



A new trends in integrated Fish farming /composite fish culture the present study to ascertain the production of fishes in pratapgarh.

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Many problems are faced by the people in the society due to their social condition and economic condition. No adequate care been taken for the poor and some of the neglected people like farmers. The concept of using integrated fish farming systems in fish culture is very much relevant in concept of recycling the excreta of livestock when applied to fish pond, cuts the operation cost by substituting the scarce chemical fertilizer and costly feeds. The fish production is enhanced as this farming system diversifies the products and ensure their availability round the year. Considering the economic requirement of marginal farmers and for productive utilization of vast expanse of derelict low-lying areas in the state, efforts are being made to increase productivity of fish from this systems. The social and economical barriers are the root cause of such problems including legal problem. The concept "Social Justice" consists of diverse principle essential for the orderly growth and development of personality of every citizen "Social Justice" is thus integral part of justice in the genetic sense. 15 farmers of Kunda are taken in account for experiment.

Key words- Intergrated fish, social justice, tool, Farmer, economic value farming

Introduction:

Water provides the essential foundation for all life forms on this planet. At one time, water was so abundant it seemed to be inexhaustible, but now it is a relatively scarce resource compared to the large scale of economic activities that continue to grow. "participatory Management" involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels in the new approach for efficient planning implementation, sustainable operation, proper

monitoring and evaluation of the projects and above all ensures water to all its users. With rapid socio economic development and increasing urbanization, and efficient, reliable and economically viable water and other input management strategies should be practiced in order to irrigated more land area with the existing water resources, Participatory approach subscribes a new and essential important role of the water resources. In the face of many variable in the internal and external environments, water supply services should enhance the customer service by impregnating the farmers with new services concept, and draw up pants, measure and programmes to meet the challenges and demands ahead, and present a new look of high efficiency in the new age.

Values obtained of experiment were compared with standard prescribed by WHO and IS11050091. For the study of fields near about 15 farmers were taken into account. The significance of the result in further discussed. If water is not fit for drinking purpose similar result were obtaining by Dahiya & Kaur (1991), Mani Vaskam 2005 and Suman and Sharma 2010.

'Uttar Pradesh is second largest state of India considering fresh water bodies. It has fresh water bodies in the form of rivers (2500 Km.), lakes (1.44 lakh ha) ponds and tanks (1.66 lakh ha). This paper provides a comprehensive picture of the present status of Exotic major carps, Grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) Silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). The common carp was first time introduce in Cuttack in 1975 from Bangkok. Common carp provide maximum production of all fresh water bodies (natural and man made). In both water bodies (Fresh and Marine) catching structure is equal (6.3 million metric tones) The manuscript also contains the recommendation for rational introduction in future.

Hydrobiological condition of water near Pratapgarh

Month	Air Temp	Water temp.	pH	Conducting	DO/PPM	BOD PPM
Jan	27.2	27.6	6.5	246	7.1	3.5
Feb	23.2	27.1	6.6	273	7.6	3.4
March	29.1	25.2	6.1	274	7.5	3.5

Fish Culture

From ancient times man has utilize the ponds and kept fishes for their interest. They started to use the fishes for food. It was a problem before them as how to increase the fishes in number and maintain them in ponds, Previously nothing was known about the environmental and physiological conditions of fishes hence the process of fish culture was unsuccessful. Thus the workers in their anxiety to know more about the fishes started to study the morphology, physiology, histology, habit and habitat of the fishes. There is no need of demarcated ponds only rice field are sufficient for the experiment.

Aim of Fish Culture

1. The aim of fish culture is to obtain maximum yield of fish.
2. To obtain palatable and highly nutritive fish flesh.
3. By products of fishing industry.

Conclusion:

Fish culture is a complicated process, so for an ideal fish culture one should have an idea about the different stage of fish culture i.e., topographic situation, quality of water, source of water and other physical, chemical and biological factors, Ponds are the sites where fish develops and grows. The management of ponds has its own importance and has to be talked from the point of view of breeding hatching, nursing, rearing, and stoking ponds, The nature of ponds may slightly vary with the species on the fish. Even different stages of the same fish are culture in the ponds having quite different properties. Keeping in view the various stage of fishes, the different types of ponds have been recommended to manage them.

Integrated Fish Culture

Fish may be cultivated in combination with or by rotation with paddy culture, with profits per-hectare of Rupees 28,000/- respectively, by rough estimates of the economics under Indian conditions (Agrawal 1994). Thus aquaculture may be run side by side agriculture to enhance rural economy by greater returns. In many case one is complementary to the other or it is serving to recycle the waste of the other for production of food for man.

Alongside paddy-cum-fish culture, other horticultural crops may be raised. Pond embankment may support fruits trees (coconut. Banana, mulberry, papaya etc.) or flower plants (marigold). Tomatoes may be grown on bundhs. The vegetable crops derive nutrients from pond silt and in return provide shade for fish, or food (stilkworm pupae in case of mulberry for fish fry and fingerlings the pond humus is a good manure for agriculture Animal husbandry (poultry), duck pig, dairy) provide animal wastes which serve as good organic fertilizers for the fish farming. Ducks feed upon snails (to reduce incidence of fish diseases).

Thus, integrated fish farming not only promotes production of aquaculture, agriculture and dairy but it also helps to improve rural development and rural economy. It becomes cost effective also by eliminating feeding and use of fertilizers. The most popular, however, is paddy-cum-fish culture and it is a great threat towards the farmer.

Findings are very interesting and it may be advocated to farmer composite fish culture with such species are very economical to the needy person so must be practiced for remunerative yield. The above mentioned farmer for the economical upgrade

Sl.No.	Crop (INR)	Fish per Beegha (INR)
1	10	20
2	12	30
3	13	25
4	09	15
5	15	20
6	14	10
7	08	15
8	13	10
9	15	15
10	14	20
11	13	35
12	08	15
13	09	10
14	07	20
15	10	20

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