**Baseline study for Development in Telangana state**

**ANN– 4.9**

Case studies

* **Resources**

There are three case studies, one pertaining to a reservoir other two pertaining to departmental tanks. The high lights of the case studies are as follows:

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| **CSD 1** | RSV (OTHER DIST.) | Sripada Yelampally Reservoir |
| **CSD 2** | DPT (A3- MAN) | Ramasamudram, Gudipet, Mancheriyal |
| **CSD 3** | DPT (A2- KRN) | Manakonda pedda cheruvu, Karimnagar |

**1: CSD – 1 RSV (Other Dist.)**

This reservoir is covered under licensing system and fishing is done by licensees paying annual fee of Rs. 255. The DOF licensing target is 1000 fishermen (@ one ha / member). Actual number of active fishers is around 600-700 and nearly 1000 fishers are in fishing.

The general practice in the reservoir stocking is DOF supports stocking of fingerlings by bringing from outside state, the size of seed being bigger (80-100 mm) it is brought in trucks in one or two batches and released to the reservoir in the presence of license holders. Fishing (dusk to dawn) is the common practice of fishers, generally use gill nets for fishing, releasing net (up to 20 kg) in the evening, harvest fish next morning and each licensee’s catch on an average 4-5 kg of fish /day.

The problem of poor fish growth, predation and fish escape, overflow and pilferage leading to depletion of stock; pesticide from catchment crop activities is often reported in the reservoir.

Marketing is no problem since fish is purchased on the spot. Fish is sold directly by fishermen on the landing spot itself. The Indian Major carps fetch around Rs. 80- 90/kg on site and around Rs.120/kg if sold in local markets. The murrel fish fetches high price which is around Rs.300/Kg at reservoir site and around Rs. 400 in the market. The productivity of reservoir is reported to be quite low (around 60 kgs/ha). However no authentic data is available.

**2: CSD – 2 DPT (A3- MAN)**

In this tank low input based farming is being experimented by the FCS in order to boost fish yield. Fish seed stocking was done both by FCS and also DOF. The society used rice bran once a while (about 300-400 kg) in the entire production cycle. Use of dung that gets collected on the tank bed during daily grazing of buffaloes/ cattle, washing of animals, addition of urine and dung while animals visit tank for drinking purpose is contributing as natural manure. This apart, the society has indigenous practice of retaining buffaloes/cattle population (up to 500) on tank bed during nights in support of *in situ* tank productivity enhancement.

The society reported fish harvest of over 3 ton during 2-3 months of fishing harvest and 70-80% is marketed on tank bed itself.

Members sold fish for price of Rs.80-120/kg depending on variety, size etc. and realized over Rs.3.00 lakh from the activity with a productivity of around 230/kg/year.

Discussions with members showed that fish seed stocked by FCS was better than the one stocked by Government. Late supply of fish seed and inadequacy in quality and size of seed supported by DOF resulted in poor growth of fish at harvest time.

Members shared that generally they will have only 2- 3 months activity for initial tank preparation, stocking, fishing etc and the rest of period is used for other activities viz., agriculture and farm labour.

**3: CSD-3 DPT (A2- KRN)**

This long seasonal Government Tank is located in Karimnagar andis categorized as polluted due to effluents of nearby villages gaining direct entry into tank and the tank periphery has become dumping ground for all sorts of waste materials.

The individual members earlier were sharing Rs. 3000 and now this is enhanced to Rs. 5000/ 6000/ member to meet expenses related to fish seed and other incidentals. Both FCS and DOF have undertaken fish seed stocking during 2016-17. The growth of fish seed stocked by FCS was better viz., catla and rohu 1.00 kg and grass carp 1.5 kg as against DOF stocked fish seed catla and rohu 0.25 kg and GC 1.0 kg. In gill net, members generally catch 15-20kg fish /person/day while it is 100kg/person during summer seasons. For harvesting, all members are involved between March, April and May. The fish caught is sold locally and role of merchantsis limited.

In each harvest, nearly 75% fish represent FCS stocked and about 25% Govt. stocked fish seed. FCS indicated that there is 50% increase in fish production. The estimated productivity of tank is 600 kg/ha which is higher than average.

The FCS desires that Govt. stocking should continue, since it would reduce cost, but need to ensure quality seed, timely supply, technical support and enable FCS to improve management practices.

The tank has good potential for increasing productivity. De-silting and de-weeding are to be addressed on a priority. Similarly, corrective actions are needed to combat on-going domestic pollution including immersion of Ganesha Idols.

* **Case studies on fish seed production and rearing**

There are eleven case studies covering hatcheries and seed rearing farms both in Govt. and private sector. The private enterprises include one government farm taken on lease by an entrepreneur, two units run by progressive farmers and one farm operated by an NGO run KVK. The high lights of the case studies are as follows:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **CSD 4** | HRY (A2- KRN) | Government hatchery, Karimnagar |
| **CSD 5** | HRY (B4- MDK) | Departmental Fish seed production cum rearing centre, Medak |
| **CSD 6** | HRY (C7- BDR) | Govt. Fish seed rearing farm, Chinnasala Kinnersani project area |
| **CSD 7** | HRY (A1- KMR) | Govt. fish seed farm, Nizamsagar |
| **CSD 8** | HRY (B6- WPY) | Govt. Fish seed farm, Saralasagar, Wanaparthy and leased to a private entrepreneur |
| **CSD 9** | HRY (OTHER DIST.) | Private Fish seed farm/hatchery cum seed rearing - Jalapushpa farm, Jagtial |
| **CSD 10** | FSR (A3-MAN) | Fish seed rearing by progressive farmer cum business man, Indaram, Mancherial |
| **CSD 11** | FSR (B6-WPY) | Fish seed rearing by progressive farmer cum civil contractor, Gaddabasapura, Wanaparthy |
| **CSD 12** | FSR (OTHER DIST.) | Fish seed rearing by a progressive farmer – an agriculture farmer, Kandlapalli, Jagtial |
| **CSD 13** | FSR (OTHER DIST.) | Fish seed rearing farm-by an young entrepreneur, Kandlapalli, Jagtial |
| **CSD 14** | FSR (A2- KRN) | Fish seed hatchery run by NGO KVK, jammikunta, Karimnagar |

* **Government seed production cum seed rearing farms**

**4: CSD – 4 HRY (A2- KRN)**

The purpose of this case study was to understand the working of the hatchery, spawn production practices including brood stock management and breeding, and assess hatchery performance. Further, it aimed at documenting ongoing fish seed rearing practices both at nursery and fingerlings rearing of seed production including identifying problems and prospects.

Hatchery cum seed rearing farm at Karimnagar is ideally located with infrastructure for hatchery and seed rearing operations and dam water available to the unit throughout the year. The unit is actively involved in seed production of IMC and common carp. Presently, the hatchery produces only around 200 lakh spawn (catla and rohu) in about ten cycles spread over the period during July-September (only 40% of the designed hatchery capacity). The farm is able to meet only around 15% of the districts demand and rest is outsourced.

Inadequate staff and additional infrastructure have constrained achieving the designed capacity of the hatchery and could be addressed with well designed program with needed support addressing new requirement. There is also ample scope to upgrade this hatchery and seed rearing unit to zonal status converging/integrating with existing Federation hatchery/seed rearing unit. The unit could also serve as seed holding platform with active network of private seed growers in the region and facilitate seed availability throughout the year.

**5: CSD-5 HRY (B4- MDK)**

The Government hatchery cum seed farm at Medak is one of the oldest, established in early sixties and has an area of 6 ha. The brood stock of fish collected from natural tanks during Feb-March is generally being reared in 2 brood ponds each of around 0.75 ha for about two to three months before using them as breeders. Mass breeding of fish is done in a breeding pool (cement tank). About 30-35 kg of females and 40 kg of males are put together in each batch, and the practice of induced breeding using Ovatide as inducing agent is in adoption.

The total spawn produced including common carp is around 3 crores (40% IMC and 60% common carp) as against the designed capacity of 5 crores /year (60%). The farm has good infrastructure facilities in terms of hatchery and ponds but is not functional to its designed capacity. This hatchery offers good scope for up gradation with additional workforce and infrastructure.

**6: CSD-6 HRY (C7- BDR)**

Government Seed Farm at Kinnersani, Bhadradri is engaged in rearing of spawn and production of fry by procuring spawn from Govt. fish seed farm in Khammam district. The farm is ideally suited for a small hatchery cum seed production centre in view of availability of water as also some infrastructure already existing. Some additional infrastructure and minimal field staff are required to make this farm functional and more productive. The farm facilities need improvement. This is one of the farms with good potential to be upgraded to hatchery cum seed rearing centre in support of meeting regional seed requirement.

**7: CSD-7 HRY (A1- KMR)**

This fish seed rearing farm is spread out in 4.8 ha land area and is ideally located, being closely attached to Nijamsagar Dam site with water supply from the reservoir on gravitational flow. The existing 6 earthen ponds and 15 cement tanks are being used for fish seed rearing activities. Fish seed farm is not fully functional because of lack of staff and maintenance. The farm has good potential for turning out large quantities of seed if adequately supported with field/hatchery personnel as also with adequate financial support.

**8: CSD-8 - HRY (B6- WPY)**

Government seed rearing farm located adjacent to Saralasagar reservoir, Wanaparthy is leased out to a private person for development. This Govt. fish seed farm is in dilapidated condition, defunct for several years although with good water supply. The entrepreneur who has now taken on lease is interested to expand the farm infrastructure including Chinese hatchery unit. He would also take up construction of brood stock ponds and others including overhead tank, seed packing etc in support of both fish seed production and seed rearing. He is new to this enterprise and needs technical handholding and support of trained/skilled personnel and also institutional support (may be buy back system or linking to farmers- net working) to make it feasible and economically viable entrepreneurial activity. The lessee himself is not well versed in seed rearing activity and techniques. As such he has to go for a wide ranging and comprehensive approach and take support from DOF and other private experts. Preparation of Detailed Action Plan on more realistic and scientific basis is necessary.

* **Private Fish seed farms**

**9: CSD-9 HRY (Other Dist.)**

This is an integrated fish seed farm located in Jagtial with a total farm area of 20 ha located in 2 places adjacent to each other, having all the components of brood stock ponds, breeding pool, hatchery, nursery cum rearing and stocking ponds. It has one open well with good water table and the main source of water is open well and has access to Pochampad canal water that runs adjacent to farm.

The farm is engaged in seed production and rearing activities since more than decade. It has facilities for production of around 200 crores of spawn ( both IMC & CC) annually in its hatchery section. The capacity of hatchery is around 4.5 crores /day if all the three hatcheries are used and each spawning pool can handle up to 1.5 crores /day. Major species that are bred in the farm are catla, rohu, common carp, grass carp and occasionally silver carp and big head.

The hatchery is producing large quantities of seed mainly spawn and also fingerlings, most of which is supplied to local FCS and also sold outside. The spawn is sold at Rs.550/lakh (rohu, mrigal); Rs.650/lakh (catla); and Rs.1000/lakh (common carp).The hatchery is also supplying spawn to other states viz., Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Karnataka (Gulbarga).

Seed procurement process by the DOF is not much encouraging to local producers as there is competition among bidders of outside state and the seed procurement is not linked to hatcheries and anyone who has the rearing capacity can participate in the bid process and this will affect the quality of the seed supplied which will have negative effect on growth and fish production.

The govt. may take a lesson from this hatchery, consider replicating this model in addition to recognizing the need to encourage more private participation through workable seed buy back system or give priority in procurement facilitating link between seed producers, growers and fish culturists for proper growth of the sector and for sustainability.

* **Progressive farmers in fish seed rearing**

Four case studies of private entrepreneurs engaged in spawn rearing for production of fry / fingerlings were conducted while three case studies of Government hatcheries were conducted. In case of private farms, two of the four seed producers in Jagtial district are small time fishermen with smaller size ponds with moderate operations (Jagtial) while the third and fourth seed producers have larger volume (Gaddabasavapura, Wanaparthy and Indram, Mancherial Districts).

**10: CSD – 10 FSR (A3- MAN)**

This Private fish seed rearing farm of 4.8 ha is located in Indaram village of Jayapal mandal, Mancherial with fry rearing capacity of 5 lakh. The farm has 14 earthen ponds of varied sizes ranging between 0.2-0.8 ha and are used for multiple activities of fish seed rearing. Spawn is procured from various sources both within state and from Kaikalur, AP, to produce fry, fingerlings and beyond. This farmer takes 2 crops which means about 2.2 crores fry or 1.1 crore fingerlings (@ 50% survival from fry to fingerlings). The Farm is doing good business. The hatchery proposed would further boost fisheries activities in private sector and anticipated to enhance internalized seed production.

**11: CSD-11 FSR (B6- WPY)**

This fish seed rearing farm of nearly 16 ha located at Gadabasavapuram village. Currently, his focus is on catla and rohu seed rearing procuring seed (spawn) from Andhra and also from T B dam, Karnataka. He is obtaining one crore spawn from TB dam (@Rs.1000/lakh) and about one crore from Govt. supply. Seed requirement of the district is 1.85 crores and he can meet the entire district demand and also can sell substantial quantity of seed to neighboring districts and outside state if seed rearing activity is carried out scientifically pugging all management gaps appropriately. The farmer lacks hands on experience in seed rearing and trade related practices

**12: CSD-12 FSR (Other Dist.)**

This seed rearing farm in Jagtial is located adjacent to Kandlapalli cheruvu (DOF tank with TWSA of 192 ha). For production of yearlings/ stunted fingerlings he stocks 6 lakh fry in 1.2 ha pond during July-August months, provide feed of de-oiled rice bran and groundnut cake and harvest over 3.0 lakh seed of 120-150 mm size in 11 months rearing and sell @ Rs. 2.5- 3/piece realizing Rs. 7.5-8 .5 lakh annually from this single activity. This is a good example of seed production management by an agriculturist later turned out as aqua-entrepreneur on his own.

**13: CSD-13 FSR (Other Dist.)**

This is the case of a Young entrepreneur in Jagtial involved in fish seed rearing and the farm activity is spread over in 6.5 ha land and was earlier used for growing paddy. He is carrying out seed rearing in the 10 earthen tanks of varied sizes in his farm mainly focusing on IMC spawn rearing to fry, fry to fingerlings and beyond depending on the demand and availability of tanks. This farm is well managed by the enterprising person and he needs to be encouraged, supported and trained on different seed rearing aspects including health management.

* **NGO – KVK in fish seed production**

**14: CSD-14 FSR (A2- KRN)**

This is one of the NGO KVK managed small hatcheries in Jammikunta, Karimnagar district, Telangana with a designed capacity of 3 crores spawn/year. Spawn rearing is done for 12-15 days to produce fry and the survival per cent is quite high at 50- 60 %. The KVK farm has annual capacity to produce 75 lakh fry and around 15 lakh of fingerlings.

Fingerlings are sold @ Rs.1.25 (75-80 mm size) and advance fry @Rs. 0.4 (35-40 mm) depending on size excluding transportation cost. Annual expenditure is around Rs.18-20 lakhs. The centre is unable to enhance activities due to paucity of revolving funds in KVK system. This resulted in handing over of hatchery and seed rearing activities to Matsya Girinda Fisheries Pvt ltd. a private group on PPP mode since last year.

* **Case studies on Aquaculture**

There are three case studies one each on cage fish farming, murrel fish and integrated farming and pangasius and vannamei fish farming. The high lights of the case studies are as follows:

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| **CSD 15** | AQA (A2-KRN) | Cage fish farming by fisher youth group in LMD reservoir, Karimnagar |
| **CSD 16** | AQA (C9-YDR) | Murrel fish & Integrated fish farming by innovative farmer of **Arooru** village, Yadadri |
| **CSD 17** | AQA (B6-WPY) | Pangasius and vannamei fish farming by innovative farmer of Pebbair Wanaparthy |

**15: CSD-15 AQA (A2-KRN)**

This case study is about Cage fish farmingbyVinayak Group of Fishermen which has been allotted two modular cage units each with 6 cages that was installed in LMD reservoir, Karimnagar at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs on 100% financial support from DOF during 2015-16. The unit was established mainly to study the feasibility of participatory development of this new production system under the management of fishers groups who are motivated for the purpose.

The stocking activity was initiated during July, 2016 and of the 12 cages, 4 were used for stocking fingerlings (2-3”size) @6000 Nos. procured from Kaikalur, AP for pursuing farming. Another 4 cages were used for seed rearing to a bigger size. Two of the group have undergone one week training in Chandil Reservoir Jharkhand (on the job) before taking up this activity.

The participatory cage farming demonstration/ trial has shown that this activity can be not only viable but also bring twin benefits to state and fishermen. While fish production in the state would significantly increase, the beneficiaries get high returns on their efforts and investment of time and money. Considering the present market limiters, non existence of processing and value addition, and consumer response to new variety of fish, large scale expansion of the activity needs to be phased out appropriately. This requires intensive deliberations and also planning at different levels taking due note of all these issues.

**16: CSD-16 AQA (C9-YDR)**

Aquaculture Farm, Arooru, Yadadri district is developed by ShriMohd. Umran, a youngster from a transport business family residing in Hyderabad turned out into a progressive aqua-culturist by developing interest in integrated agriculture and later started Murrel fish farming as an innovative farmer.

He constructed a new tank of 0.8 ha size with water depth of 4-5’ making his own investment using earth moving machinery and taken murrel fish farming that is ongoing.

The aqua entrepreneur has also taken up integrated fish farming in another tank by way of diverting dairy shed washings into tank. This farm is engaged in multiple activities that include not only aquaculture viz., fish seed rearing, murrel farming, Wallago fattening; but also duck rearing, animal husbandry, poultry etc which gives perennial source of income to the farmer. Realizing the potential of aquaculture, the entrepreneur is expanding the activities on integrated model approach. He and his team expressed interest to take up vannamei prawn farming along with fish culture, fish seed rearing also carp farming, undergo trainings within and outside the state and also exposure visits.

**17: CSD-17 AQA (B6-WPY)**

Aquaculture farm, Pebbair, Wanaparthy is set up by an enterprising farmer Sri. Rahuveera Reddy. Being an innovative farmer with wide contacts in most of the aquaculture districts of AP where both fish and vannamei farming is undertaken in larger areas, he got motivated by the success of farmers in vannamei farming in freshwater areas and also feed based farming of pangasius in farmers own tanks. He is pursuing farming of pangasius and vannamei in his own land that was water logged.

Farmer is pursuing vannamei farming in nearly 3 acre tank. He had earlier taken one crop in nearly 2 acre tanks and later expanded his activity during the current year. The pL-13 size seed acclimatized to zero salinity procured from Nellore @ Rs. 0.3/seed was stocked by the farmer @ 60 no/ m3 .He used paddle wheel aerators that run mainly on diesel pumps to maintain DO levels. In about 100 days rearing, the farmer harvested 7.5 tons crop obtaining a production @ 6.25 ton/ha. The av. Growth was 35 counts/kg and the produce was sold to merchant from Nellore for a on- site sale price of Rs. 425/kg obtaining a gross returns of nearly 32 lakhs.

The farmer also pursued pangasius fish farming since two years, but due to low market demand and lower price, he wishes to discontinue the activity of pangasius farming and switch over to vannamei farming later.

This farmer needs all the appreciation for his innovative thinking and venturing on the new activity though with minimal experience and no focused training. In his very first attempt, he could show the feasibility of such activities in the abandoned water logged areas by shifting to alternative land use.

* **Case study on aggregators**

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| **CSD 18** | AGR (A2-KRN) | Fish Aggregators in reservoir fish marketing- LMD reservoir, Karimnagar |
| **CSD 19** | AGR (Other Dist.) | Self funded aggregators of fishing community in support of reservoir fishing & marketing |

**18: CSD-18 AGR (A2-KRN)**

The daily fish catch of the reservoir is reaching the end consumers through various channels and intermediaries. LMD colony is one major landing spot recognized since long for the daily marketing of fish caught in the reservoirs. The uniqueness of the centre is that over 150 fisher families are residing in the village itself where the landing spot exist. There are about 100-150 fish aggregators cum licensed fisher functioning at different levels and about 30-40 fishers directly into marketing. One suchfish aggregator cum licensed fisher of LMD identified himself for this type of intermediation. He has financed Rs.2000-10000 to about 20-30 fellow fishers in the reservoir.

The aggregators are actively involved in both direct marketing and also trading. On an average each village level aggregator member sells around 15-30 kg fish and earns a profit of around Rs. 300-500/day.

These aggregators act as link between fishermen and consumers as also fishermen and wholesale merchants from whom they get money to be lent to the fishermen thus holding control on the fishermen. This system is deep rooted in the fish trade and efforts are being made by DOF to minimize possible exploitation through several pro sector interventions.

**19: CSD-19 AGR (Other Dist.)**

Satya Sai Jal group is a self formed group of 10 aggregators joining together and formed a registered group. The group is mainly funding fishers for the purchase of nets, theppam and such other small equipment in support of fishing and fish sale and marketing etc. The group is also involved in fish marketing by buying fish from fishers and marketing them for profit. The group is making good business and has established credible contact with fishermen. This system is work well between the two.

* **Case studies on markets**

There are four case studies related to markets covering a wholesale market at a district level, a major whole sale cum retail fish market, one each semi-urban and metropolitan markets. The high lights of the case studies are as follows:

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| **CSD 20** | MRK (A2-KRN) | District level whole sale fish market, Ramanagar, Karimnagar |
| **CSD 21** | MRK (A2-KRN) | Karimnagar major wholesale cum retail fish market |
| **CSD 22** | MRK (C8-MBD) | Semi - urban wholesale market, Mahabubabad |
| **CSD 23** | MRK (OTHER DIST.) | Musirabad whole sale fish market, Hyderabad |

**20: CSD-20 MRK (A2-KRN)**

The Ramanagar fish marketis located in a mandal town and has good infrastructure facilities built in support of both retail and whole sale of fish. This is a model market predominantly dominated by women traders. The market was established under the NFDB funding support with exclusive fish dressing/cleaning zone, portable water supply and electricity. Many women beneficiaries are making use of the facilities for retailing a variety of fish produced from the diverse water resources in the district. There is excellent consumer response to the type, size and quality of fish being retailed.

Local demand is more for low value carp and catfishes compared to high value- murrel fish. The absence of pangasius fish /cage cultured fish species in the market showed that the arrivals in the market prominently relate to carps and pond cultured varieties while there are other market linkages that cater to exotic species.

**21: CSD-21 MRK (A2-KRN)**

Pedda market of Karimnagar town is a wholesale cum retail market with over42 shops dealing with fish sale. There are 8 major traders (wholesalers) who supply fish to retailers apart from small time vendors of fish and cleaners who work on dressing and cleaning of fish. There are 40-60 women retailers who also sell fish for a margin of Rs.30-40/Kg fish sale. Daily sale transaction of this market is around 4-5 tons out of which around 2 tons comes from AP and a major portion is of carps and murrels.

The women folk also earn by cleaning and dressing the fish sold and charges Rs 10/kg. This being one of the important wholesale outlets of the district, it needs to be modernized to handle fish in hygienic manner and also effective disposal of waste.

**22: CSD-22 MRK (C8-MBD)**

The semi urban whole sale market of Mahabubabad is located adjacent to main vegetable market and is under the administrative control of Municipality. It is an integrated market selling both fish and meat under one roof. The market has 3-4 whole sellers catering the supply needs of women retailers on a continued basis.

The average sales of ten shops put together is estimated about 2.5 tons/day. The average sales margin is Rs.15/kg and each woman makes Rs.750/day. Daily sale of carp in the Mahabubabad town ship alone is one ton and other miscellaneous fish 1.5 ton. The market turnover is around 2.5 tons of fish every day and for around 350 days.

**23: CSD-23 MRK (Other Dist.)**

Musheerabad is one of the two important whole sale cum retail markets of the state, second being Begum bazaar fish market in the city of Hyderabad. There are 90 members operating in this market. In addition there are between 50-60 retailers in the daily activity. The average annual income of the fish marketing Sangha is over 25-30 lakhs.

Bulk of fish comes mainly from both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh (Kakinada and Vizag). It is estimated that the freshwater fish arrival is anywhere between 100-150 tons/ week and marine fish about 2-3 tons/ day. The fish trade on week days is around 15 tons/day and the state share to the market arrivals is estimated at 65% and outside 35%. During weekends, on Saturday the fish sales go up to 50 tons and on Sunday up to 100 tons with major share of over 80% coming from internal sources.

The Mahila Fisherwomen cooperative Society operating in this market was registered during 1991-92 with 267 members which has gone to over 500 at present. Three groups of MM’s each with 10 members are also engaged in fish retail trade.

Preferred varieties of fishes based on consumer’s response are Murrels, Wallago, eels, big sized carps. The Whole sale market is in unhygienic conditions and due to limited area is constrained by space for cleaning of fish, problem for parking of vehicles etc. The NFDB has sanctioned a proposal for building a hygienic market. Need for an ice plant of 20 ton capacity and also cold storage of 20 tons capacity.

* **Case studies on Institutions**

The institutions covered under the case studies include a training centre, a KVK and a District Fisheries Co-operative Society apart from a Gramapanchayath. The high lights of the case studies are as follows:

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| **CSD 24** | INS (OTHER DIST.) | Inland Fisheries Training Centre (IFTC), Hanumakonda (Warrangal, Urban) |
| **CSD 25** | INS (C8-MBD) | Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Malayal, Mahabubabad |
| **CSD 26** | INS (B6-WPY) | District Fisheries Co-operative Society, Wanaparthy |
| **CSD 27** | INS (OTHER DIST.) | Panchayat Thadikal village, Shankarampatnam, Karimnagar – Mandal |

**24: CSD-24 INS (Other Dist.)**

The Inland Fisheries Training Center (IFTC) is located in the premises of Office of DFO (Warangal- Rural) and DFO Urban, and is one of the oldest training centers established in the year 1970 with a small seed rearing farm and an ice plant attached to it. The centre is imparting training on fish seed rearing, fishing, fish culture, net making etc. based on needs.

Selection of candidates is made through process of Advt./notification about training, provisional short listing of candidates. Interactions with trainees showed that they are taking training with expectation of Government employment. Most of them attending the training with a hope that this may help them in getting employment, while a very few wanted to take up entrepreneurship.

With improved infrastructure and well structured curriculum, the centre can move forward with segment ready approach of training skilled personnel as field level workers to help farmers involved in fisheries activities.

**25: CSD-25 INS (C8-MBD)**

The KVK at Malayal, Mahabubabadis functioning under the Directorate of Extension of State Agricultural University and the activities are predominantly agriculture and horticulture oriented. This Centre has organized so far 4 short term trainings on aspects of fish disease management (3 days duration) for 30 +30 members and also on fish culture availing funding support from NFDB, Hyderabad.

KVK is interested in Institutional collaboration with DOF for organizing exclusive Trainings, technology demonstrations, awareness programs/ campaigns etc. on a regular basis in support of fisheries and aquaculture development in the district. The KVK has needed infrastructure for carrying out capacity building activities in fisheries but facing the constraints of inadequate fisheries staff and financial allocations.

There is scope for collaborative arrangements with inter institutional networks in support of sector growth in the region.

**26: CSD-26 INS (B6-WPY)**

The District Fishermen Co operative Society (DFCS), Wanaparthy district is newly established and functioning since one year. Each PFCS will have one/two participants in the DFCS. Members of DFCS are required to involve in resolving conflicts arise within and between PFCS at different levels. In practice, FCS do not show any interest in becoming members of DFCS. The DFCS has a grouse that Department resorts to direct selection of beneficiaries bypassing/sidelining DFCS in implementation of schemes and passing benefits to PFCS directly without the involvement of DFCS.

**27: CSD-27 INS (A2-KRN)**

Interacted with representatives of Gram Panchayat, Tadikal, Shankarampatnam Mandal, Karimnagar to understand approaches and strategies in respect of management of tanks with reference to Fisheries.

Most of the GP tanks are small, hold water for short duration, used for irrigation and also other multiple activities and water depletion is fast. Hence, fishing activities are not taken up on priority. Tanks are allotted by a committee chaired by the Collector of the District, with representatives from GP, DOF and other departments. Lease period is for 3+ 2 years and renewal is on yearly basis.

Technical capability of staff working in panchayat is very limited and there is lack of technical support to fishers by the concerned institutions. Policy considerations for undertaking fisheries development initiatives by the DOF need attention to bring back this vast resource of the state under the fold of scientific fisheries and aquaculture activities.

* **Case study on Infrastructure**

**28: CSD-28 INF (A2-KRN)**

The expert’s team held interaction with the owner of Ice plant unit Sri. Dharmaiah who also was former Chairman of Fisheries Federation to understand working of his ice plant established in Karimnagar, assess extent of demand being met by such units in private sector, fish packing and marketing.

He has two units each of 10 +10 tons capacity. The units were established way back in 1997 with motivation and guidance received from former DOF officer of FFDA. Looking to the potential demand for ice both for internal use and for packing fish for distant market he has put up 2 ice plants at different places (one in Karimnagar and the other in Jagtial),

Considering the growing health and hygiene consciousness among young consumers use of ice is anticipated to become integral component in fish handling and marketing. Ratio of fish to ice is 1:1 in packing depending on distance and duration of transportation. The units can handle around 20 tons of fish at any given time.

Though he did not divulge much on quantified data, it was clear from the discussions that he is in a profitable trade meeting the demands of Kolkata market by effectively catching up with the demand for inland fish during the off season for marine catch arrivals.