

Constraints Of Technology Transfer In Adoption Of Composite Fish Culture At Rural Level

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out in sixteen purposively selected villages of Dharsiwa Block of Raipur District. A total 80 respondents were selected randomly and personally interviewed with the help of the structured interview schedule. The major constraints perceived by the fish farmers were high cost of pond preparation, eradication of weeds, fertilizers feeds, and dragnet. Lack of knowledge, lack of available of sources, lack of efficient marketing structure, lack of finance, high cost of lease, and restriction posed by the village community regarding the use of some of aspect of recommended technology are some other major constraints reported by the respondents in adoption of recommended composite fish culture technology. Maximum fish farmer were adopting the traditional practices of fish farming as a result the adoption rate of recommended technology was low (28.37%).

Key words : Constraints; Composite fish culture; Rural level.

INTRODUCTION

Fish is an integral and essential item of daily diet and also for ritual and social occasion. Though fish is on great demand by the fish eating population of the country, it continues to remain scare and costly. The nutritional imbalance in the diet of the fish acting population caused by protein deficiency would in the long run, affect their health and stamina, unless steps are taken to supply adequate quantities of fish at reasonable price. Fish production from inland water is of great significance to India.

The composite fish culture technology involves control of a aquatic weed, weed fishes, maturing and fertilization of pond, stocking together fast growing compatible indigenous and exotic species of fish in proper combination and supplementing natural fish food with supplies of artificial feed to obtain large quantities of fish per unit area per year. In spite of the composite fish culture technology being profitable, its spread has not been significant due to various reasons. This knowledge can be provided to the ultimate adoption, user's of such technology by providing training facilities, conducting effective demonstration programmes and motivating the fish farmer for enthusiastic response to the extension personal working in this field. One of the basic conditions of successful extension work is to work with the problems identified by the people as their own problems. For proper application to the composite

fish culture technology in the farmer's pond, it is necessary to identify the problem as faced by them and adopt necessary measures suggested by them for increasing the yield of fish.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Raipur District of Chhattisgarh, during the year 2002-2003. The district was selected purposively because it has maximum fish production. Raipur district consists of sixteen blocks. Only Dharsiwa Block was selected on the basis of maximum number of farm ponds for fish production as compared to other blocks. Dharsiwa block consists of 118 villages and out of this only 67 villages have farm ponds for fish cultivation. For this study 16 villages were selected as they have more than 5 fish pond. From each of the selected village, 5 respondents were randomly selected. In this way total (16 x 5 = 80) respondents were selected. All the respondents were doing fish culture on lease pond and the leased fish farmers were considered in sample for the collection of data.

In the present study the extent of adoption was ascertained in term of adoption index used on eight selected recommended steps of composite fish culture technologies adopted by farmers namely Pond preparation, Eradication of weeds, Fertilizer application, Selection of fingerlings, Feed management, Control of insect/disease and harvesting of fish. Adoption index was worked out for

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