

RECENT TRENDS OF FISHERIES IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Fisheries occupy a very important place in the Indian economy. Fisheries are included in the primary sector. India has a large amount of resources for fisheries. Crores of people in India are directly and indirectly connected with fisheries. Based on the statistical data of the last ten year, it can be said that marine and inland fish production has increased in India. Inland fish production increased more than three times compared to marine fish production during this period. The Gross Value Added (GVA) contribution of fisheries to the Indian economy is steadily increasing. There has been a more than two-fold increase in the GVA of fisheries during the 10-year period from 2009-10 to 2018-19. The annual growth rate of GVA of the fisheries sector has increased by almost three and a half times during this period. And the share of fisheries in total national GVA has increased by 0.14 percent. Apart from this, from the trends of marine fish exports, it can be said that the contribution of fisheries sector in exports is continuously increasing. during this last 10-year period, the export volume of marine fishery products has increased by almost two and a half times, the export value of marine products has increased by almost five and a half times. During this period, the export volume of marine fishery products increased by an average of 10.15 percent per annum, and the export value of marine products increased by an average of 20.58 percent per annum. Thus, the export value of marine products has increased more than twice as compared to the export volume of marine fishery products during this 10-year period. Besides, fisheries provide food, employment, income and livelihood.

Keywords: Fisheries, Fish Production, Gross Value Added (GVA), Exports.

Introduction

Food, clothing, shelter, water, electricity, transportation and communication facilities are the basic needs of human beings. Especially we cannot survive long term without food. Adequate nutrition is required for growth, development and functioning of the body. There are two main sources of this food: vegetarian and non-vegetarian. Vegetarian food is produced directly on land with the help of nature. Whereas non-vegetarian food is obtained from animals, birds, insects and sponges. A third of the Earth's surface is covered by water and oceans. In which a large number of different types of fishes and sponges live. These fishes and sponges are also a source of human food. The world's population has been increasing steadily for the past few decades. The food requirement of this growing population is catered for by the agriculture sector as well as the fisheries sector. Fisheries are a major source of cheap and affordable food for most of the world's population. Fisheries provide employment, income and livelihood. In addition, it supplies raw materials for life-saving drugs and allied industries.

Objectives

- To examine the changes in total fisheries production during the last 10 year.
- To examine the contribution of fisheries to Gross Value Added (GVA) during the last 10 year.
- To examine the contribution of fisheries to exports during the last 10 year.

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Research Methodology

Secondary data has been used for this study. Various reports and publications have been used for secondary data. Based on that, the data has been analyzed and classified and the findings have been presented.

Recent Trends of Fisheries in Indian Economy

India is an agricultural country. Almost more than half of the population in our country is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Agriculture and allied sectors include farming, animal husbandry, fisheries etc. Fisheries i.e. fishing holds an important place in our country. Fishing in India provides food, nutrition, income, employment and livelihood to the people. At present there are about 28 million fishermen in India.

There are two main types of fishing: marine fishing and inland fishing. India has very large marine resources in terms of marine fisheries. India has a coastline of 8118 kilometers. India has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million square kilometers and a continental shelf of 0.53 million square kilometers. Inland fisheries include fishing in rivers, canals, lakes, ponds, tanks, brackish waters. Inland fisheries resources in India include rivers and canals 1.95 lakh kilometers in length, flood lakes 8.12 lakh hectare, other lakes and ponds 24.1 lakh hectare, reservoirs 31.5 lakh hectare, brackish water area 12.4 lakh hectare, with a total inland area of 73.59 lakh hectare.

Recent trends of fisheries in Indian economy has been detailed on the basis of statistical data in terms of fish production in India, contribution of fisheries to gross value added (GVA) and contribution of fisheries to exports during the last 10 years.

- **Fish Production in India**

Fish production in India has increased manifold since independence due to various government policies and schemes and due to modernization.

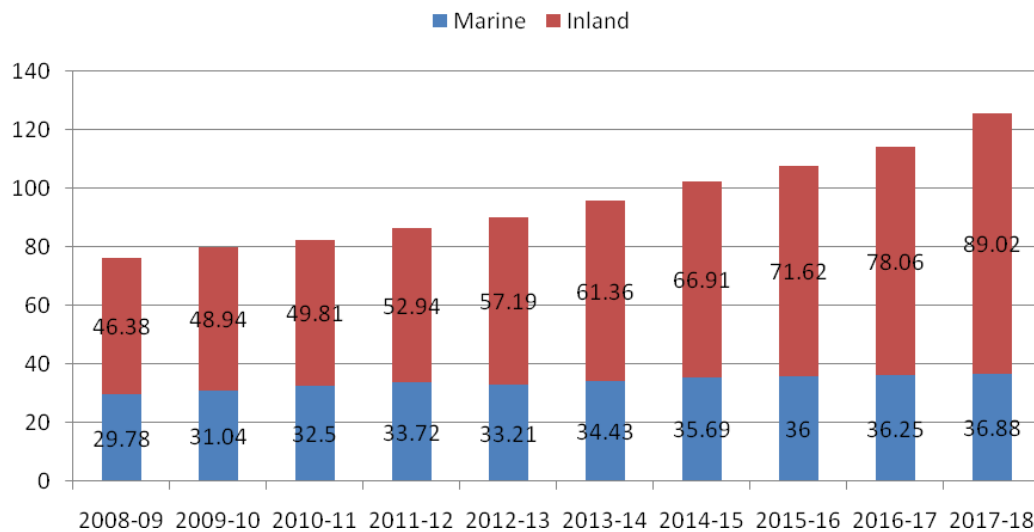
Table 1: Fish Production in India

Year	Fish Production (in Lakh Tonne)			Average annual growth (in Percentage)
	Marine	Inland	Total production	
2008-09	29.78	46.38	76.16	6.86
2009-10	31.04	48.94	79.98	5.02
2010-11	32.50	49.81	82.31	2.91
2011-12	33.72	52.94	86.66	5.28
2012-13	33.21	57.19	90.40	4.32
2013-14	34.43	61.36	95.79	5.96
2014-15	35.69	66.91	102.60	7.11
2015-16	36.00	71.62	107.62	4.89
2016-17	36.25	78.06	114.31	6.21
2017-18	36.88	89.02	125.90	10.14

Source: Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2018, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India.

Table-1 shows the marine fish production, inland fish production, total fish production and average annual growth in India during the period 2008-09 to 2017-18. A perusal of the table shows that in the year 2008-09 marine fish production was 29.78 lakh tonne and inland fish production was 46.38 lakh tonne making the total fish production 76.16 lakh tonne, and the average annual growth rate was 6.86 percent. In 2013-14, marine fish production was 34.43 lakh tonne and inland fish production was 61.36 lakh tonne for a total fish production of 95.79 lakh tonne, and the average annual growth rate was 5.96 per cent. Finally, the fish production increased to 125.90 lakh tonne with marine fish production of 36.88 lakh tonne and inland fish production of 89.02 lakh tonne in 2017-18, and an average annual growth rate of 10.14 per cent. During the 10-year period from 2008-09 to 2017-18, marine fish production has increased by an average of 2.38 per cent per annum to a total of 7.1 lakh tonne net. So during the same period the inland fish production has increased by a total of 42.64 lakh tonne net at an average of 7.83 per cent per annum. During this period, total marine and inland fish production has increased by an average of 5.87 per cent per annum to a total of 49.74 lakh tonne net. Thus, inland fish production increased more than three times compared to marine fish production during this period.

Fish production (in lakh tonne)



- **Contribution of Fisheries to Gross Value Added (GVA)**

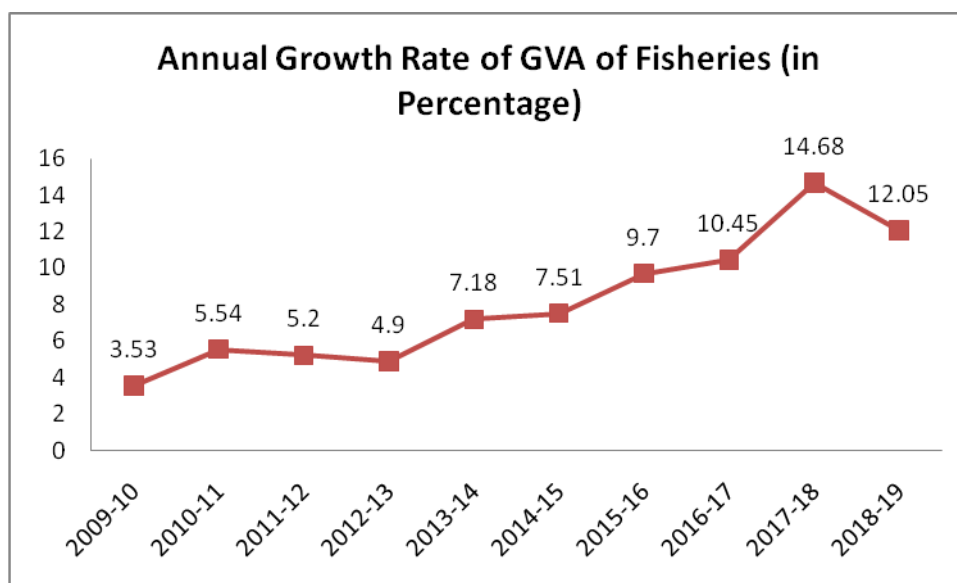
The value of fisheries in the Indian economy is measured by Gross Value Added (GVA) to national income. In which the information of 10 years from the year 2009-10 to the year 2018-19 has been shown.

Table 2: Contribution of Fisheries to Gross Value Added (GVA) (at constant 2011-12)

Year	GVA of Fisheries (in crores of Rupees)	Annual Growth Rate of GVA of Fisheries (in Percentage)	Share of Fisheries in Total National GVA (in Percentage)
2009-10	61,269	3.53	0.86
2010-11	64,663	5.54	0.84
2011-12	68,027	5.20	0.84
2012-13	71,362	4.90	0.84
2013-14	76,487	7.18	0.84
2014-15	82,232	7.51	0.85
2015-16	90,205	9.70	0.86
2016-17	99,627	10.45	0.88
2017-18	1,14,248	14.68	0.95
2018-19	1,28,011	12.05	1.00

Source: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India.

Table-2 shows the contribution of fisheries sector to Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2011-12. It also shows the annual growth rate of fisheries GVA and the share of fisheries in total national GVA. Inspection of the table shows that the GVA of fisheries in the year 2009-10 was rupees 61,269 crore, the annual growth rate of the GVA of the fisheries sector was 3.53 percent and the share of the fisheries sector in the total national GVA was 0.86 percent. In 2013-14, the GVA of fisheries increased to rupees 76,487 crore, an annual growth rate of 7.18 percent and the share of fisheries in the total national GVA was 0.84 percent. Finally in the year 2018-19 it increased to rupees 1,28,011 crore in fisheries GVA, the annual growth rate of fisheries GVA was 12.05 percent and the share of fisheries in the total national GVA was 1 percent. As shown in Table-2, there has been a more than two-fold increase in the GVA of fisheries during the 10-year period from 2009-10 to 2018-19. Similarly, the annual growth rate of GVA of the fisheries sector has increased by almost three and a half times during this period. And the share of fisheries in total national GVA has increased by 0.14 percent.



- **Contribution of Fisheries to Exports**

Foreign exchange is earned through the export of various types of fish products. The trends of marine products exports in India during the 10-year period from 2008-09 to 2017-18 are shown in Table-3.

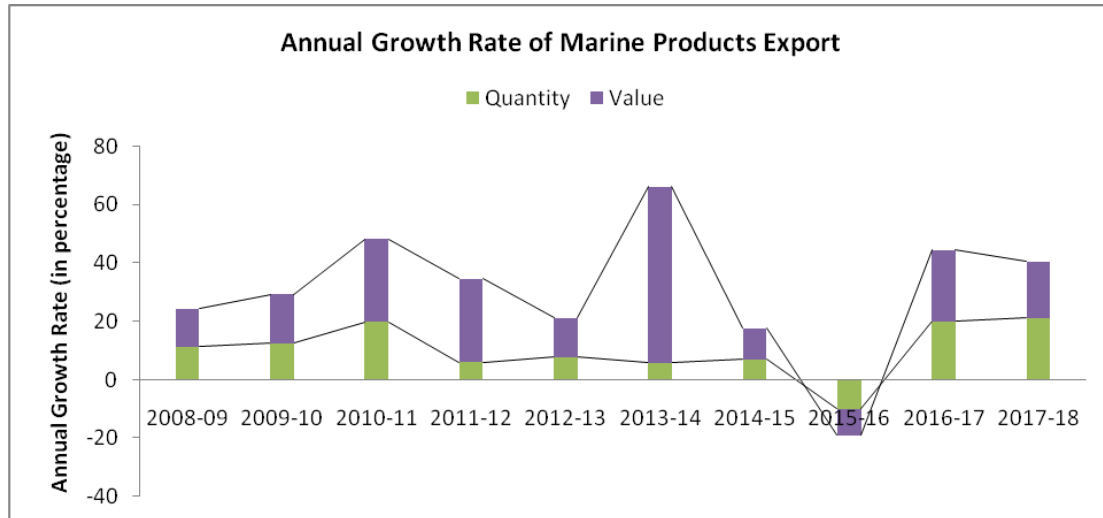
Table 3: Trends in Export of Marine Products:

Year	Quantity (in Tonne)	Value (in Rupees Crores)	Annual Growth Rate (in Percentage)	
			Quantity	Value
2008-09	602835.34	8607.94	11.29	12.95
2009-10	678436.07	10048.53	12.54	16.74
2010-11	813090.85	12901.47	19.85	28.39
2011-12	862021.41	16597.23	6.02	28.65
2012-13	928214.67	18856.26	7.68	13.61
2013-14	983755.56	30213.26	5.98	60.23
2014-15	1051243.49	33441.61	6.86	10.69
2015-16	945891.90	30420.83	-10.02	-9.03
2016-17	1134948.09	37870.90	19.99	24.49
2017-18	1377243.70	45106.89	21.35	19.11

Source: Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi.

Table-3 shows the export trends of marine products in India during the 10-year period from 2008-09 to 2017-18 in terms of export volume, export value and their annual growth rate. Inspection of the table shows that the export of marine products during the year 2008-09 was 602835.34 tonne, and its export value was 8607.94 crore rupees. The annual growth rate of export volume of marine products was 11.29 percent and the growth rate of export value was 12.95 percent. In the year 2012-13, the export of marine products increased to 928214.67 tonne, and its export value was 18856.26 crore rupees. The annual growth rate of export volume of marine products was 7.68 percent and the growth rate of export value was 13.61 percent. Compared to the year 2014-15, it decreased during the year 2015-16 and the growth rate remained negative. In which the export of marine products decreased to 945891.90 tonne, and its export value decreased to 30420.83 crore rupees. The annual growth rate of export volume of marine products was -10.02 percent and the growth rate of export value was -9.03 percent. Finally, in the year 2017-18, the export of marine products increased to 1377243.70 tonne, and its export value was 45106.89 crore rupees. The annual growth rate of export volume of marine products was 21.35 percent and the growth rate of export value was 19.11 percent. Thus, during this last 10-year period, the export volume of marine fishery products has increased by almost two and a half times, the export value of marine products has increased by almost five and a half times. During this period, the export volume of marine fishery products increased by an average of 10.15 percent per annum, and the export value of

marine products increased by an average of 20.58 percent per annum. Thus, the export value of marine products has increased more than twice as compared to the export volume of marine fishery products during this 10-year period.



Conclusion

Thus, based on the analysis of the above data it can be said that marine and inland fish production in India has increased manifold during the last ten year. The Gross Value Added (GVA) contribution of fisheries to the Indian economy is steadily increasing. Apart from this, from the export trends of marine fish products, it can be said that the contribution of fisheries sector in exports is continuously increasing. Besides, fisheries provide cheap and affordable food, employment, income and livelihood, raw materials and market for various industries and services. Thus, fisheries occupy an important place in the Indian economy.

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