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INDIA'S REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN EXPORT OF RICE (HS CODE 1006)

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ABSTRACT

Exports have played a significant role in India's economic growth and in this the Agriculture Sector is one of the leading segment in India's Economy. In Agriculture sector (Rice) is one of the major crop that has played a vital role in the contribution to the foreign exchange earnings and it also contributes in the employment rate of the country. Agriculture sector has measured the annual rate of growth in net domestic product which has increased from 1.9% annum before Green Revolution period to 2.3% during first phase of Green Revolution period. This study is to measure the comparative advantage or disadvantage of Indian Rice export (Hs code 1006) to the world's total rice export. To satisfy the research system data has been collected through the secondary sources and it has been collected from International trade centre and Indian trade classification (harmonized system) code and Revealed comparative advantage has been calculated to examine the export competitiveness of Indian rice export to the world's total rice export.

KEYWORDS

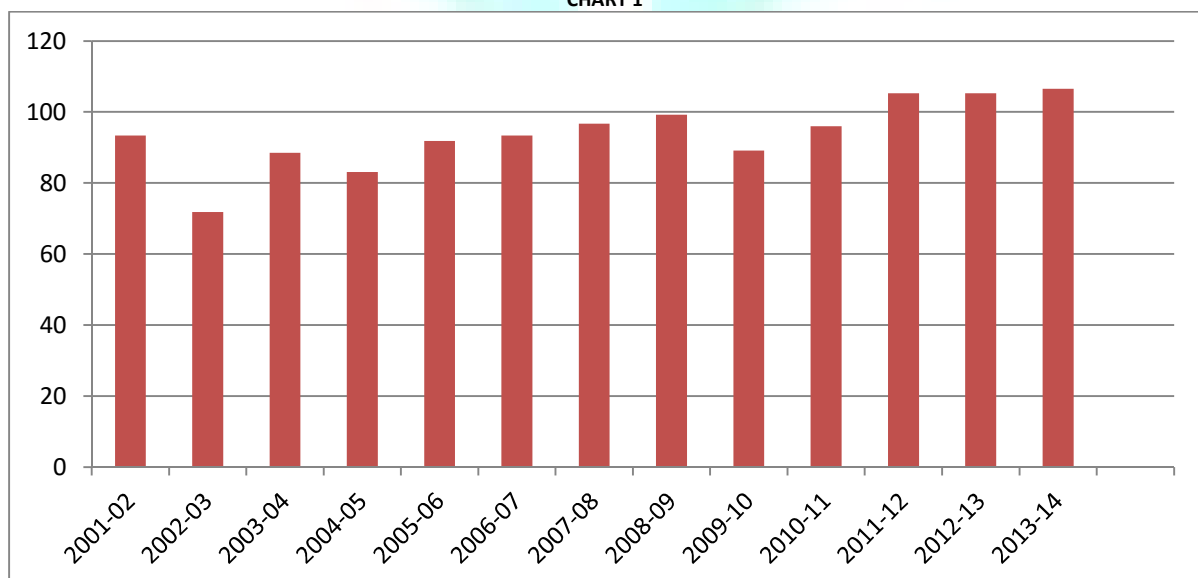
Export Performance, Rice(Hs Code 1006), Manufacturing Sector, Revealed comparative advantage.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture sector is one of the leading sectors of our country. Agriculture sector contributes about 15% on the GDP and employs for 50% of the total population (2013). India exports several agriculture products such as cereals, spices, Fresh Fruits, Tea, Dry Fruits, cotton, beef meat, coffee. India earns about 10% of its export earnings from the export of these agriculture products. In India food market is characterized in two staple food grain markets- rice and wheat. Rice is major food crop of India, both in terms of production and consumption. In the world, India is the second largest producer of rice, accounting for 20% of world's total rice production. In the year 2011-12, India has crossed 100 million tones accounting for 22.81% of global production and by the 2013-14 it has reached to 106.54 million tones.

TABLE 1: INDIA'S RICE PRODUCTION (2001-14) MILLION TONES

Year	Million Tones
2001-02	93.34
2002-03	71.82
2003-04	88.53
2004-05	83.13
2005-06	91.79
2006-07	93.36
2007-08	96.69
2008-09	99.18
2009-10	89.09
2010-11	95.98
2011-12	105.30
2012-13	105.24
2013-14	106.54

CHART 1

Rice exported from India has been divided in to two category:-

- Basmati Rice
- Non- Basmati Rice

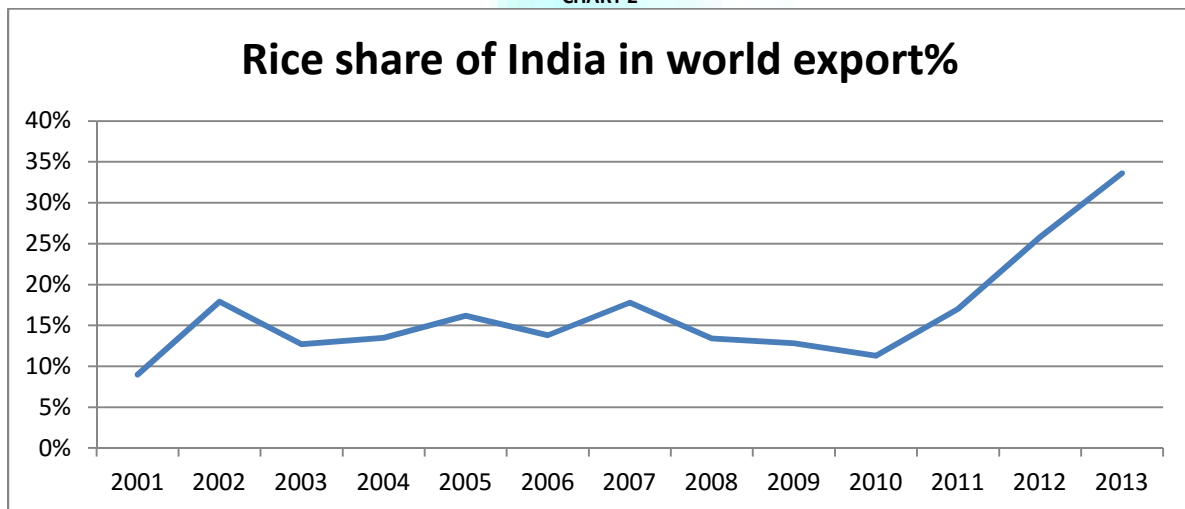
About two third of basmati rice produced in India is Exported. During 1998-99 major importer of India was Saudi Arabia of basmati rice followed by U.A.E, Kuwait and U.K. More than 90% of basmati rice was exported to these countries and the remaining quantity to the other countries in the world. India has Exported 37,

57,271.44 million tons of basmati rice to the world (2013-14). Rice other than basmati is Non-basmati rice. India Exported 71, 33,183.37 million tones of Non-basmati rice to the world (2013-14). The major Importer of Non-basmati rice is Bangladesh followed by Nepal Benin, Liberia, Senegal, and South Africa.

TABLE 2: INDIA'S SHARE IN THE WORLD'S TOTAL EXPORT OF RICE (International Trade centre)

Year	Rice share of india in value in worlds export %
2001	9
2002	17.9
2003	12.7
2004	13.5
2005	16.2
2006	13.8
2007	17.8
2008	13.4
2009	12.8
2010	11.3
2011	17
2012	25.8
2013	33.6

CHART 2



Export of India was about 3.16 million tons of rice (including both basmati and Non-basmati rice) during the first four months of 2014-15 (April – March) which was about 10% less from 3.53 million tons exported during 2013-14 (released by the Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority). In terms of value, India's total rice exports have earned about RS 15,250 (crore) during April- July 2014, slightly less from Rs 15,336 (2013-14).

In FY 2014-15 in terms of value basmati rice export Surged about Rs 10,363 crore during first four months of 2014-15 slightly up from Rs 10,294 (2013-14). In the month of September 2014 the Middle East nation increased import duty on basmati rice from 22% to 45%. Iran is a major destination for India's basmati rice export. India's Non-basmati rice export (April – July 2014) declined to 1.945 million tones. In term of value Non-basmati rice export earned Rs 4,887 crore.

There is a good scope for India to take advantage of new trade policy for sustaining the export of rice and this can be achieved if production is made by keeping the demand in view by increasing investment in Research and Development with the export policy. The following agriculture policies may be taken into account to sustain the export of rice in future:-

- Producing the quality seeds and ensuring its availability to the farmers at subsidized rates.
- Low cost production technology to be developed to reduce the cost of production and to make Indian rice more competitive in global market.
- Contiguous zone is to be identified for the cultivation of export rice.
- Quality of rice is to be maintained as per the requirement of the International market.
- Breeding program is to be considered in order to develop high yielding export quality rice enable the exporters to compete in the Global market.
- To maintain the quality of basmati rice for export purpose the production, procurement and processing should be organized in a systematic manner.

TABLE 3

Date	POLICY MEASURES
20-03-2008	Import duty reduced to nil on semi or wholly milled rice whether or not polished.
01-04-2008	Notification no. 93 (RE-2007)/2004-09 DGFT, Export of Non- Basmati Rice (Hs code- 1006 10, 1006 10 10, 1006 10 90, 1006 20 00, 1006 30, 1006 30 10, 100630 90, 1006 40 00) Prohibited. Export of Basmati Rice includes (dehusked, brown, semi-milled, milled both in par boiled or raw condition) permitted only if the minimum FOB price is US\$ 1200 mt. Grain of rice to be exported should be more than 7 mm of length. Export of Basmati Rice is restricted through Kandla, Kakinada, Kolkata, JNPT, Mumbai, Mundra and Pipavav ports only.
03-04-2008	Notification no 137(RE-2007)/2004-09 export of basmati rice is not made entitled for DEPB benefits.
10-05-2008	Notification no 66/2008 export of basmati rice is permitted with export duty of Rs 8000 per mt
07-09-2009	Notification no 5/ 2009-14 Export permitted only if the Minimum Export Price (MEP) is US \$ 900 per ton or Rs. 41,400/-per ton FOB. Export of Basmati rice, shall be subject to the additional condition that foreign commission up to 12.5% is to be allowed for computation of MEP and any discount /commission in excess of 12.5% will not be allowed for calculation of MEP (and FOB price will have to be higher to that extent)
14-12-2009	Notification no 21/ 2009-14 states the condition regarding foreign commission for computation of MEP shall stand withdrawn and substituted as under: In case any foreign commission is paid at the time of exports or subsequently then MEP shall be higher than US \$ 900 per ton, to the extent of foreign commission paid / payable and MEP of US \$ 900 per ton shall be maintained, exclusive of the foreign commission.
18-05-2010	Notification no 42/2009-14 Prohibition on Export of Non-basmati Rice – exemption regarding. The above export shall be subject to the following conditions:- (a) Export will be undertaken directly, and only, by the designated PSU(s); (b) Recipient countries will be advised to enter into contracts for the exports only with the designated PSU(s), in terms of GATT provisions; (c) The PSU(s) will buy rice from the market from all over the country; (d) The PSU(s) will make purchases from the market at a price as close to MSP as possible, so as not to disturb the existing price situation in the market; (e) The PSU/s will procure and export rice as per guidelines prescribed by the Department of Commerce (f) End-point verification of exports reaching the destination will be filed by the PSU (s).
06-08-2010	Notification no 55/2009-14, the ban on export of Non-Basmati rice shall also not be applicable on export of 3 lakh tones of parboiled non-Basmati rice to Bangladesh from the Central Pool at prevalent economic cost through FCI
17-08-2010	Notification no 57/2009-14, Grain of rice to be exported shall be more than 6.61 mm of length and ratio of length to breadth of the grain shall be more than 3.5
09-09-2011	Notification no 71/2009-14, all varieties of non basmati rice made free for export out of privately held stocks. Export permitted only through custom ports.
21-02-2012	Notification no 97/ 2009-14, (a) Minimum export price of basmati rice reduced to US\$ 700 per mt (b) Export is now permitted through all custom ports.
23-02-2012	Notification no 98/2009-14, export of non basmati rice made free with following conditions (a) State Trading Enterprises permitted to export privately held stocks of non basmati rice (b) Export of non basmati rice also permitted from non EDI land custom stations on Nepal and Bangladesh border.
07-04-2012	Notification no 6(RE-2012)2009/14 MEP on export of basmati rice removed.

This sector is benefited by various schemes of allocation of funds . Further, this sector has become more competitive, the overall productivity of the Agriculture industry will be enhanced. More investment in the form of FDI will further support capital-intensive production and thereby boost the efficiency by helping to realize economies of scale.

This study was undertaken with the specific objective of determining India's comparative advantage or disadvantage in export of rice to the world's total export of rice.

The paper is organized as follows:- In the next section a selective review of literature is given. In the section 2 precise specification of the objective of our analysis is presented followed by research methodology section 3. The section 4 contains result and discussion and the last section 5 presents the conclusion of the paper.

LITERATURE REVIEW

"An Economic Analysis of Trends in Agriculture Growth And Production in India" (Ramachandra Murthy K, Anand C, Manjuprasad C) in their study they have shown the growth and production has significantly increased from the last three decades and also highlights the performance of Indian agriculture growth is also increased over a period of time and they have also examined the performance of trends of Agriculture Growth and Production in India in their paper.

"Overview Of India Export Performance: Trends and Drivers" (Shameek mukherjee, Shahana mukherjee)- This paper examine the performance of India's exports and the factors which have contributed to its growth .The paper also provides export performance of three important commodities namely, gems and jewellery cotton and electronic goods and concludes with key policy changes in these sectors.

(Kakali Majumdar) " Export Performance of Processed Food in India" the main aim of the paper was to study the export prospect of Indian food processing industry and the problems it faces and remedial measures to achieve its high potential.

"A study of Comparative Advantage Of Indian Agricultural Exports"(Kanaka. S and M. Chinadurai) this study has focus on the changes in comparative advantage on India's major agriculture exports during the period (1994-95 to 2008-09). India had enjoyed a comparative advantage in tea exports. A similar pattern had been observed in coffee exports. An unstable pattern of comparative advantage had been observed in the case of rice exports with fluctuating status. A gradual decline in India's comparative advantage had been depicted for exports of sugar and cashew also.

"International Food Safety Regulation and Processed Food Export from Developing Countries" (Athukorla.P.C, Gulati.A, Jayasuriya.S, Mehta.R and Nidhiprabha.B) observed that developed countries have better processing technologies, packaging facilities etc, they are better positioned for export prospects of food processing sector over the developing countries.

"Food Safety Issues, Trade and WTO Rules: A developing country Perspective"(Athukorala.P and S. Jayasuriya(2003), they have highlighted, due to some infrastructural inadequacy the impact of food safety standards on processed food exports in developing countries are still inconclusive.

(Mehta Rajesh and J. George) 2003 "Processed Food Products Exports From India: An Exploration with SPS Regime", in their study they have examine and have said that the processed food exports can be a viable instrument to sustain and enhance social welfare in developing countries and this will be possible if all trading partners work towards making the trinity of science, safety and trade of food products blend to form a harmonious unity.

Prakash Brahm, Sushila Shrivasta and S Lal, (1995) "Impact of New Economic Policy on Export of Agricultural Commodities from India" examines the impact of new economic policy on agricultural exports. They have looked at the current trends in foreign trade of India, contribution of agricultural exports in total exports, the share of India in the global production and export of agricultural commodities, the changing compositions of major exportable commodities

overtime, major steps of liberalization in agricultural export import policy, to identify the newly emerging agricultural commodities having vast potential for steady exports and to suggest a strategy for realizing full export potential of agricultural commodities.

“Growth and Performance of India’s Agriculture Export” (Dr Rajkumar and Varsha Dadhich), this paper examines the quantify extent to which India has achieved growth in agriculture Export (1991-92 to 2010-11) and it also examine the changing dynamics of the contribution of Individual group of commodities in the basket of agricultural export.

Burange L.G and Sheetal J. Chaddha (2008) “India’s Revealed Comparative Advantage in Marchandise Trade, working paper. UDE 28/6/2008, in their study they have evaluated the structure of comparative advantage in India and the change in the scene over a 10 year period from 1996-2005. India enjoys a comparative advantage in the exports of goods for which standard technology is required for the production is shifting to developing economies whereas India has shown absence of Revealed Comparative Advantage in Imports of goods.

“Prospects of Agricultural Exports of India: A Composite Index Approach (Kehar Singh and Inder Sain(2003), study the prospects of agricultural exports of India using composite India approach. The study is based on the Time series data of export value and export quantum from 1980-2001. The study reveals that all agricultural products which are being exported have a positive prospect.

In current scenario lot of research has been done to understand importance of the Agriculture industry and to analyse the performance of India’s export of the Agricultural products and the key policy changes which could have a bearing on the current trend seen in this sector but this paper will measure the revealed comparative advantage of total rice export over the total export of all products.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this paper are to measure comparative advantage or disadvantage of Indian Rice (HS code-1006) export to the worlds total export of rice by using Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Descriptive research was undertaken to meet the objectives of this study. The data has been collected through secondary sources and it has been collected from International Trade Centre and India trade Classification (Harmonized System) code.

DATA ANALYSIS

International competitiveness is the ability of an economy to compete in the global market by either producing goods at a lower cost and/or selling them at a cheaper price than competitor countries.

The Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) method developed by Balassa (1965) is a commonly used measure relative advantage and disadvantage of a certain country in a certain class of goods and services. RCA is calculated as the ratio of a country’s export share in world trade for a specific commodity or a group of commodities. In particular, the RCA for country ‘i’ and commodity ‘j’ (vis-à-vis the world) is given as:

$$RCA_{ij} = (X_{ij} / X_{wj}) / (X_i / X_w)$$

Where,

X_{ij} = ‘i’ th country’s export of commodity ‘j’

X_{wj} = world export of commodity ‘j’

X_i = total exports of country ‘i’

X_w = total world export

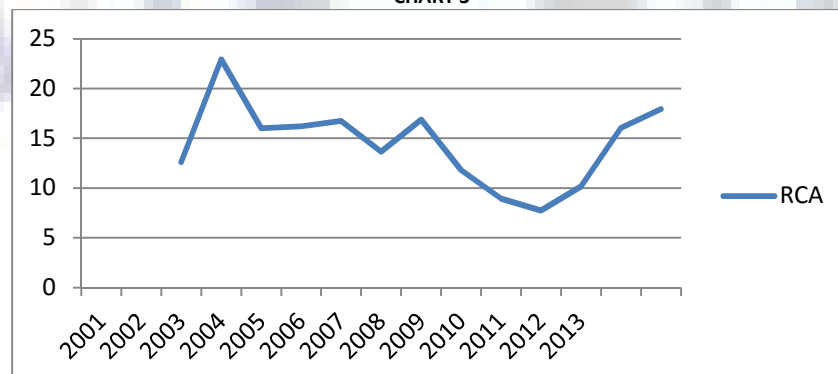
An RCA (for a commodity) greater than unity implies that a country’s export of the commodity has a larger share in world exports (of that commodity), relative to the country’s (aggregate) export share in world exports and in this case, the country is said to have a revealed comparative advantage in exports of the commodity.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 4: REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Year	World total Rice Export(values in \$ thousand) Xwj	India’s total Rice export (value in \$ thousand) Xij	India’s total export (values in \$ thousand) Xi	World total Export(values in \$ thousand) Xw	(Xij/Xwj)	(Xi/Xw)	RCAij(Xij/Xwj)/(Xi/Xw)
2001	6749696	610579	43878489	6107379428	0.09046	0.007185	12.59101926
2002	6516360	1168645	50097958	6404193704	0.17934	0.007823	22.92566654
2003	7220277	919151	59360659	7463343765	0.127301	0.007954	16.0054444
2004	8716070	1178738	75904200	9097787857	0.135237	0.008343	16.20938634
2005	10097679	1636489	100352637	10366215624	0.162066	0.009681	16.74106101
2006	10549213	1456255	121200606	11985054143	0.138044	0.010113	13.65062629
2007	13215584	2352946	145898053	13823120822	0.178043	0.010555	16.86872307
2008	21149350	2843305	181860898	15971872932	0.134439	0.011386	11.80709179
2009	18680391	2398163	176765036	12310033186	0.128379	0.014359	8.940372081
2010	20273428	2295813	220408496	15050924286	0.113242	0.014644	7.732931474
2011	24018853	4073331	301483250	18055465164	0.169589	0.016698	10.15647331
2012	23768559	6127952	289564769	18003055012	0.257818	0.016084	16.02924216
2013	24322446	8169519	336611389	17974395141	0.335884	0.018727	17.93555079

CHART 3



INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

RCA is calculated as the ratio of a country's export share in world trade for a specific commodity or a group of commodities. As indicated in table 3, from 2001-2013 the export of rice enjoy $RCA > 1$, which means that India rice export had comparative advantage in the world export of total rice.

However there has been fluctuating RCA, which constitutes a large share of their total export and that their total exports of rice is a small fraction of the total world export. The reasons for fluctuating RCA is average export price of rice which varies according to the quantity and quality of rice exported during different years. For example if a particular country import one year a particular quality of rice in a particular quantity and the next year same country import another quality and different quantity of rice. Thus, export price rate would vary as per the quantity and quality of rice exported. Rice has the highest import tariffs then all agricultural products and it is considered a sensitive commodity and export of sensitive products is restricted in some countries.

Other than these fluctuating RCA can be due to stiff competition in the world and due to some of geographical factors, climate, fertilizers, etc.

CONCLUSION

This paper summarizes the comparative advantage of rice in India in the global market. Rice export which is the major export item of India has contributed to 15% on GDP and employs about 50% of the total population. In general India's rice export has gained export competitiveness to the world's total export of rice.

There are many factors concerned with the comparative advantage of Indian rice export. Abundant resources are frequently mentioned as propelling comparative advantage. It seems that natural fertile soil provide advantage is agriculture products but with that low cost worker, land, good quality fertilizers etc are also important to add advantage to the rice production and in its export performance.

With the abundant resources, few of the policy measures for rice had been framed to support in the production and in the export which has made the export performance of rice stronger.

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