

avenue for the exporters to the developed nations and for traders channelizing it to high end restaurants and supermarkets as it is considered to be a substitute good to high value fish products. Certification agencies in food industry may be helpful in promoting green fish supply chain. RFID tags would help in the much demanded traceability of fish food production systems.

FG PO 14

Composition and growth of fisheries sector in India: An analysis

A. SURESH^{1*}, V.K. SAJESH²

ICAR- Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Delhi, India; ²ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi, Kerala, India; *sureshcswri@gmail.com

The paper analyses the growth of fishery sector in India during 2004-05 to 2014-15 and its regional disparity, both in inland and marine fishery sub-sectors. The fishery sector has almost doubled the total value of output to reach Rs.635 billion in 2014-15, at an annual growth rate of 7.3%. This is constituted by annual growth rate of 9.5% in inland fisheries and 4.7% in marine fisheries. This differential growth has led to a change in composition of inland and marine fisheries in total value of output of fisheries, in favour of inland fisheries. In 2004-05, inland fishery accounted for 49% of value of output of fishery sector, which has changed to and 58% by 2014-15. The state-wise analysis indicates that as on 2014-15, Andhra Pradesh (undivided) accounts for close to 22% of value of output of total fisheries sector, closely followed by Bengal (21%). The major states involved are Tamil Nadu (6.1%), Gujarat (5.3%), Kerala (4.8%), Bihar (4.5%), Assam (4.4%), and Maharashtra (4.3%). A notable feature is the spread of fisheries sector to hitherto underdeveloped

areas, coupled with a reduction in the share of the major producers. Among the major producers, the share of Andhra Pradesh, West-Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has reduced over the time. The analysis indicated that the fisheries sector growth is mainly propelled by inland fisheries. High growth of inland fisheries noted in Jharkhand, Haryana, Assam, Kerala and Rajasthan. It could be that there is scope for utilisation of inland water bodies and rivers for further augmentation of fisheries sector. In marine fishery sector, among major producers, the share West Bengal and Kerala has reduced sharply; whereas Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh show a slight decline. The paper calls for in-depth study to identify the drivers of fisheries sectors, both in the inland and marine sectors, so as to achieve a sustainable growth.

FG PO 15

Framework for mapping the drivers of vulnerability and spatial decision making for climate change adaptation in coastal India: A case study from Maharashtra, India

P. KRISHNAN^{1*}, P.S. ANANTHAN², R. PURVAJA³, JOYSONJ. JEEVAMANI³, J. AMALI INFANTINA³, CH. SRINIVASA RAO¹, A. ANAND⁵, R.S. MAHENDRA⁶, I. SEKAR¹, K. KAREEMULLA¹, AMIT BISWAS⁴, R. KALPANA SASTRY¹, R. RAMESH³

¹ICAR-National Academy for Agricultural Research Management, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India; ²ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Versova, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India; ³National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India, Anna University Campus, Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India; ⁴Indian Statistical Institute - Chennai Centre, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India; ⁵Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Indian Space Research Organization, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India; ⁶Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India, Hyderabad, Telangana, India; *krishnanars@yahoo.com