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PU	Public	
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
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CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

WP 10.1. Deliverable: 'Report on national legal commitments to sustainable marine fisheries (with database)'

Summary:

Workpackage 10 has developed a database, including

- a) country profiles,
- b) a web-based annotated links inventory (<http://www.incofish.org/IncoFishv1/Results/AnnoLinksWP10.php>) and
- c) a web-based fisheries ministries compendium (http://www.incofish.org/IncoFishv1/Workpackages/WP10/ministry_guide.php).

The database provides easy access to national and international legislation and legal information regarding sustainable marine fisheries. It is aimed at government officers, NGOs, businesses as well as academics.

While the 'links inventory' and the 'fisheries ministries compendium' offer pre-selected access to internet sources focussing on fisheries legislation and respective administrative structures world wide, the 'country profiles' present a 15 to 35 pages overview of national legislation concerned with sustainable marine fisheries and empirical information concerning fisheries management.

Up to now, existing databases had merely offered comparatively unspecific links and rather general information about national conservation measures regarding marine fisheries resources.

To attain the above described objectives, a common structure, based on indicators, has been developed for the country profiles, including

- the respective country's participation in international agreements concerned with the conservation of marine fisheries resources,
- its participation in regional fisheries bodies,
- an overview of respective national legislation towards sustainable marine fisheries (distinguishing between coastal and EEZ fisheries),
- a review of available empirical information on management actions and the state of the marine resources.

Moreover, pertinent internet-links and a bibliography are included. Based on this structure, profiles of South-Africa, India, Russia and Sri Lanka have been elaborated.

The 'links inventory' is divided into three sub-sections. The first two sections offer useful link lists and websites with relevance to international fisheries law. The third section presents information available on the web on national fisheries laws. All annotations follow the same structure giving a brief overview of the provider, the content and the available information of the web-pages.

The 'fisheries ministries compendium' offers a comprehensive link list giving access to nearly all ministries responsible for fisheries issues world wide. The list briefly describes what the user will find on the ministries' web-portals.

The data base is available on the INCOFISH portal. To further its usefulness, the database will also be linked to other data bases.

D 10.1: Profile of India's legal commitments to sustainable marine fisheries (December 2005)

Till Markus, Research Center for European Environmental Law (FEU)

I. International legal commitments to sustainable marine fisheries

1. *Participation in international agreements*

Agreements	Date of signature	Date of ratification	Date of entry into force
Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (New York 1995)		Accession 19 Aug 2003	19 Aug 2003
Agreement for the Establishment of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (1993)		Acceptance 13 Mar 1995	27 Mar 1996
Agreement for the Establishment of the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok 1988)		04 Jul Accession 1992	04 Jul 1992
Agreement for the Establishment of the Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services for Fishery Products in the Asia and Pacific Region (INFOFISH) (Kuala Lumpur 1985)		Accession 19 Sep 1986	03 Mar 1987
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay 1982)	10 Dec 1982	29 Jun 1995	29 Jul 1995
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (Canberra 1980)		Acceptance 17 Jun 1985	17 Jul 1985
The Antarctic Treaty (Washington 1959)		Accession 19 Aug 1983	19 Aug 1983

Agreement for the Establishment of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (Baguio 1948-02-26)	Acceptance 09 Nov 1948	09 Nov 1948
Rome Declaration on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	11 Mar 1999	

2. Participation in Regional Fisheries Bodies

WIOTO	Western Indian Ocean Tuna Organisation
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
BOBP	Bay of Bengal Programme - Intergovernmental Organisation
NACA	Network of Aquacultural Centers in Asia Pacific
APFIC	Asian Pacific Fishery Commission
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
InfoFish	Intergovernmental Organisation for Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services for Fishery Products in the Asia Pacific Region
BIMSTEC	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation
SAARC	South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme
SACEP	South Asia Cooperative Environmental Programme

II. National legislation towards sustainable marine fisheries

1. Fisheries management measures in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

Art. 297 of the Indian Constitution assigns the powers to regulate fisheries in the EEZ to the Indian Union.¹ Thereby, it redefines Art. 246 (3) of the Constitution which provides that in principal the regional states are competent to govern fisheries issues in Indian waters.

The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act from 1976 defines the Indian maritime zones and the rights India claims towards them for the purpose of international law. Section 7 (4) (a) and (d) claim the following rights relating to conservation issues in the EEZ:

(4) In the exclusive economic zone, the Union has,-

(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both living and non-living, as well as for producing energy from tides, winds and currents.

(d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution.

The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, No. 42 of 1981² regulates the prerequisites for foreign vessels fishing in the EEZ. No management rules are explicitly mentioned. Merely Chapter II sec. (5) (b),(d) of the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act leaves room for administrative provisions that might have relevance to fisheries management when it says:

“A licence granted under this section-

(b) shall be valid for such areas, for such period, for such method of fishing and for such purposes as may be specified therein.

¹ See IV. Materials.

² See IV. Materials.

(d) shall be subject to conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and to such additional conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein.

It was actually not possible to find out whether the Indian Government imposed such measures (for example, introducing a total allowable catch 'TAC' or an effort limitation).

Even though there is legislation regulating fishing by foreign vessels, there is no such law for Indian flag vessels³. Besides, no other cohesive national legislation relevant for fisheries has been presented in the official legislation list of the Indian Ministry of Law and Justice.⁴

Nevertheless, already in 1978 the Ministry of Agriculture formulated a model Marine Fishing Regulation Act (MFRA), serving the provincial states to evolve and enact laws regulating fishing in the 12 nm coastal zone.⁵

The Government of India, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, has also published a report in 2004 that is concerned with fisheries management and fisheries legislation (Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy Document 2004).⁶ Therein, it identifies the need for conservation, management, and sustainable utilization of the marine resources. It offers the governments' assessment of the *status quo* of the Indian Waters, the resources, and the management measures that ought to be taken. However, it remains unclear, when and how far the postulated policy goals will be transformed into legislation.

The Indian Union also enacted measures that indirectly protect marine fisheries resources: The Environmental Protection Act, 1986 and two subsequent Notifications in 1991 and 1994 regulate the discharge of pollutants, inspection schemes, and the prohibition and restriction of the location of certain industries in coastal zones. Effort is

³ V. Sampath, 'India - National Report on the Status and Development Potential of the Coastal and Marine Environment of the East Coast of India and its Living Resources' (2003), report for the FAO/BOBLME Programme, available online at <http://www.fao.org/fi/boblme/website/index.htm>, p. 184.

⁴ Available online at <http://lawmin.nic.in/>.

⁵ Sampath, 'India - National Report', p. 177.

⁶ Available online at <http://dahd.nic.in/>.

also spend on the protection of turtles and coral reefs.⁷ However, it is beyond the scope of this paper to go into further details.

Sampath recognizes gaps in the Indian legislation regarding the management of fisheries resources.⁸ To him, Indian legislation merely regulates the access to fishery resources but not the resource “itself”, i.e. its use and its management.

Edeson concludes that fisheries laws need to be updated and include EEZ fishing by Indian nationals. Thus, he recommends the introduction of modern management and conservation objectives into national legislation, such as, Articles 5 and 6 of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement as well as the provisions of the FAO Compliance Agreement.⁹

2. Fisheries management measures in the coastal zone

Subject to the EEZ (Art. 297), Article 246 (3) of the Indian Constitution in combination with Nr. 21 of List II in the Seventh Schedule rules, that the legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to fisheries. Thus, all regulations related to fishing in the territorial sea are framed by state legislature.

Basically each coastal state has its own fishery law. Most of these laws orientate at the Union’s model law, i.e. the above mentioned Marine Fishing Regulation Act.

Kerala, as India’s most prominent fisheries state, was the first Indian state to adopt a comprehensive fisheries act, i.e. The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act 1981 (Act No. 10 of 1981). Other states’ legislators have followed (i.e., i.a. The West Bengal Marine Fishing Act, 1993 (Act No. 158 of 1993); Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1981 (Act No. LIV of 1981); Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980 (Act No. 10 of 1982); Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 (Act No. 8 of 1981), see materials. Since all of their laws basically feature the same measures regarding fisher-

⁷ Sampath, ‘India – National Report’, pp. 187 – 200.

⁸ Sampath, ‘India – National Report’, p. 184.

⁹ W. Edeson, ‘Review of Legal and Enforcement Mechanisms in the BOBLME Region’ (2003) report for the FAO/BOBLME Programme, available online at <http://www.fao.org/fi/boblme/website/index.htm>, pp. 22- 33 at 33.

ies management, Kerala's Marine Fishing Regulation Act will serve here as an example.

Chapter II Sec. 4 (a-d), (2) (b) grants the State Government the power to 'regulate, restrict or prohibit:

- (a) the fishing in any specified area by such class or classes of fishing vessels as may be prescribed; or
- (b) the number of fishing vessels which may be used for fishing in any specified area; or
- (c) the catching in any specified area of such species of fish and for such period as may be specified in the notification; or
- (d) the use of such fishing gear in any specified area as may be prescribed.'

In making such orders it shall have regard to 'the need to conserve fish and to regulate fishing on a scientific basis', see Chapter II Section 4 (2) (b).

Under the Act fishermen must apply for licences for using their vessels. In granting or refusing the licences the authorities shall have regard to, e.g. 'the condition of the fishing vessel including the accessories and fishing gear with which it is fitted', see Chapter II Section 6 (4) (b). In order to attain licenses fees have to be paid. Such fees can be prescribed by the government for different classes of vessels, see Chapter II Section 6 (1), (2) and (5).

If it is found out that the vessel has been used in contravention of any provision, or of any order made under the Act, severe penalties shall be imposed, Chapter III Section 17 (1).

It is worth emphasising that two important management tools are not referred to in Kerala's fisheries legislations. The system merely refers to no take periods, no take zones and fishing bans regarding specified species. Additionally, the number of fishing vessels can be limited or types of gear regulated. It does, however, neither provide quantitative catch restrictions nor effort limitations.

Regarding state fishery legislation *Sampath* recognizes a lack of mechanisms to enforce and manage resources. The competent agencies lack manpower, infrastructure

and adequate funding.¹⁰ Edeson also states that 'the existing legal framework is too weak or the enforcement mechanisms are inadequate to manage fisheries in the federal states.'¹¹ Additionally, Kurien identifies a lack of political will to properly enforce certain management rules.¹²

A special case of non-governmental regulation can sometimes be found in local coastal communities. For example, on the Coromandel Coast of Tamil Nadu a non-governmental fishers council, representing fishermen from around 28 hamlets, decided in 1996 to ban a specific fishing gear called *kachaavalai* (small hoop nets). The fishermen had recognised that the introduction of the fishing gear would affect other fish stocks negatively and cause social disruption among and within the participating communities. Even though the monetary incentives to fish with the new gear for yet unexploited ground snail shells were high, the settlement of social and environmental problems was regarded to be more important. Thus the ban was successfully established and maintained.¹³

Another example of non-governmental community based resource management is the '*padu system*' with its partly independent institutions - the Sanghams - in south Indian regions. The Sanghams are basically associations of fishers families being registered at the State Registrar's Office at the High Court. The Sanghams facilitate equitable access to fishing grounds considering collective social responsibility, and provide mechanisms for conflict resolutions and rule making. Sometimes '*padu rules*' relate to the protection of the resources, like the prohibition of fishing during the incoming tide in certain areas, when shrimp migrate from the sea to backwaters.¹⁴

¹⁰ Sampath, 'India - National Report', p. 184.

¹¹ W. Edeson, 'Review of Legal and Enforcement Mechanisms', p. 33.

¹² J. Kurien, 'Kerala's Marine Fishery: Evolving Towards Unsustainability - a Personal Statement Spanning Three Decades', in FAO (ed.), *International Workshop on the Implementation of International Fisheries Instruments and Factors of Unsustainability and Overexploitation in Fisheries - FAO Fisheries Report No. 782*, (Rome: 2005), sections 3.1. and 3.2.

¹³ M. Bavinck, 'Fisher regulations along the Coromandel coast: a case of collective control of common pool resources' (1996) 20 *Marine Policy*, 6, pp. 475 - 482.

¹⁴ K. Lobe, F. Berkes, 'The *padu* system of community-based fisheries management: change and local institutional innovation in south India' (2004) 28 *Marine Policy*, pp. 271 - 281 at 277.

III. Review of available empirical information

1. *Management actions*

a) Union Level

National legislation towards sustainable marine fisheries in the EEZ hardly exists. Thus, no illustrative empirical information on subsequent management actions under such measures can be presented here. In fact, on the Union level one rather finds promotion activities stimulating the growth and the extension of the fishery sector.

On the Union level measures are taken to extend and promote the fishery sector (according to the Indian Government, India is already the third largest producer of fish in the world). An increase in consumption of fish by Indian citizens from 9,5 kg per capita/per year up to 11 kg is targeted. The Indian government estimates that it would be possible to extend harvests from current 2.9 million tonnes up to 3.9 million tonnes.¹⁵ This shall be accomplished by the promotion and development of coastal, deep sea, and inland fisheries, aquaculture, welfare programmes for fishermen, fisheries training and extension, strengthening of data-base and information networking, union assistance to fisheries institutes, and other measures to attract labour force to the fishery sector. All these sectors receive huge amounts of subsidies.¹⁶

Nevertheless, the Indian Government is involved in the management discourse. As mentioned before, The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has published a document (Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy Document 2004)¹⁷ in which it recognizes the need for conservation, management, and sustainable utilization of the marine resources. It lays out the government's assessment of the state of the Indian waters, its resources, and the management measures that ought to be taken. The ministry basically postulates the adoption of a stringent fishery management system. This new regime should include 'a fresh model bill on coastal fisheries development and management with a re-orientation on limited access in the coastal marine sector

¹⁵ Indian Ministry of Agriculture - Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (ed.), *Annual Report 2004*, available online at : <http://dahd.nic.in/>, p. 41.

¹⁶ Indian Ministry of Agriculture, 'Annual Report 2004', pp. 41 - 53.

¹⁷ Indian Ministry of Agriculture - Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, 'Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy (2004)', available online at <http://dahd.nic.in/>.

through policy initiative, sound legislation and awareness creation.’ The Ministry also wants to introduce registration obligations and standards for vessel construction and fishing gear. Besides, it recommends management measures like closed seasons on both coasts, a strict ban on all types of destructive methods of fishing, a quota system for different classes of fishing vessels, the prohibition of the catching of juveniles and non-targeted species, and the prohibition of discarding less preferred species once caught. In addition to that, it recognises the need to strengthen enforcement. A resource enhancement programme should also be promoted.

India also signed the Rome Declaration on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries in 1999. By signing the Declaration India recognizes i.a. its concerns that ‘many of the world’s major marine fishery resources were subject to overfishing, destructive and wasteful fishing practices and excess capacity, resulting in reduced yields and economic returns’. It also declared to ‘collaborate with other States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and financial institutions to promote the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.’

Regarding the implementation of the EEZ legislation *Sampath* detects a lack of enforcement and management mechanisms. Even if rules exist, the enforcement agencies lack manpower, infrastructure, and adequate funding.¹⁸

b) State Level

On the state level one can see from the examples of the States like Andhra Pradesh and Kerala that there is also a strong tendency to promote fisheries rather than to limit the amount of fish caught.¹⁹ Strong subsidisation of the fisheries sector is a common feature of state fishery policy. The subject of sustainability is sometimes not even mentioned in the official online presentations of the fishery policies (e.g. Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh).²⁰

¹⁸ Sampath, ‘India – National Report’, p. 184.

¹⁹ J. Kurien, ‘Kerala’s Marine Fishery’, sections 3.1. and 3.2.

²⁰ See V. Links.

Nevertheless, a number of maritime states have introduced closed seasons for fishing, on both east and west coasts, for stock enhancement. A unified regime was expected to be introduced to impose an annual closed period of 65 days on the west coast and 45 days on the east coast.²¹ Kerala's government also established an exclusive fishing zone for small-scale fisheries ten miles off the coast as well as fishing bans for trawlers during the monsoon season (both measures, however, are weakly enforced).²²

Sporadically one finds reports on management actions by state governments. The government of the southern state of Tamil Nadu for example has taken the initiative to translate the FAO Code of Conduct into the regionally spoken language Tamil. The Department of Fisheries also tried to popularise the Code through the means of a travelling roadshow and exhibitions in coastal villages, using traditional and street theatre, public hearings, and stakeholder consultations.²³

Regarding state fishery legislation the Union Government recognizes the shortcomings in implementation and calls for 'prescribing a fresh model bill on coastal fisheries development and management with a re-orientation on limited access in coastal marine sector through policy initiative, sound legislation and awareness creation.'²⁴ *Sampath* and *Kurien* recognizes that rules on the state level are not properly enforced. Like in the EEZ the competent agencies lack manpower, infrastructure, adequate funding and often political will.²⁵ *Edeson* also states that "the existing legal framework is too weak or the enforcement mechanisms are inadequate to manage fisheries in the federal states."²⁶

²¹ FAO (ed.), *Country Profile*, available online at <http://www.fao.org/fi/fcp/en/IND/body.htm>).

²² J. Kurien, 'Kerala's Marine Fishery'.

²³ FAO (ed.), 'Signing on to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries: Experiences from the Bay of Bengal', non serial publication AD365/E, see IV. References.

²⁴ Indian Ministry of Agriculture, 'Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy', available online at <http://dahd.nic.in/>.

²⁵ Sampath, 'India - National Report', p. 184; J. Kurien, 'Kerala's Marine Fishery', section 4.

²⁶ W. Edeson, 'Review of Legal and Enforcement Mechanisms', p. 33.

2. *State of marine resources*

The FAO Sofia Report 2004 states that in general the Western Indian Ocean is to 75 % fully exploited. Up to 25 % of the resources are overexploited. Regarding the Eastern Indian Oceans it claims that around 28 % of the resources are moderately exploited, around 57 % are fully exploited, and 15 % are overexploited.²⁷

The Indian Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, recognizes that the 'exploitation of living resources within 50 metres depth zone is showing symptoms of depletion and in certain belts in the inshore waters it tends to cross optimum sustainable levels.'²⁸

Marine waters on the east coast of India, for example, suffer from a destruction of marine habitat, which also effects the future of Indian fisheries. *Sampath* states

Coral reefs and mangroves are degraded in all countries bordering the Bay (of Bengal) and many coastal areas are overexploited. The delicate balance between marine life and such coastal habitats as lagoons, estuaries, mangroves, and coastal wetlands is disturbed almost everywhere.²⁹

The report identifies the causes. Growing coastal populations coupled with a rising (global) demand for fish products, the introduction of new technologies into fisheries, damaging fisheries techniques (*e.g.* blast fishing), and rising pollution put pressure on the marine environment and the resources.³⁰

Coral reefs in Indian waters, for example, are under severe pressure. With their high biological productivity and marine fish diversity these reefs support a wide range of

²⁷ FAO Fisheries Department, 'The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2004', available online at http://www.fao.org/sof/sofia/index_en.htm.

²⁸ Indian Ministry of Agriculture, 'Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy', available online at <http://dahd.nic.in/>.

²⁹ Sampath, 'India - National Report', pp. 26, 126; see also the study of Bhat / Bhatta. It shows, that a continuation of the current Indian multi-species fishing intensity would deplete most commercially important species in the near future. G. Bhat, R. Bhatta, 'Mechanization and technical interaction in multi-species Indian fisheries: implications for economic and biological sustainability' (2005), 'in press', *Marine Policy*, available at www.science-direct.com.

³⁰ *see also* FAO (*ed.*), 'Signing on to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries: Experiences from the Bay of Bengal', available online at: see below, III.

fisheries. The increased pressure results in diminishing fish stocks and declining catches, causing the loss of food security and an increase of poverty, especially for local fishers.³¹

Besides, the intense exploitation of shrimps, lobsters, and finfishes has resulted in a decline of such species. It also has put great pressure on other fish populations because of the large quantities of by-catch, which is mostly being discarded at sea. Destructive fishing methods in the EEZ have also led to a decline of coastal fishery resources.³²

The Indian marine captures fisheries production has increased from 2,447 million tonnes in 1992 to 2,941 million tons in 2004. However, from 1998 the amount of fish caught in the sea declines or gains only little surplus.³³

Kerala will serve here as a showcase for state level developments. Even though Kerala established laws relating to fisheries management in the territorial sea more than twenty years ago (these rules include management measures like seasonal closures, bans on trawling during monsoon seasons, and the formation of scientific advisory committees, see above), one finds Kerala's marine waters in a bad state. According to the inquiries of the (Indian) Central Institute of Fisheries Technology³⁴, Kerala waters show clear signs of overfishing. 'Massive changes in the species composition of the catch and the disappearance of previously important species with an increase in unmarketable or small-sized species' occur. The pressure being put on the resources results from the increasing number of vessels which simultaneously use innovative fishing gear. The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology suggests the enactment of suitable legislation regarding conservation, implying that the existing regulations lack effectiveness.³⁵

³¹ Sampath, 'India - National Report', pp. 138 - 141.

³² Ibid.

³³ Data available online at <http://dahd.nic.in/>.

³⁴ V. Vijayan, L., K. Ravindran, 'Conservation and Management of Marine Fishery Resources of Kerala State, India' (2000) 23 *The ICLARM Quarterly*, 3, pp. 6-9.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 8-9.

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Vijayan, V., Edwin, L. and Rvindran, K. 'Conservation and Management of Marine Fishery Resources of Kerala State, India', in: *23 World Fish Center Quaterly* (2000) , 3, pp. 6-9. Available online at http://www.worldfishcenter.org/Naga/naga23_3ab2.htm

V. Materials

- Comprehensive Marine Fishing Policy Document 2004, Government of India (Government of India Ministry of Agriculture Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) <http://dahd.nic.in/>
- Rome Declaration on the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 1999 http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/DOCREP/005/X2220e/X2220e00.HTM
- Indian Constitution <http://lawmin.nic.in/>
- Maharashtra Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1981 (Act No. LIV of 1981) <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/ind22412.doc>
- Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980 (Act No. 10 of 1982) <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind20043.pdf>
- Tamil Nadu Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1983 (Act No. 8 of 1981) <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/ind22417.doc>
- Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, Act No. 80 of 28 May 1976 http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/IND_1976_Act.pdf
- The Environmental Protection Act, 1986, Act No. 29 of 1986 <http://www.elaw.org/resources/text.asp?id=1911>
- The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980 <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind1390.pdf>
- The Maritime zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, No. 42 of 1981 <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind1320.pdf>
- The West Bengal Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1993, Act No. 158 of 1993 <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ind19917.pdf>

VI. Links

Andhra Pradesh	http://ap-fisheries.org/
Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme	http://www.fao.org/fi/boblme/wbsite/index.htm
Central Institute for Fisheries Technology	http://www.indian-ocean.org/
Department of Ocean Development	http://dod.nic.in/
ECOLEX	www.ecolex.org
FAO Information on Indian Fishery Management	http://www.fao.org/fi/fcp/en/IND/body.htm
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	http://www.icar.org.in/
Indian Ministry of Agriculture - Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	http://dahd.nic.in/
Indian Ministry of Law and Justice	http://lawmin.nic.in/
Kerala	http://www.fisheries.kerala.gov.in/
National Institute of Oceanography	http://www.nio.org/jsp/indexNew.jsp
Orissa state government web site	http://orissagov.nic.in/fisheries&ard/index.htm
Tamil Nadu	http://www.tn.gov.in/department/ahf.htm
The Marine Products Export Development Authority	http://www.mpeda.com/
The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act from 1976	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/STATFILES/IND.htm