



THE ROLE OF FISHERY SECTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

India is known for its second largest production of fish in the world contributing to 5.43% of global fish production. India is also one of the important producer of fish through aquaculture and ranks second in the world after China. The sector of Fisheries has played an important role in the national economy. It has provided full-time or part time employment to 5.96 million people. The share of fisheries to GDP of India at the current price level is 1.3%. There are 10363 registered fisheries societies in India, with the membership of 1122000 people.

KEYWORDS: Fishery Sector, Indian Economy.

INTRODUCTION

India's future fisheries development plans have been designed with the aim of increasing fish production, improving the welfare of fishers, promoting exports and providing food security. The per capita availability and consumption of fish has increased to a level of 11 kg per annum for the fish eating population and production has to be increased proportionately. It is because of its potential the private sector too has emerged as a major player in brackish-water aquaculture, particularly in shrimp farming.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

India's marine fisheries production has increased at best, only marginal increase is predicted in the near future. Most major stocks have been fully exploited and further increase has to come from exploitation of deep-sea resources. Hence, inland production has grown rapidly; recording an annual growth rate of 6%. Aquaculture is the major factor in this development. All future additional demand for fish will have to be met from aquaculture.

The major objectives have been formulated for future fisheries development. They include enhancing fish production, generating employment, improving socio-economic conditions of fishers, increasing marine products for export, and increasing per capita availability of fish to about 11kg/yr. There is a need to maintain cooperation among the agencies so that these objectives will be achieved through an integrated approach to marine and inland fisheries and aquaculture, taking into account the need for responsible and sustainable fisheries. The protection of aquatic resources and genetic bio-diversity is another thrust area for the next millennium.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The current study entirely depends upon secondary data. The data for the study has been collected from 'National Fisheries Development board (NFDB)' and Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) published report, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fishery And also published by Reserve Bank of India in Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.

In the present study, the analyse of the contribution of Indian fishery industries in Indian Economy has been done on the basis of the data collected. The study has been conducted data related performance of the specific industries. The growth pattern and some aspects of productivity in fisheries industries in India have been taken into an account. The fishery industries has been studied with the belief that the hold the more share of industrial sector in India. The reference period of nearly thirteen years has been considered for the analysis of the data from 1991-92 to 2013-14.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:

Secondary Data: The sources of secondary data are the annual reports of 'National Fisheries Development board (NFDB)' and Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) published report, Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fishery. And also published by Reserve Bank of India in Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The entire data collected from the period 1991-92 to 2013-14 means 13 years of performance has much significance as far as the future growth of the sector is concerned. The development of fishery industries is being given due importance by the government in order to achieve the following objectives.

- To provide a more reliable distribution of national income.
- To provide better optional food to the large population of India.
- To generate additional employment opportunities to meet the needs of population.

The fishery industry in India faces an increasingly competition due to 1. The formation of WTO (world trade organization) in 1995. WTO has forcing to member-country to remove the restriction of import. 2. Liberalization of investment capital favouring foreign countries. 3. The cumulative impact of unemployment in India.

LIMITATIONS:

The lack of sufficient reference books as per the demand of the subject was the major limitation of the study.

The time limit permitted to cover the major areas of Indian marine and inland area but not all the regions of the country.

Table No. 1.
Fish Production in India (Lakh Tonnes)

YEAR	MARINE	INLAND	TOTAL
1991-92	24.47	17.10	41.57
1992-93	25.76	17.89	43.65
1993-94	26.49	19.95	46.44
1994-95	26.92	20.97	47.89
1995-96	27.07	22.42	49.49
1996-97	29.67	23.81	53.48
1997-98	29.50	24.38	53.88
1998-99	26.96	26.02	52.98
1999-2000	28.52	28.23	56.75
2000-2001	28.11	28.45	56.56
2001-2002	28.30	31.26	59.56

2002-2003	29.90	32.10	62.00
2003-2004	29.41	34.58	63.99
2004-2005	27.78	35.26	63.04
2005-2006	28.16	37.55	65.71
2006-2007	30.24	38.45	68.69
2007-2008	29.29	42.07	71.26
2008-2009	29.78	46.38	76.16
2009-2010	31.04	48.94	79.98
2010-2011	32.25	51.98	84.23
	569.62	627.79	1197.31

Source : State /Centre 19th censuses report

The Ninth plan fish production target of 7.04 million tonnes envisages a growth rate of 5.70 percent per annum. During the first two years of the Plan, fish production was 5.39 million tonnes (1997-98) and 5.26 million tonnes (1998-99) against the target of 5.65 million tonnes and 5.97 million tonnes respectively production target for 1999-2000 was 6.3 million tonnes. The riverine fishery have been affected due to abstraction in various farms, sedimentation, efflux ion and increasing pollution. The slow performance of brackish water aquaculture activities is due to supreme court judgement prohibitive these activities within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Legislation to regulate the brackish water aquaculture is yet to be enacted formulation of deep Sea fishing policy is essential to exploit the fishery resources in the exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

Table No. 2.
Fishery Resources in India

MARINE	PERTICULAR
Length of coast line (Km)	8118
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEz) million Sq Km	2.02
Continental Shelf ('000sq km)	530
Number of Fish Landing Centres	1376
No of Fishing villages	3322
No of fishermen families	7,64,868
Fisher-folk population	35,74,704
INLAND	PERTICULAR
Total inland water bodies (lakh Ha)	73.59
Rivers & canals (Km)	1,95,210
Reservoirs (Lakh Ha)	29.07
Tanks & Ponds (Lakh Ha)	24.14
Flood plain lakes/derelict waters (lakh Ha)	7.98
Brackish water (lakh Ha)	12.40

Source: State /Centre 19th censuses report

Ninth Plan has focused on an integrated approach to sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and aims to optimize production and productivity, augment export of marine products, generate employment, improve socio-economic conditions of the fishermen and fish farmers, conserve aquatic resources and genetic diversity and increase per capita availability and consumption of fish. The major thrust is on expansion of aquaculture in freshwater and brackish water, development of reservoir fisheries, strengthening of infrastructure like fisher harbours and fish landing centres.

For the Ninth Plan period, Rs. 800 crore have been earmarked for the fisheries sector. Against the outlays of Rs. 119.15 crore for 1997-98 and Rs. 159.90 crores for 1998-99, expenditures was only Rs. 85.06 crore (71.4%) and Rs. 91.42 crore (57.2%) respectively allocation for 1999-2000 is Rs. 145.92 crore.

Table No. 3.
FFDAs & BFDAs (cumulative achievement since inception)

No of Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs)	429
Water area covered under FFDA (Ha)	8,04,753
No of Fish Farmers Trained under FFDA	9,44,727
No of beneficiaries under FFDA	13,49,930
Average productivity reported (Kg/Ha/year)-FFDA	2,900
No of Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs)	39
Water area covered under BFDA (Ha)	41,221
No of Fish farmers trained under BFDA	33,999
No of beneficiaries under BFDA	32524
Average productivity reported (Kg/Ha/year)-BFDA	1,380

Source: State /Centre 19th censuses report

The giant, global fish and Sea food market worth \$800million has encouraged mushroom growth of intensive and semi-intensive prawn farms along the elongated coastline as well as intensive and mechanised fish farming coastal waters. Boosted by the liberal exime policy, shrimp farming developed feverishly and unpolished in India of the 1.2 million ha of brackish water areas in India inclusive of ponds, lakes and lagoons spread along the castling about 80000 ha is under shrimp culture (80% under extensive methods and the rest under modified extensive and semi-intensive modes).

FINDINGS:

In this study, the analyse the contribution of fishery sector in terms of equitable distribution of national income, substitute food and also additional employment in Indian economy has been done with the help of the data collected from various sources..

The main Findings are as follows:

- The share of fishery sector to GDP at the current Price is 1.3% .
- As far as the employment generation is concerned, fishery sector given 5.96 million employments with full time and also part time. There are 10363 registered fisheries societies in India, with the membership of 1122000 people.
- India is the second largest country in the world in terms of population, so country faces some problems food grains. Fishery sector has played major role with producing 5.26 million tone fish production per year as a substitute food.
- Fishery sector is in better position in every state in India but comparatively some more impact of AndraPradesh, Gujrat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Westbanga.

RECOMMANDATIONS:

- The fishery sector has been affected due to abstraction in various farms, sedimentation and pollution, so government must act immediately in order to solve these problems.
- Fishery is one of the important sectors which provide the substitute food and employment to the growing population of India, so government should be provide special subsidies and packages for the development of the sector.
- The development of fishery sector should be improved in terms of fish production, generate employment, improve socio-economic conditions of fishers, increase marine product for export, and also increase per capita availability of fish to about 11kg/yr.

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- Indian fisheries sector does not have the advanced technology, hence the survey under the experts should be conducted in this field to provide the up-to-date machineries to the sector.
 - Government should provide adequate debt facility in order to aid the marginalised fishermen for better growth.

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