ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2015; 1(13): 71-73
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 05-10-2015
Accepted: 09-11-2015

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A study on production and export performance of fisheries sector in India

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Abstract
In India, agriculture is the largest sector of economic activity and it provides not only food and raw materials but also employment to a very large population. Among the agriculture resources, fisheries occupy an important role. Indian fisheries can be broadly divided into two categories: i) Inland fisheries & ii) Marine Fisheries. Further Inland fisheries can be classified into two types: i) Capture & ii) Culture. Capture fisheries consist of rivers, lakes, canals etc. where farmers do not cultivate fishes. Natural breeding process is the common phenomenon there. In this case, farmers have sow fish seeds, nurse it and send it to proper size before harvesting. India is the third largest producer of fish in the world and the second in inland fish production. About 14 million fishermen draw their livelihood from fishery. Hence, the present study analyse the production and export performance of fisheries sector in India.

Keywords: Fisheries sector, Inland, Marine, Export

1. Introduction
In India, agriculture is the largest sector of economic activity and it provides not only food and raw materials but also employment to a very large population. Among the agriculture resources, fisheries occupy an important role. Indian fisheries can be broadly divided into two categories: i) Inland fisheries & ii) Marine Fisheries. Further Inland fisheries can be classified into two types: i) Capture & ii) Culture. Capture fisheries consist of rivers, lakes, canals etc. where farmers do not cultivate fishes. Natural breeding process is the common phenomenon there. In this case, farmers have sow fish seeds, nurse it and send it to proper size before harvesting. India is the third largest producer of fish in the world and the second in inland fish production. About 14 million fishermen draw their livelihood from fishery.

Economic Benefits of fisheries in India
Fishing in India employs about 14.5 million people. The fishery sector is a major foreign exchange earner in the Indian economy. Its foreign exchange earnings have been increased by 16 to 20 per cent by 2005 and 26 to 42 per cent by 2013. Nearly 85 per cent of the export benefits were from shrimp export alone. Fishing as an occupation is being practiced in India since time immemorial and has been regulated as a supplementary enterprise of the fishermen community on the subsistence level with external input. Fisheries sector, however, has a strategic role in food security, international trade and employment generation. With the changing consumption pattern, emerging market forces and technological developments, it has assumed added importance in India and is undergoing a rapid transformation, the country's rich marine and inland water resources, fisheries and aquaculture offer an attractive and promising sector for employment, livelihood, and food security. Fish products from India are well received by almost half of world's countries, creating export-driven employment opportunities in India and greater food security for the world.

Institutional Framework
The Ministry of Agriculture as the nodal agency for fisheries sector in India, this agency is responsible for planning, monitoring and the funding of several centrally sponsored developmental schemes related to fisheries and aquaculture in all of the Indian States. Most

of the states possess a separate Ministry for Fisheries or else it remains within the Ministry of Animal Husbandry. All states have well-organized fisheries departments, within fisheries executive officers at district level and fisheries extension officers at block level, who are involved in the overall development of the sector. However, the administrative structure at state levels varies from state to state.

Constraints in Fisheries Development

In India social and political conflicts developed at several places. These conflicts were caused largely by disease outbreaks in shrimp farms, environmental pollution due to overcrowding of farms, causing displacement of labour etc. Land and water resources in the country are not available exclusively for fisheries; there is an excessive pressure on the resources from several other sectors. Moreover, programs for fisheries management are split between the national and state governments which differ in their policies and approaches. The national policies in India have largely been export oriented, supporting relatively large scale fisheries for shrimp. But for many states, the primary concern is the welfare of the local small-scale fishermen. For the developments of fishery and aquaculture, such constraints are as well as social, legal and political implications have to be taken into account and innovative strategies and policies have to be initiated for a balanced and sustainable growth.

Methodology

Objectives

1. To study the growth of fish production in India.
2. To analyze the export performance of fisheries products in India.

Period of study

The performance of fish production and export performance of fish products was analyzed for the period of 2000-01 to 2010-11.

Scope of the study

A present study helps to understand the performance of fisheries sector in India and its contribution to the economy.

Sources of Data

This study is based on the secondary data. The data were collected from the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture and Hand Book on Fisheries Sectors.

Statistical tools used

Statistical tools like Annual Growth Rate, Compound Growth Rate were used to analyze the data.

Fish Production in India

Fish Production in India of both inland and marine were analyzed here.

Table 1: Fish Production in India (in '000 tons)

Year	Fish Production		
	Marine	Inland	Total
2000-01	2811	2845	5656
2001-02	2830	3126	556
2002-03	2990	3210	6200
2003-04	2941	3458	6399
2004-05	2799	3526	6305
2005-06	2816	3756	6572
2006-07	3024	3845	6869
2007-08	2920	4207	7127
2008-09	2978	4638	7616
2009-10	3104	4894	7998
2010-11	3250	4981	8231

Source: Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2011

The above table 1 revealed that, the fish production in marine was increased from 2811 thousand tons in 2000-01 to 3250 thousand tons in 2010-11. Like that, inland also increased from 2845 thousand tons in 2000-01 to 4981 thousand tons in 2010-11. Similarly in total fish production was increased from 5656 thousand tons in 2000-01 to 8231 thousand tons in 2010-11.

State Wise Marine Fish Production in India

The data on state wise marine fish production were analyzed by using AGR and CGR.

Table 2: State Wise Marine Fish Production in India (000 tonnes)

Years	Andhra Pradesh	AGR	Karnataka	AGR	Kerala	AGR	Tamil Nadu	AGR
2000-01	182.50		205.90		566.57		367.86	
2001-02	204.94	12.30	128.42	-37.63	593.78	4.80	371.00	0.99
2002-03	248.50	21.26	180.16	40.29	603.29	1.60	371.50	0.00
2003-04	263.93	6.21	187.00	3.80	608.52	0.87	373.00	0.40
2004-05	210.73	-20.16	171.23	-8.43	601.86	-1.09	307.69	-17.50
2005-06	218.84	3.85	176.97	3.35	558.91	-7.14	307.69	-0.22
2006-07	240.20	9.76	168.54	-4.76	598.06	7.00	387.25	26.14
2007-08	254.89	6.12	175.57	4.17	586.29	-1.97	393.27	1.55
2008-09	291.16	14.23	218.14	24.25	583.15	-0.54	365.28	-7.12
2009-10	293.15	0.68	248.73	14.02	570.01	-2.25	401.13	9.81
2010-11	288.64	-35.65	340.57	36.92	560.40	-1.69	404.61	0.87
CGR	0.30		4.63		-0.10		0.86	

Source: Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2011

From the above table, it indicated that, the marine fish production in Andhra Pradesh it was increased from 182.50 thousand tons (AGR 12.30%) in 2000-01 to 288.64 thousand tons (-35.65%) in 2010-11 (CGR 0.30%). Like that, in Karnataka it was increased from 205.90 thousand tons (36.92%) in 2000-01 to 340.57 thousand tons in 2010-11(CGR 4.63%). In Kerala it was decreased from 566.57 thousand tons (AGR 4.80%) in 2000-01 to 560.40 thousand tons (AGR-1.69%) in 2010-11 (CGR-0.10%). Finally in Tamil Nadu it was increased from 367.86 thousand tons (AGR 0.99%) in 2000-01 to 404.61 thousand tons (AGR 0.87%) in 2010-11 (CGR 0.86%).

State-wise Inland Fish Production in India

State-wise Inland fish production was analyzed with AGR and CGR

Table 5: State Wise Inland Fish Production in India (000 tonnes)

Years	Andhra Pradesh	AGR	Karnataka	AGR	Kerala	AGR	Tamil Nadu	AGR
2000-01	407.19		127.47		85.23		113.56	
2001-02	471.17	15.71	121.20	-4.92	78.04	-8.44	114.00	0.39
2002-03	579.4	22.97	86.26	-28.83	75.04	-3.84	102.00	-10.53
2003-04	680.71	17.49	70.00	-18.85	76.18	1.52	101.14	-0.84
2004-05	642.32	-5.64	80.00	14.29	76.45	0.35	151.73	50.02
2005-06	672.25	4.66	120.60	50.75	77.98	2.00	155.04	2.18
2006-07	616.73	-8.26	123.92	2.75	79.57	2.04	155.04	0.00
2007-08	755.20	22.45	122.12	-1.45	81.04	1.85	166.09	7.13
2008-09	961.62	27.33	143.72	17.69	102.84	26.90	168.88	1.68
2009-10	1012.71	5.31	171.33	19.21	128.84	25.28	181.80	7.65
2010-11	1079.56	6.60	186.01	8.57	121.21	-5.92	210.20	15.62
CGR	9.17		3.46		3.22		5.70	

Source: Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2011

From the above table, it was found that, the inland fish production in Andhra Pradesh it was increased from 407.19 thousand tons (AGR 15.71%) in 2000-01 to 1079.56 thousand tons (AGR 6.60) in 2010-11 (CGR 9.17%). Like that, in Karnataka it was increased from 127.47 thousand tons (AGR -4.92%) in 2000-01 to 186.01 thousand tons (AGR 8.67%) in 2010-11 (CGR 3.46%). In Kerala it was increased from 85.44 thousand tons (AGR -8.44%) in 2000-01 to 121.21 thousand tons (AGR -5.95%) in 2010-11 (CGR 3.22%). Finally in Tamil Nadu it was increased from 113.56 thousand tons (AGR 0.39%) in 2000-01 to 210.20 thousand tons (AGR 15.62%) in 2010-11 (CGR 5.70%).

Export Performance of Marine Products in India

Export performance of marine products in terms of quantity and its value was presented in the following table 6

Table 6: Export of Marine Products

Year	Quantity (tons)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Annual Growth Rate (%)	
			Quantity	Value
2000-01	440473	6443.89	28.41	25.94
2001-02	424470	5957.05	-3.63	-7.56
2002-03	467297	6881.31	10.09	15.52
2003-04	412017	6091.95	-11.83	-11.47
2004-05	461329	6646.55	11.97	9.10
2005-06	512163	7245.73	11.02	9.01
2006-07	612643	8363.52	19.62	15.43
2007-08	541701	7620.93	-11.58	-8.88
2008-09	602834	8607.95	11.29	12.95
2009-10	678436	10048.53	12.54	16.74
2010-11	813091	12901.46	19.85	28.39

Source: Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2011

From the above table, it was found that, the export of marine products in quantity was increased from 440473 tons (28.41%) in 2000-01 to 813091 tons (19.85%) in 2010-11. Like that, value of marine products was increased from 6443.89 crore (25.94%) in 2000-01 to 12910.46 crore (28.39%) in 2010-11.

Conclusion

From the study it was found that during the study period both marine and inland fish production was increasing but in terms of State wise marine fish production, Karnataka was a leading state and it has increased from 205.90 thousand tons in 2000-01 to 340.57 thousand tons in 2010-11(CGR 4.63%) on the other hand state wise inland fish production it was high in Andhra Pradesh, it increased from 407.19 thousand tons (AGR 15.71%) in 2000-01 to 1079.56 thousand tons (AGR 6.60) in 2010-11 (CGR 9.17%). However, in terms of quantity it was revealed that it decline in terms of AGR but in values of marine export was in increasing trend.

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