

The long term expansion of the industry along the production channels referred to above suggests that in the case of finfish, more intensive farming will require enhanced health monitoring and control, species diversification, and new technologies to reduce costs, particularly for exports. For example, in India, higher levels of technology will be required to control environmental impact, disease, and broodstock performance.

The developing countries in S.E. Asia depend heavily on cultured shrimp for foreign exchange. India is one of the later arrivals on that score. Again, disease, environmental mismanagement, and the lack of a technical support infrastructure have stalled progress in this sector of aquaculture. These problems also confirm the need for an integrated management system for sustainable production.

### 3. AQUACULTURE IN INDIA - OVERVIEW

Complex and diverse are adjectives used to describe many aspects of India, and aquaculture is no exception. The industry ranges from the traditional seasonal fish husbandry in paddy fields and the trapping of prawn fry in a coastal inlet, to the semi-intensive shrimp farms on the East coast and the trout farm trials (Norwegian associates) in the North. India is primarily a carp producer on a volume basis and, in keeping with global trends, it proposes to use inland aquaculture to increase its domestic protein production as the following statistics demonstrate<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Fish Production India</b>		
	<b>1992</b>	<b>2000</b>
Marine and coastal	2.6 Mt	3.5 Mt
Inland fishery	1.7 Mt	4.5 Mt
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3 Mt</b>	<b>8.0 Mt</b>
<b>Aquaculture Components</b>		
Freshwater	0.9 Mt	2.1 Mt
Shrimp	0.06 Mt	0.125 Mt

<sup>1</sup>Indaqua 95 - Proceedings. Kochi: Marine products Export Development Authority 1995.