പതിമൂന്നാം കേരള നിയമസഭ (ഒൻപതാം സമ്മേളനം)

നക്ഷത്രചിഹ്നമിടാത്ത ചോദ്യം നമ്പർ :4933

01/07/13-ൽ മറുപടിക്ക്

<u>അക്വാകൾച്ചർ നയം</u>

<u>ചോദ്യം</u>

ശ്രീ. സി. ദിവാകരൻ:

<u>മറുപടി</u>

ശ്രീ.കെ.ബാബ്യ (മത്സ്യബന്ധനവും ഇറമുഖവും എക്സൈസും വകപ്പ് മന്ത്രി) :

- (എ) അക്വാകൾച്ചർ നയം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന തിനായി രൂപീകരിച്ച കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ ആരെല്ലാമാണ്;
- ⁾ അക്വാകൾച്ചർ നയം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഡോ.എം.എൻ.കുട്ടി അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി രൂപവത്കരിച്ച കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ മറ്റംഗങ്ങൾ താഴെപ്പറയുന്നവരായിരുന്നു.
 - 1) ഡോ.റ്റി.വി. അന്നമെഴ്ലി മെമ്പർ പ്രൊഫസ്സർ, ഫിഷറീസ് റിസോഴ്ല് മാനേജ്മെന്റ് വിഭാഗം, കഫോസ്.
 - 2) പ്രൊഫ.ഐ.എസ്.ബ്രൈറ്റ് സിംഗ് മെമ്പർ പ്രൊഫസ്സർ & കോ.ഓർഡിനേറ്റർ. നാഷണൽ സെന്റർ ഫോർ അക്വാട്ടിക് ആനിമൽ ഹെൽത്ത്,കസാറ്റ്.
 - 3) ഡോ.കെ.ജി.പദ്മകമാർ മെമ്പർ അസോസിയേറ്റ് ഡയറക്ടർ ഓഫ് റിസർച്ച്. RARS,കമരകം.
 - 4) ഡോ.കെ.സുനിൽകമാർ മൊഹമ്മദ് മെമ്പർ പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സയന്റിസ്റ്റ് & ഡിവിഷണൻ ഹെഡ്, CMFRI.
 - 5)ഡോ.കെ. പദ്മകമാർ മെമ്പർ ഡയറക്ടർ, സെന്റർ ഫോർ മറൈൻ ബയോഡൈവേഴ്ലിറ്റി. കേരള യൂണിവേഴ്ലിറ്റി.
 - 6) ശ്രീ.ജി.രാജേന്ദ്രൻ മെമ്പർ റിട്ട. ഫിഷറീസ് ജോയിന്റ് ഡയറക്ടർ,
 - ത്രീ.സഹദേവൻ മെമ്പർ ജോയിന്റ് എക്ലി. ഡയറകൂർ, അഡാക്ക്.
 - 8) ശ്രീ.എസ്.അജയൻ മെമ്പർ കൺവീനർ ഫിഷറീസ് ജോയിന്റ് ഡയറകൂർ,

- 9)ശ്രീ.ജീവൻ.സി.എം.-മത്സ്യകർഷക പ്രതിനിധി.
- 10) ശ്രീ.പി.എൻ.നടരാജൻ -മത്സ്യകർഷക പ്രതിനിധി.
- 11)ശ്രീ.എസ്.സന്തോഷ് കമാർ- സഹ. കൺവീനർ റിസർച്ച് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ്, അഡാക്ക്.
- (ബി) പ്രസ്തുത കമ്മിറ്റി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ^(ബി) ഉണ്ട്. കമ്മിറ്റി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസക്ത ഭാഗങ്ങൾ അനബന്ധമായി ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്ന് വിശദമാക്കുമോ?

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

HIGHLIGHTS

The state of Kerala has immense potential for the development of aquaculture. However in spite of the availability of rich and diverse natural resources and ideal climatic conditions, commercial aquaculture is yet to take off in a big way in the state. A sound aquaculture policy is a pre requisite for the development of technologically, ecologically and socio-economically sustainable inland and coastal and emerging offshore aquaculture. Various aspects which act as a base for reaping the benefits of utilizing optimally the State's rich natural resources for development of a holistic, profitable, participative and sustainable aquaculture are considered herein. A general background of the aquaculture sector, status and potential, and the policy needs required for effective development of aquaculture in the State are discussed in this document. The policy, if adopted, is expected to help set—the direction for aquaculture development in the future and highlight the areas where focus on priority development is to be given.

The policy guidelines for meeting such a development are briefly detailed below.

- 1. Efforts should be made for developing aquaculture in all potential utilizable waters.
- 2. Aquaculture has to be given increasing attention in development plans/ Five Year Plans as a highly potential area to increase food production, assuring food, nutritional and livelihood security of the State and is to be treated on par with agriculture for all benefits including subsidized electricity tariff.
- 3. Potential aquaculture areas need to be identified through zoning for various systems of aquaculture and for appropriate species.
- 4. An adequate subsidy policy is to be considered and adopted for the promotion of diversified aquaculture to ensure food, nutritional and livelihood security.
- 5. A long-term view of sustainable inland, coastal and open-sea mariculture should be envisaged and appropriate measures taken in view of the relatively extensive exclosed waters and long coastline of the State and in view of its high population density and very high potential with its warm and fertile waters for increasing aquaculture production, employment generation and improving overall socio-economic status of the coastal communities,
- 6. Integrated farming systems (fish/plant/animal/bird) which have proved to be ecofriendly and successful in other parts of India and also in other aqua culturally active countries should be developed and expanded, in view of the fact that these systems involve waste recycling, provide higher income from unit area and increased manpower utilisation leading to a cleaner environment and improved socioeconomic benefits of the coastal and inland communities.
- 7. Aquaculture has to be recognized as a permitted activity in the paddy fields according to set norms.
- 8. Promote resource-based ecosystem approach to aquaculture for enhancement of productivity and improved socio-economic and environmental conditions of the coastal and inland communities.

- 9. Diversify aquaculture by means of horizontal and vertical integration and new approaches to fish farming system such as IMTA and Ensure ecosystem approach for fisheries and aquaculture management through community participation.
- 10. Considering the rich aquatic biodiversity of the State and the country develop sustainable culture technologies for selected species and promote indigenous fish species of regional importance for culture.
- 11. Adopt Good Management Practices (GMPs) including appropriate fish health management strategies for effecting sustainable and profitable aquaculture.
- 12. Develop and promote modern applications of biotechnology and molecular biology in improved fish health management/ diagnostics to tackle fish diseases.
- 13. Develop appropriate feeding strategies including low-cost but effective farm made aqua feeds with locally available raw materials.
- 14. Develop effective brood stock management strategies, feed administration and environment systems which are needed for augmenting the supply of good quality seeds in time.
- 15. Develop and demonstrate viable technologies and practices for aquaculture of high valued table fish on a mission mode basis.
- 16. Develop improved post-harvest technology and improved market conditions including cold chain in view of the current and future needs and anticipated increases in aquaculture production.
- 17. Infrastructural and HRD needs for effecting successful development of a healthy aquaculture sector have to be reviewed periodically and appropriate projects and programmes should be developed to fill the recognized gaps, through budgetary provisions and HRD.
- 18. Strengthen the executive/professional and technical cadres of the State Fisheries Department through appropriate human resource development programmes; the needed internal and external training and capacity building have to be ensured in consultation with the national, bilateral, regional/global aquaculture agencies as needed.
- 19. The right to stock and harvest fish and other aquatic organisms in public water bodies including reservoirs should be made to vest with the State Fisheries Department.
- 20. Develop species- specific aquaculture zones with state protection for users. Expert committee derived from state fisheries department, research institutions, universities may be set up to identification of zones and species on a GIS format.
- 21. Develop sustainable recreational aquaculture through setting up centres such as aquaculture/mariculture parks, defining specific rights of lease holders.

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