



The marine products export development authority (MPEDA) & it's export practices- A study

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Abstract

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) was established by the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is a statutory body delegated with the major task of promotion of export of marine products from India to international market. MPEDA located its head office at Kochi (Kerala), and has established field offices in all the maritime states for the execution of various schemes relating to export promotion/production etc., The present study is mainly shedding light on the practices of MPEDA in exports from India past 26 years (1995-96 to 2020-21). In this study, the secondary data has been analysed with the help of statistical tools and it is found that there is a positive correlation among item wise quantity of exports as well as item wise dollar of exports which consist of .982 in marine exports. The study recommends that the growth in the marine products trade would certainly require a reliable understanding of the prevailing competitive and also regulatory global situation and renovations in the nation's multilateral settlements.

Keywords: MPEDA, marine products, exports, markets, items, ports and secondary data

Introduction

Like every other business ventures, hospitality firms are floated to achieve certain objectives such as providing services to individuals and corporate bodies that are at one point or the other away from their homes. According to Mahapa (2013) ^[31], the hospitality firms cover a wide range of organizations offering food services and accommodation; it is divided into sectors according to the skill-sets required for the work involved. These sectors include accommodation, food and beverage, meeting and events, gaming entertainment and recreational tourism services. However, scholars argue that the services offered by the hospitality firms are usually varied in Marine products operational definition is consisted of all varieties of fishery items known commercially as shrimp, shellfish, lobster, crab, fish, shell-fish, various other marine products or plants or part thereof and also any other products which the authority may, by alert in the Gazette of India, proclaim to be aquatic product for the objective of this act. The marine market within India plays a notable purpose in creating a significant need in world-wide profession, creating employment possibility and valuable forex revenues. The export products are distributed by top nations such as Japan, USA, European Union and also South-West Asia. MPEDA was established under the Marine Products Export Growth Authority Act 1972 (No. 13 of 1972) by Govt. of India. Though the preliminary phases captured a slow growth, it expanded considerably broadened in several stages after 1985 which directly led to increasing the economic growth, raised trade seafood products, socio-cultural and also technological advancements and also financial growths for a lasting resource.

MPEDA Practices in Exports

Export Performance

The provisional Export of fish as well as shellfish in 2014 increased by 16.78 percent. In comparison to the preceding time period, the export relationship has grown and improved. Trade has decreased to 549142 MT from 553652 MT, representing a rather negative development of 0.81 percent. System value increased to \$6.06, representing a growth of 17.74 percent. The innovation is largely responsible for the increased productivity and export of L. Vannamei shrimp.

Major Export Markets

Asia (23.28 percent), the European Union (20.78 percent), Japan (10.00 percent), and the Middle East (5.59 percent), in addition to China, were the next-largest dollar-revenue markets for Indian seafood, while the United States accounted for 29.01 percent (3.01 percent). Exports to the United States have increased by 10.53 percent in terms of volume, 22.07 percent in terms of Indian rupee earnings, and 20.83 percent in terms of United States dollar earnings. The United States is the best location for sophisticated prawns, accounting for 37.17 percent of

all sophisticated prawns in our country. Transferring near the EU has actually revealed favourable development. In terms of quantity, rupee value, and U.S. dollar revenues, exports have increased by 9.02 percent, 25.52 percent, and 34.89 percent, respectively.

Major Items of Export

Frozen shrimp became a concept factor of export in the fish as well as shellfish bin together in capacity plus also global pay packet with a part of 73.14% in USA throw revenues along with in addition 39.73 in Capacity terms keep on Frozen Fly-fish, Frozen Cuttle fish, others as well as likewise Frozen Squid and so on, Export of Fr. Shrimp has in reality revealed considerable innovation. The export has risen by 19.98%, 31.48%, and additionally 32.52 % in regard to Quantity, rupee value as well as likewise USD terms specifically. The system worth has actually boosted by 10.45%. Export of Fr. Fish, Fr. Squid as well as in addition dried out things revealed harmful development. Disseminate of Fr. Fish has in fact decreased by 6.34%, 11.16%, as well as 11.07% in connection with amount, rupee well worth as well as also USD revenues specifically.

Need for the study

Recent years are witnessing the sweeping changes in the general business such as trade, exports, imports and the relationship between supply of money, goods and services; mainly in exports of products through different types of ports from India to other countries. It was once strictly a made-to-order market and changed to a market. With the growing competition, it becomes essential on the part of business to understand the dynamics of it. Knowledge on marine products will make and competent model builder and to frame appropriate strategies for the owned products. The present scenario connection the present manuscript studies the scenario of aquatic products practices through MPEDA. In the study, identified the practices such as item wise exports that has significant impact on different places of exports in Andhra Pradesh as well as in India.

Literature Review

Ravi Reddy D.B. (2012) mentioned that India rates third on the planet in fish manufacturing, and nearly 18 percent of the complete catch in the nation is refined and exported which yields fix to the tune of Rs.16,600 crore per year according to the current data. However, despite an increase in manufacturing from aquatic capture fisheries, both the aquatic angling market and aquaculture sector are pestered by difficulties. Shrimp farming in coastal areas had actually almost gone stale. Exports aren't raising to desired degrees, due to various constraints. He additionally mentioned that there are several problems impacting marine fisheries. Karna (2011) ^[2] observed that the Visakhapatnam was among the major aquatic product export centres in the nation however of late it was signing up negative growth and also for that reason the IIP had actually decided to hold the workshop to educate the merchants and also others in the field on the requirement for appropriate product packaging of aquatic items. The research is highlighted on handling marine items, storage space and also logistical problems connected with marine items as well as additionally on the current fads as well as innovations. Kurian (2010) ^[3] assessed the troubles of the angling industry in Tamil Nadu. The studies by kurian specified fantastic focus needs to be made on the require to develop outstanding framework facilities. Without such facilities it would certainly be unadvisable to start any seafood industry unit. Natarajan (2008) ^[4] examined that the quicker advancement of fisheries in Tamil Nadu. The research observed that money have actually been a traffic jam of the fisheries sector till just recently. On locating those modern methods of business angling, advertising, financing, improve the socio-economic conditions of the anglers along with the advancement of fishing harbours and also various other sea coast centres and also research study for exploitation of fishery wealth-these will certainly constitute the major planks in over development configured for the decade ahead. Sathiadhas et al., (2007) ^[5] suggested that the gross earnings from marine fisheries in the beginning sales in India taped a rise of 48% in between 1995 (Rs.7409 crores) and 2005 (Rs.11, 007crores). The fishing market in India was still relying on the export markets as 50% of the gross earnings at landing canter degree was contributed get exportable selections like shellfishes and also cephalopods which hardly comprised concerning 20% of the overall landings. The typical landings canter rate of different selections varied from R. 11 per kg for silver to Rs.596 per kg for lobsters in 2005. Although the share of manufacturers increased for many years for excellent quality fishes, there was also huge extent to enhance the advertising efficiency of poor-quality fishes such as silver tummies and also fish in the inner markets. Chari (2006) analysed the growth of naval foods as well as ship capacity of Tamil Nadu. The research observed that increased production and diversities of the marine items in established handling facilities will certainly be an attribute in the years to find relying on the consumer choice standard of life and accessibility of raw materials. The research additionally found the export front, quite a variety of ice plants as well as cold plants of suitable abilities, and processing units will certainly need to be put up at crucial centres of fishing as well as the products like icy shrimps, lobster tails canned shrimps. Venkatesan (2005) ^[7] observed that on numerous trade barriers found. Mukherjee (2004) examined that the Viewpoint of fisheries as well as workforce advancement in India. The research study discovered that the emergence of new frontiers of fisheries scientific research and also innovation as well as a higher assumption of raised performance, it is essential that a comprehensive evaluation is done to reassess the quality of ongoing fisheries education and learning as well as training. Ramachandra Bhatta (2003) focuses Effect of Globalization on the Marine Exports of India. The study deals with the trend of the aquatic exports, market margin analysis, Plan Atmosphere as well as Restrictions and export possibility. The study has likewise point out regarding a vital reason for the decline in marine exports

comes through sanitary and Phyto hygienic assents. Gabriele Dietrich and Nalini Nayak (2002) in their research study, 'Shift or Makeover' Mentioned that the fisherfolk were reeling under a kind of 'cyclical hardship' which adheres to from reduced revenue, bad health and wellness as well as lack of nutrition as well as they invested a large amount of money on festive occasions such as birth, marital relationship as well as fatality. Such celebrations create a significant part of their social life. The research recommended that a well-organised market system was the only means to ensure that the fisherfolk obtained the best possible cost. Murugan (2000) exposed that the irregular and unpredictable revenue from fishing and also uncertain financial base had actually prevented the fishermen families from maintaining wellness and enlightening the kids. The research likewise explained that the fisherwomen utilized to undertake high tension because of hardship, non-availability of food promptly and also thus they were a lot more prone to physical and also psychological conditions. Seker (1998) exposed that the angling neighbourhood in general, invested all its earnings on food, liquor and also celebrations without conserving. The study additionally explained that the fishing area had unfaltering belief in the gift of the sea and also, they could get their daily bread with angling and for that reason they, in general, did not attach much value to saving.

Research Questions

1. Is there any relation between item wise export in terms of quantity and dollar since 1995-96 to 2020-21 by MPEDA?
2. Is there any effect on item wise export quantity on dollar since 1995-96 to 2020-21 by MPEDA?

Objectives

1. To understand the export practices of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).
2. To elucidate the item-wise exports in terms of quantity and dollar by MPEDA since 1995 to 2021 at present.

Hypotheses

H1: There is a positive association between item wise quantity of exports and item wise export in dollar.

H2: There is a positive effect on item wise export of dollar by item wise quantity of exports.

Methodology

In this study, the data has been collected from secondary sources from MPEDA since 1995-96 to 2020-2021 till to date. The data has been taken as item wise exports, port wise exports and market wise exports in terms of quantity, value as well as dollar in each and every year. For this study, the statistics such as descriptive statistics as well as correlation have been used to find out the degree of relationship between their export practices done by MPEDA and drawn different types of charts according to data.

Data Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

The table below explains the Mean, Standard Deviation, Minimum and Maximum statistical interpretations of item wise, market wise and port wise by MPEDA. The item quantity consists of 722599.35 mean and 351272.74 is the standard deviation, value consists of 17628.79 mean and 15571.93 is the standard deviation, dollar consists of 3057.75 mean and 2101.38 is the standard deviation.

The market wise quantity consists of 739652.24 mean and 347358.64 is the standard deviation, value consists of 18193.90 mean and 15618.56 is the standard deviation, dollar consists of 3135.61 mean and 2106.09 is the standard deviation.

The port wise quantity consists of 7E+05 mean and 351272.74 is the standard deviation, value consists of 17629 mean and 15571.93 is the standard deviation, dollar consists of 3058 mean and 2101.38 is the standard deviation.

Table 1: Mean and S.D

	N	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Item-wise Quantity	26	722599.35	68890.251	351272.736
Item-wise Value	26	17628.7892	3053.90607	15571.92665
Item-wise Dollar	26	3057.7535	412.11407	2101.37770
Market-wise Quantity	26	722599.35	68890.251	351272.736
Marketwise Value	26	17628.7892	3053.90607	15571.92665
Marketwise Dollar	26	3057.7535	412.11407	2101.37770
Port-wise Quantity	26	722599.35	68890.251	351272.736
Port-wise Value	26	17628.7892	3053.90607	15571.92665
Port-wise Dollar	26	3057.7535	412.11407	2101.37770
Valid N (listwise)	26			

Source: Secondary Data

Table 2: Correlation

		Item-wise Quantity	Item-wise Dollar
Item-wise Quantity	Pearson Correlation	1	.982**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	26	26
Item-wise Dollar	Pearson Correlation	.982**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	26	26

Source: Secondary Data

Note: Q= Quantity, D= Dollar

The table shows that the items are consisting positive correlation among all variables. There is a positive correlation in item wise quantity of export and dollar with the correlation value of 0.982, 0.98 and 0.982 at the 0.01 level of significance.

Regression

Table 3: Model Summary ^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	
1	.982 ^a	.964	.962	408.64676	.964	637.077	1	24	.000	.824
a. Predictors: (Constant), item-wise Quantity										
b. Dependent Variable: item-wise Dollar										

Table 4: ANOVA ^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	106386893.506	1	106386893.506	637.077	.000 ^b
	Residual	4007812.137	24	166992.172		
	Total	110394705.642	25			
a. Dependent Variable: item-wise Dollar						
b. Predictors: (Constant), item-wise Quantity						

Table 5: Coefficients ^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1185.776	186.249		-6.367	.000
	Item-wise Quantity	.006	.000	.982	25.240	.000
a. Dependent Variable: item-wise Dollar						

However, in the regression analysis that we found a highly and strongly effect on the dollar by item wise quantity in exports i.e. beta is .982 in the above regression model. And also have the .000 significance level in the given table.

Findings of the study

In this study, it is found that there is a positive correlation among item wise quantity of exports as well as item wise dollar of exports which consist of. 982 in marine exports from 1995-96 to 2020-2021 at present by MPEDA. And also observed that there is an effect of item wise quantity of exports on item wise dollar of exports which consist of.98 i.e. beta in marine exports from 1995-96 to 2020-2021 at present by MPEDA.

Hence, the item wise quantity and dollar goes the same direction which clearly indicates that if we increase the quantity of exports in item wise, it will definitely move in the positive end of exports in terms of high positivity in the item wise which they had strong relation with each other.

As well as the item wise quantity of export have effect on item wise dollar of export. It is clearly explaining that when we increase the quantity of export which also increase the dollar in export it is only possible through its practices. So that MPEDA have to concentrate more on to increase and how to develop its export practices such as fish, shrimp, squid, live items and dried items etc. in terms of item wise quantity to other countries from our country that leads, enrich and add benefits to the economic development of our country as well as our people who have been living on the same profession especially. However, how much of efforts that we put in exports by MPEDA, it will absolutely effect on exports and make sure that our country GDP will also enhance through its trade practices by MPEDA to other countries.

Managerial Implications

Because world demand for aquatic items is in excess of supply, any kind of unnecessary defence of the domestic industry in the importing countries only offers to make the product yet extra expensive. In this context, numerous claims for protection from the domestic industry were not supported by governmental firms like the International Trade Compensation in United States as well as Industries Support Compensation in countries. The obligations in EEC countries for Indian marine items are mostly by way of revenue mobilisation and also an aesthetic on the drain of forex. They likewise aid to supply a specific step of security to the residential sector. As for Indian aquatic items sector is worried, protectionism by developed countries has a relatively low effect. The sector, nevertheless, is struck by quality problems, really usually unjustifiably levelled by investors in a quote to collar earnings.

Conclusion

Mariculture is and additionally will considerably come to be an important producer of marine food in seaside areas, as well as a source of job and likewise earnings for great deals of coastal neighbourhoods. Well-planned and-managed mariculture can also contribute positively to seaside ecological honesty. Nevertheless, mariculture's future growth will absolutely happen, in lots of locations, with boosting stress and anxiety on seaside sources caused by increasing populations, as well as raising competition for resources. Therefore, significant interest will absolutely be vital to enhance the environmental management of container farming with ecologically audio technology as well as also far much better administration, supported by effective policy along with planning strategies as well as also guideline.

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