Office-Principal
Govt. Jagannath Munnalal Choudhary Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh

Towards Excellence…

Phone/Fax: 07642-252536 **Email:** hegjcgcman@mp.gov.in
Website: http://www.gjmcgirlscollegemandla.in
AISHE Code: C-33429 **College Code:** 3502

Report

Title of the Programme: 15 Days Certificate Course on "Pisciculture"

The 15 Days Certificate course titled as "Pisciculture" was organized by the Department of Hindi under the guidance of Dr. S.P. Dhumketi, Associate Professor (Hindi). During the inauguration of the certificate course the Principal of the Institution Dr. S.N.Khare and the Organizer of the course Dr. Aradhna Dubey (Coordinator, IQAC) were also present. Dr. S.N. Khare while welcoming the enrolled students in the course told them that Pisciculture can be opted as s a profession in their future.

The following areas were discussed with the students during the course:

- Definition and history of pisciculture
- Role of fish culture in economic development
- Types of Pisciculture: Sewage Pisciculture; Integrated Pisciculture; Ornamental Pisciculture; Fish cum Poultry Culture; Paddy cum Fish Culture.
- Preparation and Management of Fish Farm: Principle of Site selection, Preparation of Fish farm, Properties of soil in Fish farm, Maintenance of Fish Farm.
- Water Quality of Fish Farm: Physical, Chemical and Biological Parameters of water; Water Management in Fish Farm; Control of Microflora and Aquatic Weed.
- Conventional Methods: Introduction, Fishing Gears, Nets, Hook and Line Gear.
- Un-conventional Methods: Electro-Fishing and Light Fishing.
- Fish Finding (Echosounder and SONAR)
- Harvesting and Stocking; Preservation and Processing; Transport and Marketing.
- Government Participation in Fish Culture; Central Govt. Participation (ICAR, CMFRI, CIFRI, CICIFRI, CIFA, CIBA, CIFT, NBFGR, NRCCWF etc.); Ministry

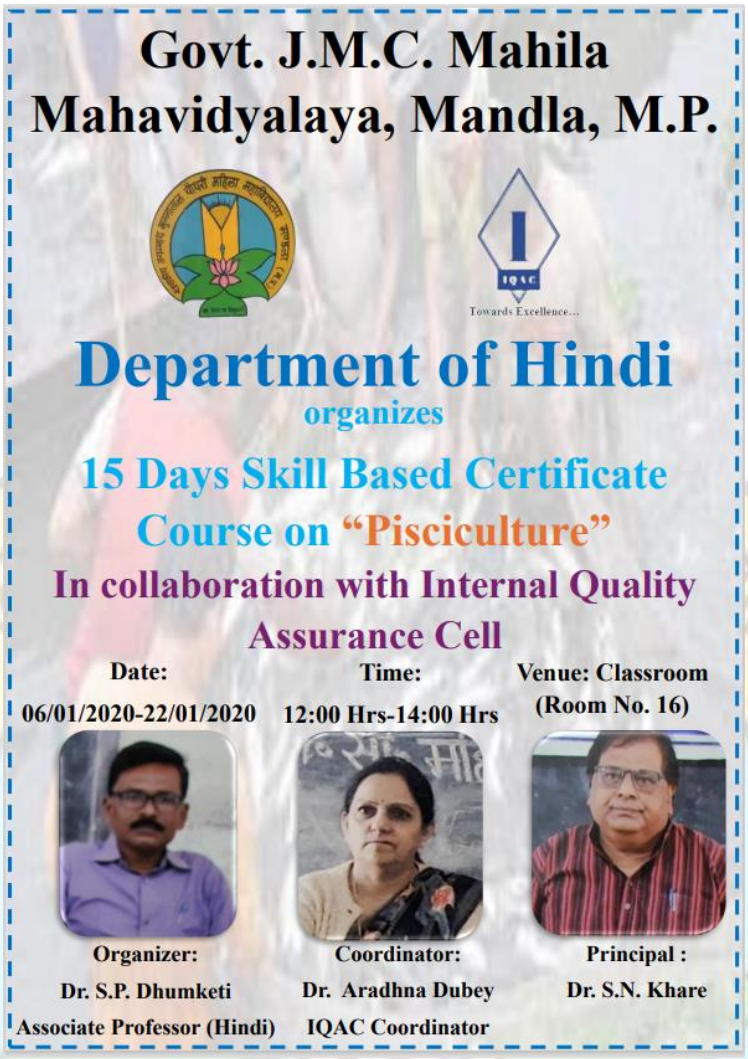
of Agriculture, CIFNET, CICEF, Ministry of Food Processing Industry, FSI (Fishery Survey of India); State Govt. Participation in Pisciculture.

- Inflammation.
- Immune Response.
- Pathological Changes in Fish Tissues.
- Viral Diseases, Bacterial Diseases, Fungal Diseases, Protozoan Disease, Helminthes.
- Nutritional Deficiency Diseases and their control measures.

Further, the trainer of the course shared the following domains with the students:

The breeding, rearing, and transplantation of fish by artificial means is called pisciculture, in other words, fish farming. It is the principal form of aquaculture, while other methods may fall under agriculture. It involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, usually for food. A facility that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a species 'natural numbers is generally referred to as a fish hatchery. Fish species raised by fish farms include salmon, catfish, tilapia and cod.

The breeding of fish, as a hobby or for scientific or commercial purposes. The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish-culture. Pisciculture has been practiced from very early ages. It appears to have been in use in ancient Egypt and was followed in China in early times on a very large scale. It was introduced in Great Britain by Mr. Shaw of Drumlanrig, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1837. An important branch of modern pisciculture is the propagation and rearing of young fish in artificial ponds, with the view of introducing fish previously not found in the locality, or of increasing the supply of desirable food-fishes. Salmon- and trout-ova sent from Great Britain have been successfully propagated in Australia and New Zealand. Of late years America has taken the lead in fish-culture, under the administration of the United States Fish Commission, and millions of ova and fry have been planted in various rivers.



Scientific method whereby fish are grown and cultivated in ponds, lakes, brackish water, and in sea water. Pisciculture is the farming of fish. It involves raising fish commercially in tanks or enclosures, usually for food. Pisciculture refers to culturing, rearing, capturing of fishes in water bodies like rivers, tanks, ponds, generally in water bodies. Calcutta is the city where Pisciculture is flourishing industry. Pisciculture plays an important role in the economy of India. It helps in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional level and earning valuable foreign exchange. Although fishing contributes only 0.8 per cent of the total national income it provides sustenance to over l million persons, about25 per cent of whom are actively engaged in fishing operations. About 2-5 lakh crafts are used for fishing operations of which only 10 per cent are mechanized boats. There are about 1,800 marine fishing villages located along the coast. India has a long coastline of 6,083 km and a continental shelf spreading over 3.1 lakh square km of area which has a total potential of yielding 10 million tons of fish per year. Similarly inland water bodies can produce another 10 lakh tons of fish

annually. These inland water bodies include 2.25 million ha. of ponds and tanks, about 1.2 million kms of canals, 2.09 million ha of lakes and reservoirs, 1.3 million ha of bheels in Assam and Bihar, 1.64 lakh km of rivers and streams and estuaries and lakes such as Chilka, Pulicat and Loktak. Besides rice fields (2.3 million ha) are being converted into fishponds in some states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab to augment the fish potential. In 1950-51, India's fish production was 7.5 lakh ton (5.34 lakh ton marine and 2.16 lakh ton inland). In 2006-07, the Indian fish production zoomed up to a level of around 6.61 million ton (considering 3.21 million ton of marine and 3.4million ton of inland fishes), which help the country to occupy the coveted 3rd position in overall fish production in the world. This works out to an increase of around 800 per cent in over 56 years or an average increase of 14 per cent per annum. India is also acclaimed as the second highest inland fish producing country in the world next to China with over 53 million ton although the difference in production between the countries is enormous. The fishery sector occupies an important status in the national economy. It provides valuable foreign exchange and employment to millions of people.

The 15 days course ended with the certificate distribution among the 74 students enrolled in the course on 22.01.2020 (Wednesday) in the marvelous presence of the honorable Principal Dr. S.N. Khare.

Trainer:	**Organizer:**	**Principal:**
Dr. S.P. Dhumketi Associate Professor (Department of Hindi)	Dr. Aradhna Dubey Coordinator, Internal Quality Assurance Cell	Govt. J.M.C. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Mandla, M.P.