

## **EFFECT OF FLD ON FISH CULTURIST IN NAVSARI DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Aquaculture is the only source to augment the fish demand as capture fish almost reach to its optimal. Navsari district of South Gujarat bestowed with numerous water resource but aquaculture activities limited due to lack of knowledge, technical skill and culture technologies. More than 620 village tanks are available in Navsari district. KVK Navsari arranged FLD on the fish culture technologies in more than 40 village tanks along with trainings to beneficiaries. In order to analysis FLD effect over beneficiaries 120 farmers of 12 villages were interviewed and discussed. About 62.5 per cent of fish farmers were found with medium knowledge level while 58.33 percent farmers had medium level of adoption of fish production technologies.*

**Keywords :** *aquaculture , fish , beneficiaries*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indian marine fish catch almost reach to its optimum level. There is very little chance to increase marine fish catch. So, aquaculture is the only source element to augment the fish food demand of increasing population by producing food from the available inland water resources and the fisher folk can earn their livelihood. Numerous unutilized fresh water resources are available in Navsari district of South Gujarat. At present aquaculture activities are very limited due to lack of technical skill, knowledge of scientific fish culture technologies and fish culture inputs like feed and seeds, and face numerous problems viz. low productivity, aquatic weed infestation, fish diseases etc. If lands less farmers of such area are provided with technical skill and knowledge along with culture inputs like quality seeds and feeds, there will be immense opportunity to increase inland fish production and generate employment opportunity. In Navsari many people are engaged with fish culture activities but they have poor knowledge about fish seed stocking density and species ratio to be stocked along with fish nutrition and water quality management. This centre has been working in this direction for three years and observed that peoples are interested to utilize village ponds for fish/shrimp rearing using best good fish culture management practices. KVK Navsari gave FLD to fish farmers of Navsari on freshwater fish seed stocking density and species ratio along with fish feeding and nutrition. It was found that there is improvement in fish production.. More than 620 village tanks are available in Navsari district. If majority of them are brought under cultivation with

latest fish culture technology may have potential to create large employment opportunity along with increased fish production. Looking to the resource availability and its utility the evaluation of people interest towards front line demonstrations being arranged by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Navsari need to be conducted. Keeping these facts in view the present study was undertaken with the following specific objectives.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- (1) To study the knowledge level of farmers about the fish production technology
- (2) To find out the level of adoption of fish culture technology by the farmers

### **METHODOLOGY**

Total 12 villages namely Matwad, Karadi, Aat, Machhad, Sultanpur, Ancheli, Pathari, Sadlav, Raverikhurd, Soldhara, Mohanpur and Bhinar was selected purposively in which FLD of fresh water fish culture had been given by KVK, Navsari. List of farmers was prepared to whom FLD on fish culture had been allotted. Ten farmers from each village was randomly selected. Thus total 120 farmers/respondents was selected for conducting study.

The data was collected by personal interview. The interview schedule was prepared as per the objectives of the study and analysis was done through discussion with expert, scientist and extension officers working in the Navsari

Agricultural University, Navsari.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Level of knowledge**

**Table 1: Distribution of fish farmers according to their knowledge level of fish production technology**

**n = 120**

Sr. No.	Level of knowledge	Number	Percent
1	Low level of knowledge	19	15.83
2	Medium level of knowledge	75	62.50
3	High level of knowledge	26	21.67

It is observed from the table 1 that majority (62.50 per cent) of the fish farmers had medium level of knowledge of fish production technology.while 21.67 and 15.83 per cent of fish farmer had high and low level of knowledge respectively. Thus it can be concluded that 62.50 per cent of fish farmer had medium level of knowledge fish production technology

**Level of knowledge**

**Table 2: Distribution of fish farmers according to their adoption of fish production technology**

**n=120**

Sr. No.	Level of adoption	Number	Percent
1	Low adoption	21	17.50
2	Medium adoption	70	58.33
3	High adoption	29	24.17

It is clear from table 2 that majority of the fish farmer (58.33 per cent) had medium level of adoption of fish

production technology, followed by 24.17 per cent and 17.50 per cent of the fish farmer had high and low adoption level respectively.

**CONCLUSION**

The knowledge and adoption of various technological components, it was found that Pond management, Feed and fertilizer management, Selection of seed and management as important technological components, While the less important technological components to the fish farmers were, Unwanted fishes and weed management, Fish protection management, Harvesting and storage management. Similarly, Knowledge and Adoption of fish farmers was studied regarding fish production technology. It was observed that 62.50 per cent of fish farmer had medium level of knowledge and (58.33 per cent) had medium level of adoption fish production technology.

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