



REVIEW ARTICLE

ROLE OF INTEGRATED DUCK CUM FISH FARMING AND ITS ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY: A STUDY IN PURULIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT

The economic benefit of integrated fish farming cannot be over-emphasized since the integration is varied and diversified in nature. It is one of the most viable, reliable and profitable of any farming enterprise. It contributes immensely to the economic empowerment of many families especially in the rural communities. It enables the farmer to be productive all the year round and fully maximize its production. Its contribution in the enhancement of food security and self sufficiency is highlighted in this study. Integrated fish farming provides the farmer with a steady source of income all year round; this comes from various farm products. In duck-cum fish farming before the harvesting of the fish, which may take some months, the farmer can sell the eggs which will generate money for some time. Apart from this, money can also be generated from the vegetables or the crops that may be combined in the integrated fish farming. This study is based on primary data and conducted during the months of October 2016 to November 2016. To study the socio-economic status of the rural integrated duck cum farmers, a sample of 20 respondents was carved out randomly from the four villages in Purulia-I Block of district Purulia in West Bengal. The generated data were computed and analyzed through statistical tools and overall economic return in terms of productivity of the fishery and duckery practices, their gross return, net return and ultimate B:C ratio. Integrated management of fish cum duck farming can be further developed towards achieving a higher economic efficiency. By utilizing the natural water body to cultivate high yield aquatic plants as vegetable feeds of ducks and the utilization of waste food from city or municipality to grow earthworm as animal based feeds. The produce in terms of eggs, meat and fish are further processed before marketing, thus, raising the economic efficiency and revenue in the utilization of energy and nutrient resources.

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INTRODUCTION

Integrated fish farming combines livestock production with fish farming. Animal manure is shed directly into a fish pond as fertilizer and supports the growth of photosynthetic organisms. The livestock, mainly duck, chickens and pigs, is often fed feed containing growth promoters. The farming systems are relatively confined units with little exchange of water. Manure from livestock production is administered to fish ponds; the manure is directly consumed by fish, and the release of nutrients supports the growth of mainly photosynthetic organisms. This integrated fish farming system produces high yields with low input, with the fish receiving limited, if any, supplementary feed. In contrast, the livestock on the integrated farms, which includes duck, chickens and pigs, is reared intensively, and antimicrobial agents are used as growth promoters and for prophylactic and therapeutic treatment. Within integrated fish farming systems, antimicrobials, their residues, and antimicrobial-resistant

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bacteria may enter the fish ponds through animal manure and/or excess feeding and are potential sources of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria. Duck cum Fish integration is very common in countries like China, Hungary, Germany, Poland and Russia and to a very small extent in India (Ayyappan et al 1998). As small scale farmers comprise the bulk of the population in India, their socioeconomic conditions encourage them for fish cum duck integration to raise farm productivity (Edwards et al 1988). From the viewpoint of input output relationship fish cum duck integration is the best model of integrated fish, livestock and poultry. The raising of ducks over fish ponds fits very well with the fish poly culture as ducks are highly compatible with cultivated fish. The ducks feed on such organisms from the pond as larvae of aquatic insects tadpoles, mollusks, aquatic weeds etc. which do not form the food of stocked fish. The duck droppings act as excellent pond fertilizer and the dabbling of ducks at the pond bottom in search of food, releases, and nutrients from the soil which enhances the pond productivity and consequently increases fish production. The ducks in turn get clean and healthy environment to live and quality natural food from the pond for their growth. The technique of combining fish culture and duck raising in Indian conditions has been developed and

demonstrated by the Operational Research Project of this Institute. By this method it has been possible to attain fish production ranging from 3500–4000 kg/ha/yr from the ponds of the farmers in West Bengal without resorting to supplementary feeding. The integrated management of fish cum duck farming especially raising ducks on the surface of fish pond has been found within and outside the country to be an economically efficient farming practice. From the view point of input output relationship, integrated fish farming with ducks is considered to be the best model of integration of fish and livestock's. Amongst the various livestock's integrated with fish farming, as it is generally known, the economic efficiency of pig cum fish farming from microeconomic stand point is generally not high and low in profit whilst that of cow and fish farming is much better. In the case of integrated fish farming with chicken, there is no "symbiotic relationship" which exists in the case of geese, but the quantity of goose eggs produced is comparatively small and the market demand is low. Hence, fish cum duck farming not only has the best economic benefits but also demonstrates a close integrated relationship.

When compared with the fish cum cow integrated farming, the economic efficiency is higher in the former. By comparing the protein input and output in integrated fish cum duck farming, it is found that to produce 1 g. of egg protein from Shaoxin ducks requires 5.53 g of feed protein whilst about 5.55 g of feed protein is needed to produce 1 g. of dairy protein from cow; hence the efficiency of conversion from input to output in both cases are similar. However, it is relatively easier to raise ducks than cow and its economic efficiency and revenue with fish farming far exceeds that of cow. Integrated management of fish cum duck farming can be further developed towards achieving a higher economic efficiency. By utilizing the natural water body to cultivate high yield aquatic plants as vegetable feeds of ducks and the utilization of waste food from city or municipality to grow earthworm as animal based feeds. The produce in terms of eggs, meat and fish are further processed before marketing, thus, raising the economic efficiency and revenue in the utilization of energy and nutrient resources.

Benefits of fish cum duck farming

- Water surface of ponds can be put into full utilization by duck rising.
- Fish ponds provide an excellent environment to ducks which prevent them from infection of parasites.
- Ducks feed on predators and help the fingerlings to grow.
- Duck raising in fish ponds reduces the demand for protein to 2 – 3 % in duck feeds.
- Duck droppings go directly into water providing essential nutrients to increase the biomass of natural food organisms.
- The daily waste of duck feed (about 20–30 gm/duck) serves as fish feed in ponds or as manure, resulting in higher fish yield.
- Manuring is conducted by ducks and homogeneously distributed without any heaping of duck droppings.
- By virtue of the digging action of ducks in search of benthos, the nutritional elements of soil get diffused in water and promote plankton production.

- Ducks serve as bio aerators as they swim, play and chase in the pond. This disturbance to the surface of the pond facilitates aeration.
- The feed efficiency and body weight of ducks increase and the spilt feeds could be utilized by fish.
- Survival of ducks raised in fish ponds increases by 3.5 % due to the clean environment of fish ponds.
- Duck droppings and the left over feed of each duck can increase the output of fish to 37.5 Kg/ha.
- Ducks keep aquatic plants in check.
- No additional land is required for duckery activities.
- It results in high production of fish, duck eggs and duck meat in unit time and water area.
- It ensures high profit through less investment.

Objective of the study

- To examine the socio-economic background of Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers.
- To find the existing (Traditional) culture practice and their economics among the selected Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers.
- To find the economics of culture practices after intervention of the Integrated Farming.
- To find the comparison between Traditional culture practice and Integrated Duck cum Fish farming.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is based on an intensive fieldwork conducted in Purulia-I Block of Purulia district, West Bengal during the months of October 2016 to November 2016. Before the commencement of fieldwork, a pilot study was conducted during the month of September 2016. Based on that pilot study, Purulia-I Block of Purulia district were selected for final study. Purposive sampling method was used while selecting the study area. Physiographically, Purulia, the westernmost district of West Bengal, is well known as a drought prone district and falls within the semi-arid region of the state. Cultivation of this district is predominantly mono-cropped. Out of total geographical land 52.47 % are used for agriculture. 29.69 % are under forest coverage (including social forestry) and 10.15 % are identified as Wasteland. Soil erosion is the most prominent phenomenon of the district resulting huge deposition of fertile soil in the valley region. Vast areas of land remained uncultivable wasteland. Out of the total agricultural holding about 73 % belongs to small and marginal farmers having scattered and fragmented smallholding. About 90 % of the population lives in villages and about 44 % of the rural population is below poverty line. The three main advantages of sampling are that the cost is lower, data collection is faster, and since the data set is smaller it is possible to ensure homogeneity and to improve the accuracy and quality of the data. Sampling is concerned with the selection of a subset of individuals from within a population to estimate characteristics of the whole population which is homogeneous in nature. Sampling is the process of selecting units like people, organizations from a population of interest so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were chosen. Using random sampling method around 20 Rural Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmer were selected for final study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From (Table-1), it clearly indicates that the maximum percentage of Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers in Purulia-I block were within medium age group (i.e. between the age group 30 to 40 years), while 20% Farmers age were below 30 years only, followed by 20% were 41-50 age group, 20% were 51-60 age group and only 5% Farmers were above 60 years age group.

From the ensuing results it can therefore be concluded that the majority of the workforce participating in the study is fairly young. In the present study area it was evident that the literacy level of Integrated Farmers are very poor. From (table-2) it clearly indicates the major percentage (40%) farmers are educated upto primary level, while 20% farmers are Illiterate, followed by 25% are educated upto upper primary level. Whereas a considerable numbers of Integrated Farmers having education upto madhyamik (10%) and higher secondary level (5%).

Table 1. Age Distribution of the Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers of Purulia-I block in Purulia District

Age (Years)	<30	30-40	41-50	51-60	60>	Total
Villages						
Shibdih	1	2	1	1	0	5
Ramnagar	0	2	1	1	1	5
Fatepur	1	1	2	1	0	5
Ralibera	2	2	0	1	0	5
Total with % Involved	4(20%)	7(35%)	4(20%)	4 (20%)	1 (5%)	20 (100%)

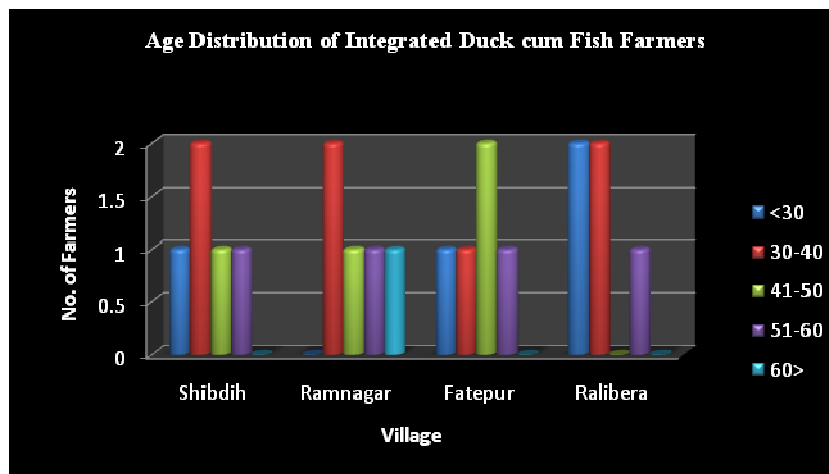


Table 2. Distribution of the Education Qualification level of the Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers of Purulia-I block in Purulia District

Edu. Level	Illiterate	Class IV Pass	Class VIII Pass	Madhyamik Pass	H.S. Pass	Total
Villages						
Shibdih	1	2	2	0	0	5
Ramnagar	0	2	1	1	1	5
Fatepur	1	1	2	1	0	5
Ralibera	2	3	0	0	0	5
Total with % Involved	4(20%)	8(40%)	5(25%)	2 (10%)	1 (5%)	20 (100%)

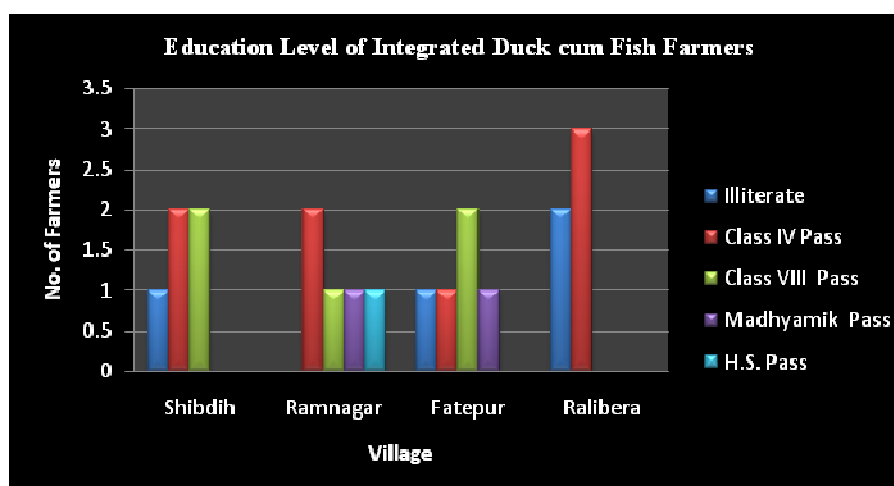


Table 3. Caste of the Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers of Purulia-I block in Purulia District

Caste \ Villages	General	SC	ST	Others	Total
Shibdih	2	1	1	1	5
Ramnagar	1	2	1	1	5
Fatepur	0	2	3	0	5
Ralibera	0	1	4	0	5
Total with % Involved	3(15%)	6(30%)	9(45%)	2(10%)	20 (100%)

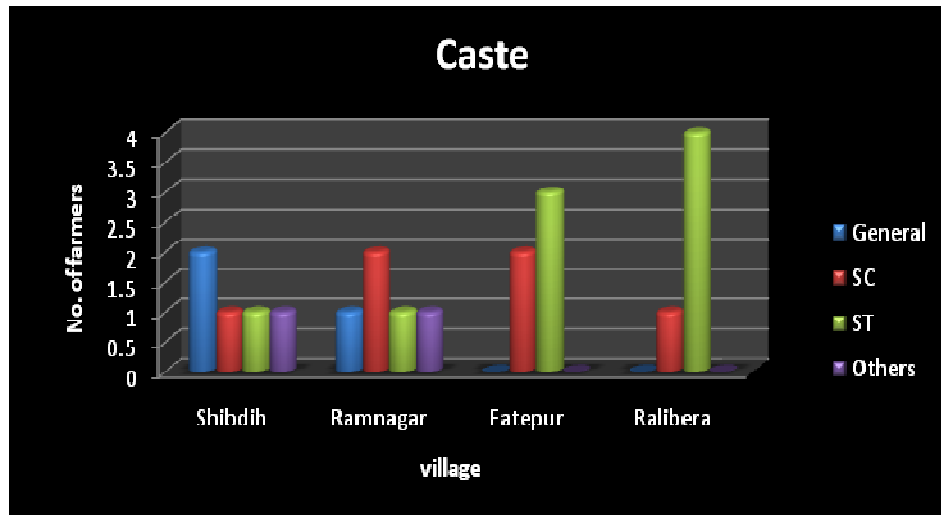


Table 4. Gender of the Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers of Purulia-I block in Purulia District

Gender \ Villages	Male	Female	Total
Shibdih	5	0	5
Ramnagar	5	0	5
Fatepur	5	0	5
Ralibera	5	0	5
Total with % Involved	20 (100%)	00(00%)	20 (100%)

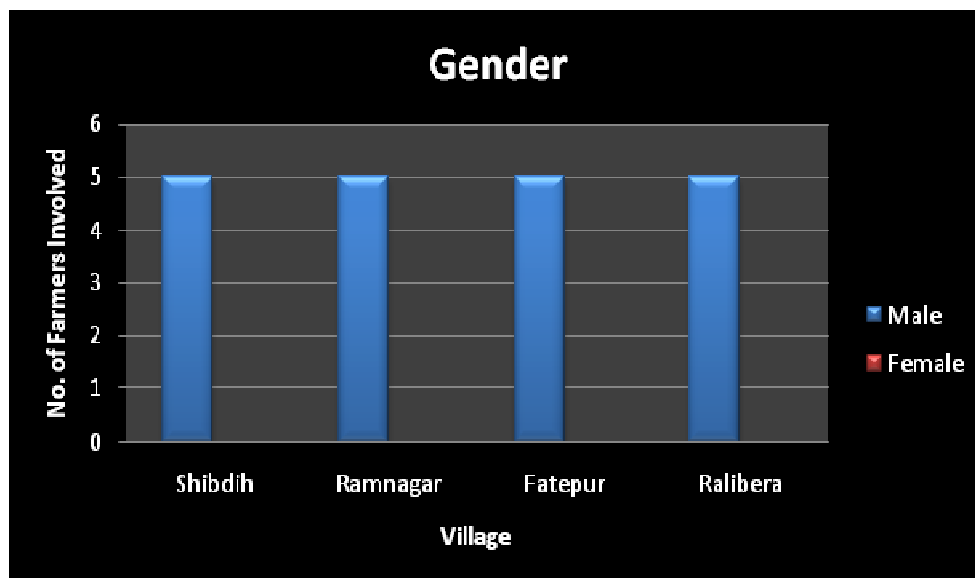


Table 5. Marital Status of the Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers of Purulia-I block in Purulia District

Marital Status Villages	Married	Unmarried	Total
Shibdih	4	1	5
Ramnagar	5	0	5
Fatepur	4	1	5
Ralibera	5	0	5
Total with % Involved	18 (90%)	2(10%)	20 (100%)

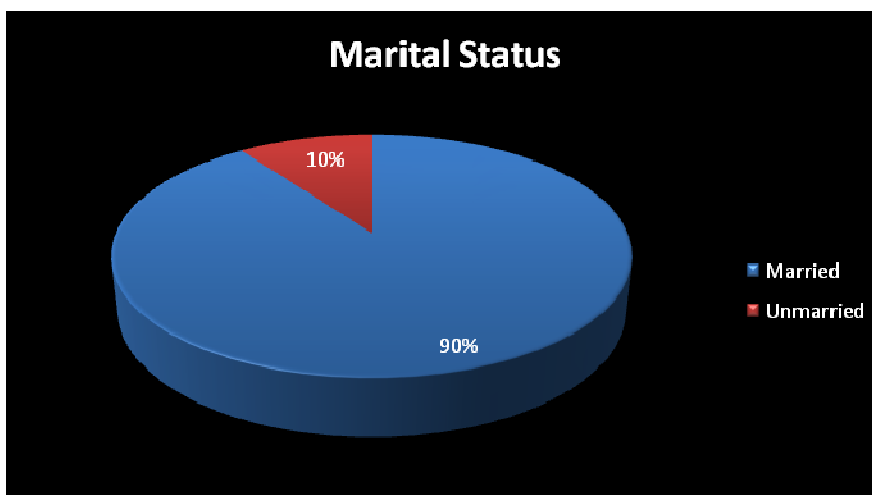


Table 6. Distribution of Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers according to family type of Purulia-I block in Purulia District.

Family Type Villages	Joint	Nuclear	Total
Shibdih	2	3	5
Ramnagar	0	5	5
Fatepur	2	3	5
Ralibera	4	1	5
Total with % Involved	8(40%)	12(60%)	20 (100%)

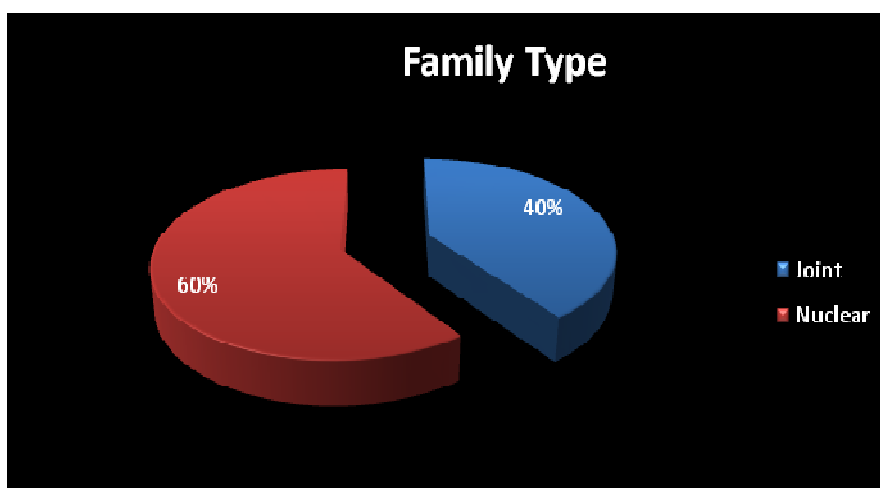


Table 7. Nature of House of the Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers of Purulia-I block in Purulia District.

Nature of House Villages	Kaccha	Semi- Pakka	Pakka	Total
Shibdih	2	2	1	5
Ramnagar	1	3	1	5
Fatepur	3	1	1	5
Ralibera	4	1	0	5
Total with % Involved	10(50%)	7(35%)	3(15%)	20 (100%)

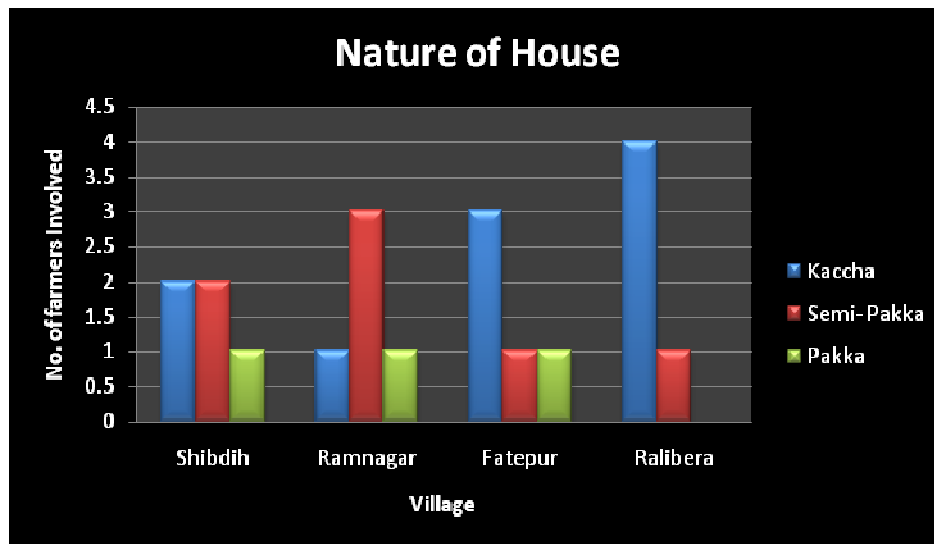
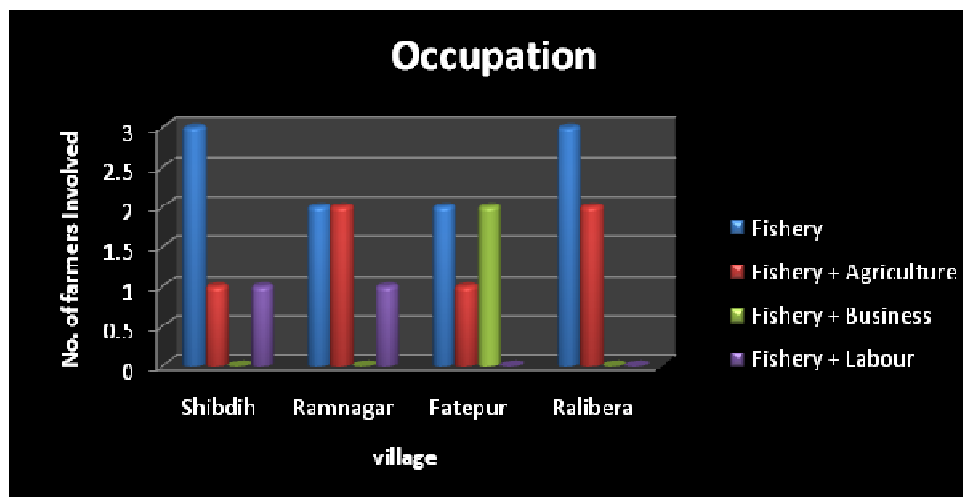


Table 8. Distribution of Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers according to different occupation of Purulia-I block in Purulia District

Occupation	Fishery	Fishery + Agriculture	Fishery + Business	Fishery + Labour	Total
Shibdih	3	1	0	1	5
Ramnagar	2	2	0	1	5
Fatepur	2	1	2	0	5
Ralibera	3	2	0	0	5
Total with % Involved	10(50%)	6(30%)	2(10%)	2 (10%)	20 (100%)



This clearly shows that the literacy rate of this area are really poor and miserable. In the present study Caste category of the respondent shown in table 3, which depict the majority (50 percent) of Integrated duck cum fish farmers belonging to Schedule Tribe category , remaining 30 % famers belonging to Schedule Caste category whereas 15% farmers were General caste and only 10% were Other caste. Table:- 4 present the percentage of gender distribution of the sample. The sample was representative of a larger number of male respondents to that of female respondents.

Male respondents comprised of 100% compared to 00% female respondents. From the ensuing results it can therefore be concluded that the male responds are more interested in this job than female responds. This study illustrates that the maximum percentage (60%) of Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers in Purulia-I block having Nuclear family type whereas 40% Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers having Joint family type.

From the above table it is very clear that 50% respondents have pure kaccha houses to dwell in, whereas 35% respondents do have semi-pakka houses, while only 15% respondents have pakka houses. Since they live in most of the villages have been situated in the remote, rural, and forest areas, so the people are forced to live in the kaccha houses. To construct a pakka house, there are plenty of problems. All farmers are distributed in accordance with the subsidiary and a casual occupation since Pisciculture is main occupation.

In every household, some of the members are involved full time in Pisciculture whereas others expense part time by practicing subsidiary and casual occupations as shown in the below table: The data exhibited that majority of Integrated Duck cum Fish Farmers in Purulia-I block are engaged in Pisciculture activities (50 percent), followed by Pisciculture and Agriculture (30 percent), Pisciculture and Business (10 percent), Pisciculture and Labour (10 percent) as a subsidiary occupation.

Table 9. Average Economics of all Traditional Culture and Integrated Duck cum Fish Farming at Purulia-I Block, Purulia: Schedule Depicted on Average Pond Size of 1 Bigha (1,333.33 m²)

Farmers No.	Traditional Pisciculture			Integrated Duck cum Fish farming		
	Investment (Approx) (Rs/Yr.)	Income (Approx) (Rs/Yr.)	Profit (Approx) (Rs/Yr.)	Investment (Approx) (Rs/Yr.)	Income (Approx) (Rs/Yr.)	Profit (Approx) (Rs/Yr.)
Farmer 1	33500	52000	18500	53200	81500	28300
Farmer 2	35700	58000	22300	55000	85000	30000
Farmer 3	30000	51000	21000	53000	82000	29000
Farmer 4	32000	50000	18000	54000	88000	34000
Farmer 5	32500	52000	19500	51000	80000	29000
Farmer 6	37500	55000	17500	56000	82000	26000
Farmer 7	30000	51000	21000	54000	85000	31000
Farmer 8	36000	59000	23000	49000	80000	31000
Farmer 9	31500	53000	21500	60000	88000	28000
Farmer 10	35000	53500	18500	52000	80000	28000
Farmer 11	40000	60000	20000	55000	82000	27000
Farmer 12	38500	58000	19500	51000	81500	30500
Farmer 13	36000	57000	21000	57000	85000	28000
Farmer 14	31000	53000	22000	53000	82000	29000
Farmer 15	35000	54000	19000	52000	80000	28000
Farmer 16	37000	51000	14000	58000	85000	27000
Farmer 17	30000	56000	26000	51000	82000	29000
Farmer 18	35000	54000	19000	50000	86000	36000
Farmer 19	32000	49000	17000	52000	81000	29000
Farmer 20	38000	60000	22000	55000	83000	28000
Average value	34310	54325	20015	53560	82950	29290

Integrated farming is a sustainable and effective tool for improving rural economy due to its cumulative cost effectiveness, low investment and higher profitability. To achieve optimum production with cost effective low investment recycling of wastes and residues from one farming to other system with due environmental consideration is very much necessary. Sustainable integrated farming practice is a very good option. This is a viable option for augmenting overall farm productivity and better economic return of rural pond based farming community. From table 9, it clearly indicate that in case of Traditional Pisciculture the average Investment, Income and Profit were Rupees 34210/-, Rupees 54325/- and Rupees 20015/- respectively. On the other hand in case of Integrated Duck cum Fish Farming the average Investment, Income and Profit were Rupees 53560/-, Rupees 82950/- and Rupees 29290/- respectively.

Conclusion

In conclusion, integrated fish farming is the blending of various compatible agricultural enterprises into a functional or unified farming system for the purpose of sustainability and it varies from one area to another in terms of production combination, rates and sizes. Women/youth being the most vibrant group of people are involves in this system. It plays very important role in many aspects of women/youth development and empowerment and more profitable than unitary system of farming as it ensures a spread of financial risk for its varied diversified nature in rearing fish, animals and crops; it has a capacity of making more food available thus enhancing food security. Besides, it provide employment, thus alleviating poverty and enhancing the economic status of the rural populace in India and reduce to the barest minimum the level of violence from disenchanting youth that is characteristic of the country in recent times. The benefits of integrated fish farming result either from direct consumption of fish by the producing households or from gains in income resulting in the purchasing of other cheaper foods, which lead to improved household food consumption in India.

From the research work carried in the block of Purulia-I, it clearly shows a positive impact upon the culture and subsequently to the farmers. To be more specific the following schemes are mainly emphasized viz, economic upliftment of rural people through operation of integrated pisciculture development, socio-economic upliftment of fishfolk through operation of pisciculture development scheme etc. are in operation. Study also reveals that, fisheries represent a vital sector in the thrust Programme of West Bengal Government for rural development through production of fish and other ancillary activities thereby generating rural employment and improvement of socio-economic status of the fishers who are the prime contributors of fisheries production. Fisheries sector embraces a large population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Rehabilitation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes families through fishery activities has become a major boon for upliftment of their economic status above poverty line. Moreover more emphasis on fresh water aquaculture in the inland fisheries sector is given by exploiting all possible resources to bring all the impounded water resources under pisciculture. Introduction of short-term credit plan to the fish farmers gave a boost to the fisheries sector increasing thereby not only production but also generating employment in rural areas. If these measures are being taken, automatically, the targeted socio economic upliftment must be achieved.

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