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KD Singh
Department of Extension
Education CBG. AG. PG.
College, BKT Lucknow, Uttar
Pradesh, India

UA Siddiqui
Department of Extension
Education CBG. AG. PG.
College, BKT Lucknow, Uttar
Pradesh, India

S Atreya
Department of Extension
Education, College of
Agricultural N.D.U.A. &T.,
Narendra Nagar Kumarganj,
Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

PK Singh
Department of Veterinary &
Animal Husbandry Extension
N.D.U.A. &T., Narendra Nagar
Kumarganj, Faizabad, Uttar
Pradesh, India

AP Singh
Department of Extension
Education, College of
Agricultural N.D.U.A. &T.,
Narendra Nagar Kumarganj,
Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Kaushik Prasad
Department of Extension
Education, College of
Agricultural N.D.U.A. &T.,
Narendra Nagar Kumarganj,
Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Correspondence
S Atreya
Department of Extension
Education, College of
Agricultural N.D.U.A. &T.,
Narendra Nagar Kumarganj,
Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Community fish farmers and their constraint in Gonda district of UP

KD Singh, UA Siddiqui, S Atreya, PK Singh, AP Singh and Kaushik Prasad

Abstract

In present study communication problem of community fish farming (CFF) in the Gonda District of eastern Uttar Pradesh have been presented. The study area covered with plenty of natural resources and a large number of people in these regions are fully engaged in fish farming but the gap between actual and potential continues to persist.

Keywords: Community fish farmers, constraint, Gonda

Introduction

Aquaculture is the scientific cultivation of all aquatic organisms for all over human benefits. It is practised in fresh water, brackish water and also in marine water. It involves fin-fish culture, shell-fish water, pearl water and other cultures in aquatic environments including algae culture for food and industrial uses. In community fish farming different communities participate fish raising from single pond. Most of the farmers cannot afford all the items needed for raising fish. Therefore they enter into just ventures dividing the input required and profit made into shares. Gonda district has a large number of confined water area (perennial and seasonal) which offer good potential of fishery development. There is need to evaluate the problem of fish farming system in the district so that suitable measure for CFF management may be suggested.

Methodology

Various reports/bulletins published and published from the state department of fisheries, Central Inland freshwater Aquaculture Fish Farmer Development Agency and statistical reports of Gonda District and NABARD reports were consulted for obtaining useful data and reports. A number of items, reflecting favourable and unfavourable attitude towards problems of community fish farming were developed.

Results and Discussions

Table : Following table showing the problems of CFF in Gonda District

S. No.	Particulars	Score	Percentage of total score	Rank
1.	Non availability of credit	225	31.2	I
2.	Lack of Knowledge about technology	115	16.2	II
3.	Erratic supply of quality fish feed	112	15.2	III
4.	High cost of input	64	8.7	IV
5.	Low and Fluctuating price at farm rate	55	7.6	V
6.	Poaching in Ponds	35	5.1	VI
7.	Lack of suitable organised market	33	4.5	VII
8.	Non retention of water throughout the year	31	4.1	VIII
9.	Fish Disease	28	4.1	IX
10.	Poisoning of pond	25	3.5	X
	Total	723	100	

The data obtained are presented in forthcoming table. The table chart out the problems in CFF as perceived by the fish farmer. Non availability of credits has been perceived by the fish farmers as the main problems in CFF system. The second important problem perceived as the fish farmer have the lack of knowledge in adopting the carp culture technology.

Erratic supply of quality feed at reasonable price specific time poses a serious constraints in rural areas. According to table high cost input (8.7%) has been perceived fourth and fifth problem of CFF system. Poaching (5.1%) was considered a major inhibiting factor ranked sixth position. Lack of suitable organised market, on retention of water throughout the year. Fish disease and poisoning the year have been perceived as common problems of CFF system of gonad district. In the study area most of the farmer use seeds with the mixture of Catla, Rohu and marginal and small sized seeds collected from various hatcheries are being directly stocked in ponds resulting poor survival. The blocks of Gonda district selected for the study purpose endowed with natural resources and human skills for taking up intensive fish culture, but gap between the actual and potential yield continues to persist. The new technology, which seems technically feasible, has failed to produce result in the field condition.

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