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AN EVALUATION STUDY

OF

COMMUNITY FISH PONDS

PROGRAMME

IN

HIMACHAL PRADESH

*Planning Department,
Himachal Pradesh.*

FOREWORD

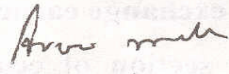
Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development. It has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food besides being a foreign exchange earner. Most importantly, it is the source of livelihood for a large section of economically weaker/ backward population. For the promotion of this sector, various government schemes are operational. One of the programme is for Scheduled Castes population, which is funded under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan.

Rural Planning Committee of 10th Vidhan Sabha (2005-06) in its 27th report under item 3 and 4 had recommended to check the construction quality of fish ponds constructed during the 3 years period of the year 2002-03 to 2004-05 under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and fix responsibility of defaulting individuals/ agencies for poor construction quality.

The task of conducting an evaluation study of Community Fish Ponds Programme in Himachal Pradesh was thus entrusted to Planning Department. The evaluation division of this department conducted the study. The field work was done with the help of District Planning Cells.

The findings of the study show that all is not well with the implementation of the programme. The study, beside outlining the deliverance of the scheme, has also brought into focus some critical issues of concern. The findings of the study were conveyed to Fisheries department and they were requested to take corrective measures. The follow up action by Fisheries department is outlined in Addendum.

Help rendered by Fisheries department officials who co-ordinated with panchayat functionaries and local public is duly acknowledged. The officers and officials of the Planning Department, who were associated with the study, deserve kudos for toiling hard in bringing out the study in the present form.


(Arvind Mehta)
Pr. Secretary (Planning),
to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

Dated : 29.8.2009.
Place: Shimla

PREFACE

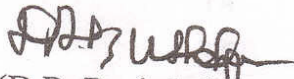
The community tanks have the potential for increasing fish production through community participating fish culture. These tanks are generally not used for fish production due to inadequate financial and technical resources. With government intervention and community participation, some of them are now being used for fish culture. Recognizing the potential of increasing fish production through the development of community tanks, the State department of Fisheries is running Community Fish Pond Programme under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes families through Fish Farmers Development Agency. The Community Fish Culture Programme has played a significant role in improving the socio-economic status of the weaker sections of the society.

The main objectives of evaluation study of this programme were to make an assessment of the construction quality of ponds in terms of functionality or non-functionality, role of individuals/agencies for poor construction quality, economics of ponds, public perception about the genuineness of fish ponds and to suggest the corrective measures for effective implementation of the programme.

The findings of the study shows that out of 32 ponds, 18 ponds were functional at the time of survey. Non-functionality of tanks is due to lack of water supply and also due to leakage of tanks. The study reveals that average cost of production per pond is Rs. 10183 per annum. The average annual outturn per pond is 510 Kg and net revenue is Rs. 9197 per annum. The cost of majority of surveyed tanks (27) was found to be less than Rs.1.5 lacs per pond.

The results of this study are expected to be useful for future planning and implementation of this programme. I acknowledge my thanks to the officers and officials associated with the study.

Dated : 29.8.2009.
Place : Shimla


(D.R. Bushehri)
Adviser(Planning)
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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh has the privilege of having vast network of fisheries resources in the form of snow fed perennial rivers and streams besides man-made reservoirs, other impoundments, viz. lakes, soil water conservation in the form of check dams, kuhls and village pond etc. While these resources are means of rich proteins food in the form of fish, it also provides source of earning livelihood to thousands of people. Despite having tremendous potential of raising the state's fish production, aquaculture could not make any discernible impact in the state in earlier years in view of inadequate availability of quality seed and lack of technical know-how which could benefit the state's complex topography. The running water scheme initiated in the state has provided an adequate answer to many of the problems of pond fish culturists. In view of plenty of water flowing in the form of streams, kuhls vis-a-vis availability of mirror carps and trout seed in the state, the scheme of running water fish culture is getting popular among the fish farmers of the state. The pond culture is also getting big impetus in view of availability of fish seed, initiation of several extension and training schemes.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) which were set up in the state are rendering technical and financial assistance to the farmers for excavating ponds and improving the existing water area. These agencies

have introduced the fish culture in the state by utilizing the waste land and unused water area. These agencies have been established in the state with the following functions:

1. Renovation/ reclamation of ponds and tanks.
2. Construction of new ponds.
3. Production of running water fish culture in the state.
4. Imparting training to the farmers for fish farming and also the dissemination of silviculture technologies.
5. Production of integrated fish farming with piggery, poultry ducking etc.
6. Assistance for the establishment of fish mills in the state to the farmers.
7. Establishment of fish farmers training centres.

CHAPTER-II

OBJECTIVES

Rural Planning Committee of 10th Vidhan Sabha (2005-06) in its 27th report under item 3 and 4 has recommended to check the construction quality of community fish ponds constructed during the year 2002-03 to 2004-05 under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes and to fix the responsibility of defaulting individuals / agencies for poor construction quality.

Keeping this in view, the evaluation of community fish ponds has been conducted with the following main objectives:-

1. To study the construction quality of community fish ponds.
2. To study the functional and non functional community fish ponds and the reasons for non functional community fish ponds.
3. To study the economics of community fish ponds.
4. To study the role of individuals / agencies for poor construction quality of community fish ponds.
5. To know the public perception about the community fish ponds.
6. To suggest the corrective measures for more effective implementation of the programme.

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

The department of Fisheries supplied a list of all the community fish ponds constructed during the year 2002-03 to 2004-05 under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes. The district wise breakup of community fish ponds constructed is as under:-

Table-1

District wise breakup of community fish ponds

Name of the Districts	No of Blocks	No of Panchayats	No. of Fish Ponds
BILASPUR	2	3	3
CHAMBA	2	3	3
HAMIRPUR	2	2	2
KANGRA	5	7	7
KULLU	1	1	1
MANDI	3	4	4
SIRMOUR	1	3	3
SHIMLA	2	3	3
SOLAN	2	3	3
UNA	3	3	3
Total	23	32	32

These 32 ponds were constructed in ten districts of the state during the year 2002-03 to 2004-05. Keeping in view the total number of ponds and the seriousness of evaluation, it was decided to select all these 32 ponds as sampled ponds to conduct the study.

A schedule for data collection was designed covering all aspects which are as under :-

Section-I deals with general features, viz. identification of pond, quality and area of pond, year/ cost of construction, source of water supply, status of pond etc.

Section-II includes economics of fish ponds, viz. maintenance of ponds, procurement / variety of seed, cost of production and return profile.

Section-III deals with the reasons of non-functionality of ponds.

Section-IV deals with the construction quality of Fish Ponds, viz. cost of construction, amount of subsidy, detail of work, present status of pond and the agency responsible for construction/ technical guidance etc.

Section-V includes public perception about fish ponds.

The District Planning Cells of the department did the data collection in all the ten districts of the state. The officials of District Planning Cells visited the pond sites, interviewed the fish farmers and also contacted the local panchayat representatives and officials concerned to ascertain the information.

Area wise distribution and construction year of sampled fish ponds are as follow :-

Table-2

Area wise distribution of sampled fish ponds.

Category of ponds	Area of Ponds (Hect.)	Ponds	
		Nos.	%age
Type-I	Less than 0.5	29	90.63
Type-II	0.5 to 1.00	2	6.25
Type-III	Above 1.00	1	3.12
Total Sample		32	100.00

Table-2 shows that majority of the Ponds i.e. 29 (90.63%) out of 32 are less than 0.5 ha. in area.

Table-3

Year of construction of sampled fish ponds.

Category of ponds	No	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Type-I	29	7	10	12
Type-II	2	1	0	1
Type-III	1	0	0	1
Total Sample	32	8	10	14

From the perusal of the Table -3, it is revealed that 10 ponds were constructed during 2003-4 and 14 ponds were constructed in 2004-05. Only 8 Ponds were constructed in 2002-03.

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

After data collection of all 32 fish ponds, it was compiled and tabulated. Analysis of result was done as per the objectives of the study. The results of the evaluation survey are discussed as under:-

Type of Construction of Fish Ponds

The type of construction of sampled fish ponds is presented in the table below:-

Table-1
Type of Construction of Fish Ponds

Name of the District	No. of Sampled fish ponds	Types of ponds					
		Kutchha		Pucca		Others (Semi pucca)	
		No.	% age	No.	% age	No.	% age
BILASPUR	3	2	66.67	1	33.33	-	-
CHAMBA	3	2	66.67	-	-	1	33.33
HAMIRPUR	2	1	50.00	1	50.00	--	-
KANGRA	7	5	71.42	1	14.28	1	14.28
KULLU	1	-	-	1	100.00	-	-
MANDI	4	4	100.00	-	-	-	-
SIRMOUR	3	3	100.00	-	-	-	-
SHIMLA	3	1	33.33	2	66.67	-	-
SOLAN	3	1	33.33	-	-	2	66.67
UNA	3	3	100.00	-	-	-	-
Total	32	22	68.75	6	18.75	4	12.50

From the table, it has been observed that type of construction of all ponds in Mandi, Sirmour and Una districts are kutcha(excavated) in nature. Kangra district is having 5 kutcha ponds out of total 7 ponds. Bilaspur and Chamba district each is having 2 kutcha Ponds. Shimla district is having 2 pucca ponds out of total 3 ponds. The 4 semi pucca ponds have also been found constructed in Chamba, Kangra and Solan district. It may be concluded that majority of ponds i.e. 22 (68.75%) out of 32 are kutcha ponds, 6 (18.75%) are pucca ponds and 4 (12.50%) ponds are semi pucca.

Source of Water Supply to Fish Ponds

The source of water supply to sampled fish ponds was also ascertained through this survey and is depicted in table-2 below:-

Table-2
Source of water supply to Fish Ponds

Name of the District	No. of sampled fish ponds	Source of water supply					
		Natural drain		Artificial drain		Rain water	
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
BILASPUR	3	2	66.67	0	-	1	33.33
CHAMBA	3	0	-	0	-	3	100.00
HAMIRPUR	2	0	-	1	50.00	1	50.00
KANGRA	7	3	42.86	1	14.28	3	42.86
KULLU	1	1	100.00	0	-	0	-
MANDI	4	1	25.00	0	-	3	75.00
SIRMOUR	3	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	-
SHIMLA	3	1	33.33	0	-	2	66.67
SOLAN	3	1	33.33	0	-	2	66.67
UNA	3	3	100.00	0	-	0	-
Total	32	14	43.75	3	9.37	15	46.88

It is evident from the above table that all ponds of Chamba districts are depending on rain water only. 3 ponds of Kangra district are rain

water based while 3 are having natural drain. All the ponds of Una and Kullu and 2 ponds each in Bilaspur and Sirmour district are having natural drain. One pond each in Hamirpur, Kangra and Sirmour districts is having artificial drain. It may be concluded that majority of ponds i.e. 15 (46.88%) out of 32 are rain water based, 14 (43.75%) are having natural drain and only 3 (9.37%) are based on artificial rain.

District wise Status of Fish Ponds

District wise status of fish ponds was ascertained to know the actual number of functional and non-functional ponds. Functional ponds comprise two categories i.e. all weather ponds and seasonal ponds. The results so obtained are depicted in table-3 below:-

Table-3

District wise Status of Fish Ponds

Name of the District	No. of sampled Fish Ponds	Status of Ponds					
		Functional				Non-Functional	
		All weather		Seasonal		No.	%age
		No.	%age	No.	%age		
BILASPUR	3	2	66.67	1	33.33	-	-
CHAMBA	3	-	-	-	-	3	100.00
HAMIRPUR	2	1	50.00	-	-	1	50.00
KANGRA	7	4	57.14	-	-	3	42.86
KULLU	1	1	100.00	-	-	-	-
MANDI	4	1	25.00	-	-	3	75.00
SIRMOUR	3	3	100.00	-	-	-	-
SHIMLA	3	1	33.33	-	-	2	66.67
SOLAN	3	1	33.33	-	-	2	6.67
UNA	3	3	100.00	-	-	-	-
Total	32	17	53.12	1	3.13	14	43.75

It is evident from the above table that all ponds of Bilaspur, Sirmour, Kullu and Una districts are all weather ponds except one seasonal pond in Bilaspur. All the 3 ponds of Chamba district are non functional. Kangra district is having 4 functional and 3 non functional ponds. Percentage

of non functional ponds is on higher side in Mandi (75.00%), Shimla (66.67%) and Solan (66.67%) districts. It may be concluded that majority of ponds i.e. 18 (56.25%) out of 32 are functional while 14 (43.75%) ponds are non functional.

Maintenance of Fish Ponds

District wise maintenance status of fish ponds was ascertained to know the actual number of ponds maintained by Panchayat itself or through individual on lease basis. The results so obtained are depicted in the table-4 as follows :-

Table-4
Maintenance of Fish Ponds

Name of the District	No. of sampled Fish Ponds	Maintenance of Fish Ponds			
		By Panchayat		By Panchayat through Individual on lease basis	
		No.	%age	No.	%age
BILASPUR	3	-	-	3	100.00
CHAMBA	3	3	100.00	-	-
HAMIRPUR	2	1	50.00	1	50.00
KANGRA	7	5	71.43	2	28.57
KULLU	1	-	-	1	100.00
MANDI	4	2	50.00	2	50.00
SIRMOUR	3	-	-	3	100.00
SHIMLA	3	2.	66.67	1	33.33
SOLAN	3	3	100.00	-	-
UNA	3	1	33.33	2	66.67
Total	32	17	53.12	15	46.88

It is clear from the above table-4, that all ponds in Chamba and Solan districts are maintained by Panchayat itself while all the ponds in Bilaspur, Kullu and Sirmour districts are maintained by Panchayat through individual on lease basis. In all, 17 (53.12%) ponds are maintained by Panchayat itself and 15 (46.88%) ponds are maintained by Panchayat through individual on lease basis.

Source/Agency for procurement of Fish Seed

Source/agency for procurement of fish seed i.e. government source, private source or self produced source was obtained through this survey and is depicted in the table-5 as follows :-

Table-5

Source/Agency for procurement of Fish Seed

Name of the District	No. of Functional Fish Ponds	Govt. Source		Private Source	
		No.	%age	No.	%age
BILASPUR	3	3	100.00	-	-
CHAMBA	-	-	-	-	-
HAMIRPUR	1	1	100.00	-	-
KANGRA	4	3	75.00	1	25.00
KULLU	1	1	100.00	-	-
MANDI	1	1	100.00	-	-
SIRMOUR	3	-	-	3	100.00
SHIMLA	1	1	100.00	-	-
SOLAN	1	-	-	1	100.00
UNA	3	2	66.67	1	33.33
Total	18	12	66.67	6	33.33

From the above table-5, it is seen that procurement of fish seed for all functional ponds of Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Kullu, Mandi and Shimla districts has been done from government source only. Procurement of fish seed for all the ponds of Sirmour district and one pond each of Kangra, Solan and Una has been done from private source. It may be concluded that procurement of fish seed for majority of Ponds i.e. 12 (66.67%) out of 18 has been done from government source and for remaining 6 (33.33%) ponds from private source.

Average Cost of production / pond

The study is based on three categories of ponds i.e. Size less than 0.5 hect., between 0.5 to 1.00 hect. and above 1.00 hect. Since majority of sampled fish ponds i.e. 29(90.63%) out of 32 ponds, fall in the size less than 0.5 hect. category, therefore it was decided to work out simple averages for all the 32 ponds.

In the study, the analysis of Average cost of production / pond which includes seed cost, feed cost, manuring cost, labour cost, other operational cost etc. was also conducted and is depicted in the table-6 below:-

Table-6

<u>Average Cost of production / pond</u>	
Cost of production in (Rs.)	
Seed cost	2098
Feed cost	4385
Manuring cost	1200
Labour cost	2250
Other operational cost	250
Total average cost	10183

It is evident from the above table-6, that seed cost, feed cost, manuring cost, labour cost, other operational cost per pond is Rs. 2098, 4385, 1200, 2250 and 250 respectively. Total Average Cost of Production per pond is Rs. 10183.

Return Profile/ Pond

Average Annual Out Turn (kg), Total Out Turn (Rs.) and Net Revenue (Rs.) was also obtained through this survey and is depicted in the table-7 below:-

Table-7

Annual Return Profile/ Pond

Return Profile	
Average annual out turn (kg)	510
Average price of fish (Rs./kg)	38
Total out turn (Rs.)	19380
Total average cost (Rs.)	10183
Net Revenue (Rs.)	9197

It is evident from the above table-7 that Average Annual Out Turn is 510 kg and Average Price of fish is Rs. 38/kg. Total Out Turn is Rs. 19380 which has been calculated by multiplying the Average Annual Out Turn with Average Price of fish. Net Revenue is Rs.9197 which has been calculated by deducting the total Average Cost from Total Out Turn. This shows that community fish pond venture is profitable and it has helped local farmers in additional income generation.

Reasons for Non-functionality of Ponds

District wise reasons for non-functionality of ponds which include mainly non-availability/ lack of water supply in pond, damage due to rain / flood, leakage of water etc. were also analysed through this survey and the same are depicted in the table-8 below:-

Table-8

Reasons for Non-functionality of Ponds

Name of Districts	District Wise Non functional Ponds	Reasons for Non-functionality of Ponds													
		i) Non-availability/ lack of water supply in pond	ii) Salinity of water	iii) Damage due to rain /flood	iv) Leakage of water	v) Siltation	vi) Presence of Doka fish	vii) Fault in design of pond	viii) Non-availability of quality seed	ix) Lack of proper training	x) Lack of respon sibility	xi) Marketing problem	xii) Non co- operation from Department	xiii) Considered to avail subsidy under the scheme.	xiv) Other (Specify) Incomplete/ Seed not introduced
BILASPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMBA	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HAMIRPUR	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANGRA	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KULLU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANDI	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
SIRMOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMLA	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Solan	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	7	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3

It has been observed from the above table-8, that 7 out of 14 (50%) ponds are non-functional due to non-availability/ lack of water supply in ponds, beside other reasons, as some ponds are having more than one reason for failure. In may also be seen that some number of ponds, i.e. 7 (50%) are perceived to be non functional due to leakage of water. Two ponds have been damaged due to rain / flood and also due to lack of proper training/ lack of

responsibility. Three ponds are non-functional due to other reasons like non-completion/ non introduction of fish seed.

Cost and Subsidy Profile of Ponds

Cost and subsidy profile of ponds was obtained through this survey and is depicted in the table-9 below:-

TABLE-9
Cost And Subsidy Profile of Ponds

Name of the District	No. of sampled fish ponds	Cost of Construction (Rs.)			Amount of Subsidy (Rs.)		
		Less than 1 lacs	1 and less than 1.5 lacs	1.5- 2 lacs	Less than 1 lacs	1 and less than 1.5 lacs	1.5- 2 lacs
BILASPUR	3	1	2	-	1	2	-
CHAMBA	3	1	2	-	1	2	-
HAMIRPUR	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
KANGRA	7	4	2	1	4	2	1
KULLU	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
MANDI	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
SIRMOUR	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
SHIMLA	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
SOLAN	3	-	2	1	-	2	1
UNA	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	32 (100)	11 (34)	16 (50)	5 (16)	11	16	5

Note : Figure in parenthesis are percentages to total.

It is clear from the above table-9, that amount of subsidy is equal to the cost of construction. Cost of construction has been classified into three categories i.e. less than Rs. 1 lacs, Rs. 1 lacs and less than Rs. 1.5 lacs and Rs. 1.5-2 lacs and number of ponds constructed under these three categories are 11(34%), 16 (50%) and 5 (16%) respectively. Thus, cost of construction of 27 ponds is less than Rs. 1.5 lacs per pond.

District wise Public Perception about Non Functionality of Ponds

District wise public perception about non functionality of ponds was also obtained through this survey and is depicted in the table-10 below:-

TABLE-10

District wise Public Perception about Non Functionality of Ponds

Name of the District	No. of Non functional ponds	Public Perception about Non Functionality of Ponds				
		No proper source of water	Poor Construction quality	Low rains	No repairs done	No responsibility of Panchayat/ Non-completion of pond
BILASPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMBA	3	-	2	-	-	1
HAMIRPUR	1	-	1	-	-	-
KANGRA	3	3	-	3	-	-
KULLU	-	-	-	-	-	-
MANDI	3	1	-	-	-	2
SIRMOUR	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMLA	2	1	-	-	1	-
SOLAN	2	2	-	2	-	-
UNA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	7	3	6	1	3

Public perception about non functionality of ponds is almost similar to that of investigation as shown in table-8. Public also perceives more than one reason regarding non functionality of ponds. It may be seen that 7 out of 14 ponds are non-functional due to no proper source of water and 6 ponds are non functional due to low rains. Two ponds in Chamba and 1 pond in Hamirpur are non-functional due to Poor Construction quality. 1 pond in Shimla is non-functional due to lack of repair. One pond in Chamba and 2 ponds in Mandi are non-functional due to other reasons like no responsibility of panchayat / non-completion of ponds etc..

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The objectives set out for the evaluation of community fish ponds were to make an assessment of the construction quality of ponds in terms of functionality or non-functionality, role of individuals / agencies for poor construction quality, economics of ponds, public perception about the genuineness of fish pond, and to suggest corrective measures for more effective implementation of the programme.

The detailed findings of the study are as under:-

- 90.63% of the ponds are less than 0.5 ha. in area.
- 68.75% of ponds are kutchra, 18.75% are pucca ponds and 12.50% ponds are semi pucca.
- 56.25% ponds are functional and remaining 43.75% are non functional.
- 53.12% ponds are maintained by Panchayat itself and 46.88% ponds are maintained by individuals on lease basis.
- Procurement of fish seed for majority of Ponds, i.e. 66.67% has been done from government source and for remaining 33.33% ponds it is done from private source.
- Average cost of production per pond is Rs.10183 per annum.
- Average annual out turn per pond is 510 kg and net revenue is Rs. 9197 per annum, which shows that community fish pond venture is profitable.

- 50% Of the ponds are non-functional due to non-availability/ lack of water supply in ponds. Similarly 50% ponds are not functioning due to leakage of water, beside some other reasons.
- 50% of total sampled ponds cost between Rs. 1 lac and less than Rs. 1.5 lacs whereas 34% are in the category of less than Rs. 1 lac and 16% falls in the category of Rs. 1.5 lacs and Rs. 2 lacs. .

QUICK EVALUATION STUDY ON COMMUNITY PONDS FOR FISH PRODUCTION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Section-I

General Features

1. Name of the District _____
2. Name of the Block _____
- 3 Name of the Panchayat _____
4. Name of fish pond _____

5. Quality of pond
a) Kutcha _____
b) Pucca _____
c) Other (Specify) _____
6. Area of pond (in Hect.) _____
7. Year of construction/Renovation _____
8. Source of water supply
a) Natural drain _____
b) Artificial drain _____
c) Rain water _____
d) Other (Specify) _____
9. Cost of construction of pond
Total Cost _____
a) Labour Cost _____
b) Capital cost _____
10. Status of pond
a) Functional _____
b) Non-functional _____
11. Whether the pond is seasonal/all weather _____

Section-II

Economics of Fish Pond

1. If functional, who maintains the pond
 - (i) Individual
 - (ii) Panchayat
 - (iii) Agency /individual to whom the pond is leased.
(Name of the agency/Individual)
 - i) Other (specify)

2. Agency from where the seed is procured
 - (i) Govt. Source.
 - (ii) Private Source.
 - (iii) Self Produced
 - (iv) Other (specify)

3. Variety of seed /seeds
 - i)
 - ii)
 - iii)
 - iv)

4. Cost of Production
 - i) Seed cost _____
 - ii) Feed cost _____
 - iii) Mannuring _____
 - iv) Labour Cost _____
 - v) Other operational cost _____

5. Return Profile
 - (i.) Annual out turn of fish catch (Year-wise)
 - (ii) Price of fish (Rs.per Kg.)
 - (iii) Total outturns (in Rs.) (Col. 13 + 14)
 - (iv) Net revenue (year-wise)
 - (v) If leased, the Annual lease money received.

Section-III

Non Functionality

1. If non-functional- reasons

- i) Non-availability/ lack of water supply in pond
- ii) Salinity of water
- iii) Damage due to rain / flood
- iv) Leakage of water
- v) Due to siltation
- vi) Presence of Doka fish
- vii) Fault in design of pond
- viii) Non-availability of quality seed
- ix) Lack of proper training
- x) Lack of responsibility
- xi) Marketing problem
- xii) Non-co-operation from Department
- xiii) Considered to avail subsidy under the scheme.
- xiv) Other (Specify)

Section- IV
Construction Quality

1. Cost of construction of pond.
2. Amount of Subsidy.
3. Contribution of Panchayat
 - (i) Cash _____
 - (ii) Kind _____
(Labour/Material Contribution)
4. Kind of work done _____
 - i)
 - ii)
 - iii)
 - iv)
5. When repaired/constructed last time
6. Present Status
 - (i) Functional
 - (ii) Non-functional
7. Name of the Agency who constructed the pond. _____
8. Have any technical guidance been given by the Fishery Department. _____
9. If so, the name of the agency for technical guidance. _____

Section-V
Public Perception

1. Has the pond been repaired/constructed _____
2. If Yes, when _____
3. Who constructed the pond _____
4. Is there fish in the pond _____
5. Does the panchayat lease this pond for fishing _____
6. If the pond functional and has water through out the year _____
7. If not, reasons:
 - (i) No proper source of water to pond.
 - (ii) Poor construction quality.
 - (iii) Low rains.
 - (iv) No repairs done.
 - (v) No responsibility of the panchayat.
8. Is there any sale of fish.
9. Any specific observation.

Signature of Village Pradhan

Signature of the Investigator

ADDENDUM

FOLLOW UP ACTION BY FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

As a consequence of findings of the study, the Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh was requested vide Planning Department's letter No. PLG/SPM (E) dated 28th July, 2007 for outlining the strategy for making 14 non functional ponds (out of 32 fish ponds) as functional. The Director of Fisheries vide his letter No. Fish-F (4)-20/91- T.D-111-8223 dated 30th August, 2008, which was concurred by Principal Secretary (Fisheries) to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh vide his letter No. Fish-D(1)-19/2007 dated 28th February, 2009, has intimated that out of identified 14 non functional fish ponds, 7 have been made functional and leased out to the Panchayats . As regarding remaining fish ponds(7), it was intimated by the Fisheries department that non functional fish ponds, which are either leaking or whose source of water has gone dry, would not be considered for repair. Moreover, as stipulated under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, repair/ renovation of fish ponds is done after five years of their completion.