

Fisheries Sector Contribution to Indian Economy

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Abstract

The fisheries sector has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator and Fishery sector occupies an important place in the socio-economic development of the country, Fishing in India contributed over 1per cent of India's annual gross domestic product in 2008. Fishing in India employs about 14.5 million people. Fish production rose from 800,000 tons in financial year of 1950 to 4.1 million tons in the early 1990s. From 1990 through 2010, the fisheries sector contribution to Indian economy during the period between 2009-10 and 2018-19. The GVA of fisheries sector is Rs.61269 Crore which increased to Rs.128011 Crore during 2018-19 The national GVA is Rs.7131836 Crore in 2009-10 which increased to Rs.12803128 Crore during the 2018-19. The sector has been one of the major contributors of foreign exchange earnings with India being one of the leading seafood exporting nations in the world.

Keyword: Fisheries, socio-economic development, Employment, Income, foreign exchange,

Introduction.

The fisheries sector has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food, at the same time it is an instrument of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. Fishery sector occupies an important place in the socio-economic development of the country. Fisheries are a fast-growing sector in India, which provides nutrition and food security to a large population of the country besides providing income and employment to more than 28 million people.

Fishing in India contributed over 1per cent of India's annual gross domestic product in 2008. Fishing in India employs about 14.5 million people. To harvest the economic benefits from fishing, India has adopted exclusive economic zone, stretching 200 nautical miles (370 km) into the Indian Ocean, encompasses more than 2 million square kilometers. In addition to this marine zone, India has about 14,000 km² of brackish water available for aquaculture, about 16,000 km² of freshwater lakes, ponds, and swamps; and nearly 64,000 kilometers of rivers and streams. In 1990, there were 1.7 million full-time fishermen, 1.3 million part-time fishermen, and 2.3 million occasional fishermen, many of whom worked as salt makers, ferrymen, or seamen, or operated boats for hire. In the early 1990s, the fishing fleet consisted of 180,000 traditional craft powered by sails or oars, 26,000 motorized traditional craft, and some 34,000 mechanized boats.

Objectives: To Study of Fish Production of Indian Economic Trends in Fishing Sector.

Methodology:

The secondary data was collected from various sources of publications such as of year reports, magazines, official and non-official records, booklets, leading books on the subject, published thesis, brochures. This study is focus on collection of secondary data; the study is mainly based upon the collection of secondary data.

Fish Production of Indian Economic in the Fishing Sector.

Fish production rose from 800,000 tons in financial year of 1950 to 4.1 million tons in the early 1990s. From 1990 through 2010, Indian fish industry accelerated, reaching a total marine and freshwater fish production to about 8 million metric tons. In 2006, Indian central government initiated a dedicated organization focused on fisheries, under its Ministry of Agriculture. Special efforts have been made to promote extensive and intensive inland fish farming, modernize coastal fisheries, and encourage deep-sea fishing through joint ventures. These efforts led to a more than fourfold increase in coastal fish production from 520,000 tons in FY 1950 to 3.35 million tons in FY 2013. The increase in inland fish production was even more dramatic, increasing almost eightfold from 218,000 tons in FY 1950 to 6.10 million tons in FY 2013.

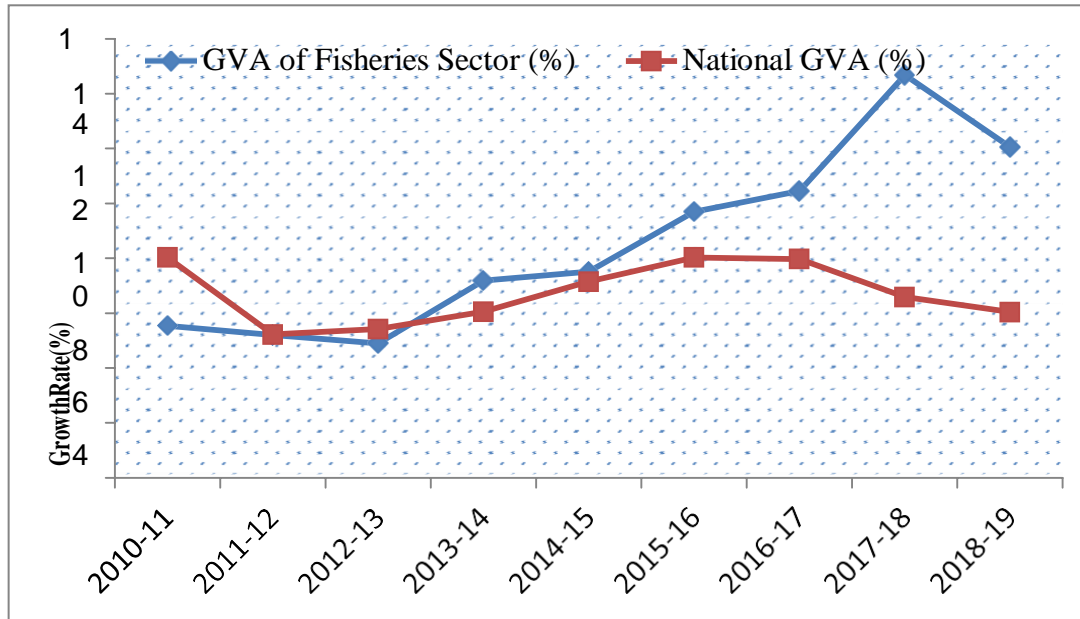
The value of fish and processed fish exports increased from less than 1 percent of the total value of exports in FY 1960 to 3.6 percent in FY 1993. Between 1990 and 2007, fish production in India has grown at a higher rate than food grains, milk, eggs, and other food items. Indian inland waters (rivers, reservoirs, wetlands, lakes and ponds) contribute 62–65 per cent of the total fisheries production.

**Gross Value Addition (GVA) and Growth Rate (2009 to 2018-19)
(Constant Price: 2011-12)**

| Year | GVA of Fisheries Sector (Rs.in Crore) | Growth Rate (%) | National GVA (Rs.in Crore) | Growth Rate(%) |
|--------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2009-10 | 61269 | - | 7131836 | - |
| 2010-11 | 64663 | 5.54 | 7704514 | 8.03 |
| 2011-12 | 68027 | 5.20 | 8106946 | 5.22 |
| 2012-13 | 71362 | 4.90 | 8546275 | 5.42 |
| 2013-14 | 76487 | 7.18 | 9063649 | 6.05 |
| 2014-15 | 82232 | 7.51 | 9712133 | 7.15 |
| 2015-16 | 90205 | 9.70 | 10491870 | 8.03 |
| 2016-17 | 99627 | 10.45 | 11328285 | 7.97 |
| 2017-18 | 114248 | 14.68 | 12074413 | 6.59 |
| 2018-19 | 128011 | 12.05 | 12803128 | 6.04 |
| Mean | 85613.1 | | 9696304.9 | |
| CAAGR | 8.39 | | 6.74 | |

Source: Government of India (2020), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

From the above Table it is clear that the fisheries sector contribution to Indian economy during the period between 2009-10 and 2018-19. The GVA of fisheries sector is Rs.61269 Crore which increased to Rs.128011 Crore during 2018-19. The national GVA is Rs.7131836 Crore in 2009-10 which increased to Rs.12803128 Crore during the 2018-19. The Mean, CAAGR, and AAGR of the fisheries sector and national GVA in Indian economy as presented in Table-3. The CAAGR of the GAV of fisheries sector contribute to 8.39 per cent and the national GVA is 6.74 per cent in the Indian economy during the period from 2009-10 to 2018-19.



Growth Rate (per cent) of GVA of Fisheries Sector and National GVA to Indian Economy

The growth rate of GVA of fisheries sector and national GVA in Indian economy. The growth rate of GVA fisheries sector is 5.54 per cent in 2010-11, which increased to 12.05 per cent in 2018-19. The growth rate of national GVA is 8.03 per cent in 2011-12 which has increased to 6.04 per cent in 2018-19. The mean values of GVA of fisheries sector and national GVA were 85613.1 and 9696304.9 respectively.

Fisheries Sector in India: Trends in Growth of Inland Fisheries

Fisheries are an important source of food security, nutritional security, employment and income generation in India as per *Handbook on Fisheries Statistics* (2018). The sector provides livelihoods to about 16 million fishers and fish farmers at the primary level and almost twice the number along the value chain. Fish being an affordable and rich source of animal protein, is one of the healthiest options to mitigate hunger and malnutrition. The sector has immense potential to more than double the fishers and fish farmers' incomes, as envisioned by the Government. Commencing as a purely traditional activity, fisheries have now transformed into a commercial enterprise. The share of fisheries sector in the total GDP (at current prices) increased from 0.40 per cent in 1950-51 to 1.03 per cent in 2017-18, recording an increase of 157 per cent. The sector contributed Rs.1,75,573 crore to the GDP (at current prices) during FY 2017-18 (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2020). The sector has been showing a steady growth in the total Gross Value Added and accounts for about 6.58 per

cent share of Agricultural GDP.

The sector has been one of the major contributors of foreign exchange earnings with India being one of the leading seafood exporting nations in the world. The marine exports stand at about 5per cent of total exports of India and constitute

19.23 per cent of Agri-exports (2017-18). During 2018-19, export of marine products stood at 13, 92, 559 metric tons and valued at Rs.46, 589 crore (USD 6.73 billion). The rapid increase in the growth of seafood exports has been mainly due to boom in brackish water aquaculture.

India has rich and diverse fisheries resources ranging from deep seas to lakes, ponds, rivers and more than 10 per cent of the global biodiversity in terms of fish and shellfish species. The marine fisheries resources are spread along the country's vast coastline and 2.02 million square km Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and 0.53 million sq.km continental shelf area. The inland resources are in the form of rivers and canals (1.95 lakh km), floodplain lakes (8.12 lakh hectares), ponds and tanks (24.1 lakh hectares), reservoirs (31.5 lakh hectares), brackish water (12.4 lakh hectares), saline/alkaline affected areas (12 lakh hectares) etc. The unutilized and underutilized vast and varied inland resources offer great opportunities for livelihood development and ushering economic prosperity.

The Government of India is in the forefront in transforming the sector and to usher in economic revolution through Blue Revolution in the country. India is leading fish producing country and second major producer of fish through aquaculture in the world. Fisheries sector in India provides direct employment to about 28 million fishers and fish farmers besides meeting the food and nutritional security and foreign exchange earnings. India contributes about 7.7 percent to the global fish production and country ranks 4th in global exports of fish products. The sector envisioned to increase the farmers "income through enhancement to production and productivity, improving the quality and reduction of waste. Taking into account the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Blue Revolution" which was launched in December, 2015 had made vital contributions towards the development of the sector. The Fisheries sector has contributed about 1.24 percent to the national GVA and about 7.28per cent of the agricultural GVA in2018-19.

This year, on 10th September, 2020, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana" (PMMSY) at an estimated investment of Rs.20,050 crores for a period of five years, i.e., from 2020-21 to 2024-25. The PMMSY aims to achieve fish production to 22 Million Metric Tonnes (MMTs) by 2024-25 and also to create an additional employment opportunity to about 55 lakh people. The new scheme provides thrust for infusing new and emerging technologies in fisheries and aquaculture to enhance production and productivity, welfare of fishers and fish farmers, creating a conducive environment for private sector participation, development of entrepreneurship, promotion of ease of doing business, innovations and innovative project activities including start-ups, incubators, etc. In addition, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) which was started in 2018-19, Rs.7,522.48crores will also cater to creation of fisheries infrastructure facilities both in marine and inland fisheries sectors to augment the fish production in the country. Besides, the Government has also extended to facilities of Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) to fishers and fish farmers to help them in meeting their working capital needs.

Conclusion:

The fisheries sector has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator and Fishery sector occupies an important place in the socio-economic development of the country, The GVA

of fisheries sector is Rs.61269 Crore which increased to Rs.128011 Crore during 2018-19 The national GVA is Rs.7131836 Crore in 2009-10 which increased to Rs.12803128 Crore during the 2018-19. The GVA of fisheries sector is Rs.61269 Crore which increased to Rs.128011 Crore during 2018-19 The national GVA is Rs.7131836 Crore in 2009-10 which increased to Rs.12803128 Crore during the 2018-19. The sector has been one of the major contributors of foreign exchange earnings with India being one of the leading seafood exporting nations in the world.

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