanding of the complex sets of interrelationships in the biological and socioeconomic spheres of the Bangladesh estuarine set bag net fisheries and the people involved (Bay of Bengal News, Issue No.47.1992, Khan (1993) for details. The present study was conducted to analyze the socio-economic uplifting of the fishermen to reveal the livelihood strategy of the fishermen.

2. Materials and Methods

Study Area and Periods

The study was conducted in 2 ESNB fishing villages namely Kumira and another is South Kattoli coordinates namely, 22°30'58.9"N and 91°41'37.1"E for Kumira and 22°21'06.6"N and 91°45'27.8"E for South Kattoli during January to December, 2005 and further study is conducted in January to June, 2018.

Data Collection

A number of methods were used for collecting data for this study. The main data collection technique of the study was a survey having semi-structured question discussion with local people in specific points. The other techniques used for using participatory tools PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) as, Focus Group Discussion (FGD); transect work and seasonal calendar; daily activity; mobility chart; social mapping; key informant interview and photo plate etc.

Sampling of FGD Respondents

The sampling technique was purposive because it was necessary to select those persons who would be able to provide most useful information on the question. Each group consists of 6 – 8 persons.

Transect Walk

The transect walk was done in the village across the main road of the village to know the crop type, soil type, land use, trees, birds and animals.

Wealth Ranking

The wealth ranking was done with the help of social map and by card. On the social map an every household were identified with serial number.

Seasonal Calendar

A seasonal calendar was prepared for knowing the method of different socioeconomic activities. Participants of these exercises were fishermen and elderly knowledgeable person from different occupations. This exercise helps to know about the lean season and peak season.

Daily Activities

Daily activity chart is needed for knowing the types of activity done in peak season. Participants of this exercise were fishermen and women.

Mobility Chart

Mobility chart was prepared for knowing the areas where the people goes for their needs and also where they go frequently and their connection with the urban areas. Participants of this exercise were from different occupations.

Key Informant Interview and Case Study

Key informant interview was done to know important information in education, family planning and other important information. Also about business and its present and past history. Selected key information were, fisherman, bankers, businessman, teacher, elected representatives, house wife etc.

Data Processing and Analysis

Entire collected data were précised and inspected cautiously and documented. Afterward assortment of data, these were revised and notched. In conclusion, significant tables were prepared in accordance with the objectives of the study. Data presented mostly in the tabular form because it is simple in calculation, widely used and easy to understand. Data were analyzed using the Microsoft excel 2007.

3. Results

Age Group

It was found, in 2005 Kattoli and Kumira has largest portion of the 20-30 age group, 55% and 58% respectively and according to survey, in 2018 it was found 30-40 age group is dominant as 50% and 46% of total fisher population. There were a limited number of 60 and above age group in both villages (Figure 1).

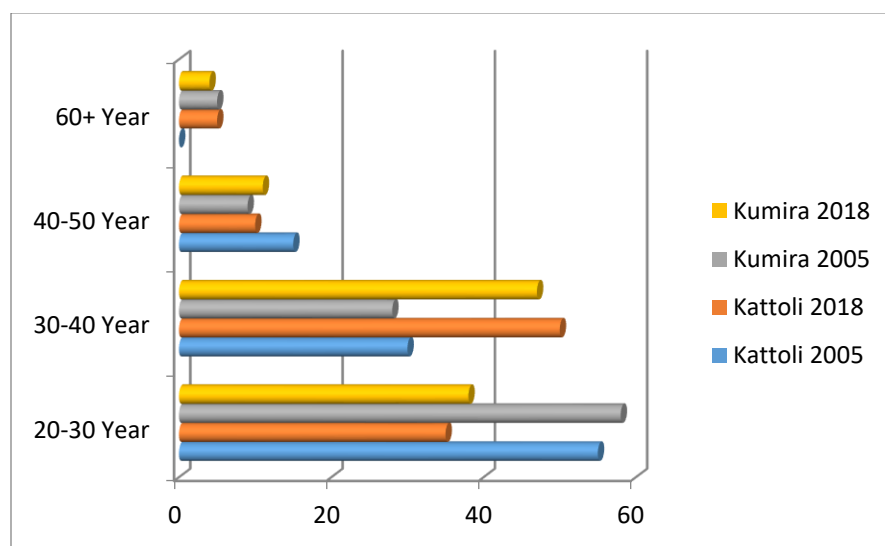


Figure 1: Age structure of the fisher in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Family Number Studied

The total family number of the study area is 580 in Kattoli and 550 in Kattoli in 2005 whereas, total family number of the study area is 637 in Kattoli and 623 in Kattoli in 2018 (Figure 2).

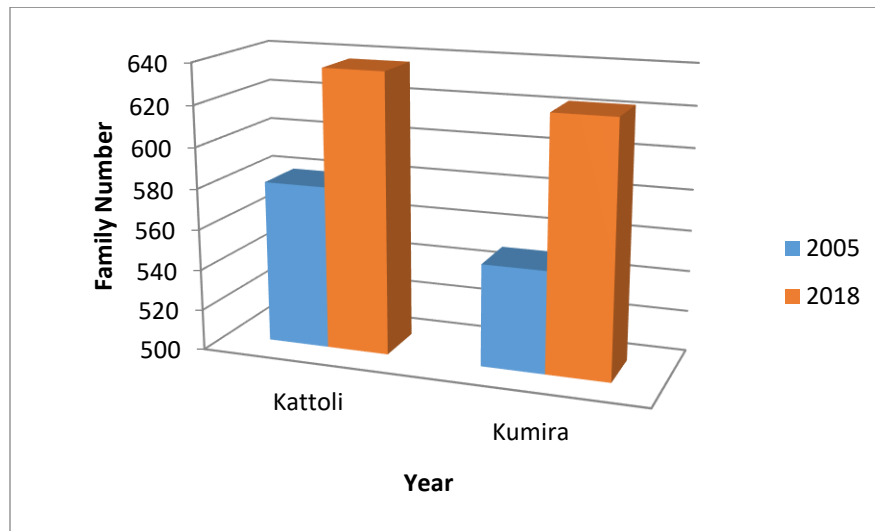


Figure 2: Family number in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Religion

There are about 65% Hindu communities and 35% Muslim in Kattoli where Kumira comprises 80 % Hindu (jolodash) and 20% Muslim in 2005 along with there are about 45% Hindu communities and 55% Muslim in Kattoli where Kumira comprises 40 % Hindu (jolodash) and 60% Muslim in 2018 (Figure 3).

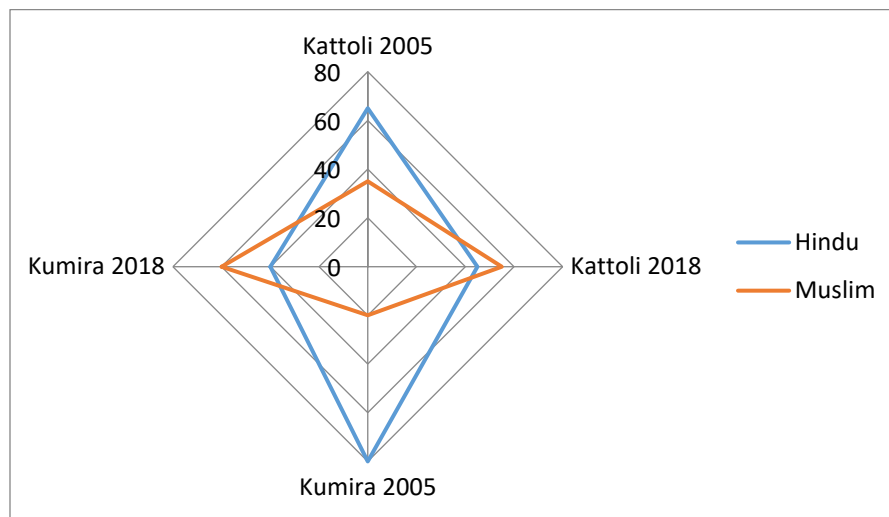


Figure 3: Religion status of fisher in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Education

The number of primary education obtainer in Kattoli and Kumira in 2005 were significant and the percent were 65% and 69% respectively where other education group were negligible to mention. In comprises, 2018 has a dynamic changes over education where, the largest education group were,

Secondary education obtainer as 45% and 47% for the Kattoli and Kumira respectively. In both year and study area graduation level education was very few (Figure 4).

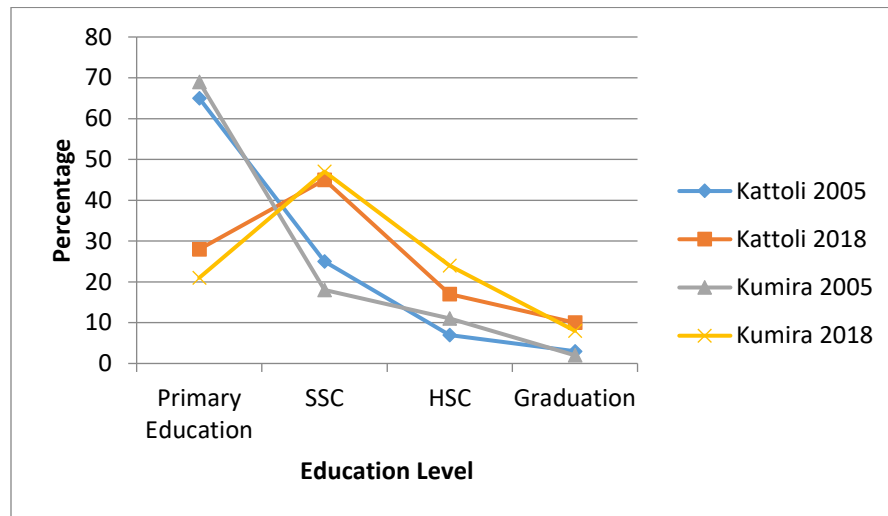


Figure 4: Education status of fisher in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Human Resources

According to study, the total population of Kattoli were 867, out of which about 52% male and 48% female in 2005 and about 57% male and 43% female in 2018. In Kumira village, total population was 670, out of which about 60 % male and 40 % female in 2005 and about 55 % male and 45 % female in 2018 (Figure 5).

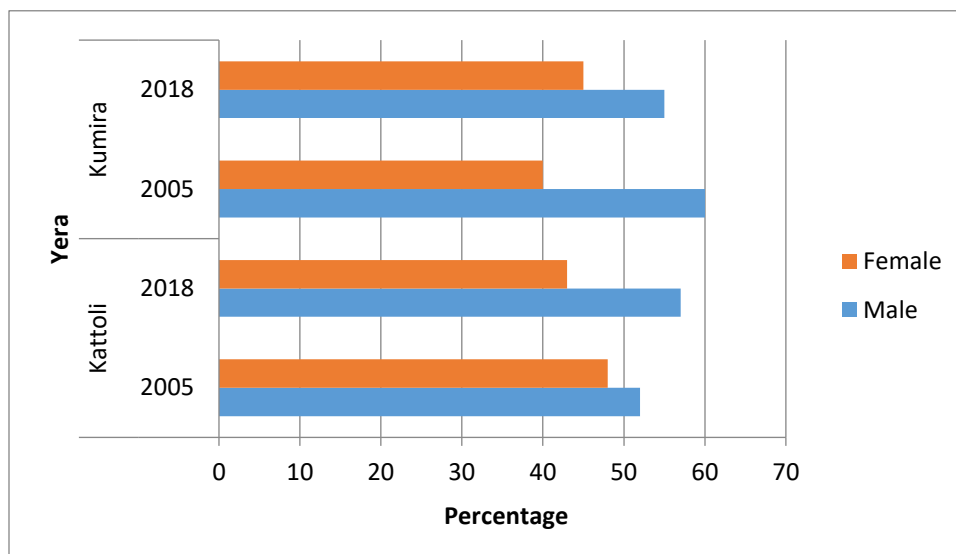


Figure 5: Human resources in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Housing Condition

There were 160 household in Kattoli and 78 household in Kumira of which tin shed and bamboo made house hold were the common feature. Where, in 2018 in Kattoli there are 237 household has tin shed and 86 household has concrete made housing along with, in Kumira 167 household has tin shed and 73 household has concrete made housing (Figure 6).

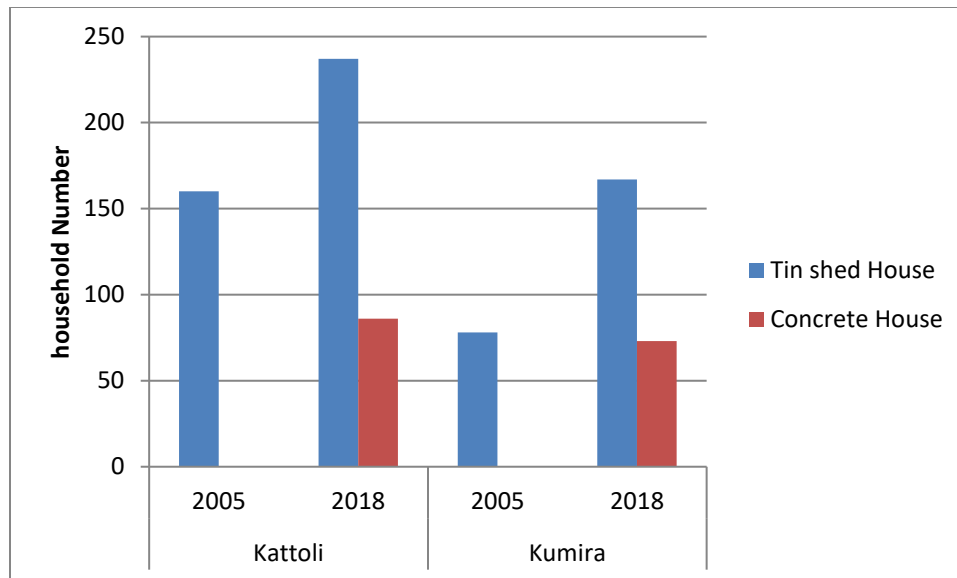


Figure 6: Housing condition in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Water and Sanitation

No deep tub-well seen whereas 27 shallow tube well in Kattoli and 15 in Kumira for drinking water found in the study area in 2005. Where, in 2018 whereas 155 shallow tube-well and 15 deep tube-well in Kattoli and 135 shallow tube-well and 12 deep tube-well found in Kumira for drinking water supply (Figure 7).

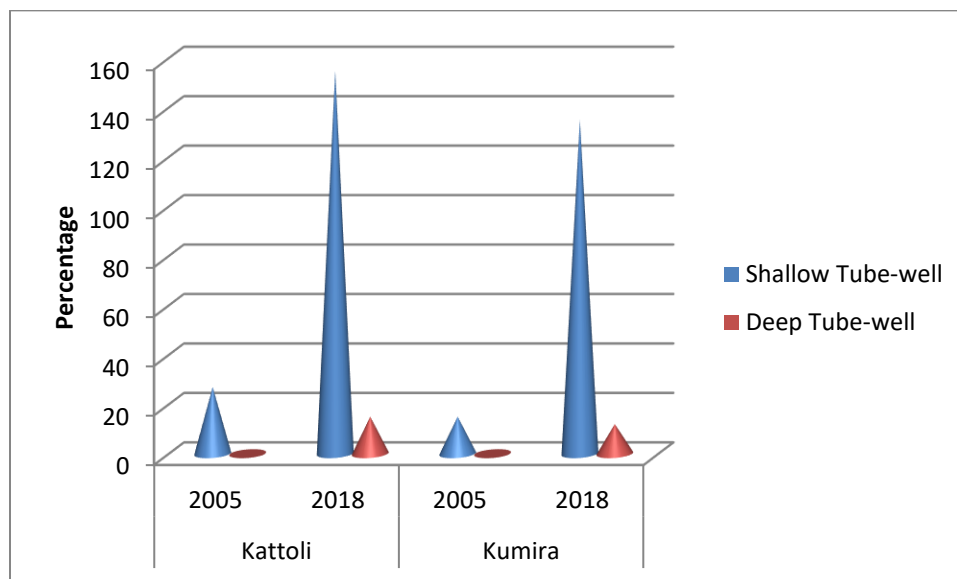


Figure 7: Water supply and sanitation facilities in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Entertainments

In 2005 only 20% family has electricity, 5% family has Television, 50% family has Cassette player/Radio, 4% family has VCR/CD Player, 1% family has mobile phone in Kattoli. Only 25% family has electricity, 9% family has Television, 45% family has Cassette player/Radio, 12% family has VCR/CD Player, 2% family has mobile phone in Kumira. But in course of time in 2018,

100% family has electricity, 79% family has Television, 100% family has Cassette player/Radio, 60% family has VCR/CD Player, 100% family has mobile phone in Kattoli. Whereas, 100% family has electricity, 91% family has Television, 100% family has Cassette player/Radio, 86% family has VCR/CD Player, 100% family has mobile phone in Kumira (Figure 8).

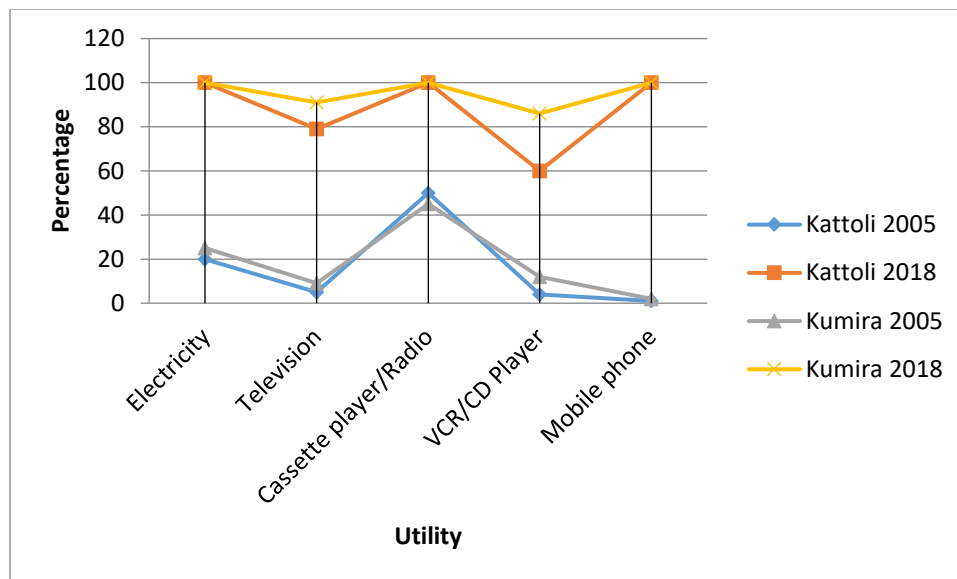


Figure 8: Entertainments and utility facilities in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Seasonal Calendar

Seasonal calendar provides a general picture of important environmental and socioeconomic trends throughout the year. The information was assimilated, synthesized and triangulated and finally a seasonal calendar of livelihood activities of the study area was formulated (Figure 9).

Month Item	Baishak (April-May)	Jaistha (May-June)	Ashar (June-July)	Srabon (July-Aug)	Bhadra (Aug-Sept.)	Ashwin (Sept.-Oct.)	Kartik (Oct.-Nov.)	Aghrahion (Nov.-Dec.)	Poush (Dec. Jan)	Magh (Jan-Feb)	Falgun (Feb-Mar)	Chaitra (Mar-Apr)
Agriculture												
Hilsha fishing												
Crab Fishing												
Other fishing (behudi net)												
Vegetable (yard)												
Rainy season												
Poultry												
Human Disease												
Cyclone												

Water logging													
Daily labour													
Livestock													
Fish trading													
Service													

Figure 9: Generalized seasonal calendar of two villages.

Mobility Chart

Mobility chart was prepared for knowing the areas where the people goes for their needs and also where they go frequently and their connection with the urban areas. The common mobility chart of the two villages is given here (Figure 10).

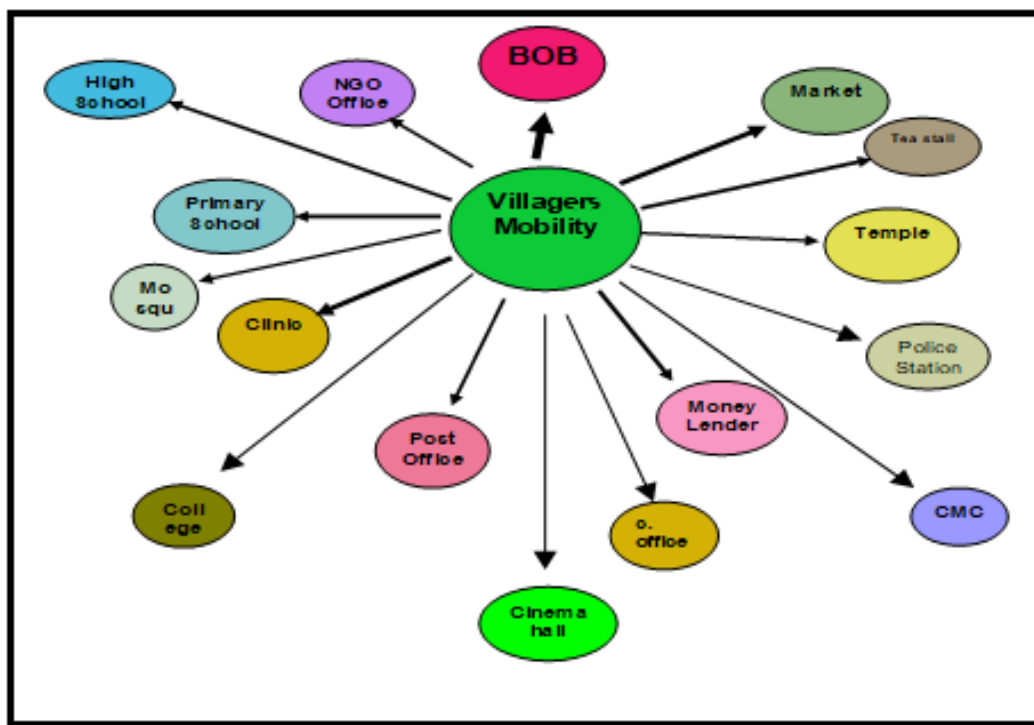


Figure 9: Mobility chart of the villagers.

Figure 10: The common mobility chart of the two villages

Economic Classifications

Rich

They have their own house, boats, nets, shops and some of them have goats, hens, ducks, cow etc. most rich households are fish traders. The rich households have an income of 1,00,000 – 1,50,000 Tk/year.

Middle class

Most middle classes households have their own house and own nets but most them do not have own boats. They mainly rely on fishing. Their rarely income is 50,000 – 60,000 Tk/year.

Poor

They have own nets but no boats. Some of them work as a daily labour in to other boats. Yearly income 25,000 – 35,000 Tk/year (Figure 11).

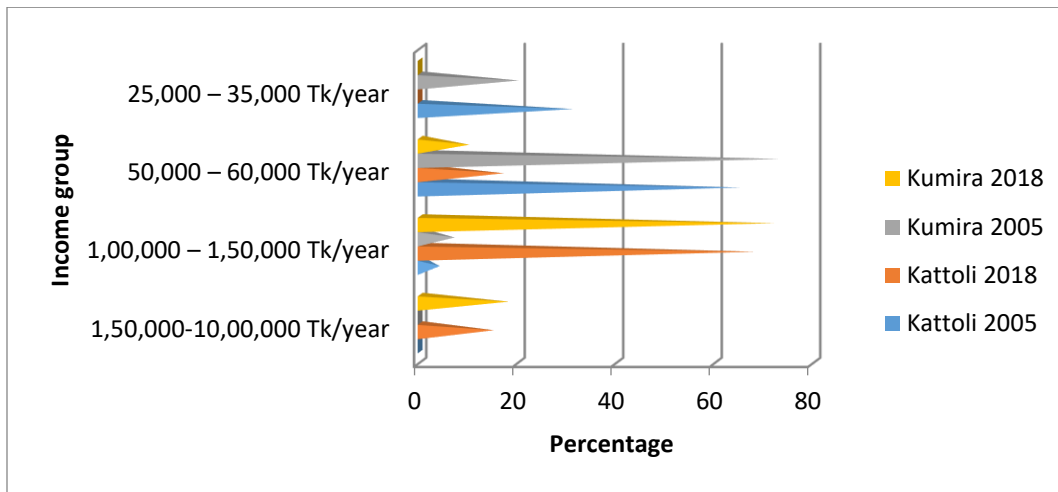


Figure 11: Economic classification of the two villages

Health

In 2005, for Kattoli village, about 34% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 66% went quack doctor and in 2018, about 86% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 14% went quack doctor. In case of Kumira village in 2005, about 39% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 61% went quack doctor and in 2018, about 92% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 8% went quack doctor (Figure 12).

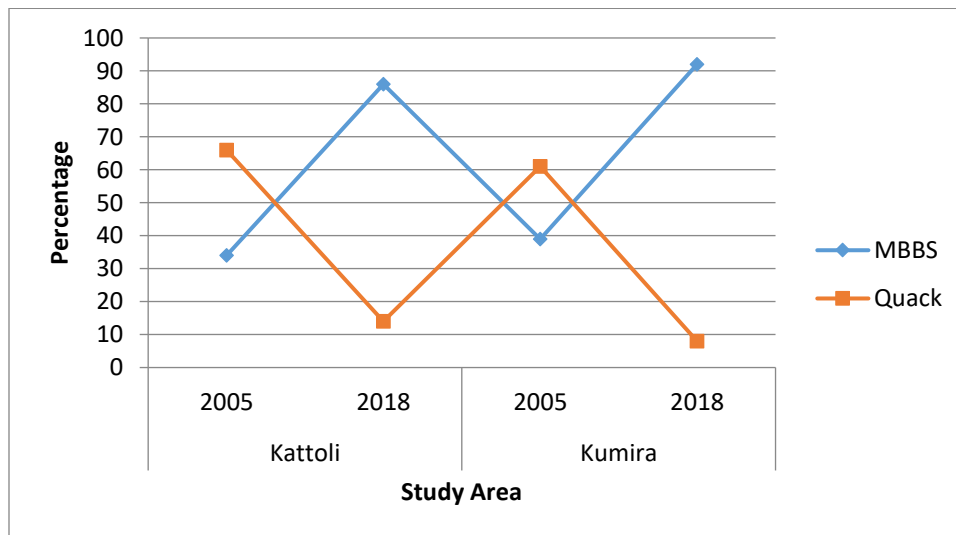


Figure 12: Health facilities in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Nutrition

In 2005, for Kattoli village, about 61% fisher had taken three meals daily and in 2018, 84% has three meals in daily basis where, in 2005, for Kumira village, about 53% fisher had taken three meals daily and in 2018, 82% has three meals in daily basis (Figure 13).

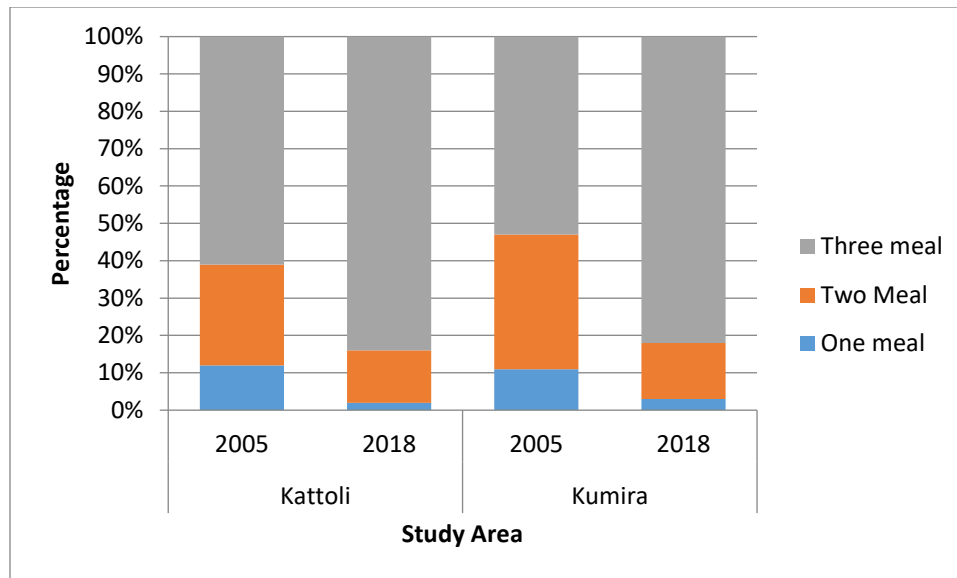


Figure 13: Nutrition and daily meal allowance of fisher in Kattoli and Kumira villages

Wealth Ranking

In the community we identified four groups of wealth ranking, they are rich, middle class, poor and extreme poor. Rich household have their own land, brick build house, boats, nets, television, radio etc. Some have shop and also have kitchen room, tube-well, cattle's goats, hens, ducks and working in foreign country. They eat nutritious food, sometimes arrange improve food and wear well clothe. They are less affect by disease and health is good. They have their own house, boats, nets, shops and some of them have goats, hens, ducks, cow etc. most rich households are fish traders. The rich households have an income of 1,00,000 – 1,50,000 Tk/year. Their number were 3-4. Most middle classes households have their own house and own nets but most them do not have own boats. They mainly rely on fishing. Their rarely income is 50,000 – 60,000 Tk/year. They have own nets but no boats. Some of them work as a daily labour in to other boats. Yearly income 25,000 – 35,000 Tk/year. They have no land and no nets. They lives from hand to mouth. Per capita annual income 15000 – 20000 Tk/yaer.

4. Discussions

It was found, in 2005 Kattoli and Kumira has largest portion of the 20-30 age group, 55% and 58% respectively and according to survey, in 2018 it was found 30-40 age group is dominant as 50% and 46% of total fisher population. Among 50 farmers, it was found that the highest proportions (36%) of fish farmer were middle aged (31 years-40 years) and above 50 years was the lowest (14%) Adhikary *et al.* (2018). Kaiya *et al.*, (1987) found that fish culture efficiency varied with the age and number of owners of pond in Tangail district. Vaumik *et al.* (2017) stated that, 30% farmers were 31-35 years old, 31% were between 36-40 in Lalmonirhat district. Sharif *et al.* (2015) concluded 85% farmer has the age of 40 and above in Jessore district. Islam *et al.* (2015) founded in sundarban the maximum age level was 20-30 years old. Islam *et al.* (2014) revealed 44% farmer had a age level 31-40 years as well as Asif and Habib (2017) research found the 38% people has an age group of 51-60 years which is similar with the present study. The total family number of the study area is 580 in Kattoli and 550 in Kattoli in 2005 whereas, total family number of the study area is 637 in Kattoli and 623 in Kattoli in 2018. No family number data is available until

this present study in study area. There are about 65% Hindu communities and 35% Muslim in Kattoli where Kumira comprises 80 % Hindu (jolodash) and 20% Muslim in 2005 along with there are about 45% Hindu communities and 55% Muslim in Kattoli where Kumira comprises 40 % Hindu (jolodash) and 60% Muslim in 2018. Khatun *et al.* (2013) observed in his study in Charbata in Noakhali district that 82% of fish farmers were Muslims and 18% were Hindus. Sharif *et al.* (2015) observed that all of fish farmers (100%) were Muslims that relates with my study. Asif *et al.* (2015); Hossain *et al.* (2015); Islam *et al.* (2014) and Islam *et al.* (2015) also found the similar results. The number of primary education obtainer in Kattoli and Kumira in 2005 were significant and the percent were 65% and 69% respectively where other education group were negligible to mention. In comprises, 2018 has a dynamic change over education where, the largest education group were, Secondary education obtainer as 45% and 47% for the Kattoli and Kumira respectively. In both year and study area graduation level education was very few. Fish farmer had 44% education up to primary level, 24% fish farmer had secondary education, 18% had S.S.C passed and 14% had no education Adhikary *et al.* (2018). Zaman *et.al.* (2006) found that 23.3% farmers were illiterate whereas 14.4%, 8.9% and 6.7% were educated up to primary, secondary and higher secondary or above level respectively in Rajshahi district. Asif *et al.* (2015) 46% of traders have institutional education; Asif and Habib (2017) stated 36% had primary level, 42% had secondary level (up to X), 10% had S.S.C. level, 4% had H.S.C. level and 4% had bachelor level of education. Hossain *et al.* (2016b) found most of the respondents (40%) are illiterate. In Meherpur another study found 16% farmer had primary level, 36% had secondary level, 20% had S.S.C. level, 14% had H.S.C. level, and 6% had bachelor level of education Islam *et al.* (2017a). Hossain *et al.* (2015) mentioned only 18.33% are secondary educated in Dinajpur district. Rahman *et al.* (2017) mentioned that, 33% of the contact farmers had up to secondary level of education (S.S.C) and only 7% of the contact farmers had masters' degree. According to present study, the total population of Kattoli were 867, out of which about 52% male and 48% female in 2005 and about 57% male and 43% female in 2018. In Kumira village, total population was 670, out of which about 60 % male and 40 % female in 2005 and about 55 % male and 45 % female in 2018. A field survey report show that in the study area 70% were male and 30% were female Hossain *et al.* (2016b). Among the fry collectors 66% was male and 34% was female Islam *et al.* (2015). There were 160 household in Kattoli and 78 household in Kumira of which tin shed and bamboo made house hold were the common feature. Where, in 2018 in Kattoli there are 237 household has tin shed and 86 household has concrete made housing along with, in Kumira 167 household has tin shed and 73 household has concrete made housing. About 69% households of the fish farmer were tinshed, 23% katcha and only 8% half building (Adhikary *et al.*, 2018). Rahman (2003) reported that 70% of were katcha, while 21% were semi-pucca and only 9% were pucca in Gazipur district. Ahmed (2001) also found that 62% of katcha housing structure of prawn farmers in Mymensingh area. Asif and Habib (2017) stated around 88% had concrete house in Jhikargachha upazila, Jessore which is not similar with the study. Sharif *et al.* (2015) found 54% farmers used semi pucca, 19% of fish farmers used to live pucca houses and rest of 27% farmers used to live earthen houses in Chaugachha, Jessore. Islam *et al.* (2014) revealed full katcha (17 %) houses were few, while the semipucca (40%) and pucca (43%) houses were more abundant. No deep tub-well seen whereas 27 shallow tube well in Kattoli and 15 in Kumira for drinking water found in the study area in 2005. Where, in 2018 whereas 155 shallow tube-well and 15 deep tube-well in Kattoli and 135 shallow tube-well and 12 deep tube-well found in Kumira for drinking water supply. Hundred percentage of the studied fishermen used tube-wells' water for drinking purposes and among them 64% fishermen had own tube-well and 36% used neighbors tube-well (Adhikary *et*

al., 2018). This is contradictory with the present study. Kabir *et al.*, (2012) found that the highest (100%) fishermen of the Old Brahmaputra River used tube-well water for drinking purposes, among them 40% had their own tube-well, 50% used shared tube-well and remaining 10% used neighbors tube-well. Same study conducted by Ali *et al.* (2016); Asif *et al.* (2015); Asif and Habib (2017); Hossain *et al.* (2015); Sharif *et al.* (2015); Vaumik *et al.* (2017); Zaman *et al.* (2017); Shabuj *et al.* (2016a) and Razeim *et al.* (2017) also they have found the similar results. In 2005 only 20% family has electricity, 5% family has Television, 50% family has Cassette player/Radio, 4% family has VCR/CD Player, 1% family has mobile phone in Kattoli. Only 25% family has electricity, 9% family has Television, 45% family has Cassette player/Radio, 12% family has VCR/CD Player, 2% family has mobile phone in Kumira. But in course of time in 2018, 100% family has electricity, 79% family has Television, 100% family has Cassette player/Radio, 60% family has VCR/CD Player, 100% family has mobile phone in Kattoli. Whereas, 100% family has electricity, 91% family has Television, 100% family has Cassette player/Radio, 86% family has VCR/CD Player, and 100% family has mobile phone in Kumira. Asif *et al.* (2015) revealed, among them 93% traders have television, 5% house consist radio and another 2% house no instrument for entertainment in their house. Sharif *et al.* (2015) stated that 99% farmers use mobile phone and only 1% has no mobile phone in a upazila in Jessore and these studies is similar with the present study. Seasonal calendar provides a general picture of important environmental and socioeconomic trends throughout the year. No seasonal calendar data was available until now for the study area. The rich households have an income of 1,00,000 – 1,50,000 Tk/year. Most middle classes has rarely income is 50,000 – 60,000 Tk/year. Yearly **Poor** has income 25,000 – 35,000 Tk/year in the present study. Majority of farmers (48%) had income around BDT 10000-20,000 per month before fish farming and after fish farming 41% had above BDT 20,000-30,000 per month and income level of fish farmers increased and no one had income below BDT 10,000 per month. Average income of fish farmer was 15,000-25,000 per month (Adhikary *et al.*, 2018). Okorie (2000) reported that average monthly income from cage culture was BDT 2250 (USD\$30). The highest percentage (34%) fish farmers earned BDT 75,000 to 1,00,000 per year. It was higher than the national average BDT 28,430 (BBS, 2004). The present findings of annual income of fish farmers correspond well with the findings of Rahman *et al.* (2012) in Noakhali district. Khan *et al.* (1986) stated that levels of family income are important economic factor affecting utilization of pond fish farming in Mymensingh district. The fishermen community of two villages has limited livelihood opportunities, which is very much similar with the finding of the (Blow field *et al.*, 1995). But present investigation also showed that the socioeconomic status of kattoli was somewhat better than Kumira though it is below poverty level (monthly income less than Tk. 3000). In 2005, for Kattoli village, about 34% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 66% went quack doctor and in 2018, about 86% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 14% went quack doctor. In case of Kumira village in 2005, about 39% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 61% went quack doctor and in 2018, about 92% patient used to visit to MBBS doctor and 8% went quack doctor. Respectively 52% and 28% fish farmer took medical facility from unskilled, nonprofessional village doctor and kabiraj. Fourteen percentages took medical facility from upazilla health complex and only 6% took medical facility from MBBS doctor (Adhikary *et al.*, 2018). Ali *et al.*, (2008) found that 46% of the farmers received health service from village doctors, 18% from upazila health complex, 14% from district hospital and 20% from MBBS doctors in Rajshahi district. Asif *et al.* (2015); Asif and Habib (2017); Hossain *et al.* (2015); Sharif *et al.* (2015); Vaumik *et al.* (2017) and Islam *et al.* (2014) have had the similar results with present study. In 2005, for Kattoli village, about 61% fisher had taken three meals daily and in 2018, 84%

has three meals in daily basis where, in 2005, for Kumira village, about 53% fisher had taken three meals daily and in 2018, 82% has three meals in daily basis. One time of the day they starved. Little number (12%) could take 3 times meal per day (Adhikary *et al.*, 2018). This is not following the present study. Siddika *et al.* (2016) reveals their study in Jessore district and found that maximum labor took nutritious food. After fish farming the highest number (57%) of fish farmer could eat 3 times meal per day. Lowest number (16%) could take 1 time meal per day due to their lack of technical knowledge, multiple ownership, pouching, non-availability of fry and fertilizer etc. They have their own house, boats, nets, shops and some of them have goats, hens, ducks, cow etc. most rich households are fish traders. The rich households have an income of 1,00,000 – 1,50,000 Tk/year. Their number were 3-4. Most middle classes households have their own house and own nets but most them do not have own boats. They mainly rely on fishing. Their rarely income is 50,000 – 60,000 Tk/year. They have own nets but no boats. Some of them work as a daily labour in to other boats. Yearly income 25,000 – 35,000 Tk/year. They have no land and no nets. They lives from hand to mouth. Per capita annual income 15000 – 20000 Tk/yaer. Sultana et al. (2015) stated the similar resource abundance in their study area.

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