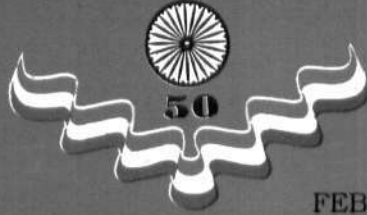




समुद्री मात्स्यकी सूचना सेवा

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

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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

Sl. No.	Harbour	Status & length	Cost of conctn (Rs.in lakhs)	Berthing capacity
1.	Honnavar/Kasaragod	Major, 200 m	Rs. 24.14 (1982)	40 fishing crafts
2.	Tadri	Major, 250 m	Rs. 144.96 (1996)	50 " "
3.	Belikeri	Jetty	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Karwar	Minor (Wharf), 165 m	N.A.	33 fishing crafts
5.	Bhatkal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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

Sl. No.	Ownership	Ice plants		Cold storage		Freezing plants		Frozen storages	
		No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.
1.	Government	2	25	.	.	1	5	1	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	1	30	1	5	1	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	Canning plants		Fish meal plants		Fish oil	
	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.
Uttara Kannada	2	1	30	NA	1	NA

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

Sl. No.	Fishing centre	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1.	Majali	373 (15.96)	434 (21.44)	936 (30.61)	276 (16.49)	300 (18.22)
2.	Karwar	8,012 (378.52)	9,975 (583.51)	9,827 (543.74)	9,664 (526.12)	7,666 (568.64)
3.	Binaga	39 (2.75)	94 (8.48)	43 (3.95)	49 (4.50)	97 (10.10)
4.	Arga	31 (1.52)	86 (3.63)	33 (2.92)	20 (1.34)	46 (3.18)
5.	Chendia	237 (9.51)	552 (27.01)	320 (13.34)	345 (26.92)	338 (25.62)
6.	Kodar	245 (10.74)	553 (42.40)	261 (42.25)	335 (43.83)	289 (120.81)
7.	Harwad	2,211 (77.74)	2,026 (119.61)	2,961 (152.27)	2,277 (173.05)	2,202 (325.47)
8.	Keni	694 (32.51)	736 (42.13)	707 (45.08)	506 (41.84)	492 (46.41)
9.	Gangavali	875 (53.56)	704 (75.31)	816 (38.46)	1,339 (53.65)	1,533 (92.1)
10.	Tadri	4,554 (193.94)	5,833 (255.70)	6,564 (281.53)	5,873 (489.06)	10,335 (1049.40)
11.	Kumta	1,553 (83.89)	1,692 (74.61)	1,658 (74.66)	1,022 (88.31)	1,454 (133.18)
12.	Honnavar	12,599 (381.44)	6,456 (316.20)	4,417 (255.04)	5,508 (342.51)	5,992 (385.17)
Total		31,423 (1,242.08)	29,141 (1,570.03)	28,543 (1,483.85)	27,214 (1,807.64)	30,744 (2,778.71)

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 Karnataka

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 different types of gear/quantity (in tonnes) and value (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Pursesiners		Trawlers		Other mechanised boats		Rampani		Other non mechanised		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	11,002	2,095.60	1,74,193	10,514.33
1993-'94	69,494	5,079.80	75,874	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)

Sl.No.	Nature of disposition	1990-'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	42,818	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 Kar-

nataka. 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 jetties in Goa

Centres	Status & Length (m)	Cost of con- str. (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	Minor, 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 (Stolim)
6. Sinqueri	14. Bande (Assagao)
7. Orda Candolim	15. Vagator
8. Keripernem	16. Betul

Other information on ramps are not available.

TABLE 11. Production details

Years	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total fish landings in tonnes (Provisional)	75,623	96,333	1,00,922	95,840

Information on all other aspects are not available at present.