

A Study on Solomon Islands' Fisheries College in Solomon Islands National University Establishment Plan

Jong-Won JANG · Min-Ho KIM[†]
([†]Pukyong National University)

솔로몬제도 국립대학교 수산대학 설립 연구

장종원 · 김민호[†]
([†]부경대학교)

Abstract

Solomon Islands located in South-pacific. So, this country has much fishery resources. But Solomon Islands can't exploit efficiently and effectively this resources because of delay of national industrial development. Therefore, if developed fishery industry's technology of the Korea pass to Solomon Islands, there are lots of contribution to nation's foods and industry development. If the established fisheries in the Solomon Islands College of the National University in order to train them in the veteran of fishery curriculum and processes fit the Solomon Islands, advancing the national development of the Solomon Islands it would be the occasion. Moreover, it may be a great contribution to development of Solomon Islands and relationship of Korea through the continuous education.

Key words : Solomon Islands, Fishery resources, Solomon Islands National University, Continuous fisheries education

I . Introduction

Fishing industry is producing goods which are used to other industries or food ingredients from river, lake and ocean. Also, it determines all the industrial activities including manufacturing, transporting and selling. Marine products from fishing industry are mainly utilized in food ingredients, also utilized in medicines and dye. As fishing industry is major industry which can develop the developing country, there are lots of contribution to nation's foods and industry development. As fishing industry is the primary

industry, takes the most important role of providing foods and proteins to our nations at the same time. According to recent economic development and dietary level has improved, the animal protein intake has dramatically increased. This is the contribution of marine products may be extremely high. For the characteristics of fisheries, marine living resource on the fisheries resources is not only existing at a certain place but also living things unlike mineral resource. And the great attribute in aquatic organisms are consistently producible. Besides, depending on the change of seaport, fishing ground and the living condition, the

[†] Corresponding author : 010-2864-1394, dktldksgame@hanmail.net

time of production and the output vary so the technology for the management of the marine products is also developing. Therefore, Solomon Islands which has much fishery resources of South-pacific has their own developing environment of fisheries. If they develop about that, there will be a lot of contribution to improving Solomon nation's dietary life and the developing the nation's economy. So, we progress this project that if a Fisheries College instructs about fisheries is built, it may be a great contribution to our national interest.

II . Solomon Islands

1. The history of Solomon Islands

According to archaeological excavation investigation, natives of different islands in Southeast Asia simultaneously crossed the sea to land on Solomon Islands. In 1568, When Álvaro de Mendaña who is the Spanish voyage pass the Solomon Islands and he watched the lots of alluvial gold. He name Solomon Islands after King Solomon who built the golden age of Israel. The first European expedition to reach this island was by Spanish, headed by Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira. However, the thorough exploration only began at the later part of 18th century, piloted by Philip Carteret, Louis Antoinde Bougainville, John Shortland and few others. After this, a number of European missionaries attempted to enter this is land but were not successful in their different trials. The reason for unsuccessful is that merchants who are firstly visitors of Solomon Islands commit atrocious acts so Solomon Islands' natives thought missionaries are also same with merchants. And mostly natives believed in animism. According to animism, if they accepted to stay strangers in their

area even though strangers have good intentions, it means that get the curse from evil spirit. In 1884 to 1885, Germans declared a protectorate over the northern part of the Solomon Islands and scared of the possibility that German takeover, England declared the central and eastern of the Solomon as their protectorates in 1893 to 1898. The northern and western parts were conceded to England in exchange of recognizing the Western Samoa as a possession of Germans. When the start of, World War I caused the northern part of Solomon to be colonized by Australian army in 1914, 1920 League of Nations pronounced Northeast New Guinea and the rest of the islands in the north under Australian protectorate. Soon, Solomon Islands, with its geographical advantage, became the center of the front line of Pacific Ocean and was taken over by Japanese army for several months by the hands of American and Australian alliance, it was taken aback. Natives of Solomon Islands are in close relationship with England and are influenced by the Japanese and American contact they had in history. In 1946, there rose an anti-European rebel and was oppressed by the British army and finally stood independent as one of British Common Wealth on July 7, 1978.

2. Culture

1) The tradition and the sports culture of Solomon Islands

Majority of people embraced Christianity but their own tradition still holds. The handcrafts of natives are therefore, very important. It is easy to find wooden handcrafts all over the Solomon Islands – from plates used for religious practices to small canoe-like figures for decorative purpose. Natives make use of instruments that are made of bamboo pipes, and these instruments include all –

wind instruments whether a la carte or by set and string instruments made of bamboo and rubber band (called stamping tube). People can enjoy swimming, Jet Ski, wind surfing and other water sports while natives enjoy football and rugby, and cricket.

2) The religious practices

The cultural practice called 'Kastom', which was taken from the Solomon's folk beliefs, is carried out by about 75% of the natives despite the fact that majority of them have embraced Christianity. Kastom is a pijin word used to refer to traditional culture, including religion, economics, art and magic in Melanesia. Moreover, dances, music and paintings that portray the past events are widely spread throughout the Island and these are mostly commemorating war, hunting etc. In addition, there are shamanistic beliefs that remain in different parts of the Island and most of these beliefs are about life-after-death, which they believe that the dead person's soul attain peace as their soul rests on reptiles such as sharks, birds and lizards; because of these reptiles are considered holy, it is prohibited to hunt them. It means that they respect for nature and have good view of nature.

3) Prohibitions in Solomon Islands

There are different taboos in different areas of the Island and there are too many of them to even mention all. Therefore, tourists must be alert and attentive to the taboos of the area that they visit picking fruits and flowers on the street is a prohibition in every part of the Island. To be more specific, it is because the ownership of land property in countryside is very complicated and strict which makes it difficult to differentiate each private properties. Some other examples to include are: women must not stand on higher places than men, no one should swim under the canoe that

women ride. In Malaita area, it is taboo to touch an unmarried woman's body while the practice of paying the dowry (bride price) to get married still exists. Solomon Islands has respectful of tradition and protective awareness for women.

3. Social Environment of Solomon Islands

It consists of islands that are located next to the northeastern part of South Pacific New Guinea. The extent of the island is 28,450km², which is about 1/8 of Korean peninsula and the population as of 2013 was 561,231. The name of the capital Honiara, which means 'area with extreme southwest wind'. The natives are 93% Melanesian, 4% Polynesian, 1.5% Micronesian and few Chinese and European. English is set as the common language to be used, but only 1 to 2 percent of the population uses it while majority uses Solomon Pidgin. There are about 63 types of local language. 95% of natives believe in Christianity - more than 1/3 belong to Anglican Church, 19% to Roman Catholic, 17% to evangelism and 11% to Methodist and about 10% to Seventh - Day Adventist. Indigenous beliefs exist, as well. The climate is close to tropical rain forest and important natural resources include wood, marine products, gold, bauxite, phosphate rocks, lead, iron and nickel. Solomon Islands has much natural resources. But it is poor development. If Korea has interest not only fishery resources but also other natural resources, both Korea and Solomon Islands can win-win. It is 2-hour ahead in comparison to time measured in Korea. It gained its freedom from England on July 7th, 1978. National currency is Solomon Islands Dollar, SI \$ and 7.79 SI\$ is equivalent to 1 US dollar as of now (based on March, 2015). The Gross Domestic Product measure of the year 2014

<Table 1> Population, GDP, GNI, Personal GDP of Solomon Islands

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Population | 469,000 | 480,745 | 492,148 | 503,541 | 514,964 | 526,447 | 537,997 | 549,598 | 561,231 |
| GDP (US\$) | 414 | 457 | 516 | 608 | 598 | 682 | 869 | 990 | 1,096 |
| GNI (US\$) | 900 | 970 | 960 | 980 | 820 | 930 | 1,160 | 1,490 | 1,600 |
| Personal GDP (US\$) | 883 | 951 | 1,048 | 1,207 | 1,161 | 1,295 | 1,615 | 1,801 | 1,953 |

—Researcher tabulates through some internet sites. GDP measure is a number in the million.

was approximately 1,200 Millions US\$(world GD Prank 171).

4. Politics

The official name of the country is Solomon Islands. The island embraced constitutional monarchy and the form of government is parliamentary. The head of the state is the queen of England, who is Elizabeth II and it belongs to British Common Wealth. The governor of Solomon is Frank Kabui, who came to position on July 7th, 2009 and is now in his fifth year in politics. Manasseh Sogavare, is now in his fourth year in his position as prime minister, who was voted on August 25th, 2010. The vice Minister Danny Philip has been in his position for four years since August 25th, 2010. Mostly, the leader of the majority party is chosen as prime minister in the parliament, which consists of twenty-five cabinet members including the prime minister and vice minister. These seats are assigned by the governor. The parliament of Solomon Islands is a single-chamber system—there are 50 seats In the parliament and the term lasts for four years. Solomon Islands has totally 12 political parties such as Union Party, Nation League Party, Nation Democratic Party etc. And the judicial branch has Court of Appeal. And it is consist of high court of

justice, lower court, and tradition court. Political system is similar to the British Common wealth of Nations affected by British.

5. International Relations

The former government headed by Derek Sikua, since its establishment in December, 2007, has been putting a lot of effort to enhance their relationship with nations such as Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and other neighboring countries. As a result, the relationships have been recovered which made Look North Policy that is designed to strengthen the ties among Asian countries possible. Former governor Sikua had visited Taiwan, Indonesia and Japan after his appearance at the Summit Conference of Alliance of small islands in Pacific Ocean. During his visit to Japan, he made a statement about his intention to become a permanent member of United Nations Security Council. Following the Look North Policy, Solomon Islands has been attaining developing experiences from a lot of Asian countries such as Korea. In addition, it has also been attempting to increase its investment in fields of forestry, marine science, education, health, cultivation of natural resources, and development of infra. A benefit in return for Taiwanese government since it has provided assistance to construction of National Assembly and

government office building, Solomon Islands is supporting that the United Nation's membership be given to Taiwan. Also Solomon Islands is member of Pacific Allies Summit with Taiwan, Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Nauru, and Tuvalu. In Sept. 15th 1978, Solomon Islands setup diplomatic relationship with Korea. There is no Korea Embassy. So Korea Embassy of Papua New Guinea takes Solomon Islands' official work. In Oct. 2010, Danny Philip who is the former prime minister received an honorary fishery doctorate from Pukyong University of Korea. Also Korea promoted grant support about Solomon Islands' fish port development project. In Oct. 25th 2010, Korea government selected paid and unpaid combined-emphasis Cooperation Bureau to Solomon Islands through vote of International Development Cooperation Committee. And Korea established KOICA(Korea International Cooperation Agency)in March 12th 2012. Solomon Islands enforce diplomatic relationship not only Asia countries but also Pacific countries.

6. Eastern-Northward policy of the Solomon Islands

Solomon Islands has begun to promote the Eastern-Northward policy from Prime Minister Derek Sikua launched in December 2007. Since 2009, according to the Eastern-Northward policy it hopes to develop experience transfer and investment from Asian countries, including Korea. In particular, forestry, fisheries, education, health, resource development, infrastructure development, etc. interested. It is powered delegation, including the Solomon Islands National University Vice-Chancellor who participated in the September

28 2015 the University established fisheries-related training sponsored by KOICA has confirmed this. These are examples of the fisheries industry has been a stepping stone for Korea based industrial development of the country and determined that the appropriate role model. This will be an opportunity to support the establishment of Fisheries College in the Solomon Islands National University.

III. Fishery Education in Korea

Korea elementary and middle school educate contents about fishery to students. Followings are contents about fishery;

1. Fisheries education of elementary & middle school

1) Society, Science, Creative experience program in subjects

- Training if there is a useful possibility that we can we use more creatively and the Socially, Scientifically, not a simple word, "the ocean".

2) Exploration of Marine life

- By studying sea creatures, they will be interested in being aware of the behavior of the sea creatures and their description.

3) Usefulness of sea (Fisheries, Aquaculture, Tidal energy generation, Ocean research station, Marine sports)

- It needs the different ways of education which can use the ocean. Educate them about how to take advantage of the sea enjoying marine sports and how to use power plant and the use of marine products including the through the sea, aquaculture.

4) Pollution problem of marine environment

- Education of oceanic environment is a must

that the ocean is not only recent resources but also future generation's resource which we need to take good care of.

5) Sea as territory

- Ocean is also the part of our country, so we educate students how to utilize the ocean.

6) Sea by history

- We make them interested in future pioneer educating them how the ocean is utilized in our history.

2. Fisheries education of Korea high school

Korea general high schools educate general marine education through the Marine science subject. There are total 12 fishery marine high schools. There are 9 Fishery Specialized and Meister high schools and 3 Marine Meister High Schools in Korea. Specialized High school is that the school operated by a specialized curriculum for

the training of professional talents and specific areas. In general, the goal of specialized high school is not for the college applications, but gets a job with their own specialist. Meister High school is that the purpose of education curriculum. The same things of specialized high school and Meister high school are that students learn the skills of employment but the difference is Meister high school students can't enroll the college within 3 years from their graduation, but specialized high school students can. Now, Korea Fishery specialized and Meister high school's courses are consisting of Marine Production course, Power machinery course, Fishery distribution course, Aquaculture course, Food processing course, Refrigeration and air-conditioning course, Self-management fishery course etc. And Marine Meister high school's courses are consisting of shipping navigation and shipping engineering.

<Table 2> Korea Fishery Maritime High school status

| N | Name of High School | Course | Subject |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Meister High School (3) | Wando Fisheries High School | Life Science, Food Cookery, Circulation Information, Navigation System, Engine Shipbuilding, Industrial Facility, Fishery resources Aquaculture, Fishery foods Processing, Fishing vessel sailing Management | General Maritime, General Fishery, Food hygiene, Food processing technology, Food science, Fishery processing, Fishery marine information, Marine life, Fishery Management, Fishery Distribution, Refrigeration machine, General refrigeration, Ship electric electronic, Fishery Marine data processing, Heat engine, Air-conditioning refrigeration automatic control, Diving technology, Air conditioning equipment, sailing, Maritime English etc. |
| | Busan National Maritime High School | Shipping Navigation, Shipping Engineer | General Ship Engine, Ship engine English, Ship assistance machine, Ship electric electronic, Heat engine, Maritime law, Maritime English, Ship operation, Sailing, Ship navigation practice, Communication electronic operation etc. |
| | Incheon National | Shipping Navigation, | General Ship Engine, Ship engine English, Ship |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Maritime High School | Shipping Engineer | assistance machine, Ship electric electronic, Heat engine, Maritime law, Maritime English, Ship operation, Sailing, Ship navigation practice, Communication electronic operation etc. |
| Marine Science High School (6) | Shinan Marine Science High School | Fishery Self-Management | General Fishery, Fundamental of Fishery Marine industry, Marine creatures, Aquaculture, Fishery Management, Aquaculture life illness, Ship operation, Food hygiene, Fishery processing, Food Processing technology etc. |
| | Pohang Marine Science High School | Shipping Navigation, Shipping Engineer, Maritime Food Processing, Maritime Communication System, Maritime Life Science | Fundamental of maritime, sailing, ship operation, Maritime English, Maritime Production technology, Purse Seine fishery, Marine leisure tourism, Diving technology, Heat engine, Ship assistance machine, Ship electric electronic, Air-conditioning refrigeration device, Design machine, Fishery processing, Food science, Food hygiene, Electronic Communication engineering, Electronic circuit, Info-communication, Aquaculture, Fishery life, Fishery distribution, Fishery Management etc. |
| | Kyungnam Marine Science High School | Self-Management Maritime Production, Marine Technology | General Fishery, Fishery Marine data processing, Fishing, Sailing, Ship operation, Aquaculture, Aquaculture life illness, General Maritime, Maritime law, Maritime English, Heat engine, Ship assistance machine, Ship electric electronic etc. |
| | Chungnam Marine Science High School | Maritime Production, Engineer, Fisheries, Refrigeration Engineering | General Fishery, Fishery Marine data processing, Fishing, Sailing, Ship operation, Aquaculture, Aquaculture life illness, General Maritime, Maritime law, Maritime English, Heat engine, Ship assistance machine, Ship electric electronic etc. |
| | Incheon Marine Science High School | Marine Information, Resources Environment, Food Processing, Engineering, Refrigeration Engineering | General Fishery, Fishery Marine data processing, Fishing, Sailing, Ship operation, Aquaculture, Aquaculture life illness, General Maritime, Maritime law, Maritime English, Heat engine, Ship assistance machine, Ship electric electronic etc. |
| | Yeosu Marine Science High School | Self-Management Fishery | General Fishery, Fundamental of Fishery Marine industry, Fishery life, Aquaculture, Fishery Management, Aquaculture life illness, ship operation, Food hygiene, Fishery processing, Food processing technology etc. |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Major Fisheries & Maritime Operated High School (3) | Jeju Seongsan High School | Marine Industry, Electronic Communication, Marine Communication | General Maritime, General Fishery, Maritime law, Maritime English, Sailing, Ship operation, Maritime production technology, Marine leisure tourism, Communication Electronic operation, Communication Electronic science, Ship electric electronic, Electronic communication device etc. |
| | Pohang Scientific Technique High School | Maritime System Engineering | General Ship Engine, Ship engine English, Ship assistance machine, Ship electric electronic, Heat engine, Maritime law, Maritime English, Ship operation, Sailing, Ship navigation practice, Communication electronic operation etc. |
| | Ullung High School | Maritime Production | Fishery Marine data processing, General Fishery, General Maritime, Heat engine, Sailing, Maritime English, Maritime law, Ship operation, Fishery life etc. |

3. University

There are total 192 four-year-course-colleges in Korea (Based on 2015). Each of the university has specialized courses, and there are 8 four year curriculum universities which are specialized fishery maritime courses in Korea. Fishery and Maritime education colleges are part of each

University. And colleges have specialized fishery and maritime courses which are shipping navigation, shipping engineer, Maritime Production, aquaculture, food industry, refrigeration engineering, fishery education, fishery biology, maritime law and maritime coast guard etc.

<Table 3> Korea Fishery Maritime University Status

| Name of Univ. | Course | Major subject |
|--|---|---|
| Pukyong National Univeristy | Food Science & Technology, Marine Production System Management, Fisheries Education, Aquatic Life Medicine, Marine Bio-materials and Aquaculture, Marine & Fisheries Business and Economics, Marine Biology, Fisheries Biology, Marine Business & Policies etc. | Introduction of food industry, Introduction of Marine life resources, Fishing data and experiment, Business economy mathematic, Education theory, Logic, Oceanography, Fish parasite and experiment, Coast oceanography and experiment etc. |
| Korea Maritime and Ocean University | Maritime Transportation Science, Marine System Engineering, Navigation Science, Marine Engineering, Coast Guard Studies, Offshore Plant Management, Shipping Management etc. | Marine management, Marine distribution theory, ship operation, Marine traffic information, Marine safety policy, Sailing, Engineering, Engine information, Oceanic book research etc. |
| Mokpo National Maritime University | Maritime Transportation System, Navigation Information System, Marine Engineering, Ocean Power System & Coast Guard, Marine Mechatronics, Naval Architecture & | Maritime safety law, Maritime law, Sailing navigation theory, Electronic navigation, Maritime English, Sailing theory, Information communication study, Electric |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | Ocean Engineering etc. | engineering, Ship assistance machine etc. |
| Chonnam National University | Marine Production Management, Power System Engineering, Aquaculture, Environmental Oceanography, Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering, Aqualife Medicine, Maritime Police Science etc. | Fishery biology, Seaweed aquaculture and experiment, Marine ecology environmentology and practice, Internal combustion engine, Marine operation advanced, Fishery law study, Fishery food utilization chemistry and experiment, Fishery life medicine etc. |
| Kunsan National University | Marine Life and Aquaculture, Marine Biotechnology, Marine Science and Production, Power System Engineering, Food Science and Biotechnology, Aquatic Life Medicine, Maritime Police Science, Marine Engineering etc. | Introduction of fishery science, Introduction of oceanography, Marine chemistry and experiment, Fishery biology, Education theory of sailing and engine, Basic engine, Diesel engine etc. |
| Gangneung-Wonju National University | Marine Food Science and Technology, Marine Resource Development, Marine Biotechnology, Marine Molecular Biotechnology etc. | Biochemistry and experiment, Food chemistry, Science of cookery, Food microbiology, Microbiology and experiment, Food analysis, Marine zoology, Molecular biology etc. |
| Gyengsang National University | Civil and Environmental Engineering (Ocean Civil Engineering/ Marine Environmental Engineering), Fisheries Business Administration, Marine Machinery System, Precision Machinery, Information and Communication Engineering, Mechanical and System Engineering, Maritime Police & Production System, Marine Food and Life Science Engineering etc. | Fishery Economy, Fishery Accounting, Fishery processing, Ichthyology, Marine zoology, Maritime meteorology, Maritime law, Marine traffic law, Thermodynamics, Engineering mathematics etc. |
| Jeju National University | Marine Life Science, Earth and Marine Sciences, Marine Industrial & Maritime Police, Ocean System Engineering etc. | Introduction of marine life science, Ichthyology, Oceanophysics, Marine life system taxology, Fisheries oceanography, Ocean current theory, Ocean preservation theory, Maritime system engineering, Maritime system plan etc. |
| Sunmoon University | Department of Aquatic Life Medical Sciences | Introduction of Marine life resources, Fishing data and experiment etc. |

IV. Fishery Education plan of Solomon islands

1. Elementary, Middle and High School

Like Korea fishery education, students get the

interest of fishery marine knowledge, importance and necessity of fishery industry, interest of maritime through the school regular education subjects.

2. Fishery College Establishment plan of Solomon Islands National University

1) Open department

Construction of infrastructure is under development for the developing country oriented, preferentially establish the major courses and add more courses. Firstly needed majors are Major of

fishing, Major of aquaculture, Major of food processing engineering, Major of fishery business management and education.

2) Plan for each course (=major)

Account required for the Department of scheduled classes are shown in <Table 4>.

<Table 4> Open department and subjects of Fishery College in Solomon Islands National University

| Course | Major Subject |
|--|---|
| Major of fishing | Fishery science and experiment fundamental education I, II, littoral theory of fisheries, fishing gear technology and experiment, Fishing ground data processing and practice, differential equation, Shipboard training, Ship operations and practice, Multimedia education theory, theory of fishery resources and experiment, instrument engineering for fishing and practice, fisheries science information and experiment, radio navigation and experiment, low-rise fisheries science and experiment, Fisheries business management |
| Major of aquaculture | Fishery science and experiment fundamental education I, II, zoology and experiment, Fishery biology and aquaculture, Analytical chemistry, Fundamental of marine life sources, outline of nutrition and experiment, Environmental biology and experiment, Shipboard training, Multimedia education theory, theory of invertebrate resource increasing and experiment, Biochemistry, Fishery aquaculture and experiment, Theory of animal breeding and experiment, theory of aquarium |
| Major of food processing engineering | Fishery science and experiment fundamental education I, II, Introduction of food industry, Organic chemistry, microbiology, Biochemistry, Food microbiology, Food chemistry and experiment, fermentation sitology and experiment, Multimedia education theory, Food engineering and experiment, agricultural processing and experiment, Food hygienic and experiment, Fishery processing and experiment, Food quality evaluation and experiment |
| Major of Fishery Management and Education | Personnel Management, MIS(Management Information System), Financial Management, Marketing Administration, Fisheries Economics, Fisheries Accounting, Commercial Law, Fisheries Distribution and Policy, Administration of Production-Operation, Fisheries regulations, Fisheries Management, Introduction of food industry, Organic chemistry, Biochemistry, Food microbiology, Food chemistry and experiment, fermentation sitology and experiment, Food engineering and experiment, agricultural processing and experiment, Food hygienic and experiment, Fishery processing and experiment, Food quality evaluation and experiment, Education theory of Shipping Navigation and Engineering, Maritime Meteorology, Maritime law, Maritime English, Marine Traffic Law, Shipping navigation, Shipping Engineering |

- Solomon Islands' educational authorities can add more needed subjects such as Solomon Islands language, history etc.

V. Proposal and Conclusion

Solomon Islands is the sea all around, it is very likely to develop as the fishery industry. Thus, we have to establish the Fisheries College, constitute the courses included in Fishery and train the veterans about Fisheries so we can have knowledge of the process of the making the Republic of Korea rich and powerful in the process of development such as securing food resources, the developing the fisheries and promoting the industrial development. Solomon institutions have a higher income and industry develops, swimming, water skiing, and windsurfing of the marine leisure and these can be the opportunity to develop the marine leisure sports industry. Marine culture is being able to catch the seat to maritime heritage tourism products can also contribute to increasing income. Also, cultivating fishery produce marine products and training on the issue with one of the specialties, ships can also be found on a basic knowledge. If we breed with expertise in a massive fishery, they will be the foundation stone for Solomon islands' development. And if we establish the department of the fishery education and educate future educator of the fishery consistently, it will contribute more to Solomon Islands' national growth and Fishery growth. Construction of infrastructure is under development for the developing country oriented, preferentially establish the major courses and add more courses. Furthermore, it will develop a sincere relationship Korea and Solomon Islands. So establishment of Fisheries College is highly valuable.

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