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Constraints faced by the fishermen in collection of fish and adoption of technology in Southern Rajasthan

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Abstract
The present investigation was carried out in Jaisamand and Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Udaipur and Banswara Distt of Rajasthan to know the constraints perceived by fishermen in fish collection technology in Southern Rajasthan. The findings revealed that absence of floating nurseries (MPS69.00%), irregular supply of feed (MPS66.00%), lack of preservation and curing facilities (MPS64.24%), Poor economic condition of fishermen (MPS71.00), ignorance of rules and regulation faced by the fishers department (70.25%) and lack of updated information about price (66.75%) are the main constraints faced by fishermen in the study area.

Keywords: constraints, economic condition, floating nurseries

Introduction
The inland fishery capture resources comprise rivers and canals, estuaries, flood plains, wetlands, lagoons and reservoirs. The sector holds enormous production potential to meet the inland fish requirement of the country. The present fish production from reservoirs is estimated to be 0.94 lakh tones, with over 79 percent contribution from small reservoirs, followed by large (14%) and medium (7%). Therefore, to develop and organize fisherman, the government of India and state governments has been promoting cooperatives in the fisheries sector by forming specific promotional schemes to helps its members to improve their income and standard of living. Thus, the tribal residing in the periphery of the Jaisamand Lake and Mahi Bajaj Sagar dam are grouped and enrolled as members of fish collection cooperative societies. There are in all ten and twelve fish collection cooperative societies in the surroundings of Mahi Bajaj Sagar dam and Jaisamand lake, respectively which are presently affiliated to state fisheries Department. These societies have been functioning for more than 15 year and contributing income and generating employment among is member through fishing and marketing activities considering these facts in view the present study was amid at" to find out the extent of social empowerment of tribal's on account of membership in fish collection cooperative societies".

Research methodology
The present study was conducted in Udaipur and banswara are districts of Rajasthan. These districts were selected purposively for the present investigation because Jaisamand and Mahi dam are only large water bodies in Udaipur and banswara district respectively. Where fish collection activities are being performed through well-organized cooperative societies. There are total 10 and 12 fish collection cooperative societies functioning in the periphery of Mahi dam and Jaisamand lake respectively. Out of which four societies from each water reservoir were selected on the basis of maximum number of registered member in the society. For selection of respondent and, a comprehensive list of registered members in each identified fish collection cooperative societies was prepared with the help of personnel of state fisheries department and RTDACF. On the basis of list, 25 fisherman were included for present investigation. Data were collected from the selected respondents by face to face interview technique with the help of structured schedule. Thereafter, collected data were classified, tabulated and statistically analyzed and interpretations were made in the light of the objective of study.

Results and Discussion
An observation of the table 1 indicates that "irregular supply of feeds was expressed as a constraint with high intensity by the fisherman of both the sites with 66.00 and 72.00 per cent.

The next important constraint was high cost of artificial and supplementary feed' with MPS 59.50, 71.50 respectively. This was followed by the constraints related to '' high cost of fish seeds'' 'lack of good quality feed and costly organic & inorganic fertilizers 's with MPS 57.50, 53.00 & 50.50 percent for Jaisamand lake fisherman and 71.50, 65.50 and 58.50 percent for fisherman Mahi Dam. The calculated value of (rs0was found to be 0.98, which was significant and 1 percent level of significance which leads to the conclusion that there is correlation is realization of input supply constraints between Jaisamand & Mahi Dam fish farmers.

The present finding are supported to De and Saha (2005) who reported that lack of pure and healthy seed, poor quality of feed lack of technical knowledge and skill, costly feed, non-assurancance of seed supply at appropriate time, absence of organized market and poor transport facilities were important constraints encountered by the farmers in adoption of fish production technology. Similar finding were also supported by Bhoumik (1996), Upare (1996) Yadav et al (1997).

Table 1: input supply constraints N=200

S. No	Constraints	Fisherman of Jaisamand Lake		Fisherman of Mahi Dam		Total	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1	High cost of fish seed	57.50	3	71.50	2.5	64.50	3
2	Lack of Good quality feed	53.00	4	65.50	4	59.25	4
3	High cost of artificial and supplementary feed	59.50	2	71.50	2.5	65.50	2
4	costly organic and inorganic fertilizers Irregular supply of feed	50.50	5	58.50	5	54.50	5
5		60.00	1	72.00	1	66.00	1

Rs=0.98**MPS =Mean per cent score**=significant at 1 per cent level

Table 2 depicts that "lack of preservation and curing facilities" was realized as one of the most important constraints and ranked first by the fisherman of jaisam and lake. The second priority of the respondents of jaisam and lake was given to lack of mechanized boats for quick transportation of fishing stuff "with MPS 64.50 Where as, in case of mahi dam "inadequacy of fishing equipment" was realizes as the most important of fish farmer with 66.00 MPS. This was followed by the problem lack of preservation and curing facilities because such facilities are not created by the fisheries department.

Table 2: infrastructural constraints faced by respondents n=200

S. No	Constraints	Fisherman of Jaisamand Lake		Fisherman of Mahi Dam		Total	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1	Lack of preservation and curing facilities	65.00	1	63.50	2	64.25	1
2	Inadequacy of fishing equipment	54.50	5	66.00	4	60.25	4
3	Lack of mechanized boats	64.50	2	58.00	2.5	61.25	3
4	Enforcing fishing regulation by the Govt. department	60.00	3	63.00	5	61.50	2
5	Strict enforcement of regulation for operation of various types of gears.	56.00	4	62.50	1	59.25	5
6	Inefficient system to deliver technical inputs at the doorsteps	51.00	6	51.50	6	51.25	6

Rs=0.26ns the rank order correlation (rs) was calculated was found to be 0.26 which is statistically non-significant at 5 percent level of significance.

The findings are in agreement with findings of upare (1996) who reported that lack of awareness, inadequate infrastructure and lack of quality fish products for market were the major constraints in the development of value added fish production. A critical study of the table 3 shows that lack of update information about price was most important marketing constraint as perceived by the jaisamand lake and Mahi Dam fisherman with 61.00 & 72.00 MPS respectively this was followed by the constraint "lack of marketing education with MPS 58.00 and 73.00 for jaisamand lake and Mahi Dam respondents respectively. Table further indicates that the third priority by thr fisherman of Jaisamand Lake was given to lack of community support with MPS 56.00 while it was ranked fifth by the Mahi Dam fish farmers.

Table 3: infrastructural constraints faced by respondents n=200

S.NO.	Constraints	Fisherman of Jaisamand Lake		Fisherman of Mahi Dam		Total	
		MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank	MPS	Rank
1	Untimely payment for fish catch.	55.50	4	56.00	8	55.75	6
2	Lack of procurement of produce by contractor.	53.50	6	61.50	4	57.50	5
3	Lack of community support.	56.00	3	61.00	5	58.50	4
4	Lack of quality fish for marketing.	49.50	7	59.50	6	54.50	7
5	Malpractices of middlemen.	49.00	8	59.50	7	54.00	8
6	Lack of marketing education.	58.00	2	73.00	1	63.50	3
7	Lack of update information about price.	61.00	1	72.50	2	66.75	1
8	Non-remunerative price of fish.	54.00	5	72.00	3	63.00	3

rs=0.62** MPS= Mean percent score **= significant at 5 per cent level

The calculated rs value in significant at 5 per cent level which lead to the concussion that there is correlation in marketing constraints between jaisamand & Mahi Dam fishermen.

The finding are in line with the finding of Prasad and Krishna (1981) who found that in absence of marketing processing & storage of fish the middlemen found it convenient to exploit the fishermen to the maximum extent possible. Further by comparing mean value and CD values, mit was found that there was significant difference between jaisamand 7, Mahi Dam fish farmers have higher mean value as compared to also fishermen of Mahi Dam fishermen of Jaisamand lake. The reveals that the respondents of Mahi Dam area processed more constraints than respondents of Jaisamand Lake.

Table 4: Mean Table

S. No	Societie of Jaisamand lake	Mean	Societies of Mahi Dam	Mean
1	Saradi	48.32	Devgarh	57.44
2	Gamri	47.56	Baro	52.92
3	Mithori	48.88	Kotra	53.44
4	retiguria	52.52	Ramgarh	51.72
	Average	49.32		53.88

Table 5

Source	CD	CV
Between selected coorperative societies	1.83	10.06
Between Jaisaand lake & Mahi Dam area	5.24	12.56

Conclusion

The finding of the study concluded that irregular supply of feeds' high cost of artificial and supplementary feed' lake of mechanized boats' lake of update information about price were the main constraints faced by the fishermen of both the sites. On the basis of result it could be recommended that financial assistance should be provided to fishery cooperatives which is turn provide solution to be problems faced by the fishermen it is also recommended that the price fixing committee meet more often to revise that rate of fish catch from time to time.

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