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ABSTRACT

Jagiroad, located in Morigaon district of Assam is known for the Asia's largest dry fish market. The market is currently dealing with 300 different types of dried fish product with more than 100 species of freshwater and remaining from marine water fish. Among the freshwater fishes only 10-15 species (*Puntius* spp, *Notopterus Notopterus, Amblypharyngodon mola* and *Labeo* spp etc and from marine *sardinella, Mackeral* spp and *Harpodon neherus*) are highly in demand in market. Freshwater dry fish species are mostly procured from West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tripura and marine water dry fish species are received from Gujarat, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Dried fish products are available only for wholesale and the price of the product depends on several factors like type of dried fish product, transportation cost, cost of storage etc. In the present study protein content of dried fish was found higher than the fresh fish. It was also observed that women were actively participating in dry fish market as wholesaler, business dealer and as day labour etc. The major constraints observed in dry fish market were contaminated with faecal matter, blow flies, lack of infrastructure and proper storage facility.

Key Words: Analytical, Diversity, Participation, Sanitation, Women.

INTRODUCTION

Dried fish is very popular in north eastern India and often consumed as a daily dish or as taste enhancer. Dried fish is used along with other food items for its specific flavor and aroma. Dried fish is the good source of protein, minerals and nutrients especially for economically weaker section of society who cannot afford meat or fresh fish. (Banu *et al*, 1985; Murray and Little, 2000). Jagiroad dry fish market located in Morigaon district of Assam is famous for its species diversity which includes both fresh water and marine water fish species (Mallick *et al*, 2022). Thus, in the present study, a detailed study was conducted on its species diversity, marketing channel and quality analysis of the dry fish imported from different states of India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

The study was carried out at Jagiroad dry fish market during August to December, 2022. During survey all fish retailers were questioned. Selected market intermediaries, other functionaries, and Jagiroad dry fish committee were questioned. Jagiroad dry fish market is situated near Jagiroad railway station and is at distance of 650 m from NH 127. It is well connected through rail and road transport. Identification of fish species was done following standard protocols given by Jayaram (1999).

Analytical study: - Analytical study was carried out for identification of different species, importexport price and management system of market

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| Table1. Spe | cies diversity a | at Jagiroad | dry fish market |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|

| Fish name | Family | Genera | Class | Local name | Imported from | Im- port price (Rs/ kg) | Whole- sale Price (Rs/kg) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Notopterusno- topterus | Notop- teridae | Notopterus | Actinop- terygii | Kandhuli | Uttar Pradesh West Bengal, and Bihar | 250 | 270 |
| Puntius sophore | Cyprini- dae | Puntius | Actinopter ygii | Puthi | West Bengal, UP, Tripura, Morigaon | 200- 220 | 230-250 |
| Puntiusjavan- icus | Cyprini- dae | Puntius | Actinop- terygii | Javaputhi | West Bengal Bihar | 70- 100 | 100-120 |
| Puntiusticto | Cyprini- dae | Puntius | Actinop- terygii | Ceni- puthi | West Bengal Bihar | 70- 100 | 100-120 |
| Acetessp. | Sergesti- dae | Acetes | Malacost- raca | Singri/ micha mach | West Bengal Biha- r,Tripura | 120- 130 | 150 |
| Channa Punctatus | Channi- dae | Channa | Actinopter ygii | Goroi | West Bengal, Bihar, UP | 70 | 90 |
| Amblypharyn- godonmola | Cyprini- dae | Amblypharyn- godon | Actinop- terygii | Mua- mach | Tripura Wést Bengal,Bihar | 7 | 9-10 |
| Labeobata | Cyprini- dae | Labeo | Actinopter ygii | Vangun | West Bengal Uttar Pradesh Bihar, Tripura | 270- 180 | 200-220 |
| Channa striatus | Channi- dae | Channa | Actinopter ygii | Shawl | West Bengal, Bihar, UP | 40-50 | 60-70 |
| Mystusvittatus | Bagridae | Mystus | Actinop- terygii | Singhora | WestBengalBihar | 150- 200 | 200-250 |
| Tenualosilisha | Clupei- dae | Tenulosa | Actinop- terygii | ilish | WestBengal | 500- 550 | 600-650 |
| Anguilasp. | Anguilli- dae | Anguilla | Actinopter ygii | Bami | West Bengal Bihar, UP | 650- 700 | 750-800 |
| Sardinella longiceps | Clupei- dae | Sardinella | Actinopter ygii | Sardine | Gujarat, Kerala,A P | 170- 200 | 200-250 |

| Rastrelliger kanagurta | Scombri- dae | Rastrelliger | Actinopter ygii | Mackerel | Gujarat, Kerala,AP | 150- 200 | 200-250 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Chanos chanos | Chanidae | Chanos | Actinop- terygii | milkfish/ chandusi | Gujarat, Kerala,AP | 170- 230 | 240-270 |
| Johnius dussumieri | Scianidae | Johnius | Actinop- terygii | Panna dry fish | Gujarat, Kerala, A P | 90- 130 | 150-200 |
| Stolephorusindi- cus | Mandeli dryfish | Engruilidae | Actinop- terygii | Stolepho- ru s | Gujarat mostly | 150 | 200-220 |
| Labeogonius | Cyprini- dae | Labeo | Actinop- terygii | Kuhi | WestBengalmostly | 150- 180 | 200 |
| Gudusiachapra | Clupei- dae | Gudusia | Actinop- terygii | Karati | WestBengal,UP | 180- 200 | 220-250 |
| Coiliadussum- ieri | Engruili- dae | Coilia | Actinop- terygii | (Golde- nAncho- vy) | Gujarat,Kerela | 70-90 | 110 |
| Heteropneus- tesfosilis | Heterop- neustidae | Heteropneutes | Actinop- terygii | Singhi | WestBengal,Tri- pura | 250- 270 | 300 |
| Xenontodon- cancila | Belonidae | Xenontodon | Actinop- terygii | Kokila | West Bengal, UttarPradesh | 200 | 250 |
| Rasboradanico- nius | Cyprini- dae | Rasbora | Actinop- terygii | Dorikona | WestBengal,AP | 160- 180 | 200 |
| Glossogobius- giuris | Gobidae | Glossogobius | Actinop- terygii | Pati- mutura | WestBengal | 140- 150 | 180 |
| Aorichthysaor | Bagridae | Aorichthys | Actinop- terygii | Aari | West Bengal,Uttar Pradesh | 200- 220 | 250-300 |
| Mystusspp | Bagridae | Mystus | Actinop- terygii | Singora | WestBengal,Uttar Pradesh | 150- 170 | 200 |
| Oreochro- misniloticus | Cichili- dae | Oreochromis | Actinop- terygii | Tilapia | Tripura, West Bengal | 120- 140 | 150-170 |
| Clariusmagur | Claridae | Clarius | Actinop- terygii | Magur | WestBengal, AP | 450 | 500 |
| Macrognathus- puncalus | Masta- cembeli- dae | Macrognathus | Actinop- terygii | Tura | WestBengal,Bihar | 750- 780 | 800 |

| Ompoksp. | Siluridae | Ompok | Actinop- terygii | Pavo | WestBengal | 670- 690 | 700-800 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Mastacembelu- sarmatus | Masta- cembeli- dae | Mastacembelus | Actinop- terygii | Bami | WestBengal | 450- 480 | 500 |
| Nandusnandus | Nandidae | Nandus | Actinop- terygii | Gedgedi | WestBengal, Biha- r,UP | 200 | 220-240 |
| Labeocalbasu | Cyprini- dae | Labeo | Actinop- terygii | Mali,Ko- liajai | WestBengalUP | 130- 150 | 160-170 |
| Wallagoattu | Siluridae | Wallago | Actinop- terygii | Borali | WestBengalmostly | 270- 290 | 300 |
| Thryssamystax | Engrauli- dae | Thyrssa | Actinop- terygii | Gangeti- canchovy | Gujarat,WestBen- gal | 200- 220 | 230-250 |
| Caranxmala- baricus,(Para) | Carangi- dae | Caranx | Actinop- terygii | | Gujarat,AP | 150- 170 | 180-200 |
| Harpadonne- hereus,(Bumla) | Synodon- tidae | Harpadon | Actinop- terygii | Bumla | Gujarat,Kerela | 120- 140 | 150-170 |
| Labeobata | Cyprini- dae | Labeo | Actinop- terygii | Bhagan | MostlyWest Bengal | 170- 180 | 200 |

Species Diversity and Status of Asia's largest Dry Fish Market

Biochemical and Quantitative analysis: Protein was analyses for biochemical analysis following Lowry's *et al* (1951) method.

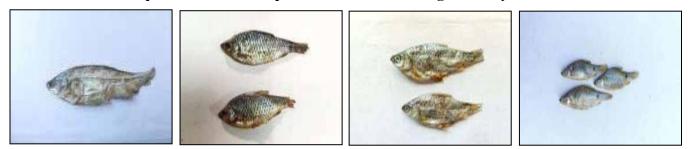
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

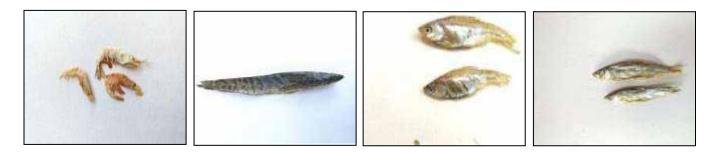
Dry Fish market is currently dealing with more than 300 different types of dried fish product with more than 100 species of freshwater and remaining from marine water fish. Among the freshwater fishes only 10-15 species (*Puntius* spp, *Notopterus notopterus*, *Amblypharyngodon mola and Labeo* spp and from marine sardinella, *Mackeral* spp and *Harpodon neherus*) were high in demand in the market (Table 1)

Protein analysis- A quantitative analysis was done for five numbers of fish species that were also available in fresh in Morigaon district for both dried and fresh condition. The result reveled that crude protein content was almost twice in dried fish than those of fresh fish (Table 2).

Retail Price. Retail price of dried fish was mainly influenced by market demand, quality of dried fish, mode of transportation and cost of dried fish production.

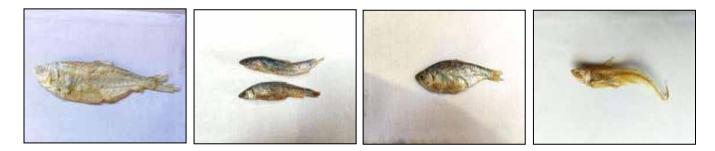
Species Diversity and Status of Asia's largest Dry Fish Market Photo plates of different species collected from Jagiroad dry fish market









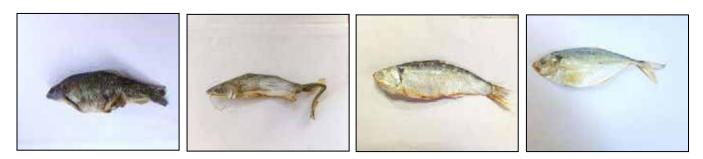


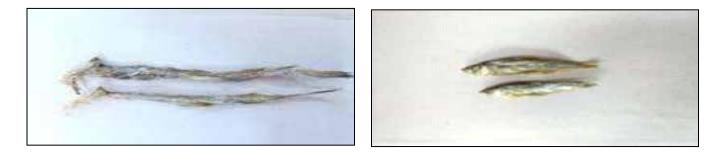
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| TABLE 2. Quantitative Analysis of Protein of sun-dried and in Jagiroad dry fish market |
|--|
| (Mean± Standard Deviation) |

| Fish species | Protein content (μg/mL) | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| | Fresh fish | Sundried fish | | | |
| Puntius sophore | 140±0.07 | 200±0.40 | | | |
| Amblypharyngodon mola | 140±1.01 | 155±0.42 | | | |
| Notopterus chitala | 150±1.01 | 230±1.11 | | | |
| Channa punctatus | 140±0.01 | 165±0.50 | | | |
| Labeo rohita | 180±1.01 | 335±1.01 | | | |

Retail cost was calculated as follows

Retail cost = purchase cost from producer + transportation cost + labour charge + tax + storage charge + ice cost + packaging charge + electric charge.

Export of dry fish. Below figure (a) shows the export of dried fish to foreign nation from Jagiroad.

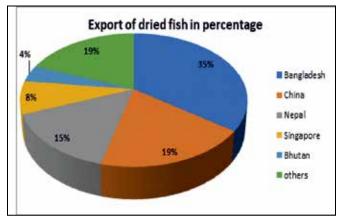


Fig a: Percentage Export of Dry Fish

Jagiroad dried fish market mostly exports to North east (70-80%). Maximum export took place in Tripura (25%) followed by other state (data shown on fig b)

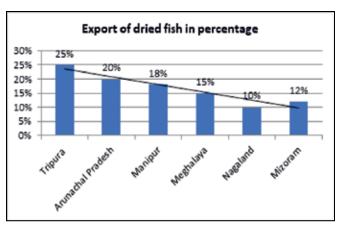


Fig b- Percentage export of dry fish in north eastern India

Import of Dry Fish- The import percentage of dried fish is fluctuating in different season but almost 50-55 % dried fish was procured from Gujarat followed by Uttar Pradesh (12-15%), West Bengal (10-12%), Andhra Pradesh (8-10%), Bihar (5-7%) fig (c).

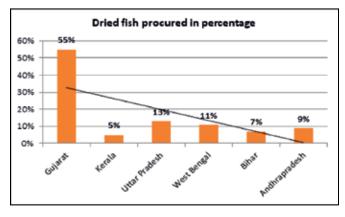


Fig. c: -Arrival of dry fish from different state of India Jagiroad fish market



Pic 5:-Blow flies in dried fish



Pic 6 :- Garbage's near the dried fish product



Pic 7: Interaction with first woman wholesaler of Jagiroad dry fish market

Jagiroad fish market hygiene and sanitation hygiene and sanitation- During the market survey it has been observed that main market area was contaminated with fecal matter due to the lack of proper garbage eradication system. Some of the dried product gets contaminated by blow flies and insects. Quality of dried product also gets deteriorated by mold and fungal infection during rainy season.

Role of women in Jagiroad dry fish market. Women in dry fish market of Jagiroad plays a crucial role by actively participating in inter-state dry fish business especially in Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram. Women were also involved in cleaning of market, eradication of garbage andloading and unloading of dry fish bags. Puja Saha is the only woman wholesaler in the market who adopted her father's business after his sudden death in the year 2021.

Major limitations observed in Dry Fish Market

It was observed that lack of proper sanitation facility, lack of storage facility, lack of garbage eradication facility, poor infrastructure, lack of proper market management system, less number of women participation and contamination of dried fish product were common which needs special attention of the authorities.

CONCLUSION

Diversity in species was observed in dry fish market of Jagiraod. However, among the 100 different species available, only 10-15 species are widely available and have huge market demand in north-eastern India as well as in neighboring countries. Considering the nutritional aspect of dried fish, biochemical analysis of protein revealed that protein content of dried fish is almost double than



Pic 8:-Dried fish business woman from Meghalaya



Pic 9: Woman labour at dried fish market

that of the fresh fish. Species diversity fluctuation occurs in every month and season depending on factors like market demand, supply, cost of production, market chain, nutrient availability etc. Lack of proper hygienic and storage facility deteriorates the quality of dried fish which reduces the price of the product. During the survey, it was observed that sometimes due to spoilage, price of dried fish decreased upto Rs. 10-15 /kg which is used in local fish meal industry. Growth of the market is ceased due to poor sanitary condition, lack of proper infrastructure and storage facility. There is a need to develop policy for the growth and development of the largest fish market of Asia.

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