



CONSTRAINTS RELATED TO PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF INLAND FISH (*Catla catla*) IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract: *Catla catla*. Fish is one of the major inland fish produced across the country. West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh was selected for the study. 98 respondents from 4 villages were selected based on the population of the villages. The present study was conducted in the year 2019-2020 years. This paper examines the constraints faced by the fish farmers while producing and marketing of the inland fish (*Catla catla*) which reveals that high cost of seed in production and lack of government support price in marketing are the major constraints expressed by the farmers.

Keywords: constraints, inland fish, *Catla catla*.

Introduction

The inland fishery sector share was 29% in 1951, has gone up to more than 50% in 2003-04, indicating increasing contribution of inland sector to the total fish production. Further, it is significant that aquaculture production has increased tremendously during the last decade. Consequently, the percentage share of aquaculture in total inland fish production is estimated to be about 75-80%. Aquaculture has contributed to the bulk as well as value of the inland aquaculture sector. Freshwater Aquaculture resources of the country have been estimated to be of the order of 6.23 million ha, of which 2.25 million ha are in the form of ponds/tanks, 0.827 million ha beels /jheels/ derelict water bodies and 3.15 million ha of reservoirs. The present contribution of 3.5 million tonnes from these resources are hardly commensurate with their vastness and offer the scope for realizing more production with the available technologies in the country. Indian aquaculture is mainly dominated by major carps that account for around 80% of the total inland fish production. There are a number of potential finfish and shellfish species, catfishes, prawns,



ornamental fishes, etc. suitable for different agro-climatic conditions and can be brought under the aquaculture practices. The present study aims to reveal the major constraints faced by the fish farmers in Andhra Pradesh which is one of the major fish producing state in the country. It contributes about 21.86 and 28.45 lakh tonnes in the years of 2017 and 2018 respectively through inland fisheries.

Research Methodology

The present study is conducted in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh in the year of 2020. Multistage randomised sampling has been adopted for the study which involves in selection of Eluru mandal and the villages pydyichinthalapadu, Katlampudi, kalakarru, kokkirailanka. 98 respondents of different categories were selected randomly and data has been collected with the help of well structured and pre tested interview schedule related to the constraints in the region. Statistical tools like percentage and average has been used for the analysis of the study and the results are ranked accordingly.

Results and Discussion

Constraints faced during production of inland fish(*Catla catla*.)

Table 1: Constraints related to production of *Catla catla* in different size of farm groups

Sl. no	Particulars	Size of Farms Group			Total in percentage	Rank
		Small	Medium	large		
1.	High cost of seed	40	29	15	85.71	I.
2.	Lack of information about government scheme and subsidies	42	27	8	78.57	II.
3.	Frequent disease attack	31	24	14	70.4	III.
4.	High initial investment	33	19	16	69.38	IV.
5.	Fluctuating temperature	34	22	10	67.34	V.
6.	High cost of medicines	31	20	9	61.22	VI.



7.	High cost of fertilizer	28	17	14	60.2	VII.
8.	High cost of labour	28	20	9	58.16	VIII.
9.	Non-availability of labour during peak period	28	17	11	57.14	IX.
10.	High cost of manure	27	16	8	52	X.
11.	Non-availability of skilled labour	24	18	8	51.02	XI.
12.	Lack of irrigation facilities	23	13	10	46.93	XII.
13.	Non-availability of quality seedling locally	22	16	7	45.91	XIII.
14.	Shortage of fertilizer	16	17	5	38.77	XIV.
15.	Irregular electric supply	14	13	4	31.6	XV.

Table 1. Shows that constraints faced by the different size of farms group in production of *catla catla*. Most of the respondents expressed that major constraint was identified that high cost of seed hence awarded rank I, followed by Lack of information about government scheme and subsidies with rank II, Frequent disease attack with rank III, High initial investment with rank IV, Fluctuating temperature with rank V, High cost of medicines with rank VI, High cost of fertilizer with rank VII, High cost of labour with rank VIII, Non-availability of labour during peak period with rank IX, High cost of manure with rank X, Non-availability of skilled labour XI, Lack of irrigation facilities, Non-availability of quality seedling locally with rank XII, Shortage of fertilizer with rank XIII, Irregular electric supply has been awarded with last rank .

Table 2: Constraints related to Marketing of *catla catla* fish in different Size of Farms Group

s.no	particular	Small	Medium	Large	Total in percentage	rank
1.	Lack of support prices when there is glut in the market	40	29	15	85.71	I.
2.	Lack of awareness of new technologies	39	27	12	79.59	II.
3.	Lack of information about government schemes and subsidies	37	26	14	78.57	III.
4.	Lack of amenities and facilities in the market	36	27	14	78.57	IV.



5.	Frequent price fluctuations	38		12	75.51	V.
6.	Delay in cash payment	33	23	13	70.4	VI.
7.	Lack of scientific training about fish production	34	23	12	70.4	VII.
8.	High transportation cost	31	25	12	69.38	VIII.
9.	Lack of cooperatives in marketing societies at village level	30	25	10	66.32	IX.
10.	Lack of proper infrastructure in market	32	21	11	65.3	X.
11.	Weighing loss during transportation	32	22	9	64.28	XI.
12.	Lack of availability of market information at farm level	28	23	10	62.24	XII.
13.	High commission charges	29	21	11	62.24	XIII.

Table 2. Shows that constraints faced by the different size of farms group in marketing of *Catla catla*. Most of the respondents expressed that major constraint was identified as “Lack of support prices” when there is glut in the market which has been awarded with rank I, followed by Lack of awareness of new technologies with rank II, Lack of information about government schemes and subsidies with rank III, Lack of amenities and facilities in the market with rank IV, Frequent price fluctuations with rank V, Delay in cash payment with VI, Lack of scientific training about fish production with rank VII, High transportation cost with rank VIII, Lack of cooperatives in marketing societies at village level with rank IX, Lack of proper infrastructure in market with rank X, Weighing loss during transportation with rank XI, Lack of availability of market information at farm level with rank XII and High commission charges with last rank XIII.



Conclusion

Findings of the present study reveal that major constraints as High cost of seed during production which contributes about one third of the production cost of inland fish and Lack of support from government when there is glut in the market was the marketing constraint faced by the fish farmers. As 85.71 percent of total 98 respondents expressed that the above mentioned constraints as most effecting factors during production and marketing of inland fish. Hence government should consider resolving these constraints.

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