



## Brief History

### Deep Sea Fishing Station (DSFS)

The DSFS Bombay started in 1946 as a post-war development pilot scheme by the Government of India with the aim of augmenting food supply through development of deesea fishing. Later, Offshore Fishing stations (OFS) under DSFS were established at Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam (1958), Cochin and Veraval (1959) and Mangalore (1962). These stations operated 20 fishing vessels including 15 wooden vessels.

### Exploratory Fisheries Project (EFP)

With the addition of 20 identical survey vessels (17.5m) and re-orientation of the work of DSFS/OFS, the organisation was renamed as Exploratory Fisheries Project(EFP) in 1974 and the OFS's were renamed as Bases of EFP.

### Fishery Survey of India (FSI)

With the declaration of the 200 nautical miles EEZ in 1976, the Government of India started acquiring large survey vessels for the survey of the demersal, pelagic and oceanic resources of the EEZ . The Exploratory Fisheries Project was renamed as Fishery Survey of India (FSI) in 1983. Presently the FSI, has a fleet of 12 large vessels operating from seven Bases.

## Mandate

The Fishery Survey of India, Mumbai, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is the nodal agency for carrying out the survey and assessment of the marine fishery resources of the Indian EEZ within the framework of a well defined mandate:

- Exploratory surveys, charting of fishing grounds, assessment of fish stocks in the Indian EEZ including adjoining high seas and research thereof besides the specific surveys on request from the States and Union Territories.
- Data collection and periodic re-validation of potential of fishery resources to provide advice on fishery management issues enshrined in the national, regional and global conventions and agreements and other associated activities.
- Monitoring surveys of fishery resources in the exploited areas including coral reefs, application of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) for regulating fishing activities and promoting Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) in the Indian EEZ.
- Maintain Data Bank and disseminate information on fishery resources to the end-users and act as an interface between the States/UTs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for marine and inland fish production and related aspects.
- Assessment of suitability of fishing gear, accessories and equipment with special reference to the preservation of environment and ecology of marine habitat.
- Fish stock identification and biodiversity studies including application of genetic tools and techniques.
- Marine fisheries forecasting including applicattion of remote sensing for the benefit of artisanal, mechanised and industrial sectors.
- Human Resource Development through practical training of fishing operatives, fishermen, fisheries officers and students.

## Organisation structure

