

Fishing in India

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Fishing in India is a major industry employing 14.5 million people. India ranks second in aquaculture and third in [fisheries](#) production. Fisheries contributes to 1.07% of the Total [GDP](#) of India. According to the National Fisheries Development Board the Fisheries Industry generates an export earnings of Rs 334.41 billion.^[1] Centrally sponsored schemes will increase exports by Rs 1 lakh crore in FY25. 65,000 fishermen have been trained under these schemes since year 2017 to year 2020. Freshwater consists 55% of total fish production.^[1]

According to the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, fish production increased from 7.52 lakh tonnes in year 1950–51 to 125.90 lakh tonnes in year 2018–19, increase in seventeen times.^[2] Each year, India celebrates 10, July as the National Fish Farmers day.^[3] [Koyilandy](#) harbour in [Kerala](#) is the largest fishing harbour in [Asia](#). It has the longest [breakwater](#).



India has 7,516 kilometres (4,670 mi) of marine coastline, 3,827 fishing villages and 1,914 traditional fish landing centers. India's fresh water resources consist of 195,210 kilometres (121,300 mi) of [rivers](#) and [canals](#), 2.9 million hectares of minor and major reservoirs, 2.4 million hectares of [ponds](#) and [lakes](#), and about 0.8 million hectares of flood plain [wetlands](#) and water bodies.^[4] As of 2010, the marine and freshwater resources offered a combined sustainable catch



fishing potential of over 4 million metric tonnes of fish. In addition, India's water and natural resources offer a tenfold growth potential in [aquaculture](#) (farm fishing) from 2010 harvest

levels of 3.9 million metric tonnes of fish, if India were to adopt fishing knowledge, regulatory reforms and [sustainability](#) policies.^[5]