

EXPORT OF CEREALS PRODUCTS FROM INDIA: PERFORMANCE AND DETERMINANTS

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Abstract : India is a major supplier of several agricultural commodities like tea, coffee, rice, spices, oil meals, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, meat and its preparations and marine products to the international market. India is a large producer of several agricultural products. In this research paper researcher's objective is to study the major agriculture crops production, export of agriculture Basmati Rice, Non Basmati Rice, Cereals, Wheat, Maize, and Pulses.

Index Terms- Agricultural, Cereals Products, agricultural export..

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is an important sector in India. It is indispensable for the sustenance and growth of the Indian economy. On an average, about 70% of the households and 10% of the urban population is dependent on agriculture as their source of livelihood. Today, India is a major supplier of several agricultural commodities like tea, coffee, rice, spices, oil meals, fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, meat and its preparations and marine products to the international market. India is a large producer of several agricultural products. In terms of quantity of production, India is the top producer in the world in milk, and second largest in wheat and rice. Agricultural production is prone to several risks which affect both producers and consumers. In order to enhance investment and achieve a sustained increase in production, coherent and integrated long-term strategies and policies are required to reduce risk aversion and build flexibility among Indian rural producers. There is a need to provide remunerative prices for farmers in order to increase the incomes of farmers.

In 2016, India accrued a \$3.8 billion trade surplus of agricultural, fishery, and forestry goods. Leading exports consisted of Basmati rice, carabeef/meat of bovine animals, frozen shrimp and prawns, cotton, and refined sugar. During 2017-18 crop year, food grain production is estimated at 279.51 million tonnes, as per third advance estimates while rice and wheat production in the country is estimated at 111.52. Production of horticultural crops is estimated at record 307.16 million tonnes (mt) in 2017-18 as per second advance estimates. India is among the 15 leading exporters of agricultural products in the world. Agricultural exports from India reached US\$ 38.21 billion in FY18 and US\$ 6.43 billion in April-May 2018. Exports of ready to eat items from India reached US\$ 689.80 million in FY18. The Government of India is aiming to achieve US\$ 60 billion in agricultural exports by 2022.

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the Export of Agricultural Cereals products.
2. To examine the growth in exports of Agricultural Products

2.1 . LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The study is only analysis of Cereals Products(Basmati Rice, Non Basmati Rice, Cereals, Wheat, Maize, and Pulses)
2. The period of study is taken for 10 years only 2008 – 2009 To 2017 - 2018

2.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The source of data in this study is secondary data obtained from the APEDA in the Export statistics from the year 2008 – 2018. The statistical tool used in analyzing the data was the Growth rate and Co-efficient of correlation. The data include only those export statistics that have corresponding Indian exports.

2.3 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

1. Growth rate
2. Co-efficient of correlation

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Limbore Nilesh V.¹ and Khillare Shirang K.² (2015), The data analysis researcher demonstrate that in his assumption of India is one of the largest producers of wheat in the world but compare to production of wheat India is not as much large exporter. The researcher see that the India is the largest producer of wheat and Indian production of wheat shows linear relationship but the researcher observe that India is not much large exporter of agriculture crop wheat. India needs to improve the export strategies and increase the export of agriculture crop wheat.

A Suresh¹ and V C Mathur² (2016), Indian agricultural export has undergone significant changes during recent times. In this context, the present study has analysed the trend in exports of agricultural commodities from India, the changes in the comparative advantage, the Indian agricultural export scenario has witnessed during the past decade and the prospects for further boosting the agricultural export. There was significant rate of growth of export during the past decade; with wide difference across various commodity groups. The study has so identified yield improvement through growth in total factor productivity (TFP) as a potential factor that would result in generation of exportable surpluses and boosting India's export.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 GROWTH RATE

Table 4.1.1 Basmati Rice

| year | Basmati Rice | Growth Rate |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2008 - 2009 | 9477.03 | 100 |
| 2009 - 2010 | 10889.13 | 14.90 |
| 2010 - 2011 | 11354.63 | 4.27 |
| 2011 - 2012 | 15449.6 | 36.06 |
| 2012 - 2013 | 19409.39 | 25.63 |
| 2013 - 2014 | 29299.96 | 50.96 |
| 2014 - 2015 | 27597.89 | -5.81 |
| 2015 - 2016 | 22718.6 | -17.68 |
| 2016 - 2017 | 21512.91 | -5.31 |
| 2017 - 2018 | 26870.17 | 24.90 |

Table 1 show that The exporting of **Basmati Rice** product shows a fluctuating **Growth Rate** from 14.90% in the year 2009 - 2010 to 50.96% in the year 2013 - 2014, -5.81% in the year 2014 - 2015 and -17.68% in the year 2015 - 2016. In the year 2017 - 2018 the export of Basmati Rice is increases to 24.90% .

Table 4.1.2. Non Basmati Rice

| year | Non Basmati Rice | Growth Rate |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 2008 - 2009 | 1687.37 | 100 |
| 2009 - 2010 | 365.3 | -78.35 |
| 2010 - 2011 | 231.29 | -36.68 |
| 2011 - 2012 | 8659.13 | 97.33 |
| 2012 - 2013 | 14448.81 | 66.86 |
| 2013 - 2014 | 17749.96 | 22.85 |
| 2014 - 2015 | 20428.54 | 15.09 |
| 2015 - 2016 | 15483.39 | -24.21 |
| 2016 - 2017 | 16929.88 | 9.34 |
| 2017 - 2018 | 22967.82 | 35.66 |

Table 1 show that The exporting of **Non Basmati Rice** product shows that in the yea 2011 - 2012 the growth rate is increases 97.33%. in the year 2009 - 2010 it shows that decreases in growth rate -78.35. 35.66 in the year 2017 - 2018. So the **Non Basmati Rice** fluctuating in **Growth Rate**.

Table 4.1.3 Other Cereals

| Year | Other Cereals | Growth Rate |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 2008 - 2009 | 545.58 | 100 |
| 2009 - 2010 | 419.32 | -23.14 |
| 2010 - 2011 | 289.02 | -31.07 |
| 2011 - 2012 | 335.41 | 16.05 |
| 2012 - 2013 | 1084.27 | 69.07 |
| 2013 - 2014 | 1156.91 | 6.70 |
| 2014 - 2015 | 1224.02 | 5.80 |
| 2015 - 2016 | 540.49 | -55.84 |
| 2016 - 2017 | 395.64 | -26.80 |
| 2017 - 2018 | 373.7 | -5.55 |

Table 1 show that The exporting of **Cereals** product shows a fluctuating **Growth Rate** from 1-23.14% to 2017 - 2018 -5.55 and in the year 2012- 2013 the growth rate is increases 69.07% .

Table 4.1.4 Wheat

| Year | Wheat | Growth Rate |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 2008 - 2009 | 1.46 | 100 |
| 2009 - 2010 | 0.06 | -95.89 |
| 2010 - 2011 | 0.7 | 91.43 |
| 2011 - 2012 | 1023.27 | 99.93 |
| 2012 - 2013 | 10529 | 90.28 |
| 2013 - 2014 | 9261.61 | -12.04 |
| 2014 - 2015 | 4991.84 | -46.10 |
| 2015 - 2016 | 1061.77 | -78.73 |
| 2016 - 2017 | 447.85 | -57.82 |
| 2017 - 2018 | 624.37 | 39.41 |

Table 1 show that The exporting of **Wheat** product shows a increases in **Growth Rate** from the year 2010 to 2013, from 90.93% to 99.93%. The export of wheat products decreasing trend from -12.04% in the year 2013 - 2014, -57.82% in the year 2016 - 2017. Then in the year 2017 - 2018 the export of Wheat is increases to 39.41% .

Table 4.1.5 Maize

| Year | Maize | Growth Rate |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 2008 - 2009 | 3374.99 | 100 |
| 2009 - 2010 | 2553.77 | -24.33 |
| 2010 - 2011 | 3359.46 | 31.55 |
| 2011 - 2012 | 5157.51 | 53.52 |
| 2012 - 2013 | 7096.34 | 37.59 |
| 2013 - 2014 | 5983.66 | -15.68 |
| 2014 - 2015 | 4037.51 | -32.52 |
| 2015 - 2016 | 1162.01 | -71.22 |
| 2016 - 2017 | 1030.13 | -11.35 |
| 2017 - 2018 | 1228.46 | 19.25 |

The table inferred that the growth rate of export of Maize product constantly fluctuating with 31.55 – 19.25% of growth. In the year 2013-2017 there is an decreases in the export of products up to -71% of growth and again it come to the normal level of increase 19.25% in the year 2017 – 2018.

Table 4.1.6 Pulses

| Year | Pulses | Growth Rate |
|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 2008 - 2009 | 542.32 | 100 |
| 2009 - 2010 | 408.32 | -24.71 |
| 2010 - 2011 | 870.04 | 53.06 |
| 2011 - 2012 | 1067.93 | 22.74 |
| 2012 - 2013 | 1285 | 20.33 |
| 2013 - 2014 | 1747.63 | 36.00 |
| 2014 - 2015 | 1219.08 | -30.24 |
| 2015 - 2016 | 1658.09 | 36.01 |
| 2016 - 2017 | 1278.79 | -22.88 |
| 2017 - 2018 | 1473.26 | 15.21 |

From the above table it is been inferred that the total production of Pulses from India will be fluctuating from year to year. From the year 2010-2011 to 2013-14, then export decreasing -30.24 to -22.88%. The **Pulses** annual growth rate will be in increase stages 15.21%.

4.2 PEARSON'S CORRELATION COEFFICIENT

Pearson's correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables.

Table 4.2.1 Basmati Rice and Non Basmati Rice

The value of R is 0.9518. This is a strong positive correlation, which means that high X variable scores go with high Y variable scores (and vice versa).

The value of R², the coefficient of determination, is 0.9059.

Table 4.2.2 Other Cereals and Pulses

The value of R is 0.3993. Although technically a positive correlation, the relationship between your variables is weak (nb. the nearer the value is to zero, the weaker the relationship).

The value of R², the coefficient of determination, is 0.1594.

Table 4.2.3 Wheat and Maize

The value of R is 0.7902. This is a strong positive correlation, which means that high X variable scores go with high Y variable scores (and vice versa).

The value of R², the coefficient of determination, is 0.6244.

V CONCLUSION

Cereals Products contributes substantially to the national income through exports of its basmati as well as non-basmati rice varieties. The study has revealed that Indian Cereals Products exports had a fabulous performance during the study period 2008 – 2009 to 2017 - 2018. It has registered positive growth rates in terms of quantity, value and unit value for Cereals Products. The study has also revealed that export of rice from India is highly price sensitive. Export price, international price, lagged production, domestic consumption, and exchange rate are the major determinants of Cereals Products export from India. In order to sustain in the international market, Indian export price needs to be competitive besides meeting quality and sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards.

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