

DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE FISH PRODUCTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT :The fishery management and development is one of tremendous importance. It is concerned with the management of fishery resources, which may lead to an improvement not only in the quality but also in the quantity of the fish. India is the third largest producer of fish in the world. India produces only 9 percent of total supply of fish in Asia. It was observed that in 1951 total fish production was about 0.7 million tones. This had increased to 7.9 million tonnes in 2009-10. However, we have not exploited of marine fishery resources fully. The study includes the generalized principal of management. Used in the development of fisheries in India. Key words : Contribution of fisheries sector to gross domestic product potential of fishery resources and Development of marine fishery in India.

Introduction :In India, the primary sector comprises Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Fisheries and Dairy etc. Constitute a Largest sector of economic activity. India is the third largest produce of fish in the world and second largest in Inland fish production. Fishery sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development in India. The fishery sector is not only an important source of direct employment but generates employment in down stream industries the fishery sector provides employment to over 11 million people engaged fully, partially or in subsidiary activities. Moreover, fisheries help in raising nutritional levels, augmenting food supply and being a major foreign exchange earning.

Fisheries development, in India, through the National plans has been aimed at an overall development of production of fish from marine and Inland sector. The historical background regarding the origin and evolution of fishery management in British India is available in the shape of 'India Fisheries Act, 1897' framed on the pattern of 'Salmon fishery Act 1861 of United Kingdom At International Level' Laws of the sea, 1974 were framed for the regulation of fisheries in open sea. This ancient human activity, the fishery management has how development all over the world. Contribution of fisheries sector to gross domestic product : Fisheries sector play very important role in National economy. During 2002-03, Fisheries sectors contributed Rs.35482 crores to the total gross domestic product (GDP). The gross income generated at landing centre level from the marine fish catch of 2.7 million tonnes in 1999-2000 is worked out to be Rs.18412 crores.

Table No.1 Contribution of fisheries sector to gross domestic product (Prices currency)

Year	Total GDP	GDP From		GDP From Fisheries as percent of	
		Agriculture	Fisheries	Total GDP	GDP from Agriculture
1990-91	475,604	135,162	4556	0.96	3.32
1991-92	551,552	162,317	5300	0.96	3.27
1992-93	627,913	184,536	6649	1.06	3.60
1993-94	799,077	242,438	9074	1.14	3.74
1994-95	943,408	284,042	11099	1.18	3.91
1995-96	1,103,238	312,791	12729	1.15	4.07
1996-97	1,285,259	376,091	15055	1.17	4.00
1997-98	1,384,446	387,445	19555	1.49	5.04
1998-99	1,612,383	469,340	22223	1.38	4.73

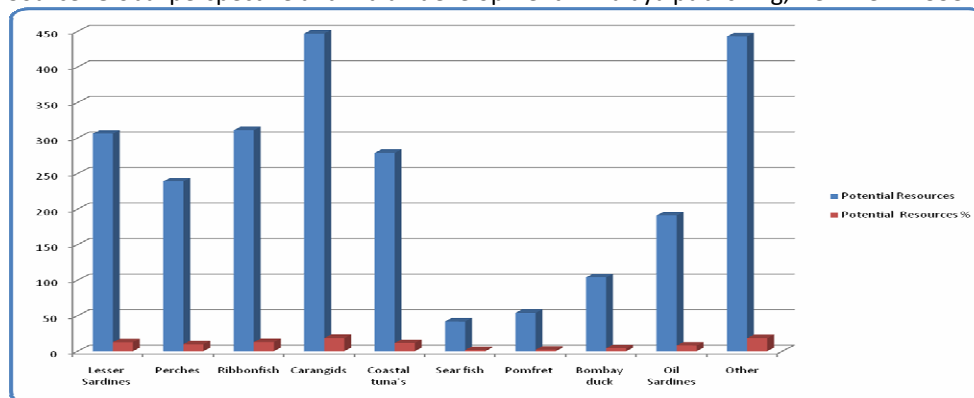
2002-03	2,481,262	704,678	35482	1.43	5.04
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Source :Fisheries Economics and Marketing - An Introduction Page No.1
 Potential of marine fishery resources in India : In India the marine fishery resources are mainly pelagic resources, demersal fishery resources, water fishery resources and crustacean fishery resources. Some of species are important marine fishery resources are carangids (18.50 percent), Lesser sardines (12.67 percent), ribbonfish (12.87 percent), Perches (9.89 percent), coastal tunas (11.55 percent) and other (18.34 percent)

Table No.2 Potential of marine fishery resources in India (000 Tonnes)

Sr.No.	Species	Potential Resources	Potential Resources %
1.	Lesser Sardines	306	12.67
2.	Perches	239	9.89
3.	Ribbonfish	311	12.87
4.	Carangids	447	18.50
5.	Coastal tuna's	279	11.55
6.	Sear fish	42	1.74
7.	Pomfret	54	2.23
8.	Bombay duck	104	4.30
9.	Oil Sardines	191	7.90
10.	Other	443	18.34
	Total	2416	100.00

Source :Global perspective and Indian development Himalaya publishing, New Delhi 1993 P.45.

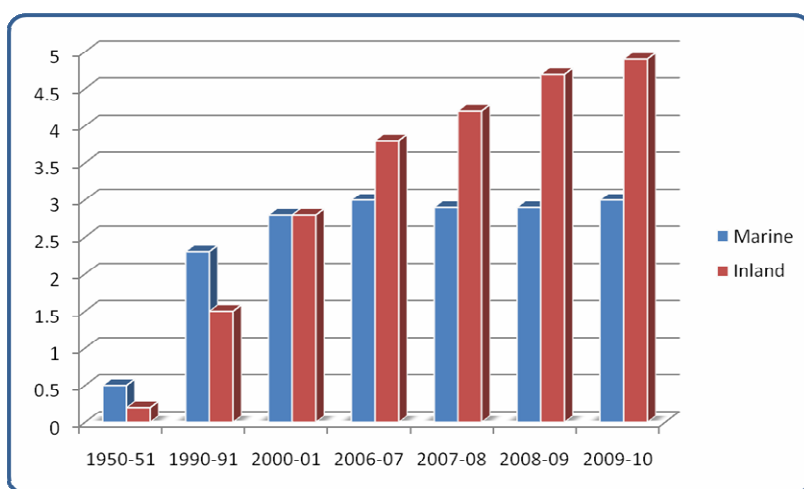


Development of marine fishery resources in India : Despite the fast fishery resources, the production of fish in India is far from adequate. India produces only 9 percent of total supply of fish in Asia. Whereas Japan contributed to the extent of 43 percent and China coming next to about 18 percent. Table No.2 It was observed that in 1951 total fish production was about 0.7 million tonnes. This had increased to 7.9 million tonnes in 2009-10. However, we have not exploited our marine fishery resources fully. The Indian ocean expedition has estimated that only 1 to 8 percent of the fish available along the Eastern and Western coasts is being caught at present if deep sea methods of catching fish are employed. It is possible to increase the fish catch by two times i.e. from the present 3.00 million tonnes in 2009-10 from the sea to 40 million tonnes per year.

Fish Production in India Million Tones

Year	Fish production		Total
	Marine	Inland	
1950-51	0.5	0.2	0.7
1990-91	2.3	1.5	3.8
2000-01	2.8	2.8	5.6
2006-07	3.0	3.8	6.8
2007-08	2.9	4.2	7.1
2008-09	2.9	4.7	7.6
2009-10	3.0	4.9	7.9

Source :Economic Survey 2009-10, P.195.



Conclusion : Fisheries are a huge global business and provide income for million of people. The supply of quality of fish seed is a key factor to the expansion of fish farming. Fish seed demand at present is string unsatisfied and expected to expand. Moreover, high priority is now being given to the development of deep sea fishing, as increasing production can come only from deep sea and oceans.

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