

MARINE FISHERIES	INLAND FISHERIES
It consists of fishing in sea water along the coastline of deep sea beyond it.	It consists of fishing in freshwater and brackish water.
Most of the fish production is through a practice called mariculture.	Most of the fish production is through aquaculture.
It is of three types: Coastal, offshore and deep-sea fishery.	It is of two types: Culture fishery and capture fishery.
They are caught by using synthetic fiber nets, mechanized fishing etc.	More intensive farming can be done in composite fish culture systems.
Examples are sardines, mackerel, crustaceans, tunas, mollusks, catfish, etc.	Examples are catlas, rohu, mrigals, grass craos, etc.

Capture fishery	Culture fishery
It includes catching of fish directly from water bodies.	It includes growing, rearing and then capturing of fishes.
The capture is done from oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds.	The culture of fishes is done in restricted water bodies.
No need of taking care of fishes.	Care is required for growing fishes.
Both matured and immature fishes get trapped while capturing.	Only matured fishes are captured.
It ia a random process of capturing fish.	Only desired types of fishes are grown.

Marine fisheries:

Vast stretches of coastline in both south-eastern and south-western India provides ample opportunity to marine fisheries. The continental slope and shelf area, spread over more than 6,000 km, may be regarded as the principal fishing zones. The Malabar Coast, Konkan Coast up to the Rann of Kutch in the West and Coromondal Coast to north, up to the estuarine zone of Ganga in West Bengal comprises the vast, but poorly exploited, fishing ground.

Around 60 per cent of Indian fish production comes from marine fisheries. The last 40 years has witnessed nearly 3.5 fold increase of marine fish production. Decade-wise review of marine fish production reveals that maximum growth occurred during 1970 to 1980, nearly .2 million tonnes. From 1950 to 1990, total increase of marine fish production amounted to 1.3 million tonnes. The production was only .53 million tonnes in 1951 while in 1996-97 it became 2.97 million tonnes.

Till now, despite several successful research projects, total marine fish resources in Indian water territory could not be fully ascertained. Only in 1989-90, the Fishery

Survey of India roughly estimated the total de-marshal fish reserves in Indian coast.

To step up deep-sea fishing activities, in 1977 the Government extended its territorial control over 200 nautical miles in the ocean. This zone was termed as 'Exclusive Economic Zone' (EEZ). More than 170 fishing vessels are now busy in deep sea fishing within this 'EEZ' area.

Development:

Most of the marine fish comes from West Indian coastal areas, comprising Konkan and Malabar Coasts.

Marine fisheries in India may be sub-divided into two distinct geographical regions:

(a) Off-shore fishing and

(b) Deep sea fishing.

Off-shore fishing is more familiar in West Coast rather than the East Coast. Abundance of plankton and more ocean current flow may be the major reasons for higher concentration of fish in Western Coast. At present, four major fishing harbours like Roychowk in West Bengal, Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Madras in Tamil

Nadu and Cochin in Kerala along with more than 100 other centres are providing scientific know-how of fishing and modern fish-preservation facilities to the fishermen. Of late, the Central Institute of Fisheries Education was established to provide proper scientific training to Indian fishermen.

Important Edible Marine Fish of India:

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| 1. Bombay duck
(Harpodon sp) | 7. Mackerel
(Rastrelliger) |
| 2. Eel (Anguilla
sp) | 8. Flying Fish
(Exocoetus) |
| 3. Hilsa (Hilsa) | 9. Ribbon Fish
(Trichiurus) |
| 4. Pomfret
(Stromateus) | 10. Tuna (Thunnus) |
| 5. Salmon
(Aluitheronema) | 11. Seer Fish
(Scomberomorus) |
| 6. Sardine
(Sardinella) | |