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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 percentage, analysis, growth analysis, standard deviation, compound annual growth rate and annual average growth rate in analyzing the data for finding the result.

Key Words: Rice, Export Data, Percentage 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. Various studies on fresh fruits and vegetables, fisheries in India have indicated a loss percentage ranging from about 8% to 18% on account of poor post-harvest management, absence of cold chain and processing facilities. Therefore, agro processing and agricultural exports are a key area and it is a matter of satisfaction that India's role in global export of agricultural products is steadily increasing. India is currently ranked tenth amongst the major exporters globally as per WTO trade data for 2016. India's share in global exports of agriculture products has increased from 1% a few years ago, to 2.2 % in 2016.

Growth in agricultural exports, despite pandemic disruptions, has been driven by the government's policy-level interventions as well as the expansion of products into new markets, Commerce Secretary Anup Wadhawan said on Thursday.

After remaining stagnant for the last three years, the export of agriculture and allied products during 2020-21 grew 17.34 per cent to $41.25 billion. In 2017-18 and 2018-19, they hovered around $38 billion, thereafter declining to $35.16 billion in 2019-20. India had the highest export volume of rice worldwide, at 18.75 million metric tons as of 2021/2022. Vietnam was the second largest rice exporter, with about 6.5 million metric tons of rice worldwide in that year

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.

Rice is a large part of India's eating routine for different reasons. The main explanation is that rice gives energy to the body. Aside from this, rice is likewise solid and loaded with minerals that satisfy the body's day to day necessities. So now is the ideal time to investigate more into the rice world and taste your ordinary staple in another structure! Every assortment of rice has a novel taste, fragrance, and properties and is used for making various kinds of dishes.

West Bengal has the highest production of rice in India. Close to half of its arable land is under rice cultivation. In 2020, rice production in West Bengal was 15.57 million tons. After that, however, West Bengal rice growth vacillated significantly. It is the largest rice producing state, with a yield of 2600 kg for every hectare. That is why farmers develop rice in little pieces of the lower Gangetic fields, particularly in Bardhaman, Midnapore, Birbhum, 24 Parganas, etc. Thus, this state is the largest producer of rice in India.

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 Study:

- To study the trends and variability of rice export from India.
- To suggest suitable strategies to increase export of rice from India.

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:

Behera, U.K., (2011) A pond-based integrated farming system research was undertaken at the research farm of the Orissa (India) University of Agriculture and Technology in Bhubaneshwar during 1992-94. The integrated farming system consisted of pisciculture, field and horticultural crop (agroforestry), poultry, mushroom, apiculture and biogas enterprises. Apiculture produced the highest returns (Rs 7.94 per rupee invested), followed by pisciculture (Rs. 5.46 per rupee invested). Among the crop enterprises, best returns were obtained with multistory cropping involving pumpkin, ridge gourd, and poi as ground storey; pineapple, colocasia, ginger and turmeric as first storey; and coconut as second storey. Poultry and mushroom enterprises fetched low returns. The highest level of employment (180 man days per year) was achieved in mushroom cultivation. The integrated farming system generated a net income of Rs 58 360 and an employment of 573 man days on a small piece of land (1.25 ha), ensuring a high standard of living for small and marginal farmers.

Sharma, J.L. (2011), A study into Growth Analysis of Public Investment in Agriculture Sector of Punjab, to meet the more diverse and difficult challenges in agriculture, adequate financial support is required, but it is much below that required level. Therefore, Govt. has to create a favourable policy and development support environment for private sector to fill the investment gap in agriculture sector.

Kaur, P. Levels, (2011), Pattern and Distribution of Consumption Expenditure of Weaker Section – A Case study of Muksar District of Punjab State, The analysis of consumption expenditure of the weaker sections in Muksar, Punjab reveals that large share of total consumption expenditure by these categories is allocated to non-durables items followed by services, social religious ceremonies and durable commodities.

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.

Rice Export Performance in India:

Table 1

* Values in USD

Year	HSC 100610	Growth Rate	HSC 100620	Growth Rate	HSC 100630	Growth Rate	HSC 100640	Growth Rate	HSC 10061010	Growth Rate
2009-10	18.27		0.11		2347.07		0.29		5.94	
2010-11	14.58	-20	0.1	-9	2529.96	8	0.11	-62	13.82	133
2011-12	34.81	139	7.77	7670	4747.94	88	149.85	136127	16.96	23
2012-13	97.71	181	38.79	399	5803.49	22	276.01	84	23.96	41
2013-14	63.58	-35	31.29	-19	7414.6	28	280.27	2	11.88	-50
2014-15	77.21	21	8.01	-74	7465.74	1	302.14	8	18.47	55
2015-16	53.01	-31	11.04	38	5472.98	-27	309.59	2	28.36	54
2016-17	65.69	24	5.88	-47	5402.07	-1	260.14	-16	28.65	1
2017-18	69.02	5	5.1	-13	7352.84	36	379.19	46	25.48	-11
2018-19	95.44	38	6.5	27	7279.07	-1	369.58	-3	33.93	33
2019-20	92.87	-3	4.38	-33	6223.52	-15	82.48	-78	33.35	-2
2020-21	183.99	98	19.88	354	8029.65	29	595.69	622	43.77	31
2021-22	196.33	7	5.17	-74	7451.92	-7	986.78	66	53.29	22
Aagr	35		685		13		11400		27	
Cagr	-0.1795		-0.2745		-0.0918		-0.4922		-0.1671	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce)

Rice Export Performance in India:

Table 2

Year	HSC 1006090	Growth Rate	HSC 10062000	Growth Rate	HSC 10063010	Growth Rate	HSC 10063020	Growth Rate	HSC 10063090	Growth Rate
2009-10	12.32		0.11		21.58		2289.35		36.15	
2010-11	0.76	-94	0.1	-9	21.52	0	2493.89	9	14.55	-60
2011-12	17.85	2249	7.77	7670	1196.19	5459	3216.99	29	334.76	2201
2012-13	73.75	313	38.79	399	1625.52	36	3564.04	11	613.93	83
2013-14	51.7	-30	31.29	-19	1718.59	6	4864.69	36	831.32	35
2014-15	58.75	14	8.01	-74	1761.78	3	4516.28	-7	1187.69	43
2015-16	24.66	-58	11.04	38	1283.37	-27	3477.98	-23	711.63	-40
2016-17	37.05	50	5.88	-47	1456.52	13	3208.6	-8	736.96	4
2017-18	43.54	18	5.1	-13	1813.03	24	4169.56	30	1370.26	86
2018-19	61.51	41	6.5	27	1510.95	-17	4712.44	13	1055.68	-23
2019-20	59.51	-3	4.38	-33	1215.15	-20	4372	-7	636.37	-40
2020-21	140.22	136	19.88	354	2365.19	95	4018.41	-8	1646.06	159
2021-22	143.4	2	5.17	-74	2541.98	7	3088.48	-23	1821.47	
Aagr	220		685		465		4		205	
Cagr	-0.185		-0.2745		-0.3279		-0.0246		-0.2787	

(Source: Ministry of Commerce)

Interpretation:

The above indicates value of rice products (100610) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 4 years as negative value and balance 8 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 35 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.1795301.The above indicates value of rice products (100620) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 7 years as negative value and balance 5 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 685 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.27446476. The above indicates value of rice products (100630) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 5 years as negative value and balance 7 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 13 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.09178608.The above indicates value of rice products (100640) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 4 years as negative value and balance 8 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 1140 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.49221312.The above indicates value of rice products (10061010) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 3 years as negative value and balance 9 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 27 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.167095784.The above indicates value of rice products (1006090) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 4 years as negative value and balance 8 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 220 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.18497338.The above indicates value of rice products (10062000) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 7 years as negative value and balance 5 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 685 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.27446476.The above indicates value of rice products (10063010) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 3 years as negative value and balance 9 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 465 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as-0.327942226.The above indicates value of rice products (10063020) from the year of 2009-2022. The table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 6 years as negative value and balance 6 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 4 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.02464223.The above indicates value of rice products (10063090) from the year of 2009-2022. the table shows the growth rate of 12 years which has both negative and positive value which means 4 years as negative value and balance 8 years as positive value and then the annual average growth rate refers to the value of 205 and compound annual growth rate displays the negative value as -0.278659157,.

Findings:

- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 18.27USD to 196.33USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 0.11USD to 5.17USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.

- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 2347.07USD to 7451.92USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 0.29USD to 986.78USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 5.94USD to 53.29USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 12.32USD to 143.4USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 0.11USD to 5.17USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 21.58USD to 2541.98USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 2289.35USD to 3088.48USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.
- Exports of rice products which have ranges from 36.15USD to 1821.47USD. Which means the value of export of rice had increased for the past 13 years.

Suggestions:

- For to overcome the problem, then we want to make a standard level of price fixation, proper level of marketing of goods, avoiding of unwanted level of intermediary etc… from these we may have the positive result of exporting.
- 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 earns 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. 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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