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केन्द्रीय समुद्री मात्स्यिकी CENTRAL MARINE FISHERIES अनुसंधान संस्थान RESEARCH INSTITUTE कोचिन, भारत COCHIN, INDIA

भारतीय कृषि अनसंधान परिषद INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH समुद्री मात्स्यिकी सूचना सेवा : समुद्री मात्स्यिकी पर आधारित अनुसंधान परिणामों को आयोजकों, मत्स्य उद्योगों और मत्स्य पालकों के बीच प्रसार करना और तकनोलजी का प्रयोगशाला से श्रमशाला तक हस्तांतरित करना इस तकनीकी और विस्तार अंकावली का लक्ष्य है।

THE MARINE FISHERIES INFORMATION SERVICE : Technical and Extension Series envisages dissemination of information on marine fishery resources based on research results to the planners, industry and fish farmers and transfer of technology from laboratory to field.

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835 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA

1. FISHERIES HARBOURS IN MAHARASHTRA

Maharashtra is one of the major maritime states in India with a coastline of 720 km. There are five maritime districts viz. Thane, Greater Mumbai, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg from where the fishing vessels operate (Fig. 1). The state jointly with Gujarat contributed about 8.5 lakh tonnes of marine fish in 1994 which formed 36 % of the total marine fish production of India.



Fig. 1. Maritime districts and fishing areas of Maharashtra based vessels.

The major fish landings of the state comprise Bombay duck, croakers, ribbonfishes, cat fishes, carangids, mackerel, pomfrets, penaeid and nonpenaeid prawns and cephalopods.

There are about 8,000 country crafts and 7,000 mechanised boats operating along the Maharashtra coast. The major gear being operated are trawl nets, purse seines, gill nets, dol nets and hooks and line.

When the fish is caught in such large quantities and many fishing vessels operate regularly, it is imperative that landing and berthing facilities be developed. This becomes more significant because in addition to the safety of the vessels, facilities should also be there for adequate storage, transportation and hygienic handling. All these facilities are supposed to be provided by the fisheries harbours.

There are three categories of the fisheries harbours, viz., major fisheries harbours, minor fisheries harbours and landing centres. By definition 'major fisheries harbours' are those which are falling within the jurisdiction and administrative control of commercial port trusts. The Government of India provides 100 % funds for construction of such harbours through the respective port trusts. The selection of sites, investigations, preparation of plans and estimates and execution of the work are entirely carried out by the port trusts.

In the case of 'minor fisheries harbours' the cost of construction is shared between the state governments and the Central Government as per the approved pattern of assistance from time to time.

The gearwise number of fishing units being operated from the major and minor ports of Maharashtra are shown in Table 1. The Fish landing

TABLE 1. Gearwise operational fishing units (numbers) at major & minor fisheries harbours of Maharashtra

Gear	Major I	Minor harbours	
	Sassoon Docks	New Ferry Wharf	Mirkarwada
Trawlers	700-800	1,000-1,100	400
Purse seiners	60	_•_	_*_
Dol netters	125-150	25-30	_
Gill netters	70	10-12	10-12
Hooks & line	25	25-30	*

-*- = Occasional landings only.

- = Particular gear not operational.

The figures given are the number of operational units during the peak fishing season. The number of total registered units are more.

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centres form the last category and these are set up by combined efforts of the state govt. and other agencies depending upon the size and nature of facilities and the initial cost of construction.

At present there are 184 fish landing centres in the five maritime districts of Maharashtra. However, there are only three harbours namely Sassoon Docks, New Ferry Wharf and Mirkarwada which have properly constructed permanent facilities for fish landings. The first two harbours are in the Greater Mumbai District under the direct control of the Mumbai Port Trust while the third one is in Ratnagiri District which has been constructed by the state fisheries department under the centrally sponsered scheme.

Although there are 184 landing centres it was not possible to construct the jettles, platforms, quays or regular harbours at all the landing centres and fish landing is done by the fishermen at the natural landing sites.

The state fisheries department has identified thirteen major landing centres (Table 2) where fisheries harbours need to be constructed. There

TABLE 2. Districtivise list of fish landing centres

Name of the landing centre	District
Agrao	Raigad
Sarjekot	Sindhudurg
Sakirnate	Ratnagiri
Agardanda	Raigad
Satpati	Thane
Rewas	Raigad
Deogad	Sindhudurg
Karania	Raigad
Trombay	G. Mumbaí
Rajapuri	Raigad
Ambao	Sindhudurg
Buraundi	Sindhudurg
Pedwe	Ratnagiri

is a plan to develop these harbours in a phased manner as huge capital is required for this. Initially identified places are Satpati in Thane District, Agrao in Raigad District, Sakhirnate in Ratnagiri District and Sarjekot and Deogad (Anandwadi) in Sindhudurg District.

Major fisheries harbours of Maharashtra

There are two major fisheries harbours in Maharashtra; the Sassoon Docks and the New Ferry Wharf. These are located in the city of Mumbai. The fishermen operating from the Sassoon Docks and New Ferry Wharf do not allow outsiders to operate fishing vessels from their respective ports.

Sassoon Docks (Mumbai)

Sassoon Docks (Fig. 2) is the oldest Fisheries Harbour of Maharashtra and comes under the purview of the Mumbai Port Trust. The old harbour was overcrowded and congested and therefore with the assistance of the Govt. of India under centrally sponsored scheme extension and work of the harbour was undertaken and is almost complete now.



Fig. 2. Sassoon Docks (old) Fisheries Harbour, Mumbai.

Recently from September 1996 the fishing operations have started from the New jetty (Fig. 3) of the Sassoon Docks Fisheries Harbour which can handle many larger boats and purse seiners at a time.



Fig. 3. New jetty of the Sassoon Docks Fisheries Harbour Mumbai.

During the peak fishing season the operative gear from the Sassoon Docks are mainly trawls, purse seines, dol nets, gill nets and hooks & line (Table 1).

Earlier about 50 nos. of purse seiners and about 700 to 800 trawlers were being operated during the season. The purse seiners are of 15 m length while the trawlers are of 12-15 m length. The trawlers operating here are somewhat wider than those in the other regions.

During fishing season the trawlers undertake 4-5 days trips and each vessel land around 3 to 4 t of fish including 800 kg of head-on shrimps.

New Ferry Wharf (Mumbai)

The New Ferry Wharf (Fig. 4) was constructed to accommodate the additional trawlers from



Fig. 4. New Ferry Wharf Fisheries Harbour, Mumbai.

Gujarat and to provide facilities for fish landings. The harbour was commissioned in April 1980. The new jetty for fish landings is an extention of the old 'Bhau-cha-Dhakka' which is used as a passenger jetty of Mumbai harbour. A small bridge connects the main land with the jetty (Fig. 5) and facilities like diesel bunk, auction hall etc. are available for the vessels using the harbour.

Trawlers, mostly from the Gujarat state visit Mumbai (New Ferry Wharf) seasonally and about 1,000 to 1,100 trawlers are operated from this centre during fishing season i.e. from August-September to May. These vessels are 8-10 m in length and 2.5-3 m in width. They also conduct 4-5 days fishing at a time.



Fig. 5. Bridge connecting New Ferry Wharf jetty and main land, Mumbai.

Minor fisheries harbour of Maharashtra

There is only one minor fisheries harbour in Maharashtra i.e. Mirkarwada at Ratnagiri.

Mirkarwada (Ratnagiri)

This fisheries harbour has been constructed by the State Government under the centrally sponsored scheme at Ratnagiri. This is the only harbour taken up by the State Government with assistance from Govt. of India. The harbour at a cost of Rs. 344 lakhs was sanctioned by the Govt. of India in 1976 and the work commenced in 1977.

Although the entire construction work of the harbour was to be completed within a period of four years from the date of sanction, the construction work was delayed on account of various unforeseen difficulties. The important works like construction of break water walls, jettles, quays, slopping hard etc. were completed by 1987-'88, but ancillary works such as internal roads, water supply, levelling, drainage etc. are yet to be completed. Owing to delay in the works, the revised proposal with an estimated cost of over 1,800 lakhs has been submitted by the State Govt. to the Govt. of India.

Since the major works of this harbour were almost completed, the local fishermen have started making use of this harbour since 1988-'89. Presently, there are over 400 fishing vessels operating from this harbour.

The major problem faced in the smooth run-

ning of this harbour is excessive silting. Recently, the State Department has approached the Dredging Corporation of India for exploring the possibility of undertaking dredging work. The estimated cost of dredging is likely to be around Rs. 200 lakhs.

Important fish landing centres of Maharashtra

Most of the fish landing centres in Maharashtra have good support of the co-operative societies. Fishermen at these places are able to overcome the difficulties due to landings at natural sites because of their combined efforts and understanding.

The Maharashtra Govt. has already undertaken some efforts to prepare status reports of some of the major landing centres. The reports for the Dahanu, Satpati, Revas, Mora, Dighi, Jaigarh, Ratnagiri and Deogarh landing centres have already been prepared in collaboration with the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering and Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore.

Three different types of fish landing centres in Maharashtra are described below to get a general idea about the conglomeration of these centres.

Versova

The Fish landings at Versova are done at natural site along the creek (Fig. 6). This landing



Fig. 6. Fish landings at natural site, Versova, Mumbai.

centre assumes additional importance because it falls within the city limits of the Greater Mumbai and is the biggest among the 23 fishing villages

of the District.

Most of the Versova fishermen keep their fishing confined to inshore waters upto 35 metres depth and around 30 km away from the shore. About 335 boats of OAL ranging from 5 to 15.5 m size operate from here. Of these, 175 are dol netters, 140 trawlers and 20 gill netters. This centre was exclusively a dol net centre till late seventies but the trend changed and dol net units were converted to small trawlers for daily fishing.

There is a high degree of co-operation among fishermen here. All activities related to fisheries at this landing centre are so excellently coordinated that it becomes an example to emulate.

Satpati

This is one of the major landing centres in Thane District. Fishermen of this landing centre have a multipurpose co-operative society established in 1944. The society has well established departments for diesel, fishing equipments, own ration shops, marketing, ice factory, transport and boat building yards.

Agardanda

Agardanda, in Raigad has been selected for construction of deep sea fishing harbour. This will be a centrally sponsored scheme and the engineering investigations for this project are being undertaken by the CWPRS, Pune.

Problems and prospects of major & minor fisheries harbours and landing centres of Maharashtra

Though there are many problems in the construction and maintenance of the fisheries harbours the major ones faced in the Maharashtra are :

Time and cost over-runs

The main problem in the developments of the fisheries harbours in Maharashtra had been the time and cost over-runs. Usually it took more than the anticipated time in the development of the facilities than planned and this had led to the cost over-runs and slow progress.

Uneven spread of the fisheries harbours

Due to localised export purchases and presence of limited wholesale markets in and around Mumbai most of the fishing vessels concentrate on few harbours and thus create pressure on some harbours which lead to under-utilization of the other harbours.

Poor maintenance of the fisheries harbours

Maintenance of the fisheries harbours after their completion is as important as their construction. At present very few harbours are maintained properly as per the needs of the users. The users of the Sassoon Docks for example had a long list of their problems till recently before the new jetty was completed. They had problems related to space, water, storage and other ancillary facilities. Many fish landing centres in Maharashtra are facing the problem of excessive siltation at natural sites.

While there are problems it is also heartening to note that realization has come now for the development of fisheries harbours according to the needs of the fishing industry.

Efforts are being concentrated on providing all-weather protection for fishing vessels, adequate draft and berthing facilities for operation of bigger vessels and a comprehensive development of offshore facilities with road and rail links for quick disposal of fish. The Maharashtra Govt, has undertaken a crash programme for the Development of Fisheries Harbours in Maharashtra (Annual Development Plan, 1995-'96).

Under the crash programme the State Govt. had decided to incur an expenditure of Rs. 164.9 lakhs and the Central Govt. would contribute Rs. 38.00 lakhs (total 202.9) and under this programmes the following centres are being developed :

Landing centre	:	District
Agardanda	:	Raigad
Agrao	:	Raigad
Mirkarwada	:	Ratnagiri
Sakirnate	:	Ratnagiri
Harne	:	Ratnagiri
Sarjekot	:	Sindhudurg
Anandwadi	:	Sindhudurg

The problems at Sassoon Docks are also largely solved as new harbour is planned to be equipped with facilities like an ice plant, a peeling shed, fish auction hall, workshops for repairing boats, larger water tank (Fig. 7), a laboratory,



Fig. 7. Larger water tank at the new jetty of the Sassoon Docks Fisheries Harbour, Mumbai,

dispensary, fish drying yards and sufficient space for parking lorries and handcrafts (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8. Space for parking lorries and handcarts at the new jetty of the Sassoon Docks Fisherles Harbour.

Marketing

As far as marketing from the fisheries harbours of Maharashtra is concerned it consists of both domestic marketing and exports. There are six exporter: at Sassoon Docks and three of them have their own processing plants which export about 1,500 t of fish every month.

In respect of domestic marketing the fishermen's co-operatives and *Nakhavas* act as auctioneers and sell the catches of their clients. In addition to the three major haroburs the same system is followed at centres such as Versova, Satpati, Vasai, Arnala, Naigaon, Uttang and other centres. Co-operatives buy fish from their members and sell to exporters. Non exportable fish are taken to the Crawford market for auction. The exporters also buy about 20 % of their requirements from Crawford market but percentage is dependent on other conditions.

Eventhough the fisheries harbours in Maharashtra may not have excellent facilities to cater to the needs of the fishing industry; due to the joint efforts of the Government, fishermen and the fishermen co-operative societies these harbours are able to meet the day to day requirements. It is expected that with the recent efforts undertaken by various agencies the fishermen of the state will have proper landing and disposal facilities in the near future.

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836 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA 2. FISHERIES HARBOURS AND FISHERY IN UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA AND GOA STATES

Karnataka is the fifth largest producer of marine fish in the country. The total coastal length of Karnataka is 300 km, and has got a rich continental shelf. The relevant particulars regarding the fisheries harbours and the related aspects are given in Tables 1-10.

TABLE 1. Fisheries harbours, their status, length, cost and berthing capacity

SI. No.	Harbour	rbour Status & Cost of length conctn (Rs.in lakhs)			
1.	Honnavar/ Kasaragod	Major. 200 m	Rs. 24.14 (1982)	40 fishing crafts	
2.	'.`adrl	Major, 250 m	Rs.144.96 (1996)	50 " *	
3.	Belikeri	Jetty	N.A.	N.A.	
4.	Karwar	Minor (Whari), 165 m	N.A.	33 fishing crafts	
5.	Bhatkal	N.A.	N.A.	N. A .	

TABLE 2. Ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants, frozen storag \circ and their capacity in Karnataka State as on 31.3.1995 (Lapacity in tonnes)

SL- No.	Ownership	Ice plants		Cold storage		Freezing plants		Frozen storages	
	N		Cap.	No.	Cap.	No	Cap.	No	Сар.
1.	Government	2	25	•	•	1	5	١	100
2.	Private	86	1,151	28	1.361	14	67	12	1,390
3.	KFDC	8	100	6	340	6	58	6	1,150
4.	Federation	1	15	L	30	1	5	I	100
5.	Cooperative	1	5		•	•	•	-	•
	Total	98	1.296	35	1,731	22	135	20	2,740

TABLE 3. Canning plants, fish meal plants and fish oil plants and their capacity (in tonnes) as on 31.3.1995.

District	Car pl	nning ants	Fish pla	n meal ants	Fish oil		
	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	
Uttara Kannda	1 2	1	30	NA	1	NA	

TABLE 4. Centrewise marine Fish landings in Uttara Kannada District of Karnataka State (quaring in tonne and value in Rs. lakhs in brackets)

SI. No.	Fishing centre	1990-'91	199 1-'92	1992-'93	1993-`94	1994-'95
1.	Majali	373	434	936	276	300
	•	(15.96)	(21.44)	(30.61)	(16.49)	(18.22)
2.	Karwar	8.012	9,975	9,827	9.664	7,666
		(378.52)	(583.51)	(543.74)	(526.12)	(568.64)
3.	Binaga	39	94	43	49	97
		(2.75)	(8.48)	(3.95)	(4.50)	(10.10)
4.	Arga	31	86	33	20	46
		(1.52)	(3.63)	(2.92)	(1.34)	(3.18)
5.	Chendia	237	552	320	345	338
		(9.51)	(27.01)	(13.34)	(26.92)	(25.62)
6.	Kodar	245	553	261	335	289
		(10.74)	(42.40)	(42.25)	(43.83)	(120.81)
7.	Harwad	2.211	2.026	2.961	2.277	2,202
		(77.74)	(119.61)	(152.27)	(173.05)	(325.47)
8.	Keni	694	736	707	506	492
		((32.51)	(42.13)	(45.08)	(41.84)	(46.41)
9.	Gangavali	875	704	816	1.339	1.533
		(53.56)	(75.31)	(38.46)	(53.65)	(92.1)
10.	Tadri	4,554	5,833	6.564	5.873	10.335
		(193.94)	(255.70)	(281.53)	(489.08)	(1049.40)
11.	Kumta	1,553	1.692	1,658	1.022	1.454
		(83.89)	(74.61)	(74.66)	(88.31)	(133.18)
12.	Honnavar	12,599	6,456	4.437	5,508	5.992
		(381.44)	(316.20)	(255.04)	(342.51)	(385.17)
•	Total	31 423	29.141	28 543	27 214	30 744
	*****	(1.242.08)	(1.570.03)	(1.483.85)	{1.807.64}	12.778.711

Besides the above fisheries harbours there are 28 fish landing centres in Karnataka of which 12 centres namely Majali, Karwar, Binaga, Arga, Chendia, Kodar, Harwada, Keni, Gangavali, Tadri, Kumta and Honnavar are important.

Comparison between potential yield from the ground fished and annual yields

The Karnataka State has 300 km long coast line and 27,000 square km of continental shelf area rich in pelagic fishes. Traditionally the Karnataka coast is known as "Mackerel Coast. The fisheries resource potentials in the Exclusive Economic Zone and in 0-50 fathom depth zone off Karnataka are estimated to be 4.25 and 2.69 lakh t respectively. At present the fishing activity is mainly concentrated in the inshore waters upto a depth of 50 m. The marine fish landing has enhanced from 80,000 t in 1956-'57 to 2,18,000 t in 1995-'96.

With a couple of mechanised boats at the time of reorganisation of the state during 1956, the Karnataka state now enjoys a fleet of 4.844 mechanised boats, Uttara Kannada District alone has 902 units.

TABLE 5. Yearwise marine fish production and its value in rupees/lakhs in Karnaiaka

Year	Quantity (in	
	tonnes)	Value
1990-'91	1,85,706	5,858.00
1991-'92	1,80,843	8.177.85
1992-'93	1,74,193	10.514.33
1993-'94	1,74,522	14,443.00
1994-'95	1,72,500	18,629.54

TABLE 6.	Marine fish	landing by	dífferent ty	pes of gear,	/quantity (in	i tonnes) and	l value (Rs. in	lakhs)

Year	Pursesiners		Pursesiners Trawlers		Other m	Other mechanised boats		Rampani		Other non meachanised		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1990-'91	1.07.095	2,725.67	58,950	2,146.58	8,826	248.75	542	16.92	10,293	720.08	1,85,706	5,858.00	
1991-'92	94.713	4,015.93	63.242	2,737.45	10,883	671.95	702	31.54	11,303	720.98	1,80.843	8,177.85	
1992-'93	73,117	3,677.12	75,167	4,090.81	14.813	646.14	94	4.66	11,0 02	2,095.60	1,74.193	10.514.33	
1993-'94	69,494	5,079.80	75,674	6,660.01	16,711	1,505.73	331	36.51	12,312	1,160.95	1.74.522	14,443.00	
1994-'95	54.631	5,770.09	85.862	9,386.46	13,874	1.410.26	780	74.42	17,353	1,988.31	1,72,500	18,629.54	

TABLE 7. Mechanised boats (in nos) in Uttara Kannada District of Karnataka State

Year	Purse seiners	Trawlers	Gill netters	Others
1990 - '91	118	706	519	40
1991 - '92	123	721	487	89
1992 - '93	127	722	543	108
1993 - '94	127	722	543	108
1994 - '95	133	769	544	70

Marketing infrastructure

TABLE 8. Disposition of marine fish production (in tonnes)

SI.No	Nature of disposition	1 99 0-'91	1991-'92	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95
1.	Marketing fresh	89,692	87,457	83,958	81.026	75,112
2.	Curing	48,728	43,594	46,588	42.618	46,388
3.	Freezing	8,189	13,264	10,057	10,239	10,961
4.	Reduction	7,195	8,094	526	254	167
5.	Canning	4,016	5,141	1.907	3,760	3,385
6.	Fish manure	17,532	20,976	29,862	29,373	31,619
7.	Miscellaneous	10,354	2,317	1,295	7,252	6,118
	Total	1,85,706	1,80,843	1,74,193	1,74.522	1,73,750

Management for sustained development

The state Government has enacted the Karnataka Marine Fishing Regulation Act 1986 to harvest the marine resources in a systematic manner, to avoid overexploitation and conserve marine fishery wealth. Fishing by the mechanised boats (during 1st June to 31st August every year) has been banned to enable fish to breed and avoid casualty to men during rough weather. To have control over mechanised fishing boats and help traditional fishing, a zone of 10 kms from the coast is reserved for traditional fishing boats. Appointing authorised officers, arbitrators and appellate authority and registrations and licensing of fishing boats has been taken up under the act.

In order to bring the maintenance of all the fishing harbours under one umbrella the Karnataka Fishing Harbour Terminal Authority Act, 1986 has been enacted by the Government of Karnataka. Collection of levies, wharfage and other charges will be done through the proposed fishing harbour terminal authority. It will be responsible for the maintenance of fishing harbours which includes cleanliness, providing drinking water, electricity and other basic amenities in the fisheries harbours.

Goa State

The state of Goa has a coast line of about 104 km. The highly productive fishable area in the sea extends upto 10-15 m and covers approximately a total area of 5,000 sq.km. Mackerels and sardines are economically most important fishes as they form 55 % of the total fish landings. One of the major advances in this fishery has been the introduction of mechanised purse seiners, trawlers and the motorisation of traditional crafts engaged for gill netting and driftnet fishing. The number of mechanised boats registered with the Directorate of Fisheries under M.F.R. Act is 900 units. There are 5 fish landing jetties and 16 ramps along the coast of Goa state whose details are given in Table 9 & 10 and the production details are given in Table 11.

TABLE 9. Fish landing jettles in Goa

	Centres	Status & Length (m)	Cost of con- stn. (Rs. lakhs)	Berthing capacity (in units)
1.	Talpona	Minor, 30	NA	30-40
2.	Cortalim	Minor, 34	NA	30-40
3.	Cutbona	Minor, 144	Rs. 18.59	150-160
4.	Malim	Mionr, 111	Rs. 72.28	150-200
5.	Chapora	Minor, 80	Rs. 80.03	75-100

TABLE 10. Fish landing centres in Goa

1.	Tapona	9,	Nerul
2.	Assoina	10.	Marcaim (Tonca)
3.	Marvel	11.	Cundai
4.	Caranzalem	12.	Bondora
5.	Odxel /	13.	Gude (Siolim)
6.	Sinqueri	14.	Bande (Assagao)
7.	Orda Candolim	15.	Vagator
8.	Keripernem	16.	Betul
	•		

Other information on ramps are not availabe.

I AULE II. FTOLULIOII LEIUUS	ТΑ	BLE	11.	Production	details
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Years	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total fish lan- dings in lonnes (Provisional)	75,623	96.333	1,00,922	95,840

Information on all other aspects are not available at present.

837 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA 3. THE FISHERIES HARBOURS AND FISHERY IN SOUTH KARNATAKA

Area covered

The fisheries harbours situated in the coastal region of south Karnataka from Talapady in south to Manki-madi (Uttara Kannada District) in the north is included here (Fig. 1).

Layout of the harbours

The layouts of the 3 major fishing harbours (Mangalore, Malpe and Gangolli) and 2 minor harbours (Hangarcutta and Bhatkal) are given in Fig. 2-6.

Status of harbours

The status of the fisheries harbours, number and type of fishing vessels operating from minor and major fisheries harbours in the region are given in Table 1. There are 3 major harbours and 4 minor harbours in the region. These centres cater almost exclusively to the needs of mechanised fishing sector, the principal gear being trawl (single day and multi-day), purse seine and gillnet and in addition a few small long liners. Mechanised trawl fishing in the region is carried out principally by two fleet. The multi-day fleet, whose number is growing at a fast pace at both Mangalore and Malpe harbours, undertakes multiple day voyages (upto 7 days) in depths upto 100 m. Recently multi-day longliners are also operated from these centres principally for sharks. The purse seine fleet (293 nos) is mainly concentrated in the 3 major harbours. Of late, their number is on the decline with some of them being converted to multi-day trawl fishing and a few functioning as combination vessels (purse seining during the peak pelagic season and muti-

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Fig. 1. Location of fisheries harbours South Karnataka.

day trawling during the rest of the season). The largest fleet in all the harbours is the small coastal trawlers (single day fleet - 30-32 footers) operating on daily basis in the nearshore areas upto 25 m depth. Their number is decreasing due to dwindling profits and no additions to fleet have taken place during the last few years.

In total, there are more than 2,400 mechanised fishing vessels comprising 1,871 trawlers, 293 purse seiners, 245 drift gillnetters and 19 longliners distributed among the 3 major and 4 minor fisheries harbours in south Karnataka.

There are 51 beach landing centres in the area covered (Table 2) which are classified as minor landing centres. A unique feature of all these centres is that all of them have tarred approach roads. A list of craft and gear employed at each of these centres is also given in Table 2. These centres operate almost exclusively mechanised and nonmechanised artisanal gear and in addition, a few small trawlers are also present in one of the centres. The non-mechanised artisanal gears are



Fig. 2. The lay out of the Mangalore Fisheries Harbour (major).

mainly concentrated in the northern regions (Uttara Kannada District), while mechanised (outboard engines) artisanal gears are in vogue in the southern regions.

Cost of construction and infrastructure

The cost of construction of the major and minor fisheries harbours in the region is given in Table 3. Maximum allocations have been made to Mangalore and Malpe fishing harbours. The minor harbours are yet to be developed. In the case of Hejmadi Kodi, Rs. 95 lakhs is already sanctioned (on 31-10-'95) for its development under a centrally sponsored scheme.

The infrastructures available (quays, jetties,



Fig. 3. The lay out of the Malpe Fisheries Harbour (major).

auction halls, berthing capacity, other amenities and marketing infrastructure) at the 3 major and 2 minor harbours are listed in Table 4. Mangalore and Malpe fisheries harbours are fairly well developed. Although Gangolli caters to a large number of mechanised fishing vessels, the facilities available there are meagre. The recent trend of multi-day trawlers and longliners exploiting deeper areas necessitates better radio telephone communication facilities at all the major fishing harbours.

Processing industries

The number of ice plants, cold storages, processing plants, canning plants and fish meal plants in the region are given in Table 5 together with their production capacity. The large number of ice plants and their production capacity of 951 tonnes/day are primarily meant for the substantial intake of ice by the multi-day trawlers for their voyages. The number of processing industries loca-



Fig. 4. The lay out of the Gangolli Fisheries Harbour (major)

ted adjacent to each fisheries harbour is indicated in Table 4.

Production details

Yearwise (3 years: 1992-'93 to 1994-'95) and gearwise production details in respect of Mangalore and Malpe fisheries harbours are given in Table 6 & 7. During 1994-'95 Mangalore fisheries harbour produced 47,315 tonnes (56 % multi-day trawl: 16 % single day trawl: 26 % purse seine; 1% artisanal and 1 % gillnet) by all gear, while Malpe fisheries harbour produced 18,708 tonnes (40 % multi-day trawl; 20 % single day trawl; 35 % purse seine; 4 % artisanal and 1 % gillnet). Separate production data with regard to other centres major, medium and minor) are not available.

Potential yields and current yields

Comparison of MSY levels and current yields of major commercial species occurring at Mangalo-



Fig. 5. The lay out of the Hangarcatta Fisheries Harbour (major).

re/Malpe region are given in Table. 8. Majority of the species are fully or overexploited. Only a few species like goatfish and small shrimp in trawl and tunas in gillnets offer scope for increased exploitation. Since the grounds of the multi-day fleet of trawl are being expanded every year (boats exploiting more deeper areas) many of the MSY estimates have subsequently become under estimates.

Marketing infrastructure

Wholesale and retail fresh fish markets are well

developed in the region (Table 4). The Karnataka State Fisheries Development Corporation (KFDC) has a cold chain to market frozen marine fish to the interior districts of Karnataka. Dry fish production and marketing (wholesale and retail) are also well developed.

Management for sustained development

Management of marine fishery resources of the state has received the attention of the Government and the State Fisheries Department. The Government of Karnataka (GOK) passed the model **Marine Fisheries Regulation Act** in July, 1986 and subsequently the rules were issued in August, 1987. This act provides for:

- 1) Registration of all fishing vessels including nonmechanised country craft at their respective base ports.
- 2) Licensing of fishing vessels for fishing in specified areas.
- Regulation, restriction or prohibition of fishing in specified areas.
- 4) Regulation or restriction of number of fishing vessels for fishing in specified areas.
- 5) Regulation, restriction or prohibiton of catch of particular species of fish or use of particular gear in any specified area.
- 6) Fixation of the hours in a day during which any person may carry out fishing.



Fig. 6. The lay out of the Bhatkal Fisheries Harbour (major).

Although this act has been promulgated as early as 1986, it has not so far been implemeted in full. In 1995, the GOK initiated steps to implement the first part of the act i.e., registration of all fishing vessels. The next part is that of fishing licences for which action is to follow. As a general consensus agreements of fishermen associations/groups, the region observes a closed fishing season during the monsoon months (Jun. to Aug.) primarily due to the rough seas during the period and lack of insurance cover for the boats. Lately, the GOK has issued orders prohibiting operation of mechanised fishing boats from 1st June to 31st August. However, in recent years, purse seiners and trawlers have started their operations in mid-August itself violating these orders.

Apart from this, several self imposed local regulations exist which are more or less adhered to by all fleet. Local fisheries associations (for example the Purse Seine Association) have regulations on rights to fish a shoal at sea and also night purse seining (Kemparaju *etal.*, 1992. *MFIS* No. 116 : 12-14).

TABLE 1. Minor and major fisheries harbours in south Karnat-

aka and strength of fishing fleets (from Talapady in Dakshina Kannada to Manki-madi in Uttara Kannada)

Nameof	Classifi-	Trawlers			Purse	Drift	Long
harbour	cation	SDF	MDF	Total	seine	gillnet	line
Hejmadi Kodi	Minor	39	0	39	6	0	0
Hangarcutta	Minor	125	0	125	0	0	0
Bhatkal	Minor	80	9	89	40	0	0
Thengingundi	Minor	45	0	45	0	0	0
Mangalore Bunder	Major	312	398	710	87	80	10
Malpe Eunder	Major	440	225	665	90	60	2
Gangolli Bunde	r Major	189	15	204	70	105	7
Total		1,230	647	1.877	293	245	19

SDF = Single day fleet; MDF = Multi day fleet.

TABLE 2 : (Beach landing centres) Fishing harbours in south Karnataka and number of crafts/gear (from Talapady in Dal;shina Kannada to Manki-madi in Uttara Kannada)

Name of landing centre	Trawi	Mechani	ised			
		Gillnet	Seine nets	Gillnet	Hooks & line	Kairam- pani
Talapady	0	0	0	0	10	1
Someswara	0	0	4	0	0	0
Ullal	0	0	20	0	3	0
Panambur(S)	0	0	80	0	6	1
Baikampady	0	0	0	0	16	0

Name of landing centre	Trawl	Mecha	Mechanised (OBE)		Non-mechnised	
		Gillnet	Seine nets	Gillnet	Hooks & line	Kairam- pani
Kulai	0	0	6	0	12	U
Hosabettu	0	0	28	0	4	0
Surathkal	0	0	6	0	4	0
Mukka	0	0	18	0	4	0
Lachil	0	0	12	0	4	0
Sashihithlu	0	0	16	0	3	0
Hejmadi	0	55	50	0	0	0
Padubidri	7	0	10	0	2	2
Thenka Yermal	0	0	0	0	6	3
Bada Yermal	0	0	5	0	0	2
Bada Uchila	0	0	10	0	8	0
Kaupu lighthouse	0	60	0	0	0	0
Polipu	0	0	6	0	4	0
Kaipunjal	0	0	0	0	4	Û
Mattukoppal	0	0	8	0	0	ī
Padukare	0	0	10	0	0	14
Thottam	0	0 0	4	0	5	3
Hoode	0	0	4	0	4	3
Kodikanya	0	ů	3	0	8	2
Мапоог	0	ů	12	ů	3	2
Gonadi	Ď	0	4	ñ	0	2
Bijadi	õ	õ	2	Õ	ñ	õ
Hale Alive	0	Ď	2	ů 0	ñ	2
Kundanura kodi	۰ ٥	å	# 8	ñ	ñ	3
Gangolli	ů 0	25	õ	150	ñ	õ
Kanchi kodi	ñ	45	15	10	10	õ
Maravanthe	6	30	5	20	10	õ
Navanda	ñ		,	10	õ	ں م
Candebailu	Ň	- -	,	6	0	0
Valigooalu	۰ ۸	25	4	0	0	1
nociyari Poduvori	о Л	20	4	15	0	1
Kanarokadi	U A	20	9	10	0	0
Cesta	U A	30	0	150	0	0
GUVIC	0	0	0	100	0	0
Deike Mundali	~	6	0	200	0	0
Mardiniumro	v o	0	2	230	0	0
Mavinkurve	0	0	0	80 50	U O	0
лапка:	0	0	0	50	0	0
Jali Jane	0	0	0	30	0	0
Honnagadue	0	2	0	/5	0	U A
naikini Maadaassa ==	0	10	U e	61	0	0
Murueswara	U A	10	0	200	Ŷ	U 1
Byloor-Belashe	Û	0	Û	15	U ^	1
Hosahitlu	0	6	0	30	0	2
Alvehitlu	0	0	0	20	0	0
Manki-Madl	0	8	0	200	0	0
Total	7	339	370	1,633	120	45

S= seasonal

TABLE 3. Fisheries harbours -	- year and cost of construction
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Fisheries harbour	Cost of construction	year	Proposed
Major			
Mangalore	Rs. 1.35 crores spent (Central sponsored sche- me sanctioned in 1984 at a cost of Rs. 99.5 lakhs)	1993-'94	Expansion plans being made
Małpe	Rs. 2.065 crores spent (Central Govt. sanctioned project in 1975-'76 at a cost of Rs. 4.13 crores)	1985	II stage expansion at Rs. 10 crores
Gangolli	Rs. 8.0, lakhs (Quay and jetty only)	1995	Expansion at a cost of Rs. 75 lakhs
Minor	-		
Hejmadi Kodi	Central sponsored scheme for Rs. 95 lakhs santioned on 31-10-'95	Project yet to be initiated	
Hangar- cuta (Kodi Bengre)	Proposal to con- struct at a cost of Rs. 72 lakhs		
Bhatkal	Details not available		
Thengingu- ndi	Details not available		

Source : Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka.

TABLE 4. Infrastructure and marketing facilities at major and minor fisheries harbours in southern Karnataka

Infrastructure	Manga- lore	Malpe	Gangolli	Hangar cutta	Bhat kal
Guay (m)	323 x 10	118 x 13	54x644	200 x 4	125x6
			x6(P)	100 x 6(P)	
Brething capacity	/ 230	279	40	150	100
Jetty (m)	NA	160	NA	10	NA
Auction hall (m ²)	675	1,500	ŅA	NA	300
Amenities	Α	А	A	A	A
Electricity					
Freshwater	A	Α	NA	A	A
Toilets	А	A	NA	NA	NA
Drainage	A	Α	NA	NA	NA
Road	A	A	A	A	Α
Parking	Α	A	Α	Α	A
Ice Plants	3	3	1	1	1
Fuel bunks	4	2	1	1	1
Radio	NA	A	NA	NA	NA
communication					
Marketing	А	Α	A	NA	NA
Wholesale					
Co-ops.	A	NA	NA	NA	Α
Dry fish	Α	A	А	NA	NA
Processing plants	6	1	1	1	NA

 TABLE 5. No. & capacity of ice plants, cold storages and processing industries situated in southern Karnataka

Category	Number	Capacity (tonnes/day)	
lce plants	74	951	
Cold storages	23	1.150	
Processing plants	9	124	
Canning plants	9	30	
Fishmeal plants	20	160	

Source : (1) Statistical Bulletin of Fisheries (1993-'94), Published by Department of Fisheries, Government of Karnataka. (2) MPEDA Regional Centre, Mangalore.

TABLE 6. Yearwise and gearwise catch (in tonnes) at Mangalore(1992-'93 to 1994-'95)

1. Gear : Multi-day trawl

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95
Prawns	735.3	1,074.6	1,407.4
Crabs	225.8	120.5	163.1
Cephalopods	2,369.5	3.133.7	3,102.7
Nemipterus	1,683.1	1,677.5	2,866,8
Sciaenids	194.6	353.6	463.4
Ribbonfish	513.9	661.4	729.9
Lizardfish	296.0	700.8	1.254.0
Anchovies	430.5	1,116.3	1.931.3
Carangids	1,025.2	1,320.9	2,525.4
Clupeids	373.7	450.8	737.2
Epinephelus	267.9	412.8	821.8
Mackerel	129.8	386.1	935.2
Priacanihus	313.2	730.4	717.3
Squilla	2,622.8	3,214.1	4,241.7
Misc. and trash	2,336.6	2,933.9	4,768.0
Total catch	13,517.8	18,287.3	26,665.2

2. Gear : Single day trawl

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95	
Prawns	629.9	52 6.6	809.6	
Squilla	2,102.4	1,621.6	2,819.2	
Crabs	377.0	79.9	57.0	
Cephalopod	61.7	115.0	27.1	
Carangids	210.6	162.3	148.1	
Flatfish	2,060.5	1,634.7	1,897.2	
Leiognathus	29.9	31.0	29.4	
Clupeids	166.5	181.8	276.6	
Sciaenids	147.4	141.6	173.3	
Ribbonfish	1,308.8	397.9	1,023.8	
Misc. and others	243.6	216.3	285.7	
Total	7,338.3	5,108.6	7,546.9	

P = Proposed ; A = Available ; NA = Not available.

3. Gear : Artisanal

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-`95
Mackerel	24.3	406.3	163.7
Oil sardine	0.8	0.0	1.0
Lesser sardine	2.7	0.0	2.2
Other clupeids	126.3	76.1	126.5
Anchovies	15.5	0.2	0.2
Carangids	2.3	20.1	3.4
Sciaenids	84.5	17.4	47.6
Silverbellies	29.9	5.2	9.5
Soles	0.5	0.3	0.4
Ribbonfish	11.0	0.9	4.3
Seerfishes	1.0	0.3	0.1
Prawns	68.5	43.0	17.5
Pomfret	1.0	0.3	2.4
Other fishes	14.3	8.8	13.2
Total	382.6	578.9	391.9

4. Gear : Purse seine

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95
Mackerel	2,634.9	5,377.7	4,178.6
Oil sardine	1,091.3	274.7	9.5
Lesser sardine	720.2	1,800.9	1,371.3
Other clupeids	288.6	531.3	976.5
Anchovies	1,426.5	2,274.2	2.242.1
Carangids	7,915.3	2,482.6	1,797,7
Tunas	1,661.4	5.2	1,039.3
Pomfrets	1,027.5	115.6	182.4
Silverbellies	8.4	9.1	133.5
Prawns	60.7	1.5	26.6
Other fishes	246.6	227.3	176.4
Total	17,081.4	13,100.1	12,133.9

5. Gear : Gilnet

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95
Seerfishes	157.4	102.9	339.1
Tunas	231.6	114.9	98.2
Catlishes	4.5	8.9	9.1
Elasmobranchs	22.1	25.8	65.9
Carangids	10.9	8.4	6.9
Pomfrets	19.4	8.6	14.5
Mackerel	9.7	3.9	14.1
Ribbenfishes	0.0	4.8	0.0
Othe: fishes	66.9	19.1	29.1
Total	522.5	297.3	576.9

TABLE 7. Year wise and gearwise catch (in tonnes) at Malpe (1992-'93 to 1994-'95)

1 Gear : Multi-day trawl

species	1992-'93	1993-`94	1994-`95
Prawns	258.3	547.9	430.8
Crabs	37.0	73.3	46.2
Cepha lopods	950.3	1,367.2	1.550.6
Nemip_erus	545.1	631.4	809.9
Sciaenids	20.9	136.9	105.2
Ribbonfish	94.2	767.5	245.3
Lizardfish	151.8	351.8	437,9
Anchovies	164.9	312.2	393.5
Carangids	309.2	822.0	640.8
Clupeids	36.2	214.9	111.3
Epinephelus	26.1	43.7	193.1
Mackerel	31.9	444, 1	372.4
Priacanthus	127.4	276.6	598.3
Squilla	469.9	803.7	744.6
Misc. and trash	467.6	1,315.9	738.1
Total catch	3,690.9	8,108.9	7.417.9

2. Gear : Single day trawl

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1 99 4-'95
Prawns	491.2	534.9	475.1
Squilla	1,247.3	1,413.8	1.691.5
Crabs	193.9	136.3	63,7
Cephalopod	114.9	165.2	7,1
Carangids	346.6	2.9	73.6
Flatfish	5,311.7	774.1	846.7
Leiognathus	445.0	106.6	89.9
Clupeids	241.2	182.9	92.8
Sciaenids	257.9	114.0	139.5
Ribbonfish	93.0	268.3	347.7
Misc. and others	368.6	241.4	126.3
Total	9,111.4	3,940.3	3.949.9

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3. Gear : Artisanal

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95
Mackerel	452.1	311.1	61.5
Oil sardine	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lesser sardine	4.8	16.8	0.5
Other clupeids	92.1	140.3	382.6
Anchovies	0.8	0.8	0.2
Carangids	5.7	10.3	3.2
Sciaenids	49.2	33.4	17.8
Silverbellies	5.4	9.0	5.8
Soles	36.3	5.7	7.5
Ribbonfish	1.0	1.0	7.7
Seerfishes	2.2	0.8	2.1
Prawns	16.2	14.6	187.4
Pomíret	0.0	0.2	2.1
Other fishes	39.2	18.3	13.6
Total	705.0	562.3	691.9

4. Gear : Purse seine

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95
Mackerel	3,135.2	4,756.1	3.386.6
Oil sardine	2,306.7	312.8	117.5
Lesser sardine	1,688.5	390.5	856.8
Other clupeids	411.6	491.7	305.5
Anchovies	637.7	32.1	129.6
Carangids	6,062.5	2,386.9	563,9
Tunas	2,458.1	31.1	162.9
Pomfrets	81.3	782.6	589.6
Silverbellies	100.5	214.8	96.2
Prawns	34.8	2.1	17.9
Other fishes	217.5	116.8	292.9
Total	17,134.4	9.517.5	6,519.4

5. Gear : Gillnet

Species	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95
Seerfishes	83.7	191.9	68.1
Tunas	83.7	68.4	25.3
Catfishes	3.9	4.9	4.6
Elasmobranchs	13.7	40.8	15.9
Carangids	5. 5	12.8	1.1
Pomírets	4.6	4.8	2.8
Mackerel	3.2	5.2	i 1.3
Tubbonfishes	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fishes	17.9	14.7	9.9
Tetal	216.2	343.5	129.0

TABLE 8. Comparison of MSY levels, current yields and exploitation status of major commercial species at Mangalore and Maipe (Major pelagic stocks not included)

Stock/fishery	MSY level & assess- ed year (t)	Catch current season (94-95) (t)	Exploitat- ion status	Model Ref. used
Flatfish - Trawl M'lore/Malpe	2,100 ('91-'92)	3,111	Over exp.	Schaefer 1
Whitefish - Trawl M'lore/Malpe	469 ('91-'92)	404	Fully exp.	Schaefer 1
Goatfish - Trawl M'lore/Malpe	30 ('91-'92)	5	Under exp.	Schaefer 1
Threadfin breams - Trawl M'lore/Malpe	1,649 ('94-'95)	1,611	Fully exp.	Thomp- 1 son & Bell
Lizardfish - Trawl M'Iore	550 (199)	11,198	Over exp. (grounds expanded)	YPR 2
Trawl MDF Mangalore	15,000 {`88-`89)	26,665	Over exp. (grounds expanded)	Alagaraja 3
Squid - Trawl Mangalor c	878 ('87-'91)	2,716	Over exp. (grounds expanded)	YPR 4
Trawl MDF M"lore/Malpe	32,406 (`94-`95)	34.073	Fully exp.	Schaefer 5
Ribbonfish - Trawl M' lore/Malpe	2,081 (92-93)	2,892	Fully exp.	Gulland 6
Seerfish - Gillnet M' lore/Maipe	260 ('92-'93)	407	Over exp.	Gulland 6
Seeriish -Trawl M' lore/Malpe	182 ('92-'93)	508	Over exp.	Gulland 6

		-			
Stock/fishery	MSY level & assess- ed year (t)	Catch current season (94-'95) (t)	Exploitat- ion status	Modei used	Ref.
Tuna - Gillnet M'lore/Malpe	421 ('93-'94)	124	Under exp.	Gulland	6
Shrimp (M. dob ni) - Trawl Mangalore	so- 572 (185-189)	230	Under exp.	YPR	7
Shrimp (M. mon ros) - Trawl Mangalore	oce- 546 (189-192)	887	Over exp.	YPR	8
Anchovies - Tra Mangalore	wi 795 (191)	2,469	Over exp.	Schaefer	9

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838 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA 4. JETTY FOR FISHING BOATS AT MANDAPAM ALONG GULF OF MANNAR COAST

The Mandapam fish landing centre on the Guif of Mannar side is a medium one. The jetty was constructed by the erstwhile Indo-Norwegean Project for the berthing of its boats (Fig. 1). Only departmental boats are berthed at present at the jetty. The fishing trawlers are berthed at some distance away from the jetty. About 100 trawlers are operated from here. Fishing is conducted seasonally from October to March every year, after which all the boats will be shifted to the landing centre on the Palk Bay side. Shrimp trawl-net and fish trawl-net are the gears being operated. The fishermen set out for fishing in the mechanised boats in the evening and return to the landing centre by next day morning. Fishing is conducted on all the days except Friday. There is one processing factory located in the harbour. Three processing factories and three ice plants are located in the vicinity of the landing centre. Iced fishes are purchased by local fish merchants and sent to different parts of Tamil Nadu. Spoiled sardines, silverbellis, *Apogon* and

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Fig. 1. Lay out of the fisheries jetty at Mandapam.

Oratosquilla nepa are sundried and sent for making fish meal at Namakkal in Tamil Nadu and in some parts of Andhra Pradesh.

LAY-OUT OF THONDI FISHERIES HARBOUR/



839 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA 5. FISHERIES HARBOURS ALONG THE PALK BAY COAST

Thondi is one of the important fish landing centres located along the Palk Bay coast of Tamil Nadu (Ramanathapuram District). The fishing operations in and around this centre are practised throughout the year. 'Thalluvalai' (operated from non-mechanised boat) and 'nanduvalai' and 'nylon valai' (gillnet) are the main gear operated at this locality. The major group of fishes caught are prawns (Penaeus semisulcatus), crabs (Portunus pelagicus), perches (Lethrinus spp. & Psammoperca waigiensis, Belone (Hemiramphus spp.) and rays. Recently, another type of gear called 'discothoondil' has been introduced for squid fishery which is very common in this area. Apart from country craft fishing, a minimum of 100 trawlers are operated around this area for which the estimated annual landings amounts to 0.2 million tonnes.

Fig. 1. Lay out of the Thondi Fisherics Harbour.



F.g. 2. The Thondi Fisheries Harbour along the Palk Bay Coast.

A minor fisheries harbour was constructed at this centre during the eighties at a cost of Rs. 55 lakhs with berthing capacity for 56 trawlers at a time (Fig. 1& 2). The facility included an ice plant, cold storage and office building for Govt. officials. Though this harbour has been planned and constructed for the use of small mechanised crafts, such units do not land the catch in the jetty at present. They land the catches at the neighbouring centre (Soliakudi), 5 km south of Thondi and return to the harbour only for berthing after disposal of catch.

In the fisheries harbour, there is one iceplant and one cold-storage. The ice plant with a capacity of 6 t is leased to a private company now. But the two tonne capacity cold storage is not in use. As far as private industries are concerned, one ice-plant of 30 t capacity and one cold storage of 100 t capacity owned by a private company exist at Thondi.

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as the *Stolephorus*, silverbellies, rays, shark fins, air bladders, sardines, seerfish and carangids. These dry fish are marketed through the major dryfish markets available at Kovilpatty and Madras. Anchovies and rays are marketed in Kerala and Sri Lanka.

Production details

The chief fisheries are the pelagic sardines, seerfish, tuna, mackerel, sharks, carangids, barracudas, wolf herring, full and half beaks, the demersal perches such as the sweetlips, groupers, rock-cods, snappers, goatfishes, croakers, rays, skates, coral fishes, threadfin breams, breams, silverbellies and lizard fishes, the shellfishes like chanks, squids, cuttlefishes, prawns, crabs and lobsters. Most of these resources are being commercially exploited by mechanised trawlers.

The medium sized mechanised trawlers are the only fishing craft being employed from this fisheries harbour as the other types of vessels are operated from the neighbouring traditional beach landing centres.

Initially (1911-'15) before the introduction of mechanised trawlers the fish production was to the tune of a mere 296.3 t/y. The catch increased to 1,213.6 t/y in 1965-'66. Later the mechanised trawling, new synthetic gear material, good berthing facility, ice for preservation and easy availability of fuel during early 1970's brought about a significant increase in the quality and quantity of landings and on an average 240 t of prawns, 1,650 t of fish were landed by mechanised trawlers.

Current assessment of fishery resources shows that on an average 22,453 t are being landed by the trawlers and the deepsea trawlers land about 1,720 t/y. The trawlers are operated not only for prawns but also for fish with fish trawlnets and the area of operation extends from 50 to 100 m and occasionally upto 300 m.

The production details in respect of the major resources are given in Tables 1 to 8. The production of prawn during the ten year period (1986-'96) ranged from 103.4 to 775.2 t per annum with an annual average of 353.0 t. The green tiger prawn *Penaeus semisulcatus* was the

dominant species with an annual composition ranging from 18.5 % in 1994-'95 to 80.7 % in 1992-'93 with an annual average percentage of 48.5. The estimated landing of this species ranged from 49.5 t in 1986-'87 to 298.6 t in 1993-'94 with an annual average of 171.1 t, the CPUE ranging from 4.7 to 9.9 kg (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Year-wise	landing of	prawns	at Tuticorin	Fisheries
Harbour during	986-'96			

Year	Effort	Total	Landing	P.	semisulcatus
(No. of units)	(No. of	prawn	of catch	C/E	%
	unitsi	landing (t)	(t)		
1986-'87	10,640	103.8	49.5	4.7	47.7
1987-'88	29,382	348.5	179.9	6.1	51.6
1988-'89	18,366	288.6	139.6	7.6	48.4
1989-'90	24,317	284.5	192.4	7.9	67.6
1990-'91	17,998	226.3	171.3	9.5	75.7
1991-'92	22,911	641.1	198.4	8.7	30.9
1992-'93	29,466	304.3	245.7	8.3	80.7
1993-'94	30,129	393.8	298.6	9.9	75.8
1994-'95	27,199	775.2	143.1	5.3	18.5
1995-'96	11.335	164.3	92.4	8.2	56.2
Average	22,174	352.94	171.09	7.7	55.31

with an average of 7.7 kg/unit. The estimated annual landing of lobsters ranged from 36.8 to 50.9 t. The landing was constituted by three species namely, *Panulirus ornatus*, *P. homarus* and *P. versicolor* and one species of sand lobster, namely, *Thenus orientalis*. Among the spiny lobsters *P. ornatus* was the dominant species constituting 64.1 to 75.8. % *P. versicolor* and *T. orientalis* constituted only negligible proportions (Table 2).

TABLE 2. Landing of	lobsters at	Tuticorin	Fisheries	Harbour
during 1993-'95				

~			
Lobsters	1993-'94	1994-'95	Average
	(t)	(t)	(t)
P. ornatus	27.9	32.6	30.2
%	75.8	64.1	(69.0)
P. homarus	8.5	18.2	13.4
%	22.6	35.8	(31.0)
P. verstcolor %		0.01	negligible -
Thenus orientalis	0.6	0.06	negligible
%	1.6	0.1	–
Total Catch	37.0	50.9	43.6

The estimated landing of *Stolephorus* spp. ranged from 55.8 to 575.5 t constituting on an average 4.2 % of the total fish catches landed at

840 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA 6. THE FISHERIES HARBOUR AND FISHERY AT TUTICORIN

The Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour is one of the old and important fishery ports of India located on the southern Tamil Nadu coast and on the western side of the Gulf of Mannar. Now owing to its commercial and economic importance from the marine fisheries point of view it is considered as one of the major fisheries harbours on the east coast of India. The harbour was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.1 crore in 1968 in a total area of 17 acres, out of which the berthing area is 2.7 acres. This harbour has a berthing facility to accommodate 450 medium sized mechanised wooden trawlers. The total length of the jetty is 800 m and the depth in the area of berthing is 3m.

Infrastructure and other facilities

The harbour is provided with a fuel station maintained by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Corporation which cater to the fuel needs of the trawling units based at this fisheries harbour. There is a mechanical workshop run by the above corporation which attends to the maintenance and repair work of the vessels. There is a slip-way with electrically operated winch system maintained by the mechanical workshop for dry-docking the trawlers and to attend to the repair works. The boat building yard belonging to the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Corporation undertakes construction of new trawlers, the repair and maintenance of the super structure and hulls of wooden trawlers. There are many private mechanical workshops, boat building yards, battery shops and other establishments which deal with spares. Different accessories such as the gear materials are also available to the trawl fishing industry. There are ware-houses available on rentals from the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Corporation for storing the dry fishes meant for marketing in internal as well as outside markets. Above all these, there is an off-shore laboratory of the Fisheries College which is ready to offer consultancy on the need of the hour.

Processing industries

Within the campus of the Fisheries Harbour one ice plant is functioning under the care of the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Corporation which is leased to private parties.

Thirteen processing units belonging to private parties function in and around Tuticorin. Half of these units have their own cold storages of varying tonnage capacities for the storage of marine products meant for export markets. They mainly deal with prawns, lobsters, crabs, cuttlefish, squids, snappers and rock-cods. Apart from these units there are about a dozen fish merchants who deal with marketing fresh fish to the neighbouring states. There are many merchants who deal with different varieties of dryfish such

R. Marichamy, D.B. James, H.M. Kasim, M. Rajamani, V.S. Rengaswamy, K.M.S. Ameer Hamsa, T.S. Balasubramanian, M. Manickaraja, S. Rajapackiam and G. Arumugam, Tuticorin Research Centre of CMFRI, Tuticorin - 628 001, India. as the *Stolephorus*, silverbellies, rays, shark fins, air bladders, sardines, seerfish and carangids. These dry fish are marketed through the major dryfish markets available at Kovilpatty and Madras. Anchovies and rays are marketed in Kerala and Sri Lanka.

Production details

The chief fisheries are the pelagic sardines, seerfish, tuna, mackerel, sharks, carangids, barracudas, wolf herring, full and half beaks, the demersal perches such as the sweetlips, groupers, rock-cods, snappers, goatfishes, croakers, rays, skates, coral fishes, threadfin breams, breams, silverbellies and lizard fishes, the shellfishes like chanks, squids, cuttlefishes, prawns, crabs and lobsters. Most of these resources are being commercially exploited by mechanised trawlers.

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dominant species with an annual composition ranging from 18.5 % in 1994-'95 to 80.7 % in 1992-'93 with an annual average percentage of 48.5. The estimated landing of this species ranged from 49.5 t in 1986-'87 to 298.6 t in 1993-'94 with an annual average of 171.1 t, the CPUE ranging from 4.7 to 9.9 kg (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Year-wise landing of prowns at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour during 1986-'96

Year	Effort	Total	Landing	<u>P.</u>	semisuicatus
	(No. of units)	(No. of prawn units) landing (t)		C/E	%
1986-'87	10,640	103.8	49.5	4.7	47.7
1987-'88	29.382	348.5	179.9	6.1	51.6
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with an average of 7.7 kg/unit. The estimated annual landing of lobsters ranged from 36.8 to 50.9 t. The landing was constituted by three species namely, *Panulirus ornatus*, *P. homarus* and *P. versicolor* and one species of sand lobster, namely, *Thenus orientalis*. Among the spiny lobsters *P. ornatus* was the dominant species constituting 64.1 to 75.8. % *P. versicolor* and *T. orientalis* constituted only negligible proportions (Table 2).

TABLE 2. Landing of lobsters at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour during 1993-'95

Lobsters	1993-'94	1994-'95	Average
	(1)		
P. ornatus	27.9	32.6	30.2
%	75.8	64.1	(69.0)
P. homarus	8.5	18.2	13.4
%	22.6	35.8	(31.0)
P. versicolor	-	0.01	negligible
%	-	-	-
Thenus orientalis	0.6	0.06	negligible
%	1. 6	0.1	-
Total Catch	37.0	50.9	43.6

The estimated landing of *Stolephorus* spp. ranged from 55.8 to 575.5 t constituting on an average 4.2 % of the total fish catches landed at

Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour. The CPUE in respect of *Stolephorus* spp. ranged from 3.5 to 21.5 kg (Table 3 and 4).

TABLE 3. Year-wise landing of Stolephorus at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour caught with trawinet

Year	Effort	Total fish catch (t)	Resour- ce group (t)	Perce- ntage	CPUE (kg)
1986-'87	15,795	4,066.7	55.8	1.4	3.5
1987-'88	14.362	5,232.5	166.2	3.2	11.6
1988-'89	19,814	5,959.5	677.6	6.3	19.0
1989-'90	29,096	4.055.5	550.6	13.6	18.9
1990-'91	26,732	1.187.5	575.5	4.8	21.5
1991-'92	24,280	15,352.5	214.4	1.4	8.8
Total	13,0079	35,854.2	2,240.1	30.7	83.3
Average	21,680	5975.7	373.35	5.12	13.88

TABLE 4. Catch (in tonnes) and relative abundance (in percentage in brackets) of Stolephorus spp. caught in trawinet at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour

Year	S.indicus	S.bataviensis	S. devisi	Total
1986-'87	29.0 (52.0)	26.8 (48.0)		55.8 (2.8)
1987-'88	68.0 (40.9)	98.1 (59.0)	0.2 (0.1)	166.2 (8.6)
1988-'89	62.0 (16.4)	179.8 (47.6)	135.9 (36.0)	377.6 (19.5)
1989-'90	120.3 (20.9)	455.2 (79.1)		550.6(28.4)
1990-'91	312.0 (56.7)	238.3 (43.3)		575.5 (29.7)
1991-92	140.4 (65.5)	71.3 (33.3)	2.6 (1.2)	214.4 (11.0)
Average	122.0 (42.07)	178.2 (51.7)	23.1 (6.2)	323.3 (16.7)

The landing of elasmobranchs showed an increasing trend every year. More than 5 species of sharks and 6 species of rays are landed by the trawlers. Skates are also obtained in small quantities. The estimated landing of elasmobranchs ranged from 304.2 to 1,252.6 t. (Table 5) while

TABLE 5. Catch (in tonnes) species composition of sharks, rays and skates in the trawlnet at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour

Species			Yea	ar		•	Average
	1989-'90	1990-'91	1991-'92	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95	
Sharks							
Carcharhinus sorrah	7.8	22.1	15.3	22.8	31.5	28.6	21.4
Rhizoprionodon actus	11.4	27.2	18.6	28.6	16.1	84.1	32.7
Scoliodon laticaudus	4.1	4.2	3.7	7.5	15.4	27.2	10.3
Sphyraena spp.	2.3	3.1	4.6	11.9	9.5	12.7	7.4
Loxodon macrorhinus	2.4	-	-	1.1	2.6	5.6	2.0
Other sharks	8.8	6.0	0.9	2.5	17.7	26.7	10.5
Total Catch	36.8	62.6	43.1	74.4	92.8	184.9	84.3
Rays			· · · ·		•		
Himantura bleekeri	88.4	74.1	72.4	71.0	117.0	290.3	118.9
H. uarnak	31.3	35.2	58.4	60.5	110.5	317.6	102.3
H. Imbricata	8.7	3.3	3.8	2.2	3.9	18.1	6.7
Hypolophus sephan	24.4	28.3	27.3	48.7	12.5	25.7	27.8
Aetobatus narinari	25.2	20.0	30.2	3.1	12.7	111.3	33.8
A. flagellum	16.2	22.7	38.2	6.3	22.0	49.0	25.7
Dasyatis kuhlti	26.3	14.1	22.7	29.5	54.0	68.6	35.9
Rhinoptera Javanica	11.7	7.1	5.5	-	21.1	11.9	9.5
Gymnura poecílura	7.3	1.8	6.0	-	16.4	21.5	8.9
Other rays	18.1	2.6	31.7	45.7	55.4	74.3	38.0
Total Catch	257.7	209.4	296.2	267.1	425.5	988.3	407.5
Skates							
Rhynchobatus djiddensts	6.1	21.4	15.7	8.3	15.2	31.1	16.3
Rhina ancylostoma	3.0	15.2	4.7	10.5	6.3	46.2	14.3
Other skates	0.4	1.9	0.6	7.0	1.6	3.1	2.4
Total catch	9.5	38.5	21.0	25.8	23.1	80.4	33.0
Total elasmobranch catch	304.0	310.5	360.3	367.2	541.1	1253.6	524.8
Total fish catch	8,643.3	11,871.5	15,434.2	14,831. 9	1 7,278.6	22,453.0	15,085.4
Total units	31,764	26,732	24,280	31,069	32,107	33,278	29.872

the average catch exclusively from the deep sea areas recorded 108.5t (Table 5a) during 1993-'95.

TABLE 5a Catch (in tonnes) and species composition of elasmobranchs caught in trawinet from deep sea areas

Species	Y	Average	
	1993 - '94	1994 - '95	
Echinorhinus brucus	126.7	70.1	98.4
Centrophorus molucaensis	13.8	17.6	7.8
Other sharks	4.7	-	2.3
Total elasmobranchs	145.2	87.7	108.5
Total units	4,254	1,668	2,961
Total fish catch	1,719.5	1,280.5	15,000.0

The landings and species composition of major groups of fishes in different years are given in Tables 6-8. The best fishing ground for threadfin breams has been observed to be the ground off Manapad. However, as the trawlers carry out the fishing operation mainly to exploit the prawn resources particularly during June-October this group remains under-exploited by mechanised trawlers. Sciaenids formed one of the important resources exploited by mechanised trawlers.

Marketing infrastructure

The catches landed by the mechanised trawlers at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour are auctioned soon after the landings. A spacious auction shed is available for this purpose. The merchants purchase the fish/prawns and immediately transport them to different areas by mini vans and trucks. As an ice plant is in operation in the fisheries harbour itself the merchants get the required quantities of the ice to preserve the catches. Merchants from the neighbouring state, Kerala also come and purchase fish and prawns and transport them to Kerala. Small quantities of the trawler catch are also purchased by a few merchants for selling in the local market.

The maximum price fetched per kg by various groups are : Rs. 450/- for prawns; Rs. 1.250/- for lobsters; Rs. 65/- for lethrinids; Rs.55/- for lutianids; Rs. 60/- for serranids; Rs. 52/- for elasmobranchs; Rs. 30/- for silverbel-

lies; Rs. 18/- for threadfin breams; Rs. 30/- for both sciaenids and goat fishes, Rs. 25/- for carangids, Rs. 20-30/- for barracudas, Rs. 40-100/- for seer fish and Rs. 20-30/- for mackerels. The shark fins are exported to Japan and other places. In addition to these oil is also being extracted locally from the liver of sharks and rays.

Potential yield

The total annual stock of silverbellies is 7,634 t with an average catch of 5,191 t from the Gulf of Mannar. The present fishing pressure has not reached a level that gives maximum sustainable yield and hence there is scope to step up the yield by incrasing the effort. It has been observed that the present mesh size of trawl cod end is the optimum and does not lead to overfishing of the resource.

Using the data on catch per unit and other parameters in the prawn fishery for the past several years the estimation of the MSY indicates that increasing effort beyond the optimum level is not likely to increase the yield further.

The perch fishery resource indicates that Scolopsis bimaculatus and Lethrinus nebulosus are underexploited as in the case of the barracuda Sphyraena obtusata and the carangid Selaroides leptolepis indicating a possibility for an increase in the effort for the exploitation and enhanced production of these resources. Similar studies on other important resources are warranted areas.

Management for sustained development

Except the prawn and seerfish resources all other resources so far studied indicate that there is scope for the increase in the production by increasing the effort of the trawlnet. However, the economics involved in increasing the effort further and the quantum of the yield realised in relation to the return obtained by the fishermen with due consideration to the overall expenditure towards the increased effort input have to be studied in detail to arrive at concrete suggestions for better management of the exloited fishery resources of Tuticorin.

Catch and species composition of bony fishes (in tonnes) caught in trawinet at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbou

Species		Year					
	1989-'90	1990-'91	1991-'92	1992-'93	1993-`94	1994-'95	
Letirinids							
Lethrinus nebulosus	668.4	923.6	818.4	151.4	687.7	875.5	915.5
L. miniatus	107.1	79.6	52.7	53.8	63.3	85.8	73.7
L. ornatus	-	-		1,4	3.5	3.6	1.4
Lethrinus spp.	-	-	-	2.1	5.3	5.4	. 2.1
Total	775.5	1,003.2	871.1	208.7	759.8	970.3	992.8
Lutjanids							
Lutjanus rivulatus	56.3	82.7	128.6	160.0	96.9	118.3	107.1
L. fulviflamma	18.6	35.1	34.3	108.6	42.5	110.2	58.2
L. vaigiensis	67.4	7.1	3.6	6.1	11.4	31.1	11.1
L. malabaricus	22.5	22.8	26.7	4.2	10.7	48.0	11.1
Lutjanus spp.	13.8	12.8	5.4	-	4.0	24.6	22.5
Total	1 18.5	160.6	195.6	278.9	165.5	332.2	210.0
Epinephelids							
Epinephelus tauvina	33.7	28.7	38.4	121.9	99 .3	187.3	84.9
E undulosus	44.3	32.2	56.9	151.4	142.9	221.6	108.2
E malabaricus	26.6	28.4	68.7	29.7	21.5	60.0	39.2
Epinephelus spp.	44.5	68.2	130.2	44.1	40.7	54.6	63.7
Total	149.1	157.5	294.2	347.1	304.4	523.5	296.0
Other perches							
	056.0	458 4	490 0	335.6	262.8	589.6	393.3
Scolopsis bunaculatus	200.0	4.00.4	1767	85.8	60.5	120.2	110.7
Diagramma spp.	38.7	49.4	194	15.6	14.0	11.4	24.7
Signuts shh.							0.007.5
Grand total for perches	1,456.3	1,930.4	1,995.8	1,271.7	1,587.0	2,547.2	2,027.5
Goat fishes							
Parupeneus indicus	210.7	217.6	362.9	257.8	233.7	242.7	254.2
P. cinnabarinus	4.1	15.3	7.2	12.3	16.0	14.8	11.6
Upeneus sulphureus	85.7	130.7	220.0	125.0	67.2	101.1	121.6
U. vittatus	120.3	104.7	215.2	116.8	67.4	91.8	119.4
U. sundaicus	86.1	80.1	185.3	128.6	139.4	104.7	120.8
Upeneus spp.	5.1	16.8	25.5	10.0	26.6	36.0	20.0
Total	512.0	565.8	1,016.1	650.5	550.3	591.1	647.6
Silverbellies							
Leiognathus dussumieri	397.8	412.5	497.8	524.6	624.6	874.1	555.2
L. berbis	215.7	159.5	475.5	229.2	202.4	293.4	262.6
L. bindus	17.9	90.0	145.3	404.4	189.1	258.5	184.2
L. daura	-	126.1	116.6	111.0	1190	112.7	97,6
L, brevirostris	112.9	65.3	45.8	31.6	25.2	27.3	51.4
L. splendens	22.2	19.9	48.7	49.3	45.6	55.7	40.3
L. equulus	19.5	17.5	42.6	43.1	39.8	48.7	35.2
Gazza minuta	316.7	332.1	404.0	425.6	681.7	724.2	480.7
Secutor insidiator	110.1	246.4	356.1	465.8	327.6	374.9	313.6
S. ruconius	53.8	143.6	225.8	250.9	131.4	120.9	154.4
Leiognathus spp.	13.9	12.5	30.4	30.8	28.5	34.8	25.2
Total	1,280.5	1,625.4	2,388.6	2,566.3	2,414.9	2,925.2	2,200.4

Species	Year						
·	1989-'90	1990-'91	1991-'92	1992-'93	1993-'94	1994-'95	Average
Threadfin breams				-			
Nemipterus delagoae	482.4	942.5	573.6	1,046.3	1,210.8	2,137.9	1,065.6
N. japonicus	31.4	16.5	61.5	87.6	38.1	82.7	53.0
Nemipterus spp.		-	-	10.2	4.0	6.6	3.5
Total	513.8	959.0	635.1	1,144.1	1,252.9	2,227.2	1,122.1
Sciaenids							
Otoliihes ruber	127.8	69.1	98.8	67.3	245.3	320.2	154.8
Johnius maculatus	117.4	181.2	164.4	63.3	220.7	48.5	132.6
J. dussumieri	27.4	37.8	19.5	10.9	11.3	43.8	25.1
Johnius spp.	-	18.8	4.4	1.8	3.2	16.6	7.5
Johnieops aneus	-	-	17.6	4.8	8.5	8.0	6.5
Protonibea diacanthus	6.6	17.0	12.8	7.7	11.6	43.0	16.5
Total	279.2	323.9	317.5	155.8	500.6	480,1	343.0

TABLE 7. Effort in boat days and landings of mackerel, seerfish, barracuda and carangids by trawinet at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour during 1990-'96

Year	Effort	Mackerel	Seerfish	Ваттасида	Carangids	Overall fish catch
1990-'91	26,732	147.8	176.5	442.3	1,006.5	11,725.8
1991-'92	24,382	192.3	67.2	764.1	1,997.1	15,355.0
1992-'93	31,069	122.9	189.6	681.4	1,475.3	14,831.9
1993-94	32,107	150.4	283.6	632.2	2,254.2	17.278.5
1994-95	33,278	124.6	296.2	1,721.3	1,957.9	22,453.0
1995-'96	31,231	237.7	457.8	1,740.6	2,892.8	24,443.8
Average	29,799.8	162.6	245.1	996.9	1,930.6	17,681.3

TABLE 8 Species composition and estimated landings of all fishes landed at Tuticorin Fisheries Harbour (1994-'95) (in tonnes)

Species	Catch (tonnes)	Species	Catch (tonnes)
Lethrinids	971.2	Thrysa spp.	642.6
Lutjani ds	332.2	Red baits	308.8
Serranids	527.1	Eels	36.8
Silverbellies	2,925.2	Mackerls	124.3
Nemipterus spp.	2,227.2	Squid	1,687.6
Shark	186.0	Cuttle fish	595.3
Rays	988.2	Polynemids	109.1
Skates	80.4	Pomfrets	17.7
Upeneoides	623.4	Gerres	53.7
Sciaenids	590.1	Caranx caranx	422.8
Scolopsis bimaculatus	589.6	Selaroides leptolepis	588.5
Siganus spp.	11.3	Decapterus spp.	124.1
Sphyraena spp.	1.721.3	Megalaspis cordyla	121.8
Stolephorus spp.	568.3	Other carangids	700.7
Saurida spp.	809.8	Soleidae	12.4
Sillago spp.	186.0	Cynoglossus spp.	8.7
Cat fish	113.0	Psettodes erumei	16.2
Chirocentrus	103.5	Other fishes	3,154.0
Scomberoides	15.8		00 677 9
Hilsa spp.	383.1		

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7. THE FISHERIES HARBOURS AND FISHERY ALONG THE NORTH TAMIL NADU AND SOUTH ANDHRA PRADESH COASTS

There are four functional fisheries harbours in the north Tamil Nadu-south Andhra Pradesh coast, viz., Chennai (major), Nizampatnam, Cuddalore and Pazhayar (minor). A medium harbour in Pondicherry is under construction. There is a temporary jetty in Krishnapatnam and a fish landing platform in Pulicat. The layout and the details regarding the harbours are given in Fig 3.



Fig. 1. The lay out of the Nizampatnam Fisheries Harbour.

1-5 and Tables 1-3, respectively.

Nizampatnam : The harbour was designed to accommodate 120 boats Fig. 1. However. 360 trawlers have been registered here. At present, *Royya* (length:10 m; 65 hp engine), *Sorah* (11 m; 95 hp) and *Sona* (14 m; 95 hp) type of trawlers, *Navas* (Kakinada type of plank-built boats of 11-14 m length; 16-20 hp), fibreglass *Navas* (12 m; 16 h p), fibreglass *Theppas* (12 m; 7 hp) and catamarans (motorised and non-motorised) operate from this harbour. Trawl nets, gill nets, hooks & lines and shore seines are being operated. The major fishing areas of the trawlers is between Nizampatnam and Machilipatnam upto a depth of 50 m.

Krishnapatnam: Though a survey was conducted about 20 years back to construct a fisheries harbour, there is no progress so far and the fishing vessels land the catch in six temporary jet-



Fig. 2. The lay out of the Madras Fisheries Harbour.

ties in the Krishnapatnam port. About 70 trawlers operate from these jetties. Most of the catch is sent to Madras in insulated vans by private companies.

Chennai: The construction of the Madras Fisheries Harbour commenced in 1973 and was completed in 1984. The total harbour area is 60 hectares and the depth of water during low tide is 6 m Fig. 2. The tidal amplitude is 1 m. Inspite of the landing facilities, all the vessels land the catch in a narrow stretch of sheltered beach adjacent to the fisheries harbour. The trawler owners engage catamarans to transport the catches to this landing stretch and use the wharf only to berth the vessel.

There are 480 trawlers in Madras Fisheries

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Fig. 3. The lay out of the Pondicherry Fisheries Harbour.

Harbour. Of these, 180 are small trawlers of 10-11 m length (65 hp), which undertake daily fishing off Chennai. There are 300 larger trawlers of 13-15 m length (100-120 hp), which under-

take multiday fishing lasting for about a week and trawl off Nizampatnam, which is about 315 km north of Chennai. Both these types of trawlers fish at a depth of 15-80 m. In addition to



Fig. 4. The lay out of the Cuddalore Fisheries Harbour.

these trawlers, there are 20 mechanised pablo boats which operate gillnets off Chennai. The 25 motorised and 200 non-motorised catamarans operate gill nets, hooks & lines and bag nets off Chennai.

There are processing industries in the Fisheries Harbour as well as in Ennore and Adyar, which are owned by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries



Fig. 5. The lay out of the Pazhyar Fisheries Harbour.

Development Corporation.

With the increasing number of multiday trawlers, the fishing intensity off Nizampatnam has very much increased, leading to decline in catch per effort of trawlers based at Chennai, Krishnapatnam and Nizampatnam. There are frequent clashes between fishermen of these contiguous fisheries harbours of Chennai and south Andhra Pradesh in sharing the limited coastal fishery resources.

Pondicherry : Although there is good potential for marine fisheries development, there is no sheltered harbour for fishing vessels in Pondicherry at present. There is a proposal to construct a fisheries harbour at Thengathittu near Pondicherry. The project would include (i) provision for landing and berthing facilities to mechanised fishing vessels, (ii) construction of shorebased establishments and (iii) distribution and marketing arrangements for fish and fisheries products through the proposed Fishery Terminal Organization.

Cuddalore : The original fisheries harbour has become defunct and is not used at present. However, the Spoil Island jetty, which belongs tothe Cuddalore Port Department was renovated at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs in 1985-'86 and is at present used as the fisheries harbour. There is facility for berthing 60 mechanised fishing vessels in 3 rows. There are two private processing plants near the fisheries harbour. The catch is marketed locally and also in Chennai and Kerala.

Pazhayar : The Pazhayar Fisheries Harbour was commissioned in 1986 at a cost of Rs. 67.32 lakhs. There is berthing facility for 75 mechanised vessels. There is a 44 m

landing wharf but separate berthing quay is not available.

There is no restriction on fishing in any of these harbours except the ban on fishing by the mechanised vessels within 3 km from the shore. As there is decline in catch per unit effort, it is suggested that at least the effort of trawlers operating from these harbours may be restricted by the concerned state authorities.

General remarks

In Nizampatnam, Krishnapatnam and Chennai while the annual potential yield is 48,358 t only the present yield is 50,679 t. As marketing infrastructure there is one auction hall at Nizampatnam, Chennai, Pondicherry, Cuddalore and Pazhayar. The only management measure practised at present at all the six fisheries harbours is the imposition of a ban for the mechanised vessels from operating within three kilometres from the coast. The suggestion made for a sustenance fishery is to restrict effort by the trawlers. Particulars of the six fisheries harbours are given in detail in Table 1. The percentage compositions of the mechanised and non-mechanised catch along with the dominant groups of fishes from each harbour are represented in Table 2.

TABLE 1. Details of fisheries harbours located in north Tamil Nadu-south Andhra Pradesh coast.

Parameters	Nizampatnam	Krishna	apatnam	Chenna	u	Pondicherry**	Cuddalore	Pazhayar
Layout	Enclosed	Enclose	ed	Enclose	:d	Enclosed	Enclosed	Enclosed
Status	Minor	Tempor	ary jetty	Major		Minor	Minor	Minor
Cost of construction (in lakhs Rs.)	315	Not con	structed	1,297		963	10.74	67.3
Berthing capacity 60	MFB +60NMFB	•		500 MF	в	350 MFB	60 MFB	75 MFB
Draft (m)	2	-		6		1.5	1.5	1.5
Wharf length (m)	-	-		495		332	218	44
Processing industries (capacity :tonnes/day)	-	Nil	Ennore	Fish. Har	. Adyar			
lee plant	3	-	3	100	5		2	5
Cold storage	Nil	-	1	50	Nil		2	2
Freezing plant	Nil	-	7.5	4	1.5		Nil	Nil
Frozen storage	Nil	-	50	200	5		Níl	Nil
Chilled storage	Nil	-	7.5	Nii	Níl		Nil	Nil
Walk-in cooler	Nil		NII	Nil	1		Nil	N41

MFB : Mechanised fishing boat; NMFB : Nonmechanised fishing boat; ** under construction.

TABLE 2. Details of marine fish production at the various fisheries harbours in 1995.

Particulars	Nizampatnam	Krishnapatnam	Chennat	Pondicherry	Cuddalore	Pazhayar
Total catch (tonnes)	9.457	2,971	38,251	6,995	14,896	11,095
Mechanised catch (%)	75.4	86.5	98.2	60.6	84.5	90.7
Motorised catch (%)	15.0	8.0	0.2	39.4	-	-
Nonmechanised catch (%)	9.6	5.5	1.6	-	15.5	9.3
Dominant groups (%)						
Croakers	14.5	7.0	9.6	-	-	-
Shrimps	7.7	21.9	7.0	-	41.1	-
Crabs	8.2	11.5	-	-	-	6.8
Mackerel	7.1	-	-	9.6	-	-
Silverbellies	6.8	15.4	14.6	6.0	14.3	6.6
Threadlin breams	-	4.8	12.7	-	8.1	-
Goat fishes	-	-	7.9	-	-	
Lesser sardines	-	-	-	11.8	-	
Oil sardines	-	-	-	10.0	15.5	20.7
Whitebaits	-	-	-	4.0	-	13.8
Cephalopods	-	-	-	-	7.9	-
Carangids	-	-		-	-	13.6

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8. FISHERIES HARBOURS ALONG THE COASTS OF NORTH ANDHRA PRADESH, ORISSA AND WEST BENGAL

The present account gives information about the three major and five minor fisheries harbours along the coasts of north Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Location of major and minor fisheries harbours along the northeast coast of India.

Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour

Visakhapatnam (17° 40'N, 83° 18'E) Fisheries Harbour is one of the major fisheries harbours in the country. The execution of the construction work of the Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour was initiated in January 1976 by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust. The total cost of the project was Rs. 4.26 crores which covered an area of 2.4 hectares. The construction work of the harbour was executed in four stages. The first phase of construction was started in January 1976, the second phase during 1980-'81, the third phase in 1988-'89 and the fourth phase during 1989-'90 and completed in 1991. The length of the landing quay was 503 m in the first phase and 1,720 m in the second phase with a dredged depth of 2.0-6.0 m for landing and berthing of different types of mechanised vessels

throughout the year. The basin is protected by the break waters and the normal wave height is 0.30 m in almost all the months of the year.

The capacities and facilities of the Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour complex are given in Table 1. The harbour has a dry-dock with 300 t slipway to undertake vessel repair work, has spacious workshops (30×70 m) and three larger fuel bunks to supply fuel directly from the storage tanks to the mechanised vessels through pipe line system.

The other important facilities available in the fisheries harbour are power, water supply and maintenance facility, auction hall, fish drying yard, processing plants, ice plants, roads for public transports, two signal stations of which one for the safe entry of boats into the harbour and the other for weather warnings, administrative offices, training institute, trade union offices, shopping complex, canteens, shelters and sitting arrangements.

In the Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour four categories of mechanised vessels, such as small mechanised boats (9.6-11.2 m), sonaboats (12.7-14.2 m), mini trawlers (14.0 - 16.4 m) and large trawlers (23.0-27.0 m) are in active operation for the commercial exploitation of prawn and fish resources. The operational details of these vessels are presented in Table 2. The distance and depth of operation, total fishing hours, total number of hauls, diesel consumption and ice loading capacity vary depending on the daily or long voyage fishing operations carried out by these vessels.

The average annual effort expended and the catch of fish and prawns by the four categories of fishing vessels are given in Table 3. The annual average catch of fish and prawn has been estimated at 3,330 t, 4,030 t, 4,872 t and 20,328 t by the small mechanised boats, sona boats, mini and large trawlers respectively. The cph of fish

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was estimated as 16 kg in small mechanised boats, 7 kg in sona boats, 21 kg in mini boats and 62 kg in large trawlers whereas the cph of prawn was 3 kg each in small mechanised and sona boats, 9 kg in mini trawlers and 26 kg in big trawlers.

The production value, operational cost and income for a single unit of each category of mechanised vessel are computed and given in Table 4. From the values it could be seen that the net income of a single unit of each category of the vessel is reasonable and the percentage income per unit works out to 45.93 % in small mechanised boats, 60.52 % in sona boats, 61.85 % in mini trawlers and 50.42 % in big trawlers.

Paradeep Fisheries Harbour

Paradeep 20° 18 'N, 86° 38'E) serves mainly as a commercial port than a major fisheries harbour. The harbour was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.81 crores but not yet commissioned for service. There are four finger jettles for berthing, each having a length of 302, '254, 200 m and 176 m respectively with an equal width of 50 m in between each jetty. The length of the landing and repairing quay is 466 m and the dredged level depth vary between 3.0 and 12.5 m.

The Fisheries Harbour has the berthing facility for 500 mechanised trawlers of the size range 10-15 m OAL. The harbour has a deep basin where there is provision to accommodate 50 deep sea trawlers of 23 m. The other facilities such as ice plants, processing plants and marketing infrastructure are not available in and around the harbour. The average annual production of fish and prawn at Paradeep by the mechanised vessels was estimated as 12,782 t (Table 1).

Sankarpur Fisheries Harbour

Sankarpur Fisheries Harbour (21° 48'N, 87° 52'E) forms a major fish landing centre in Midnapur District of West Bengal. The first phase of the construction of the harbour complex started in 1983 and was completed in 1987. The second phase of construction initiated in 1994 was completed in February 1996. The total cost of the construction was Rs. 5 crores which covered a ground area of 20 hectares. On completion of the second phase, the harbour has berthing facility

for 400 mechanised vessels.

The harbour is enclosed by break waters on either side with a dredged depth of 6.0 m during low tide. There are 140 small mechanised trawlers, 2 deep sea trawlers and 150 gill netters in Sankarpur Fisheries Harbour. The other facilities available in the harbour are an auction-cum packing hall (90x14.5 m). slipway, repairing yard, ice plant, fuel pump, public transport, office building, electricity, water supply and canteen. At Sankarpur Fisheries Harbour the average annual catch of fish and prawn was estimated as 2,300 t (Table 1).

Roychowk Fisheries Harbour

This is a minor fisheries harbour on the upper region of the Hooghly River in West Bengal (22° 10'N, 88° 10'E). The harbour was constructed at a cost of Rs.1.07 crores which includes the processing complex of an area of 5.1 acres. The length of the jetty is 97.2 m with a width of 12.22 m. There were three deep-sea fishing trawlers operating from here but the harbour is not in operation since 1990.

Diamond Fisheries Harbour

This harbour which is adjacent to Roychowk (22° 14'N, 88° 20'E) also functions as a minor fish landing centre on the upper region of the Hooghly river in West Bengal. There is no proposal yet to undertake any developmental scheme or construction work in this harbour either by the state or central government. The harbour has since been used by the fishermen at their own interest. There are 4 trawlers and 130 gillnetters operating from this fisheries harbour. The processing industries and ice plants are located nearer to the fisheries harbour. The annual average production of fish and prawn was estimated as 3,743 t (Table 1).

Dhamra Fisheries Harbour

This forms a minor fisheries harbour on the river Dhamra in Orissa coast, 20° 48'N, 86° 50'E). The harbour was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.05 crores. The length of the landing quay is 200 m with a berthing capacity for 30 trawlers and 20 gillnetters. The depth at landing quay is 2.0 m. There are ice plants and an auction hall in

the harbour complex. The annual average catch of fish and prawn was estimated as 5.827 t (Table 1).

Astarang Fisheries Harbour

This is a minor fisheries harbour in Orissa coast (10° 56'N, 86° 18'E). The Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 4.94 crores for the construction of the fisheries harbour. The construction work was stopped half-way and the project was abandoned. Later some of the structures constructed were damaged by floods and the harbour became defunct.

There is a private jetty at Nuagarh which is 10 km away from Astarang. Trawlers from Astarang and Paradeep use this jetty for fishing operations.

Fresurgunj Fisheries Harbour

This forms a minor fisheries harbour on the Hooghly river in West Bengal (21° 45'N, 88° 18'E). There are about 200 small mechanised trawlers being operated from this harbour. Other details on this harbour are not available.

Remarks

The contribution so far made by the fisheries sector towards creation of employment opportunities, supply of protein food, and earning of foreign exchange is significant and bears a promise for further expolitation of the enormous resources. It is well known that the fisheries harbours play an important role in the exploitation of the marine wealth of the country. In view of the importance of the fisheries harbours it has become necessary to develop additional facilities and to take care for the proper maintenance of the fisheries harbours. In this context it is stressed that urgent steps may be taken by the state and central governments to complete the pending works in some of the fisheries harbours and also to construct more fisheries harbours along the coastline wherever required.

The authors owe a debt of gratitude to State Fisheries and Port officials of Visakhapatnam, Orissa and West Bengal for providing information, on the fisheries harbours relating to their respective areas.

TABLE 1. Major and minor fisheries harbours along the coast of north Andhra Pradesh. Orissa and West Bengal

Location of fisheries	Status	Cost of con- struction	Berthin	g capac	ity	Proce- ssing	lce plant	Pro	duction(t)	Other facilities
harbours		(Rs. in crores)	Small mech- anised trawlers	Traw- lers	Gill- netters	indus- tries		Fish	Prawn	Total	
Visakha- patnam	Мајог	4.26	450	71	-	26	4	23,537	9,023	32,560	Dry dock, auction hall. fish drying yard, public and private transport servi- ce available
Paradeep	Major	3.81	500	50	-	-	-	10,163	2,619	12,782	-
Sankarpur	Major	5.00	140	2	150	-	1	-	-	2.300	Auction and packing hall and private transport servi- ce available
Roychowk*	Minor	1.07	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diamond Harbour	Minor	1.0 7	-	4	130	6	9	3.720	23	3,743	-
Dhamra	Minor	1.05	30	-	20	-	5	5,762	65	5,827	Auction hall and private transport available
Astarang *	Minor	4.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresurgunj **	Minor	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Not in operation.

** Particulars not available.

TABLE 2. Details of bottom traviling from Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour

Particulars	Trawlers								
	Small mechani- sed boats	Sona boats	Mini trawlers	Big trawlers					
Length of vessel (m)	9.6 - 11.2	12.7 - 14.2	14.0 • 16.4	23.0 - 27.0					
Number of boats	280	120	53	153					
Horse power	68	98-110	150-240	380-580					
Duration of voyage	12 hrs - 5 days	12 hrs-15 days	15-20 days	30-45 days					
Area of operation	Between Pudi- madaka and Calingapatnam	Upto Sandheads	Upto Sandheads	Upto Sandheads					
Distance from shore (km)	5-15 15-150	5-15 300-700	15-25 300-700	15-25 500-700					
Depth (m)	10-60	10-70	30-100	30-110					
Gear	Shrimp trawinet	Shrimp trawinet	Shrimp trawinet	Shrimp trawinet					
Number of hauls/unit	3-18	3-60	60-90	120-150					
Duration of each haul (hrs)	2-3	2-3	3-4	3-4					
Fishing hours/unit	6-50	6-150	150-250	250-400					
Man power/unit	5-7	6-9	8-10	12-15					
Diesel consumption/day)	100	120	800	1.200					
Ice (t/unit)	0.5-2	8-10	20-25	With deep freezer					
Fishhold capacity (t)	2	10-12	10-15	20-30					

TABLE 3. Average annual effort and catch of fishing vessels operated from Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour

Particulars	Trawlers							
	Small mechani- sed boats	Sona boats	Mini trawlers	Big trawlers				
Standard units	24,408	23,430-	-					
Long voyage units	-	-	406	994				
Fishing hours	1,76,452	4.21.732	1,65,410	2,30,590				
Total fish catch (t)	2,831	3,066	3,410	14,230				
Fish catch/unit (kg)	116	131	8,399	14,316				
Fish catch/hour (kg)	16	7	21	62				
Total prawn catch (t)	499	964	1,462	6,098				
Prawn catch/unit (kg)	20	41	3,600	6,135				
Prawn catch/hour (kg)	3	3	9	26				
Total fish and prawn catch (t)	3,330	4.030	4,872	20.328				

TABLE 4. Estimated values for the production figures given in Table 3, operational cost and income for the fishing vessels operated from Visakhapatnam Fisheries Harbour

Particulars					
•	Small mechanised	Sona boats	Mini trawlers	Big trawlers	
Production val	ue/unit (Rs.)	•		
Price of fish/kg	15	30	20	20	
Price of prawn/kg	64	112	160	160	
Fish sale/unit	1,740	3,930	1,68,000	2,86,320	
Prawn sale/uni	t 1,280	4,592	5,76,000	9,81.600	
Total sale/unit	3,020	8.522	7.44.000	12,67,920	

Particulars					
	Small mechanised	Sona boats	Mini trawlers	Big trawlers	
Operational c	ost/unit (Rs.)			
Diesel and oil	1,000*	1,500*	1,20,000**	3,75,000**	
lce	150	50 0	15,000	-	
Labour	483	1,364	1,48,800	2,53,584	
Total	1,633	3,364	2,83,800	6,28,584	
Income/unit	1,387	5,158	4,60,200	6,39,336	
* Single day.					

** Multi-day.

843 MAJOR AND MINOR FISHERIES HARBOURS OF INDIA9. FISHERIES JETTY AT MINICOY, LAKSHADWEEP

At Minicoy, fish catches are landed on the beach adjacent to the villages on the lagoon side during fair season, October to April-May and therefore a fisheries harbour in its strict sense does not exist there. The boats are anchored in the lagoon near the shore. However, there is one fisheries jetty which mainly facilitates the pole and line boats to come and sell the tuna to the canning factory. The details of the jetty are as follows:

Approach facility :

Length	:	147.1 m
Width	;	3.0 m
Berthing facility:		
Length	:	8.5 m
Width	:	5.3 m
Cost of construction	:	Rs. 24 lakhs
Nearby processing facility	:	A tuna canning
		factory is located
		near the jetty

Remarks

Eventhough the potential yield of tunas from the seas around Lakshadweep has been estimated as 50,000 to 90,000 tonnes, the average production from this area is only 6,300 tonnes.

In Minicoy, major part of tuna catch after

TABLE 1. Catch details for 1994-'95 (in tonnes)

Fish species	pole & line	Trawl
Skipjack	969.0	11.2
Yellowfin	99.4	5.3
Other tunas	1.4	-
Bill fishes	_	1-1
Wahoo	-	3.3
Dolphin fish	× 1.1	0.6
Shark	2.9	2.0
Carangids	2.7	1.4
Barracuda	0.5	0.4
Others	1.5	0.3
Total tuna catch	1,069.8	16.5
Total fish catch	1,078.5	25.6

their local consumption is converted into "Masmin" and are sold to dealers in Calicut, Mangalore and Tuticorin. During good catch, a part of it is also sold to the canning factory for making canned tuna. As the other fishes landed at present are quite negligible, they are used for local consumption only.

The tuna pole and line fishery at present operates within a narrow belt around the island. So the success depends on the availability of tuna in the ground, its response to hooking and availability of sufficient bait fishes. Hence the following line of action would help to develop and sustain the fishery.

(1) The fishermen are now unable to expand

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the area of fishing because of their inability to go to distant fishing areas that are forecast by remote sensing technique. Installation of navigational aids will help to a great extent in venturing to areas hitherto not fished.

(2) In certain months, the catch will be very poor despite the availability of fish in the ground due to a phenomenon called 'non-biting by tunas'. Moreover, the pole and line fishing is at times affected by the non-availability of sufficient baitfishes. To circumvent these problems diversification of the fishing techniques by introducing gill-netting may be tried.

(3) The high catch rates of fishing from

schools associated with floatsam indicate the usefulness of floating fish aggregating devices for augmenting the tuna production.

(4) The coral colonies which harbour the livebait fishes are prone to destruction as a result of siltation from indiscriminate dredging and blasting. Therefore these activities should be minimised as far as possible.

(5) The introduction of larger boats with adequate navigational aids and storing facilities for 4-5 days of fishing mainly long lining is worth trying. Already some fishermen have come forward to try this.

835 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 1. महाराष्ट्र के मत्स्यन पोताश्रय

महाराष्ट्र भारत के प्रमुख समुद्रवर्ती राज्यों में एक है। यहाँ पाँच समुद्रवर्ती जिलायें है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात से 1994 में 8.5 लाख टनों की समुद्री मछली प्राप्त हुई थी जो उस समय भारत के कुल मछली उत्पादन के 36% था।

यहाँ से मुख्यतः बम्बिल, क्रोकेर्स, फीतामीन, शिंगटियाँ, करेजिड्स, बाँगडे, पाम्फ्रेट्स, पेनिआइड झींगे और सेफालोपोड प्राप्त होते हैं।

यहाँ से लगभग 8000 देशी पोतों और 7000 यंत्रीकृत पोतों का प्रचालन होता है । ट्रॉल जाल, कोष संपाश, गिल जाल, डोल जाल और काँटा डोर मुख्य संभार हैं । इस प्रकार अधिक मछली उत्पादन होने वाले केन्द्रों में संपूर्ण सुविधा युक्त पोताश्रयों की आवध्यकता अवगणनीय नहीं है ।

यहाँ तीन प्रकार के पोताश्रय हैं बडे पोताश्रय, छोटे पोताश्रय और अवतरण केन्द्र । मेजर आषवा बडे पोताश्रयों का नियंत्रण वाणिज्यिक पत्तन न्यासों पर आधारित है । ऐसे पोताश्रयों के निर्माण केलिए भारत सरकार संबंधित पत्तन न्यासों द्वारा 100% निधि देती है । स्थान चयन से लेकर इससे संबंधित सभी कार्य पत्तन न्यासों द्वारा किया जाता है । छोटे यानी माइनर पोताश्रयों का निर्माण लागत राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार आपस में बाँटते है।

राज्य सरकार और अन्य अभिकरणों के ज़रिए अवतरण केन्द्रों का निर्माण किया जाता है।

आज महाराष्ट्र के पाँच समुद्रवर्ती जिलों में 184 अवतरण केन्द्र हैं | यहाँ केवल तीन मत्स्यन पोताश्रय है – सासून डोक्स, न्यू फेरी वार्फ, और मिरकारवाडा जहाँ मछली अवतरण केलिए सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है | इन में पहले बताये गये दोनों पोताश्रय ग्रेटर मुंबई में है और तीसरा रत्नगिरी में !

यहाँ 184 अवतरण केन्द्र होने पर भी सभी केन्द्रों में जेटियाँ, फ़लाटफोर्मस, घाट आदि का निर्माण संभव नहीं था! मछुए प्राकृतिक अवतरण स्थानों में अवतरण करते है।

राज्य मात्स्यिकी विभाग ने ऐसे तेरह प्रमुख अवतरण केन्द्रों को चुना है जहाँ पोताश्रयों का निर्माण अनिवार्य है ! ताने जिले के सत्पति, रायगाड जिले के अगराओ, रत्नगिरी जिले के साक्रिनाटे और सिन्धुदुर्ग जिले के सारजेकोट, डियोगाड इसकेलिए अभिनिर्धारित स्थान है ।

सी एम एफ आर आइ का बंबई अनुसंधान केन्द्र, मुंबई - 400 0001, वी. वी. सिंह और कुबेर विद्यासागर द्वारा सैयार की गई रिपोर्ट

महाराष्ट्र के प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

सासून डोक और न्यूफेरी वार्फ महाराष्ट्र के प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय है। ये मुंबई शहर में स्थित है।

(i) सासून डोक्स (मुंबई)

सासून डोक्स महाराष्ट्र के पुराना मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय है जो मुंबई पत्तन न्यास के नियन्त्रण में है। यह बहुत संकुलित या इसलिए भारत सरकार की सहायता से पोताश्रय विस्तार करने की योजना के अधीन काम शुरू कर दिया जो अब पूर्ण हो गया है।

सितंबर 1996 से सासून डोक्स पोताश्रय की नयी जेटी से मत्स्यन प्रचालन शुरू हो गया है

मत्स्यन के श्रृंग काल में यहाँ से प्रचालन किये जानेवाले मुख्य संभार ट्रॉल, कोष संपाश, डोल जाल, गिल जाल और काँटा डोर हैं।

ii) न्यू फेरी वार्फ (मुंबई)

गुजरात से आनेवाले ट्रोलरों को आश्रय देने और मछली अवतरण में सुविधा देने के उद्देश्य से न्यू फेरी वार्फ का निर्माण किया था । अप्रैल 1980 में पोताश्रय का प्रवर्तन शुरू हुआ । यहाँ डीसल बंक, नीलाम कक्ष आदि सुविधाएं उपलब्ध है।

गुजरात से 8-10 मी लंबाई और 2.5 से 3 मी चौडाई के 1000-1100 ट्रालरों का प्रचालन अगस्त-सितंबर से मई तक के मत्स्यन मौसम में यहाँ से होता है।

महाराष्ट्र के छोटे माल्स्यिकी पोताश्रय मिरकारवाडा (रलगिरी)

यह महाराष्ट्र के एक मात्र छोटे पोताश्रय है। इसका निर्माण राज्य सरकार ने भारत सरकार की सहायता से किया था। 344.00 लाख रु. निर्माण लागत के साथ पोताश्रय बनाने की मंजूरी भारत सरकार ने 1976 में दिया और निर्माण 1997 में शुरु हुआ।

मंजूरी की तारीख से चार सालों के अन्दर निर्माण कार्य पूरा करना था, लेकिन कुछ अप्रत्यशित कठिनाइयों के कारण निर्माण कार्य में विलंब हुआ । जेटी, धाट आदि प्रधान अवसंरचनाओं का निर्माण 1987-88 में पूरा किया लेकिन जल वितरण, सडक आदि कार्य अधूरा पडा है । काम की पूर्ति में बिलंब पडने के कारण राज्य सरकार ने 1800 लाख रु. के आकलित लागत के साथ परिशोधित प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को पेश किया गया है। मत्स्यन केलिए आवश्यक प्रमुख कार्यों की पूर्ति होने के कारण 1988-89 से मछुआरे इसका उपयोग करने लगे है। 400 मत्स्यन पोतों का प्रचालन यहाँ से होता है।

इस पोताश्रय में गाद ज्यादा भर जाता है । इसके ड्रेड्जिंग केलिए लगभग 200 लाख रु. का खर्च पडेगा ।

महाराष्ट्र के प्रमुख मछली अवतरण केन्द्र

महाराष्ट्र के अधिकांश अवतरण केन्द्रों को सहकारी संघों की सहायता मिलती है । यहाँ के तीन विभिन्न अवतरण केन्द्रों का विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है ।

वेरसोवा

वेरसोवा में मछली अवतरण संकरी खाडी के निकट के प्राकृतिक अवतरण स्थान में किया जाता है । ग्रेटर मुंबई के 23 मत्स्यन गाँवों में यह सबसे बडा है ।

वेरसेवा के मछुआरे तट से 30 कि मी दूर 35 मी. गहराई के उपतटीय क्षेत्र में मत्स्यन करते है। 5 से 15.5 मी लंबाई के 335 पोतों का प्रचालन यहाँ से होता है।

सत्पति

यह ताने जिले के प्रमुख अवतरण केन्द्रों में एक है। यहाँ के मछुआरों केलिए एक सहकारी संघ की स्थापना 1944 में हुई थी । इस संघ में डीसल, मत्स्यन उपकरणों, राशन शोप, बर्फ का फाक्टरी आदि की स्थापना भी की गयी है।

अगरडान्डा

रायगाड में स्थित इस केन्द्र को गभीर भागर मत्स्यन पोताश्रय के निर्माण केलिए चुन लिया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र के बडे और छोटे पोताश्रयों की समस्याएँ और प्रत्याशाएं

मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों के निर्माण के समय कई कठिनाईयाँ झेलना पडती है। इन में प्रमुख निम्नलिखित हैं।

समय और लागत

पोताश्रयों की सुविधाओं का विकास इसके लिए निश्चित समय के अंदर नही हो पाता है और समय जाते ही निर्माण लागत भी आगे बढ जाती है और पोताश्रय की प्रगति भी मन्द हो जाती है।

मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों की अनियमितता

मुंबई में निर्यात विपणन और थोक बाज़ार सीमित होने के कारण ऐसे पोताश्रयों में मत्स्यन पोतों का भीड ज्यादा हो जाता है और अन्य पोताश्रय उपयोग किये बिना पड जाते है।

पोताश्रयों का अपर्याप्त अनुरक्षण

पोताश्रयों के निर्माण के बाद समय-समय पर आवश्यक अनुरक्षण भी अनिवार्य है । आजकल उपभोक्ताओं के अनुरोध के बावजूद भी अनुरक्षण कुछ पोताश्रयों में ही हो रहा है । सासून डोक्स में जगह की कमी, जल, संभरण आदि पर कई समस्याएँ है । इसी प्रकार कई अवतरण केन्द्रों में सिल्टिंग गंभीर समस्या है । लेकिन आजकल संबन्धित अधिकारियों ने इन समस्याओं की गंभीरता समझकर विकासात्मक कार्य करने का निर्णय लिया है और राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता के साथ 202.9 लाख रु. इस पर खर्च करने का निर्णय लिया है ।

विपणन

महाराष्ट्र के मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों में निर्यात एंव स्थानीय विपणन केलिए बाज़ारें है। सासून डोक्स में छह निर्यातक है। इनमें तीनों को अपने अपने संसाधन प्लान्ट है और प्रतिमाह 1,500 टन मछली निर्यात करते है।

स्थानीय बाजारों के संबन्ध में मछुआरों के सहकारी संघ और नाकावास नीलामकर्ताओं के रूप में अपने लोगों की पकड बेच हैं। प्रमुख तीन पोताश्रयों के अलावा अन्य केन्द्र भी इसी रीति का अनुसरण करते है।

सहकारी संघ अपनी सदस्यों से मछली खरीदकर निर्यातकों को बेचते हैं । निर्यात नहीं करने वाली मछलियों को नीलाम केलिए क्रोफोड बाजार ले जाते है ।

महाराष्ट्र के मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों में बढिया सुविधाएं नहीं होने पर भी सरकार, मछुआरे और मछुआरे सहकारी संघ के संयुक्त प्रयास से इनका काम ठीक रूप से चल रहा है ! आशा की जाती है कि विभिन्न अभिकरणों के प्रयास से मछुआरों को पकड के अवतरण और निपटान केलिए आवश्यक सुविधाएं मिल जाएगी ।

836 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 2. कर्नाटक के उत्तर कन्नड़ा और गोवा के मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

देश के मछली उत्पादाकों में कर्नाटक का पाँचवाँ स्थान है । कर्नाटक राज्य 300 मी लंबाई के तट और समृद्ध महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ से अनुग्रहीत है । यहाँ तीन प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय, एक जेटी और एक छोट पोताश्रय है उपर्युक्त मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों के अलावा यहाँ 28 मछली अवतरण केन्द्र भी है ।

कर्नाटक राज्य को पुरातन काल से लेकर "बाँगडा तट" (माकरल कोस्ट) पुकारे जाते है । आज यहाँ मत्स्यन 50 मी गहराई तट के उपतटीय क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है । समुद्री मछली अवतरण 1956-57 के 80,000 मिलियन टन से 1995-96 में 2,18,000 मिलियन टन तक बढ गया । 1956 में राज्य के पुर्नसंगठन के समय कर्नाटक में केवल 2 यंत्रीकृत पोतों थे । आज यंत्रीकृत पोतों की संख्या 4,844 तक बढ गयी है और केवल उत्तर कन्नडा जिले में आज 902 एकक है ।

विकास केलिए प्रबन्धन

राज्य सरकार ने समुद्री संपदाओं का संग्रहण अतिविदोहन के बिना व्यवस्थित करने केलिए "कर्नाटक समुद्री मत्स्यन विनियम आधिनियम 1986" लागू कर दिया । मछलियों के प्रजनन को लक्ष्य करते हुए यंत्रीकृत पोतों का जून-आगस्त का मत्स्यन बन्द किया गया । यंत्रीकृत पोतों पर नियन्त्रण रखने और परंपरागत मत्स्यन को कायम रखने केलिए तट से 10 की मी तक का क्षेत्र परंपरागत मत्स्यन पोतों केलिए आरक्षित किया गया है ।

सभी मत्स्यन पोताश्रयों का अनुरक्षण एक साथ लाने केलिए कर्नाटक सरकार ने "कर्नाटका मत्स्यन पोताश्रय टेर्मिनल प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1986" लागू कर दिया ।

गोआ

गोवा राज्य को लगभग 104 कि मी की तट रेखा है ! 30-40 फातम गहराई की 2000 वर्ग मी क्षेत्र उच्च उत्पादकीय है । बाँगडे और तारलियाँ आर्थिक दृष्टि से प्रमुख मछलियाँ है और कुल अवतरण के 55% इनका योगदान है । इस मात्स्यिकी की प्रमुख कहने योग्य उपलब्धि यंत्रीकृत कोष संपाशों और ट्रोलरों की प्रस्तुति और गिल जाल ड्रिफ्ट जाल, आदि प्रचालन करनेवाले परंपरागत यानों के मोटरीकरण है ।

सी एम एफ आर आइ के मॉंगलूर अनुसंधान केन्द्र, मॉंगलूर के वी. एम. ककाटी द्वारा तैयार की गयी रिपोर्ट

837 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय3. दक्षिण कर्नाटक के मत्स्यन पोताश्रय

इस अध्ययन केलिए दक्षिण कर्नाटक के तालपाडी से मन्की-माडी (उत्तर कर्नाटक जिला) में स्थित मत्स्यन पोताश्रयों को शामिल किया गया है।

पोताश्रयों की हैसियत

इस क्षेत्र में 3 बडे और 4 साधारण पोताश्रय हैं। यंत्रीकृत मत्स्यन सेक्टरों की आवश्यकताओं ये पोताश्रय निभाते है । यहाँ से प्रचालित मुख्य संभार ट्रॉल (एक दिवसीय और बहु दिवसीय), कोष संपाश, गिल जाल और कुछ लंबी डोर है । इस क्षेत्र के यंत्रीकृत ट्रॉल मत्स्यन प्रमुखतः बेडे द्वारा किया जाता है । बहुदिवसीय बेडे जिनकी संख्या, माँगलूर और माल्प पोताश्रयों में तेजी से बढ़ रही है। सात दिनों तक 100 मी तक की गहराई में बहु दिवसीय मत्स्यन करते है । आजकल सुराओं केलिए बहुदिवसीय लंबी डोरों का भी प्रचालन इन केन्द्रों से होता है। कोष संपाश बेडे (सं 293) 3 प्रमुख पोतश्रयों में केन्द्रित है। आज इनकी संख्या कम होती जा रही है क्यों कि इनमें कुछ पोतों को बहुदिवसीय ट्रॉल मत्स्यन केलिए परिवर्तित किया गया और कुछ वेलापवर्तियों के श्रृंगकाल में कोष संपाशन और बाकी मौसम में बहु दिवसीय ट्रॉलिंग करते हैं । सभी पोताश्रयों के बडे बेडे, छोटे तटीय ट्रॉलरे हैं। (एक दिवसीय बेडे - 30 - 32 फुटेसी) जो तट के निकटस्य क्षेत्रों में 25 मी गहराई में रोज प्रचालन करते है। लाभ की अस्थिरता के कारण और पिछले दो सालों में इनकी संख्या में कोई बढती भी नहीं हुई है |

कुल मिलाकर कहे जाए तो दक्षिण कर्नाटक के 3 प्रमुख और 4 साधारण मत्स्यन पोताश्रयों में 1871 ट्रालर, 293 कोष संपाश, 245 ड्रिफ्ट गिल जाल और 19 लंबीडोर सहित 2400 से अधिक यंत्रीकृत पोतों का प्रचालन होते है।

अध्ययन चलाये गये क्षेत्र में 51 पुलिन अवतरण केन्द्र है जिनकी गणना छोटे अवतरण केन्द्रों के रूप में की जाती है। इन सब केन्द्रों की एक विशेषता यह है कि इन सब को टार किये गये पहूँच रोड है । यंत्रीकृत और अयंत्रीकृत पोतों का प्रचालन इन केन्द्रों से होता है । इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ ट्रालरों का प्रचालन यहाँ से होता है।

निर्माण और अवसंरचना की लागत

माँगलूर और माल्प मात्स्यिकी पोताश्वयों केलिए

अधिकतम विनियोजन किया गया है। साधारण पोताश्रयों का विकास आगे किया जाना है। हेजमाडी कोडी केलिए 95 लाख मंजूर किया जा चुका है (31-10-95 को)।

जेटी, नीलाम कक्ष, विपणन आदि अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं माँगलूर और माल्प मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों में उपलवध है। गाँगोली में अनेक यंत्रीकृत मत्स्यन पोतों का काटेरिंग होने पर भी यहाँ उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ बहुत कम है। गहरे क्षेत्रों में विदोहन करनेवाले बहुदिवसीय ट्रालरों और लंबी डोरों केलिए रेडियो टेलेफोन माध्यमों का प्रसारण सुविधा सभी प्रमुख मत्स्यन पोताश्रयों में अनिवार्य है।

संसाधन उद्योग

दक्षिण कर्नाटक में 951 टन धारिता 74 वर्फ प्लान्ट के 1150 टन धारिब की 23 शील संभरणियाँ, 124 धारिता के 9 संसाधन प्लान्ट 30 टन धारिता के 9 कैनिंग प्लान्ट और 160 टन धारिता के 20 मत्स्यचूर्ण प्लान्ट उपलब्ध है।

उत्पादन का ब्योरा

माँगलूर और माल्प पोताश्रयों में 1994-95 के दौरान सभी संभारों द्वारा उत्पादन क्रमशः 47,315 और 18,708 टन था । अन्य केन्द्रों का उत्पादन डाटा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

शक्य उपज और वर्तमान उपज

अधिकांश जातियों का अतिविदोहन होता है। गोटफिश, छोटे चिंगट और ट्यूना का विदोहन बढाया जा सकता है।

विपणन अवसंरचना

कर्नाटक में ताजी मछली का थोक और खुदरा बाजारें है। इसी प्रकार सूखी मछली के उत्पादन और विपणन केलिए भी अच्छी तरह विकसित बाजारें (थोक और खुदरे) है।

सतत विकास केलिए प्रबन्धन

राज्य सरकार और संबंधित राज्य मात्स्यिकी विभाग समुद्री मात्स्यिकी संपदाओं के प्रबन्धन में सतर्क रहते हैं। कर्नाटक राज्य द्वारा जुलाई, 1986 में समुद्री मात्स्यिकी विनियम अधिनियम पारित किया और इसकी जारी अगस्त,

सी एम एफ आर आइ के मांगलूर अनुसंधान केन्द्र मांगलूर के. के. सुनिलकुमार मोहमद, पी. यू. सकरिया, प्रतिभा रोहित एस. केंपराजू, सी. पुरन्धरा और लिगंष्पा द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्ट 1987 में किया गया । ये अधिनियम निम्नलिखित बातों केलिए है।

- (1) अयंत्रीकृत देशी यानों सहीत सभी मत्स्यन पोतों का उनके अपने पत्त्तन में पंजीकरण ।
- (2) विशेष क्षेत्रों में मत्स्यन केलिए मत्स्यन पोतों को अनुमति देना।
- (3) विशेष क्षेत्रों के मत्स्यन में विनियमन, नियंत्रण या निरोध लगाना।
- (4) विशेष क्षेत्रों में मत्स्यन करने वाले पोतों की संख्या में विनियमन या नियन्त्रण।
- (5) कुछ जातियों की पकड या कुछ क्षेत्रों में कुछ संभारों के प्रयोग में नियन्त्रण या निरोध लगाना।
- (6) मत्स्यन केलिए समय निश्चित करना ।

यद्यपि इस अधिनियम का 1986 से लागू होने पर भी इसका कार्यान्वयन अभी पूरा नहीं किया गया है ! 1995 में कर्नाटक सरकार ने इस अधिनियम का पहला भाग याने सभी पोतों का पंजीकरण कार्यन्वित करने केलिए कदम उठाया है ! क्षुब्ध सागर के कारण और पोतों को बीमा सुरक्षा नहीं होने के कारण मानसून महीनों में (जून-अगस्त) कर्नाटक में मत्स्यन नहीं होता है ! हाल में कर्नाटक सरकार ने 1 जून से 31 अगस्त तक यंत्रीकृत पोतों के प्रचालन बंद करने का आदेश जारी किया । लेकिन इस आदेश का उल्लंघन करके कुछ कोष संपाशों और ट्रालरों का प्रचालन आजकल होता है !

इसके अतिरिक्त कई स्वगृहीत स्थानीय अधिनियम यहाँ प्रचालित है, जिसका पालन प्रायः सभी मानते है ।

838 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 4. मंडपम के मत्स्यन पोतों केलिए जेटी ख

मंडपम मछली अवतरण केन्द्र से लगभग 100 ट्रोलरों का प्रचालन होता है । पोतों को डालने केलिए यहाँ इन्डो-नोरवीजियन परियोजना के द्वारा एक जेटी का निर्माण किया था। यहाँ केवल विभागीय पोतों को ही जगह देते है। मत्स्यन ट्रोलरों को जेटी से कुछ दूर डालता है। हर साल अक्तूबर से मार्च तक की अवधि में यहाँ मत्स्यन होता है। इसके बाद पोतों को पाक खाडी के निकट स्थित अवतरण केन्द्र में ले जाते है। यहाँ प्रयुक्त संभार चिंगट ट्रोल जाल और मछली ट्रोल जाल है। शुक्रवार को छोडकर बाकी सभी दिनों में मत्स्यन होता है। यहाँ एक संसाधन फाक्टरी है। अवतरण केन्द्र के निकट और तीन संसाधन प्लान्ट्स और तीन बर्फ प्लान्ट्स उपलब्ध है। बर्फ डाले गये मछलियों को स्थानीय मछली व्यापारी लोग खरीदकर तमिलनाडु के विभिन्न स्थानों में भेजते है। बिगडी गयी मछलियों को सूर्य ताप में सुखाकर मत्स्य चूर्ण बनाने केलिए तमिलनाडु और आन्ध्राप्रदेश में भेजते है।

सी एम एफ आर आइ के मण्डपम क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, मण्डपम के श्री वी. सेतुरामन द्वारा तैयार की गयी रिपोर्ट

839 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 5. पाक खाडी तट के बडे और छोटे मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

तमिलनाडु की पाक खाडी तट पर स्थित तोण्डी रामनाथपुरम जिले के प्रमुख मछली अवतरण केन्द्रों में एक है। यहाँ साल भर मत्स्यन प्रचालन होता रहता है । अयंत्रीकृत पोतों से प्रचालित "तल्लुवलै", "नन्दुवलै" और नाइलॉन वलै इस क्षेत्र से प्रचालित मुख्य संभार हैं ! यहाँ से पकडे जाने वाली प्रमुख मछली वर्ग झींगे, कर्कट पेर्चस, बेलॉन और शंकुश हैं ! इस क्षेत्र में प्रचुर स्विवड मात्स्यिकी को लक्ष्य करते हुए "डिस्कोतूण्डिल" नामक एक नए संभार की प्रस्तुति भी हुई है। लगभग 100 ट्रोलरों का प्रचालन भी यहाँ से होता है जिनके जरिए 0.2 मिलियन टन का अवतरण आकलित किया जाता है ।

इस केन्द्र में अस्सी सालों के दौरान 55 लाख रु. के खर्च पर एक छोटे मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय का निर्माण छोटे यंत्रीकृत पोतों को लक्ष्य करते हुए किया था । लेकिन ये पोत पकड के अवतरण निकट स्थित सोलंकी में करते है और पकड के निपटान के बाद सिर्फ पोतों को डालने केलिए यहाँ आते हैं।

इस पोताश्रय में एक बर्फ प्लान्ट और एक शीत संग्रतगहणालय है । 6 एम टी धारिता के बर्फ प्लान्ट एक प्राइवट कंपनी को पट्टे पर दिया है। लेकिन शीत संग्रहणालय अब बेकार पडा है। तोण्डी पर स्थित एक प्राइवट कंपनी के पास 30 एम टी धारिता के एक बर्फ प्लान्ट और 100 एम टी धारिता के एक शीत संग्रहणालय है।

सी एम एफ आर आइ के मण्डपम क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र के ए. गणपति डारा तैयार की गयी रिपोर्ट

840 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 6. टूटिकोरिन मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय की मात्स्यिकी शक्यता और अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं

टूटिकोरिन मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय भारत के दक्षिण तमिल नाडु तट और मान्नार खाडी के पश्चिम तट में स्थित मत्स्यन पोताश्रयों में बहुत पुराना एवं प्रमुख है । वाणिज्यिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि में भी इसका गणनीय स्थान है । इसका निर्माण 2.1 करोड रु खर्च करके 17 एकडों के क्षेत्र में 1968 में किया था । इसका क्षेत्र 2.7 एकड है । यहाँ मध्यम आकार घाट के 450 यंत्रीकृत ट्रालरों के लिए सुविधा है। जेटी की कुल लंबाई 800 मी और घाट की गहराई 3 मी है ।

अवसंरचना और अन्य सुविधाएं

यहाँ तमिलनाडु फिशरीस कोरपोरेशन द्वारा चलाने वाला ईंधन स्टेशन और मेकानिकल वर्कशाप है । तमिलनाडु फिशरीस कोरपोरेशन के पोत निर्माणशाला में नये ट्रालरों का निर्माण और लकडी से बनाये हुए ट्रालरों का मरम्मत भी किया करते है । यहाँ कई प्राइवेट मेकानिकल वर्कशाप भी उपलब्ध है । तमिलनाडु माात्स्यिकी कोरपोरेशन किराये पर विपणन केलिए तैयार करनेवाली सूखी मछलियों के संभरण केलिए भी सुविधा देती है । इन सब के अतिरिक्त यहाँ के मात्स्यिकी कालेज की एक अपतटीय प्रयोगशाला है जो आवश्यकता पडने पर देने केलिए तैयार है ।

संसाधन सुविधाएं

मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय परिसर में तमिलनाडु मात्स्यिकी कोरपोरेशन के अधीन एक बर्फ प्लान्ट कार्यरत है । पोताश्रय नीलाम से मिलनेवाले माल के अनुरक्षण केलिए इस प्लान्ट को पट्टे पर देने की व्यवस्था है।

टूटिकोरिन में, और चारों ओर लगभग 13 प्राइवेट संसाधन स्थापन कार्यरत है । इनमें से आधे स्थापनाओं में निर्यात किये जाने वाले समुद्री उत्पादों के संग्रहण केलिए विभिन्न धारिताओं के शीतसंग्रहणाल उपलब्ध है । इन एककों के अतिरिक्त यहाँ ताजी एवं सूखी मछलियों के विपणन में लगे हुए एक दर्जन से अधिक मछली व्यापारी भी हैं । सूखी स्टोलेफोरस, मुल्लन, शंकुश (रे), सुरा पख, तारली, सुरमई और करैजिडों को कोविलपट्टि और मदास में उपलब्ध सूखी मछली बाज़ार के जरिए विपणन किया जाता है । ऐंचोवी और शंकुशों को केरल और श्रीलंका भेजते है ।

उत्पादन ब्योरा

यहाँ की प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी वेलापवर्ती तारली, सुरमई, ट्यूना, बाँगडा, सुरा, करैंजिड्स, बैराकुडा, वोल्फ हेरिंग, फुल आन्ड हाफ बीक्स, तलमज्जी पेर्च जैसे स्वीटलिप्स, कलवा, रोक-कोड्स, स्नापेर्स, गोट फिशेस, क्रोकेर्स, शंकुश, स्केट्स, प्रवालमीन, सूत्रपख बीम, मुल्लन तुम्बिल और कवच प्राणी जैसे चाँकस, स्किवड्स, कटिल फिश, झींगे, कर्कट और महा चिंगट हैं । इनमें अधिकांश संपदाओं का वाणिज्यि विदोहन यंत्रीकृत ट्रालरों से होता है ।

इस पोताश्रय से केवल मध्यम आकार के यंत्रीकृत ट्रालरों का प्रचालन होता है।

प्रारंभ काल में (1911-15) याने यंत्रीकृत ट्रोलरें की प्रस्तुति के पहले पकड बहुत कम थी | 1965 टन पकड 1213.6 ल/स बढ गयी | इसके बाद यंत्रीकृत ट्रोलिंग, नये संभार, घाट की सुविधा आदि अवसंरचनाओं की उपलब्धि के बाद 1970 में पकड में कहने योग्य बढती हुई |

मात्स्यिकी संपदाओं का वर्तमान निर्धारण यह व्यक्त करता है कि औसत 22, 453 टनों का अवतरण ट्रालरों से होता है और गभीर समुद्री ट्रोलरों के जरिए साल में लगभग 1,720 टन का अवतरण होता है | ट्रोलरों का प्रचालन केवल झींगे केलिए ही नहीं बल्कि मछली केलिए किया जाता है और प्रचालन का क्षेत्र 50 से 100 मी तक और कभी कभी 300 मी तक बढ जाता है |

झींगा उत्पादन 1986 से 1996 तक के दस सालों में

आर. मारिघामी, डी.बी. जोस, एच. एम. कासिम, एम. राजामणी, दी. एस. रंगस्वामी, के. एम. एस. अमीर हंसा, टी. एस. बालसुबमणियन, एम. मानिक्कराजा, एस. राजपाक्कियम और जी. अरुमुगम l सी एम एफ आर आइ का टूटिकोरिन अनुसंधान केन्द्र टूटिकोरिन वार्षिक औसत 353.0 टन के साथ 103.4 से 775.2 टन तक बढ गया । इनमें पेनिअस सेमिसुलकाटस प्रमुख था । महाचिगंट का आकलित वार्षिक अवतरण 36.8 से 50.9 में बढ गया । प्रमुख जातियाँ पानुलिरस ओरनाटस, पी. होमारस और पी. वर्सीकोलर और सिकता महाचिंगट थन्नस ओरयन्टालिस थी । शूली महाचिंगटों में प्रमुख पी. वर्सीकोलर थी ।

स्टोलेफोरस जातियों का अवतरण 55.8 से 575.5 टन तक बढ गया | उपस्थिमीनों के अवतरण में हर साल बढती दिखाई पडी | ट्रोलरों के जरिए सुराओं की पाँच और शंकुशों की छह जातियों का अवतरण हुआ | स्केटों की मात्रा कम थी | लेथ्रिनिड्स, लूटियानिड्स और सेरानिड्स के अवतरणों में भी बढती दिखायी पडी | मुल्लनों और सुत्रपखबीम के अवतरण भी बढती की ओर था | सूत्रपखब्रीम केलिए सबसे अनुकूल मत्स्यन तल मणपाड देखा गया | लेकिन यहाँ मत्स्यन झीगों को लक्ष्य करते हुए करने के कारण ये अविदेहित रहते है | यंत्रीकृत ट्रोलरों का और एक प्रमुख संपदा है सिएनिड्स

विषणन अवसंरचना

टूटिकोरिन पोताश्रय में पकड का अवतरण होते ही नीलाम किया जाता है । इसकेलिए एक बडा नीलाम शेड उपलब्ध है । मछली के विपणन में लगे हुए लोग मछली/झींगे खरीदकर छोटे वान या ट्रकों में तुरन्त ही परिवहन करते है । टूटिकोरिन मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय में कार्यरत बर्फ प्लान्ट से पकड के परिरक्षण केलिए आवश्यक बर्फ उपलब्ध होता है। पडोसी राज्य केरल से भी व्यापारियों यहाँ आकर मछली/झींगे खरीदते है ।

विभिन्न मछली/झींगे के लिए उपलब्ध दाम इसप्रकार है झींगे – प्रति कि.ग्रा 450/- रु; महाचिंगट प्रति किग्रा

841 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 7. उत्तर तमीलनाडु में स्थित मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

उत्तर तमिलनाडु में चार मात्स्यिकी बंदरगाह कार्यरत हैं, ये हैं – मद्रास (मेजर), निजामपट्टनम कूडल्लूर और पष़यार (मीडियम) । पोंडिच्चेरी में एक मीडियम पोताश्रय का निर्माण हो रहा है । कृष्णपट्टनम में एक अस्थायी जेटी और पुलिकाट में मछली के अवतरण केलिए एक प्लाटफोर्म हैं ।

निज़ामपट्टनम : इसकी रूपरचना 120 पोतों केलिए किया गया था । यद्यपि अब 360 ट्रालरों का पंजीकरण यहाँ 1250/~ रु; लेथिन्ड्सि प्रति कि ग्रा 55/रु; लूटियानिइस प्रति किग्रा 60/रु; सेरानिड्स प्रति कि ग्रा 52/-रु; उपास्थिमीन प्रति कि ग्रा 30/रु;, मुल्लन प्रति किग्रा 18/- ; सूत्रपखब्रीम प्रति कि ग्रा 30/- रु; करैंजिड प्रति किग्रा 25/रु ; बैराकुडा प्रति किग्रा 20/रु; सुरमई प्रति किग्रा 40-100/रु; बाँगडा प्रति कि.ग्रा 20-30/रु । सुरा पखों को जापान और अन्य देशों में निर्यात करते है । सुरा और शंकुशों के जिगर से तेल भी निकालता है

शक्य प्राप्ति

मुल्लनों का कुल वार्षिक स्टॉक 5191 टनों की औसत पकड के साथ 7,634 टन है । वर्तमान मत्स्यन दबाव अधिकतम बहनीय पकड की प्राप्ति तक नहीं पहुँचा है । अतः इसकेलिए आगे भी प्रयास बढाया जा सकता है । ट्राल कोड एन्ड का जालाक्षि आकार बहुत अनुयोज्य है कि इसके प्रयोग से अतिमत्स्यन की संभावना नही है ।

र्झीगा मात्स्यिकी पर उपलब्ध डाटा के अनुसार प्रयास बढाने से अधिक माल प्राप्त होने की संभावना नहीं है।

पेर्च मात्स्यिकी संपदा और करैजिडों की कुछ जातियों का विदोहन बहुत कम है और प्रयास बढाये जाए तो इनका उत्पादन भी बढाया जा सकता है।

विकास केलिए प्रबन्धन

अभी तक अध्ययन की गयी संपदाओं में झींगे और सुरमई के अलावा बाकी सभी संपदाओं केलिए प्रयास बढाया जा सकता है । लेकिन एक ठोस सुझाव पर पहुँचने केलिए प्रयास बढाने में लगनेवाला आर्थिक व्यय और इसके बदले में प्राप्त संग्रहण के बारे में विस्तृत अध्ययन करना पडेगा।

किया गया है । आज इस पोताश्रय से रोय्या (10 की लंबाई, 65 अश्वशक्ति इंजन), सोरा (11मी ; 95 अ. श) और सोना (14 मी ; 95 अ.श) ट्रालर, नावास (11–14 मी लंबाई; 16–20 अ.श. के काकिनाडा में प्रचालित प्लावक–निर्मित पोतों के तरह के), फाइबरग्लास नावास (12 की; 16 अ.श), फाइबरग्लास तेप्पास (12 मी; 7 अ.श) और कटामरीन्स (मोटोरीकृत और साधारण) का प्रचालन इस पोताश्रय से हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त ट्राल जाल, गिलजाल, काँटा डोर और तट संपाशों का भी प्रचालन यहाँ से किया जाता है। ट्रालरों का मुख्य मत्स्यन क्षेत्र निजामपट्टनम और मछलीपट्टनम के बीच के 50 की गहराई के क्षेत्र है।

कृष्णयट्टनम : यहाँ एक पोताश्रय के निर्माण के उद्देश्य से 20 सालों पहले एक सर्वेक्षण चलाया था, लेकिन अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है । कृष्णपुरम पत्तन के 6 अस्थायी जेटियों में पकड का अवतरण किया जाता है । लगभग 70 ट्रालरों का प्रचालन इन जेटियों से होता है । अधिकांश पकड को निजी कंपनियों द्वारा इनसुलेटड बन्द गाडियों में मद्रास ले जाते है ।

मद्रास : मद्रास मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय का निर्माण 1973 में शुरू होकर 1984 में पूरा किया था । इस पोताश्रय का कुल विस्तार 60 हे और निम्नज्वारीय अवस्था में जल की गहराई 6 मी है। ज्वारीय विस्तार 1 मी है । अवतरण सुविधा होने पर भी सभी पोत पोताश्रय के पुलिन में उपलब्ध एक छोटे शेड में अपनी पकड का अवतरण करते है । ट्रालरों के मालिक काटामरीनों के जरिए इस स्थान पर पकड लाते है और घाट का उपयोग सिर्फ पोत डालने केलिए किया जाता है ।

मद्रास मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय में 480 ट्रालर है । इन में 180 छोटे ट्रालरें है जो 10 --11 मी लंबाई औ 65 अश्व शक्ति के है | ये रोज मत्स्यन करते हैं | बाकी 380, 13--15 मी लंबाई और 100--120 अश्वशक्ति के बडे ट्रॉलर है | ये एक हफते तक के बहु दिवसीय मत्स्यन कार्यकलापों में लगे रहते है निजामपट्टनम में आनायन करते हैं | उपर्युक्त दोनों प्रकार के ट्रालर 15-80 मी की गहराई में मत्स्यन करते है | इन ट्रॉलरों के अलावा यहाँ गिलजालों के प्रचालन करनेवाले 20 पाब्लो पोत भी है | 25 मोटोरीकृत और 200 साधारण कटामरीन मद्रास में गिलजाल, काँटा डोर और बैगजालों का प्रचालन करते हैं |

सी एम एफ आर आइ के मद्रास अनुसंधान केन्द्र, मद्रास के ई. विवेकानन्दन, आर. पॉल राज, के.वी. एस. झेर्थगिरी रॉव, जी. सी. लक्ष्मय्**या, एल. चिदंबरम, ए. श्रीनिवासन और एम. राधाकृष्णन द्वा**रा तैयार की गयी रिपोर्ट । 842 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 8. आन्ध्राप्रदेश, उडीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल के उत्तर तट पर स्थित मत्स्यन पोताश्रय

मात्स्यिकी सेकटर के विकास में मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । आन्ध्राप्रदेश, उडीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल में कुल मिलाकर तीन बडे और पाँच छोटे मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय कार्यरत है ।

विशाखपट्टनम मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

देश के प्रमुख मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों में एक है विशाखपट्टनम मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय । 2.4 है क्षेत्र के इस पोताश्रय का निर्माण विशाखपखट्टनम पत्तन न्यास द्वारा 1976 में प्रारंभ किया था जिसकेलिए 4.26 करोड रु. का खर्च हुआ । वर्ष 1991 में इसका निर्माण पूरा किया ।

विशाखपट्टनम मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय में पोतों के मरम्मत केलिए 300 टन जलावतरण मंच का निर्जल गोवी ड्राइ डॉक और लम्बे-चौडे वर्कशाप्स और भंडार टैंकों से यंत्रीकृत पोतों में सीधे ईंधन सप्लाई करने केलिए तीन बडे ईंधन बैंक हैं।

जल, बिजली, मम्मत, नीलाम कक्ष, मछली सुखाने का स्थान, संसाधन प्लान्ट, बर्फ प्लान्ट्स, परिवहन आदि से संबंधित श्रमी सुविधाएं भी यहाँ उपलब्ध है।

विशाखपट्टनम मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय में चारप्रकार के यंत्रीकृत पोतों जैसे छोटे यंत्रीकृत पोत (9.6 – 11.2 मी-सोना पोत, मिनि ट्रोलस (14.0-16.4 मी) और बडे ट्रौलर जैसे यंत्रीकृत पोतों का प्रचालन झींगे और मछली संपादाओं के वाणिज्तिक विदोहन केलिए होता है।

छोटे यंत्रीकृत पोत, सोना पोत, मिनि और बडे ट्रोलरों में मछली और झींगों की वार्षिक औसत पकड क्रमशः 3330, 4030, 4872 और 20328 टन आकलित किया जाता है।

प्रत्येक पोत के उत्पादन व्यय, प्रचालन व्यय और आय के आकलन से यह देखा जा सकता है कि प्रत्येक एकक का निवल आय आकर्षणीय है।

पारद्वीप मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

एक मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय से भी अधिक एक वाणिज्यिक पत्तन के रूप में पारद्वीप का अधिक महत्व है । 3.81 करोड रु. खर्च करके पोताश्रय का निर्माण किया गया है लेकिन अभी तक काम केलिए खुला नहीं है। यहाँ 302, 254, 200 और 176 मी लंबाई के चार घाट है और प्रत्येक का हर घाट के बीच 50 मी का समतुल्य चौडाई है । अवतरण और मरम्मत घाट की लंबाई 466 मी है । 10–15 मी आयाम रेंच के 500 यंत्रीकृत ट्रालरों को डालने की सुविधा यहाँ उपलब्ध है । यहाँ 23 की आयाम 50 गभीर सागर ट्रोलरों केलिए गभीर द्रोणी की सुविधा भी है । बर्फ प्लान्ट्स संसाधन प्लान्ट्स, विपणन अवसंरचना आदि अन्य सुविधाएं यहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं है । यंत्रीकृत पोतों के जरिए मछली और झींगों का औसत वार्षिक उत्पादन 12,782 टन आकलित किया गया है।

शंकरपुर मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

पश्चिम बंगाल के मिड्नापूर जिले में स्थित शंकरपुर मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय एक प्रमुख मछली अवतरण केन्द्र है । इसका निर्माण 1983 में प्रारंभ होकर 1996 फरवरी को पूरा हुआ। 20 हे श्रेत्र के इस पोताश्रय के निर्माण केलिए 5 करोड रु का खर्च हुआ । यहाँ 400 यंत्रीकृत ट्रोलरों के लिए सुविधा है।

यह पोताश्रय के दोनों भाग तरंग रोध से आवृत है। यहाँ 140 छोटे यंत्रीकृत ट्रोलर, 2 गभीर सागर ट्रालर और 150 गिल जाला हैं। यहाँ नीलाम एवं पैंकिंग केलिए एक कक्ष, जलावतरण-मंच, मरम्मत शेड बर्फ प्लान्ट, परिवहन, बिजली, जलवितरण आदि सुविधाएँ भी उपलब्ध है। शंकरपुर मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय की औसत वार्षिक पकड 23.00 टन आकलित किया गया है।

रॉयचौक मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

पश्चिम बंगाल का एक छोटा पोताश्रय है रॉयचौक मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय | 1.07 करोड रु खर्च करके इसका निर्माण किया था | यहाँ एक संसाधन कोप्लेक्स भी है | जेटी की लंबाई 97.2 मी और चौडाई 12.22 मी है | इस पोताश्रय से 3 गभीर सागर ट्रालरों का प्रचालन होता था लेकिन 1990 से यह पोताश्रय बन्द है |

डयमण्ड मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

पश्चिम बंगाल के और एक छोटा मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

है डयमण्ड मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय | इसके विकास केलिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से किसी भी योजना का प्रस्ताव नहीं है फिर भी मछुआरे अपनी रुचि मे इस पोताश्रय का इस्तेमाल करते हैं | यहाँ 4 ट्रालर और 130 गिलजालों का प्रचालन होता है | मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय के निकट बर्फ प्लान्ट्स और संसाधन इन्डस्ट्रीस कार्यरत है | इस पोताश्रय की वार्षिक औसत वार्षिक पकड 3,743 टन आकलित किया गया है |

धामा मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

उडीसा तट के धाम्रा नडिपर स्थित एक छोटा पोताश्रय है धाम्रा । इसका निर्माण लागत 1.05 करोड रु. था । इसके अवतरण घाट की लंबाई 200 मी है और यहाँ 30 ट्रालरें और 20 गिलजालों केलिए जगह है । अवतरण घाट की गहराई 2.0 मी है । यहाँ बर्फ प्लान्ट और नीलाम कक्ष भी उपलब्ध है। मछली और झीगे की वार्षिक औसत पकड 5,827 टन आकलित किया गया है ।

अष्टरंग मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

उडीसा तट का एक छोटा पोताश्रय है। इस पोताश्रय के निर्माण केलिए भारत सरकार ने 4.94 करोड रु. की मंजूरी दी थी। लेकिन इसका निर्माण बीच में बन्द किया गया।

अष्टरंग के 10 कि मी दूर नुआगाढ पर एक प्राइवेट जेटी है । अष्टरंग और पारद्वीप के ट्रालरों के प्रचालन केलिए इस जेटी का उपयोग किया जाता रहे ।

फ्रेरेसरगंज मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

यह पश्चिम बंगाल का एक छोटा पोताश्रय है । यहाँ से 200 छोटे यंत्रीकृत ट्रोलगें का प्रचालन होता है । इसके बारे में और ब्योग उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

अभ्युक्तियाँ

मात्स्यिकी सेक्टर के विकास में मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रयों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। अतः पोताश्रयों के इस महत्व पर विचार करके अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं के विकास केलिए आवस्थक कदम उठाना अनिवार्य है और अधूरे पडे पोताश्रयों का निर्माण पूरा करने और अधिकाधिक पोताश्रयों का निर्माण करना आदि अत्यन्त अनिवार्य है।

ती एस. कृष्णमूति चेन्नुबोल्ला, के.एम. एस. अमीर इंसा, एम.वी. सोमराजु, सी.वी. शपगिरि रॉव, के चिट्टिबाबु, एम. चन्द्रशेखर, के. नारायण रॉव, आर.वी.डी. प्रभाकर, पी.वी. कृष्णरॉव, सुकदेव बार, सपन कुमार धोप, पुलिन बिहारी देय, विजोय कृष्ण बर्मन और सपन कुमार कर सी एम एफ आर आइ का विशाखपट्टनम अनु. केन्द्र, विशाखपट्टनम ।

843 भारत के बडे और छोटे मत्स्यन पोताश्रय 9. मिनिकोय मात्स्यिकी जेटी, लक्षद्वीप के बडे और छोटे मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय

मिनिकोय में साधारणतया अक्तूबर से अप्रैल-मई तक के अच्छे मौसम के दौरान मछली पकड को लैगून के पास स्थित गाँवों के निकट के पुलिन में उतारते है । इसलिए एक मात्स्यिकी पोताश्रय इसके सही अर्थ में यहाँ नही है । यद्यपि यहाँ एक मात्स्यिकी जेटी है जहाँ पॉल आन्ड लाइन पोत ट्यूना बेचने केलिए आते है । इस जेटी की लंबाई लगभग 147.1 और चौडाई 3.0 की है । घाट की लंबाई 8.5 मी और चौडाई 5.3 मी है । 24 लाख रु. की लागत पर इसका निर्माण हुआ । जेटी के निकट एक डिब्बाबंदी फैक्टरी स्थित है।

अभ्युक्तियाँ

लक्षद्वीप और चारों और से 50,000 से 90,000 टन तक ट्यूना प्राप्त होने पर भी इस क्षेत्र का औसत उत्पादन केवल 6,300 टन है।

मिनिकोय में स्थानीय उपभोग के बाद ट्यूना को 'मासमीन' बनाकर कालिकट, माँगलूर और टूटिकोरिन के व्यापारियों को बेचते है। अधिक पकड प्राप्त होने पर डिब्बाबन्दी फैक्टरियों को भी ट्यूना बेचते है।

यहाँ का ट्यूना मत्स्यन क्षेत्र बहुत संकीर्ण है। इसलिए मात्स्यिकी का विजय क्षेत्र में ट्यूना की उपस्थिति, चारा मछलियों की उपलब्धि आदि पर आधारित है। निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई का पालन करने पर शायद मात्स्यिकी का विकास हो जाएगा।

(1) सुदूर संवेदन तकनीक द्वारा पूर्वानुमान किये जाने वाले क्षेत्रों पर मत्स्यन विस्तृत कराने में मछुआरे असमर्थ है। संचालन सहायों की स्थापना से मत्स्यन क्षेत्र विस्तृत करके अभी तक मत्स्यन नहीं किये गये क्षेत्रों में मत्स्यन कर सकते है।

(2) कुछ महीनों में मत्स्यन तल मछली से समृद्ध होने पर भी पर्कड बहुत कम होती है । यह इसलिए है कि ट्यूना कभी कभी पॉल आन्ड लाइन की चारा मछलियों को इनकार करते है । कभी कभी चारा मछलियों की कमी भी होती है । इन समस्याओं को पार करने केलिए गिलजालों की प्रस्तुति कर सकती है।

(3) फ्लोटिंग फिश की अधिकता ट्यूना उत्पादन बढाता है।

(4) चारा मछलियों को आवास प्रदान करनेवाले प्रवालों का ड्रेडिजिंग और ब्लास्टिगं से होने वाले अपरदन से नाश होता है। अतः ऐसी कार्रवाइयों को यथासंभव सीमित करना अनिवार्य है।

(5) 4-5 दिनों तक मत्स्यन करने की सुविधा संचालन सहाय युक्त पोतों की प्रस्तुति से की जा सकती है । इसके परीक्षण करने केलिए कुछ मछुआरे आगे आए है।

ंसी एम एफ आर आइ के मिनिकोय अनुसंधान केन्द्र, मिनिकोय, लक्षद्वीप के एम. शिवदास द्वारा तैयार की गयी रिपोर्ट

GUIDE TO CONTRIBUTORS

The articles intended for publication in the MFIS should be based on actual research findings on long-term or shortterm projects of the CMFRI and should be in a language comprehensible to the layman. Elaborate perspectives, material and methods, taxonomy, keys to species and general, statistical methods and models, elaborate tables, references and such, being only useful to specialists, are to be avoided. Field keys that may be of help to fishermen or industry are acceptable. Self-speaking photographs may be profusely included, but histograms should be carefully selected for easy understanding to the non-technical eye. The writeup should not be in the format of a scientific paper. Unlike in journals, suggestions and advices based on tested research results intended for fishing industry, fishery manangers and planners can be given in definitive terms. Whereas only cost benefit ratios and indices worked out based on observed costs and values are acceptable in journal, the observed costs and values, inspite of their transitionality, are more appropriate for MFIS. Any article intended for MFIS should not exceed 15 pages typed in double space on foolscap paper.

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