Trend and Pattern of Indian Seafood Export

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Abstract
India is the second biggest aquaculture and fish producer and fourth biggest seafood exporter in the world. The country currently exports over 115 countries seafood export, contributes in GDP of the country. Different states are participating in exporting of seafood. They differ in quantity. This aim of the paper is to review the export performance of different states of the country for last 16 years. Trend and pattern of the seafood export of India will explained through graphs and tables. Govt. of India has taken many initiatives through different schemes. A comparative analysis will be made across the different states with their performance for last 16 years. The required data is collected through secondary sources. This will help readers to understand the overall performance of seafood sector in India.
Key words: Seafood, export, Govt. Schemes, GDP

Introduction:

Demand for fish and fishery products are ever increasing by the year 2022 throughout the globe for human consumption is estimated by the year 2010, the global demand for fish and fishery products for human consumption is estimated 1149570 million tonnes However, the changing scenarios particularly on the global economic front have made many countries, like India, to deal certain issues with urgency and rationality. To gain a meaningful understanding of the status of the seafood industry, different states of India contributed significantly to this fisheries sector at global and Indian level is presented in this chapter.

India stands third in the world in terms of fish production. Making specific reference to Karnataka, the Union Minister said that 734.77 crore rupees was allocated to the state under the flagship scheme of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) from 2020-21 till date for the development of infrastructure facilities.

Around 30 million to over 60 million people in the developing world are involved in inland fisheries; it is thought that about 50% are women.

There is scope for further developing technologies for value addition and infrastructure for exports by setting up seafood products based food parks through public-private partnership in various maritime state.

Table 1. India's Export growth of Marine products

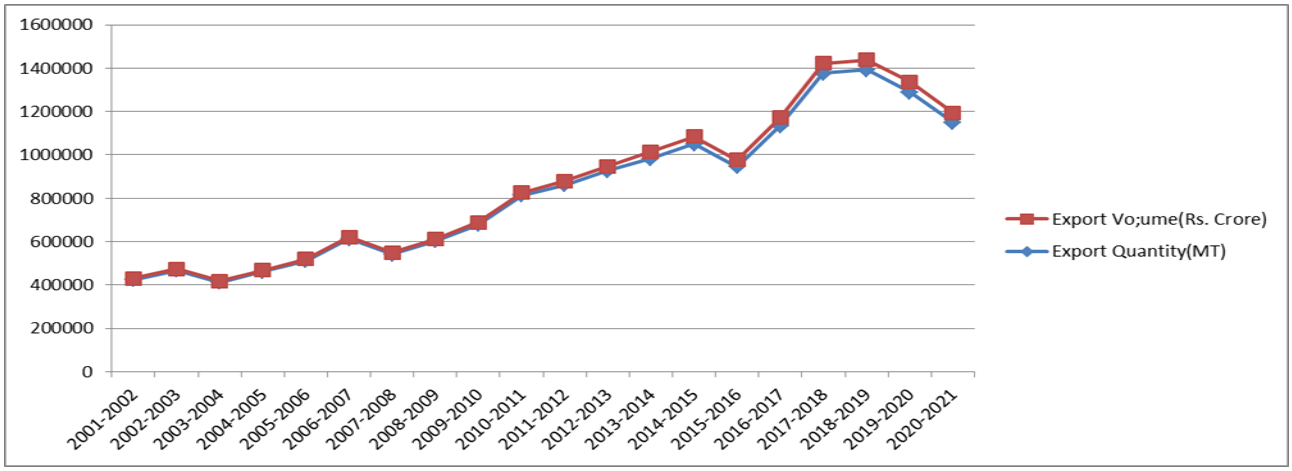
Sl. No.	Year	Export quantity (M Tonnes)	Export Volume (Rs. crore)	Growth(in quantity)
1	2001-2002	424470	5957	-16003
2	2002-2003	467297	6881	42827
3	2003-2004	412017	6091	-55280

4	2004-2005	461329	6646	49312
5	2005-2006	512164	7245	50835
6	2006-2007	612641	8363	100477
7	2007-2008	541701	7620	-70940
8	2008-2009	602835	8607	61134
9	2009-2010	678436	10048	75601
10	2010-2011	813091	12901	134655
11	2011-2012	862021	16597	48930
12	2012-2013	928215	18856	66194
13	2013-2014	983756	30213	55541
14	2014-2015	1051243	33441	67487
15	2015-2016	945892	30420	-105351
16	2016-2017	1134948	37870	189056
17	2017-2018	1377244	45106	242296
18	2018-2019	1392559	46589	15315
19	2019-2020	1289651	46662	-102908
20	2020-2021	1149570	43720	-140081

Source: MPEDA

In last 20 years, the Export Volume has increased in significant way. More precisely in the year 2001-02, 2003-04, 2007-08, 2015-16, 2019-20 and 2020-21, the growth was down. In the year 2017-18 the growth was highest

Figure 1: India's Export growth of Marine products



Methodology:

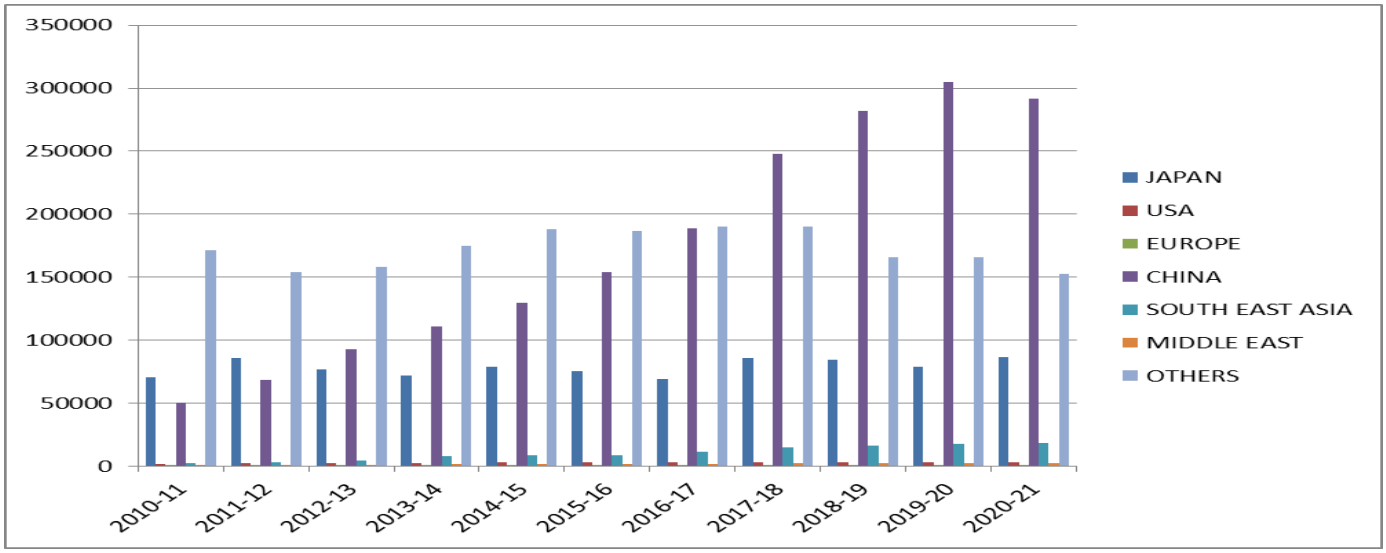
The secondary data of Indian seafood exports were collected from Marine Product Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is considered for the study. Trend analysis is performed for major items of Indian seafood exports during 2010-11 to 2020-21. The quantity and value-wise exports of Indian seafood for the different market destinations, and share of each seafood item in the total seafood exports is also reported.

Table 2: Market wise Export of Marine products (2010-11 to 2020-21)

Market	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Japan	70714	85800	76648	71484	78772	75393	69039	85651	84080	78507	86764
USA	1683.39	2140.67	1999.59	2463.83	3040.26	2610.74	2621.37	2846.3	2919.75	2920.28	3032.75
Europe	373	456.35	372.57	410.95	502.29	403.48	394.5	445.27	423.27	422.24	412.03
China	50095	68354	92447	110880	129667	153695	188617	247780	281913	305178	291948
South East Asia	1990.26	2977.53	4026.48	7744.67	8830.12	8633.4	11482.2	14769.8	16220	17904.4	17990.4
Middle East	438.49	637.53	747.45	1286.04	1458.24	1334.05	1731.81	2320.05	2344.43	2562.54	2451.04
Others	170963	154221	158357	174686	188031	186349	189833	190314	165571	165773	152770
Total	3459.4	3810.44	4176.42	6129.69	6715.58	6311.45	6892.19	7115.96	6256.2	6136.71	6022.83

Source: MPEDA

Figure 2: Market wise Export of Marine products (2010-11 to 2020-21)



Results and Discussion:

State wise and year wise Rank on Productivity (MT/ha/year) of Frozen Shrimp farming

Sl. No.	State		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh		II	IV	V	III	VI	V	III	I	I	I	I
2	Gujarat		VII	I	I	I	I	I	I	II	II	II	III

3	West Bengal	Rank	IV	VII	V	V	VII	VI	II	III	III	IV	II
4	Tamil Nadu		V	II	II	IV	III	II	IV	IV	IV	III	IV
5	Maharashtra		I	III	IV	VI	V	IV	V	V	II	II	III
6	Odisha		III	V	III	II	IV	III	VI	VI	VII	VI	V
7	Kerala		VI	VIII	VII	IX	IX	VI	VIII	VII	VI	VII	VII
8	Karnataka		VII	VI	VI	VII	VIII	VII +Goa	VII +Goa	VIII	VIII	VIII +Goa	VIII
9	Goa		NA	V	VI	VIII	II	NA	NA	IX	IX	NA	NA

From the table we can easily understand that Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have performed well in last 11 years ranks first and second position in overall. Maharashtra, Kerala have also performed well followed by West Bengal and Odisha and Kerala. In case of Productivity Gujarat has consistently performed well and Andhra Pradesh improved its productivity for four years. Goa has not performed well in productivity even it is famous as coastal state.

The trend analysis of Indian seafood exports in terms of total quantity that indicates the increasing trend during the period 2010-2021 except in the year 2015-16 (Fig. 1). Japan was the major Indian seafood export market followed by China, USA and South East Asia during 2010-21 (Fig.2). The share of frozen fish in terms of quantity (MT) of Indian seafood exports was 37% followed by frozen shrimp (25%), and other marine products (12%) during 2010-2021. The share of frozen shrimp in terms of value (US$) of Indian seafood exports was 52% followed by frozen fish (18%), and other marine products (8%) during 2010-21.

Conclusions:

Export trends over the last decade indicate a turbulent in the beginning followed by a growth phase in the latter half. Imposition of antidumping duty in the US market, the weakening of the share of Indian seafood items in exports Japanese economy and quality problems in the EU market were the main reasons for the instability during the period. By assessing its weakness, the industry learned the market requirements and slowly regained its position despite trade barriers imposed by many of the importing countries. Some of the seafood processing companies have begun global sourcing of fish for processing and re-export to gainfully utilize their excess capacity.

. Despite the economic meltdown that affected even the ‘safest’ world economies, seafood exports from India could still show growth since 2004. The seafood industry is steadily shifting from supplying raw material and semi processed seafood products for ready to eat value added products. Most seafood processing companies in the country have surplus capacities and they are being encouraged to diversify production, implement value addition and explore new markets. They are also directed to enter domestic markets with processed quality fish products. The

demand for fish in future will basically be determined by an increase in the number of consumers who prefer seafood as health food. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) points out that nearly 90% of the global marine fish stocks have either been fully exploited or overfished or depleted to the extent that recovery may not be biologically possible.

Discharge of harmful substances like plastics and other waste into water bodies that cause devastating consequences for aquatic life.

References:

1. Handbook of Fisheries statistics, (2014)
2. MPEDA, (2005-2021)