



RICE EXPORT PERFORMANCE IN INDIA

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Abstract:

The rice export is the main part of agricultural industries. It is one of the primary part of economic development of a country. The rice products has been export from India is make an increase in the level of export to infrastructural development and rapid industrialization of the country. The study has observed that rice contributed substantially to the national income during the study period. The study makes use of statistical techniques such as growth rate and trend analysis for upcoming 5 years the data for finding the result.

Key Words: Rice, Export Data, Trend Analysis

Introduction:

India, with a large and diverse agriculture, is among the world's leading producer of cereals, milk, sugar, fruits and vegetables, spices, eggs and seafood products. Indian agriculture continues to be the backbone of our society and it provides livelihood to nearly 50 per cent of our population. India is supporting 17.84 per cent of world's population, 15% of livestock population with merely 2.4 per cent of world's land and 4 per cent water resources. Hence, continuous innovation and efforts towards productivity, pre & post-harvest management, processing and value-addition, use of technology and infrastructure creation is an imperative for Indian agriculture. India is the 2nd largest rice producer and the largest exporter of rice worldwide. Rice Production in India expanded from 53.6 million tons in FY 1980 to 120 million tons in FY 2020-21. Rice is one of the main grains of India. Additionally, this nation has the most significant region under rice development as it is one of the chief food crops. India comes under the leading rice producing states. Rice is the essential food crop, and being a tropical plant, it quickly grows in a humid and hot environment.

Statement of the Problem:

India is the leading exporter of many products. Export and import India developed in day by day. The results revealed that common problems encountered by rice farmers were: high cost of inputs, low price of palay, lack of capital, labor problem, lack of postharvest facilities, pest and diseases and irrigation system.

Objectives of the Study:

- To assess the prospects of rice export from India
- To know the various problems/constraints of rice export from India to various countries in the world.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of this project is involved the export performance of cotton products in India. The export performance of Indian rice products is affected by the high competition. This study also gives growth rate and trend percentage of the export rice products year wise and also country wise. The study provides suggestions to the rice exporting industries to improve their performances.

Research Methodology:

Secondary Data:

The secondary data is collected to supplement the primary data. The annual reports of sample units, Publications of rice products, in the website of Ministry of Commerce and Bulletins Working and Occasional Papers of EXIM data bank were used as important sources of secondary data for the study.

Limitations of the Study:

- The analysis is made only by considering 11 rice products and 15 major countries.
- Time constraint is one of the limitation.

Period of Study:

The research data is collected in 13 financial years. That years is 2009-2010 to 2022.

Review of Literature:

Kumar, A. vol. 3 (2011), tried to analyse rural poverty and agriculture growth in India and several efforts and inventions by the Govt. departments, National and International Agencies and Civil societies continuous to persist in India. The study has brought out the importance of agriculture productivity, farm wages and rural literacy.

Kent, R. (2010), in conclusion, this study suggests that agricultural production is likely to remain an important livelihood activity for marginal farmers due to a lack of alternative rural livelihoods and limited opportunities. If increased attention to policy and investment to support smallholder agriculture are not provided to these marginal farmers, there is a strong risk that the majority of benefits will accrue to better off farm

households that are more attractive propositions for service providers and respond better to market opportunities.

Singh, S. (2011), Institutional and Policy Aspects of Punjab Agriculture: A Smallholder Perspective, concluded that the policy either ignores smallholders or pays lip service to their concerns. Smallholders are not organized and farmers unions have not represented their interests separately though everything is said to be in the name of small farmers.

Export of Rice from India:

Table 1

Year	China	Growth Rate	Japan	Growth Rate	USA	Growth Rate	Spain	Growth Rate	Iran	Growth Rate
2009	0.13		0.17		35.84		0.38		430.14	
2010	0.05	-61.54	0.02	-88.24	55.34	54.41	2.49	5552.63	446.2	3.73
2011	0.06	20	0.33	1550	119.95	116.75	0.08	-967.87	600.31	34.54
2012	0.62	933.33	0.24	-27.27	118.86	-0.91	18.75	233375	1210.56	101.66
2013	0.65	4.84	0.36	50	116.33	-2.13	13.16	-298.13	1918.55	58.48
2014	0.35	-46.15	0.64	77.78	1.19	-98.98	5.77	-561.55	1167.87	-39.13
2015	2.25	542.86	0.29	-54.69	164.85	13752.9	3.9	-324.09	583.06	-50.07
2016	1.27	-43.56	0.49	68.97	139.75	-15.23	4.12	56.41	570.32	-2.19
2017	0.09	-92.91	0.61	24.49	182.28	30.43	3.46	-160.19	949.68	66.52
2018	1.09	1111.11	0.91	49.18	203.23	11.49	2.89	-164.74	1583.92	66.78
2019	1.01	-7.34	1.6	75.82	212.61	4.62	2.21	-235.29	1253.53	-20.86
2020	104.08	10205	1.55	-3.13	239.33	12.57	8.69	2932.13	598.35	-52.27
2021	497.59	378.08	2.02	30.32	214.26	-10.48	5.66	-348.68	855.72	43.01
Total	609.24		9.23		1803.8		71.56		12168.2	
Average	46.865		0.71		138.76		5.5046		936.016	

(Source: EXIM data bank from ministry of commerce)

Trend Analysis

2022	181.86		1.72		249.7		5.6		1109.55
2023	214.41		1.92		264.05		4.65		1065.66
2024	249.97		2.1		278.34		3.6		985.23
2025	288.23		2.33		301.42		1.69		885.85
2026	328.76		2.53		325.29		2.65		858.45

Port of Rice from India:

Table 2

* Values in USD

Year	Belgium	Growth Rate	France	Growth Rate	Germany	Growth Rate	Italy	Growth Rate	Russia	Growth Rate
2009	3.28		0.34		3.99		3.11		0.26	
2010	9.88	201.22	9.14	2588.24	5.99	50.13	13.35	329.26	0.12	-53.85
2011	27.08	174.09	16.1	76.15	20.7	245.58	22.56	68.99	4.6	3733.33
2012	60.53	123.52	17.41	8.14	16.62	-19.71	38.87	72.3	26.77	481.96
2013	50.09	-17.25	21.6	24.07	14.78	-11.07	49.59	27.58	23.89	-10.76
2014	38.96	-22.22	18.56	-14.07	20.52	38.84	38.25	-22.87	33.82	41.57
2015	37.11	-4.75	17	-8.41	16.42	-19.98	30.14	-21.2	25.74	-23.89
2016	34.15	-7.98	19.27	13.35	14.51	-11.63	28.66	-4.91	32.27	25.37
2017	42.75	25.18	20.4	5.86	14.85	2.34	44.51	55.3	25.18	-21.97
2018	24.95	-41.64	7.11	-65.15	13.54	-8.82	19.72	-55.7	31.64	25.66
2019	9.76	-60.88	5.51	-22.5	15.22	12.41	15.9	-19.37	43.73	38.21
2020	15.71	60.96	9.14	65.88	17.47	14.78	24.69	55.28	62.95	43.95
2021	13.72	-12.67	2.84	-68.93	14.63	-16.26	17.45	-29.32	50.56	-19.68
Total	367.97		164.42		189.24		346.8		361.53	
Average	28.3054		12.6477		14.5569		26.6769		27.81	

(Source: EXIM data bank from ministry of commerce)

Trend Analysis

2022	24.32		10.3419		17.7958		28.1731		58.1219
2023	18.28		7.26559		16.7602		24.1013		62.1506
2024	10.84		4.55032		15.2597		19.782		65.1665
2025	4.1		2.41012		15.7121		15.4913		67.5861
2026	2.34		0.30755		15.7283		13.1238		72.6841

Interpretation:

The above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to china from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 5 negative value and the balance of 7 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results. The above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to Japan from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 4 negative value and the balance of 8 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results the above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to USA from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 5 negative value and the balance of 7 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results the above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to SPAIN from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 8 negative value and the balance of 4 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results The above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to Iran from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 5 negative value and the balance of 7 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results the above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to Belgium from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 7 negative value and the balance of 5 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results the above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to France from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 5 negative value and the balance of 7 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results the above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to Germany from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 6 negative value and the balance of 6 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results the above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to Italy from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 6 negative value and the balance of 6 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results the above table indicates the value of rice products were exports from India to Russia from the period of 2009-2022. The growth rate refers the value of 5 negative value and the balance of 7 has the positive value. Then the trend analysis had calculated for 5 years which had the positive results

Findings:

- The rice export from India to china high growth rate value is 397.59. That year is 2021. The rice export from India to Japan high growth rate value is 1550.00. That year is 2011. The rice export from India to USA high growth rate value is 13752.94. That year is 2015. The rice export from India to SPAIN high growth rate value is 233375.00. That year is 2012.
- The rice export from India to IRAN high growth rate value is 101.66. That year is 2012. The rice export from India to BELGIUM high growth rate value is 201.22. That year is 2010. The rice export from India to FRANCE high growth rate value is 2588.24. That year is 2010.
- The rice export from India to GERMANY high growth rate value is 245.58. That year is 2011. The rice export from India to ITALY high growth rate value is 329.26. That year is 2010. The rice export from India to RUSSIA high growth rate value is 3733.33. That year is 2011.

Suggestions:

- In future there want to have the implementation of new technology in the level of producing and for the level of marketing. Then only the agriculture industry (rice) will have the hope of increasing in the future for exporting of products. The farmers also want to have the awareness about marketing of goods, and then the proper level of usage of government schemes.
- Then only the farmer will earn profit for their goods. During Covid this sector only runs without any high fluctuation so it was a standard business will runs for the life. While we use it properly means our country will earn more and more income in exports of rice products.

Conclusion:

In this study about export of rice products from the India. This study will using methodology of secondary data, and that data collected in Ministry of commerce web page in this case find out major analysis and found the trend analysis of 5 years. As per the research says that the agriculture sector will increase means then the world will not receive the effect of global warming.

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