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**TREND OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPORT AND ITS COMPOSITION: OVER A DECADAL COMPARISON**

**POOJA GAMIT**  
**PG SCHOLAR**  
**N.M. COLLAGE OF AGRICULTURE**  
**NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**  
**NAVSARI**

**DR. ALPESHLEUA**  
**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR**  
**AABMI**  
**NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**  
**NAVSARI**

**DR. NARENDRA SINGH**  
**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR**  
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**ABSTRACT**

*This paper examined the trend of Indian agriculture export over a decade. For the purpose of the paper to understand the trends and composition in export over the decadal comparison, for these used compound growth rate and percentage. Entire study period has been divided into two halves i.e., 1994 to 2004 and 2004 to 2014. The study proves that rise in agricultural export is more in comparison to national exports. Growth of percentage share of each of the commodity groups indicates improvement for all except coffee and oil meal which has negative growth. It is concluded that the share of agricultural export from India has phenomenally increase in the previous decade.*

**KEYWORDS**

agriculture, export, growth, composition, trend, decadal comparison.

**INTRODUCTION**

Indian agriculture has greatly contributed to foreign trade even in its traditional form. Indian Agricultural products have been facing stiff competition from Asian countries for quite some times. Due to globalisation and liberalised regime, this competition is likely to increase further and new initiatives in agriculture development shall have to meet the emerging challenges. The performance of agriculture after integration with the world markets is linked to the success of exports. In its bid to increase overall exports, the government of India has decided to achieve this objective by giving a push to production and export of agricultural commodities. Agriculture has been a source of foreign exchange for India in the past. Most of the export earnings came from agricultural business, the conventional items such as tea, cashew and spices.

India's share in the world agricultural exports is very low in many items. Until the beginning of the early seventies, India has been an importer of a number of agricultural commodities. With the exception of a few commodities like rice, cotton, tea, coffee, oil meal, Marine products, tobacco and spices etc. the share of agricultural export of India in total world trade was very insignificant. The share is particularly low in the world trade of fish, meat, chicken, vegetables and fruits India have made substantial strides in the total world production of many commodities. However, its share in the export market is relatively very small. The pertinent questions of marketable surplus and export surplus are ailing the export potentials of Indian agricultural products. Nevertheless, the country has made phenomenal efforts in enhancing the agricultural exports.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the growth and Performance of agricultural commodities export from India.
2. To study the structure and composition of agricultural commodities export from India.

**METHODOLOGY**

This study is based on the time series data from 1994-2004 to 2004-14 of value of export (Rupees Billion). The data were collected from electronic data base of Ministry of Commerce, [www.Indiastat.com](http://www.Indiastat.com), [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in) and Foreign Trade and Balance of payment published by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy. For the analysis of composition of agricultural exports appropriate statistical tools like percentage share, average values, and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) are used. For the purpose of analysis of structure and composition entire study period is divided into two halves i.e., 1994 to 2004 and 2004 to 2014.

**FINDINGS AND RESULT****GROWTH AND PERFORMANCES**

Table: 1 shows that the share of agricultural exports in the total exports was 15.99 per cent in 1994-95, which has increased to nearly 4 per cent by the year 1996-97, there after the share was continuously declining and it reduced to 7.6 per cent in 2003-04. The share of Agricultural export in total export in last decade was 15.3 per cent.



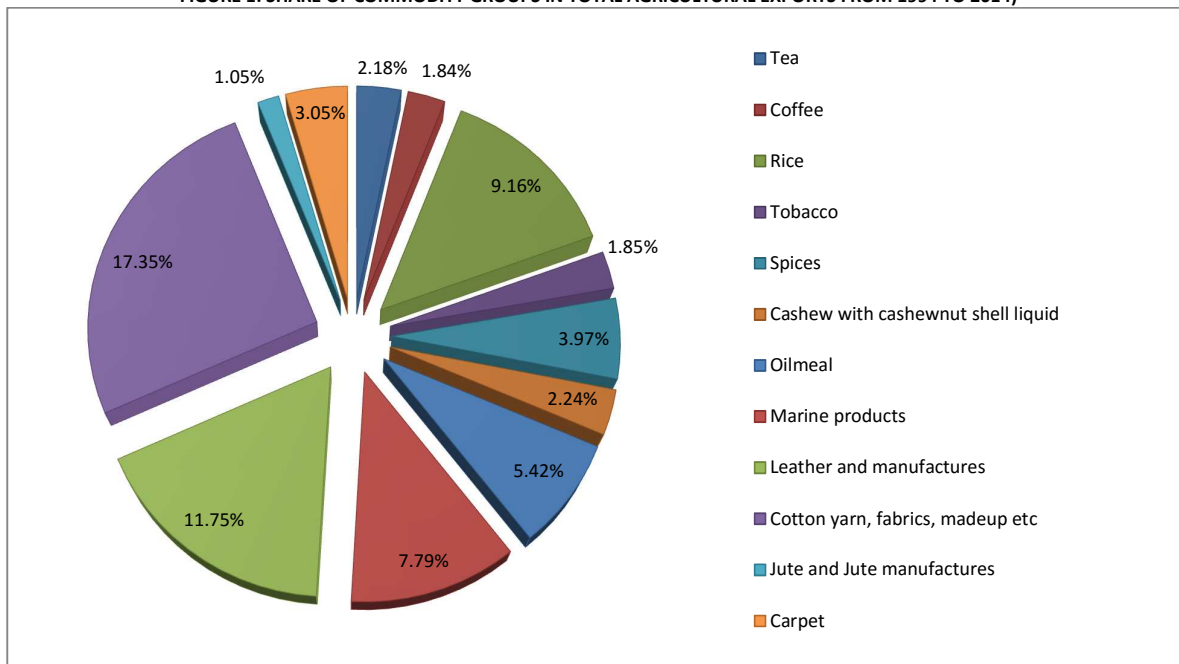
**TABLE: 1. SHARE OF AGRICULTURE AND NON-AGRICULTURE EXPORT IN TOTAL EXPORTS OF INDIA DURING 1994-2004**  
(Quantity: in ' 000 Tonne; Value's. in Corer)

Year	Total Exports (Rs. In Corer)	Agriculture and allied products Export	Percentage Share of Agricultural Export
1994-95	82673.4	13222.76	15.99
1995-96	106353.35	20397.74	19.18
1996-97	118817.32	24161.29	20.33
1997-98	130100.6	24837.45	19.09
1998-99	139751.77	25510.64	18.25
1999-00	159095.2	25313.66	15.91
2000-01	201356.45	25313.66	14.23
2001-02	209017.97	29728.61	14.22
2002-03	255137.28	34653.94	13.58
2003-04	293366.75	37266.52	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1695670.09</b>	<b>260406.27</b>	<b>15.3</b>
2004-05	375339.53	41602.65	11.08
2005-06	456417.86	49216.96	10.78
2006-07	571779.28	62411.42	10.92
2007-08	655863.52	79039.72	12.05
2008-09	840755	85951.7	10.22
2009-10	845534	89341.3	10.57
2010-11	1148170	20185.48	10.47
2011-12	1465959	187609.33	12.8
2012-13	1634673	232041.11	14.1
2013-14	1894182	268469.05	14.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>9888673</b>	<b>1115868.72</b>	<b>11.2</b>

Source: www.Indiastat.com (Fig in the parentheses shown the % of total export of respective year)

Between the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 there was an increase of 1.13 per cent. With a fall in 2008-09 to 10.22 per cent it has seen a growth of 0.25 per cent in 2009-10. Between the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 there was an increasing of 1.3 percent. Whereas the share of Agricultural export in total export in present decade was 11.2 per cent, which was almost 4 per cent less than previous decade.

**FIGURE 1: SHARE OF COMMODITY GROUPS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FROM 1994 TO 2014)**



Source: www.rbi.org.in

Figure 1, shows the average composition of India's agricultural export, from 1994 to 2014 in Rupees Billion. This is worked out by adding the commodity group wise export earnings of Twenty years from 1990 to 2014. Jute and jute manufactures, coffee, Tobacco, Tea, Cashew with cashew nut shell liquid though occupy a negligible share in the agricultural export as 1.05 %, 1.84 %, 1.85 %, 2.18%, 2.24% respectively. The total revenue generated from cotton yarn and fabrics and Rice is 17.35% and 9.16 % during 1994to 2014. The total earning from Leather and manufactures increased by 11.75%, where from marine product it increased by 7.79%.

**GROWTH RATE IN AGRICULTURE EXPORT**

Observations from table 2 reveal that highest CAGR value of 10.82 per cent was of Tobacco, followed by spices, Cotton yarn, fabrics made-up, marine products, Leather & Manufactures. For Tea, Coffee, Rice, cashew with cashew nut shell liquid, Oil Meal, Jute & jute manufactures, and Carpet where the value was less than 10 per cent from the period between 1994 to 2004. The negative CAGR values observed for commodities such as Coffee, and Oil Meal.

The CAGR in present decade shows better performance than last decades. The highest growth rate was observed in Spices (23.37 %) followed by Rice (21.41 %), Tobacco (17.39), Oil meal and Marine product (15 % each) total agricultural export. All the commodities except Coffee, and Oil meal, the other product like tobacco, spices and cotton yarn, fabrics, Marine product have performed better than the total agricultural export performance in present decade. The CAGR value for total agricultural export for the period from 1994-2004 was 8.20 per cent and 2004-2014 was 16.16 per cent. For the total agriculture export there is an improvement in the CAGR value from 8.20 in first period to 16.15 in second periods. **Whereas, the share of Agricultural export in total export in present decade was 16.16 per cent, which was almost 7.96 per cent increase than previous decade.**

TABLE 3: COMMODITY WISE COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORT (Rupees Billion)

Compound Annual Growth Rate			
Sr. No	Commodities	From 1994-2004	From 2004-2014
1	Tea	5.43	12.48
2	Coffee	-3.20	14.82
3	Rice	6.88	21.41
4	Tobacco	10.82	17.39
5	Spices	8.72	23.37
6	Cashew with cashew nut shell Liquid	5.65	9.62
7	Oil Meal	-0.92	15.43
8	Marine product	7.62	15.10
9	Leather & manufactures	7.28	11.46
10	Cotton yarn, fabrics made-up etc	8.11	11.82
11	Jute & jute manufactures	6.34	8.22
12	Carpet	4.61	6.20
<b>Total Agriculture export of India</b>		<b>8.20</b>	<b>16.16</b>

Source: www.rbi.org.in

TABLE 4: YEAR WISE AND COMMODITY WISE TOTAL EXPORT (Rupees Billion)

year	Tea	Coffee	Rice	To-bacco	Spices	cashew with cashew Nut shell	Oil Meal	Marine Products	Leather & Man-ufactures	Cotton yarn, fab-rics, made-up	Jute & Jute Man-ufactures	carpet	Total	% share
1994-95	9.76	10.53	12.06	2.55	6.12	12.47	17.98	35.37	50.57	70.14	4.73	17.58	249.86	6.1
1995-96	11.71	15.03	45.68	4.47	7.94	12.37	23.49	33.81	58.61	86.19	6.21	18.85	324.36	7.92
1996-97	10.37	14.27	31.72	7.57	12.02	12.88	34.95	40.08	57.01	110.82	5.52	20.96	358.17	8.74
1997-98	18.76	16.96	33.71	10.7	14.1	14.07	34.35	44.87	61.57	121.32	6.94	20.28	397.63	9.71
1998-99	22.65	17.28	62.81	7.62	16.33	16.32	19.42	43.69	69.87	116.62	5.82	22.87	421.3	10.29
1999-00	17.85	14.35	31.26	10.09	17.67	24.61	16.38	51.25	68.91	133.88	5.45	27.95	419.65	10.25
2000-01	17.89	11.85	29.32	8.67	16.18	20.54	20.45	63.67	88.83	158.1	6.91	26.57	468.98	11.45
2001-02	17.19	10.95	31.74	8.08	14.97	17.94	22.63	58.98	91.1	146.55	6.12	24.33	450.58	11
2002-03	16.52	9.94	58.31	10.23	16.56	20.62	14.87	69.28	89.45	162.18	9.08	25.78	502.82	12.28
2003-04	16.37	10.86	41.68	10.97	15.44	17.05	33.48	61.06	99.39	156	11.14	26.91	500.35	12.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>159.07</b>	<b>132.02</b>	<b>378.29</b>	<b>80.95</b>	<b>137.33</b>	<b>168.87</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>502.06</b>	<b>735.31</b>	<b>1261.8</b>	<b>67.92</b>	<b>232.08</b>	<b>4093.7</b>	<b>100</b>
2004-05	18.4	10.69	67.69	12.55	18.83	24.89	31.78	64.69	108.81	155.02	12.41	28.6	554.36	5.06
2005-06	17.31	15.89	62.21	13.31	21.16	25.93	48.75	70.36	119.44	174.65	13.12	37.75	619.88	5.66
2006-07	19.7	19.69	70.36	16.85	31.58	25.07	55.04	80.01	136.5	190.89	11.78	41.99	699.46	6.39
2007-08	20.34	18.72	117.55	19.32	43.15	22.35	81.4	69.27	141.01	187.34	13.19	37.98	771.62	7.05
2008-09	26.89	22.56	111.64	34.61	63.38	29.31	102.69	70.66	163.55	189.3	13.76	35.65	864	7.89
2009-10	29.44	20.32	112.55	43.44	61.57	28.29	78.32	99	159.46	174.79	10.33	34.82	852.33	7.78
2010-11	33.54	30.1	115.86	39.85	80.43	28.53	110.7	119.17	178.18	263.61	20.92	47.18	1068.07	9.76
2011-12	40.79	45.35	241.09	40.06	132.2	44.5	117.96	165.85	229.72	326.12	22.26	40.71	1446.61	13.22
2012-13	47.19	47.11	338.58	50.3	153.65	40.97	165.2	188.41	265.97	409.47	21.24	53.74	1781.83	16.28
2013-14	48.32	47.97	467.93	61.34	159.81	51.35	170.34	306.17	345.17	539.14	22.96	62.71	2283.21	20.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>301.92</b>	<b>278.4</b>	<b>1705.46</b>	<b>331.63</b>	<b>765.76</b>	<b>321.19</b>	<b>962.18</b>	<b>1233.59</b>	<b>1847.81</b>	<b>2610.33</b>	<b>161.97</b>	<b>421.13</b>	<b>10941.37</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: www.rbi.org.in

Table 4 shows that in year 1994-2004, Cotton yarn, fabrics earned the largest export exchanger that is ₹.70.14 billion followed by Leather manufacture ₹.50.57 Billion, Oil meal ₹10.7 Billion. From 1994 -2004 there was continuous fluctuation in the foreign exchange in major commodities. In year 1995-96 there was quantum jump in foreign exchange in rice that is from ₹12.06 billion to 41.68. Between the years 1994-2004 there was an increase of 1.87 per cent. For the total agriculture export there is an improvement in the % share from 6.10 per cent in 1994-95 to 12.22 per cent in 2003-04. As like, total agriculture export there is an improvement in the % share from 5.06 per cent in 2004-05 to 20.86 per cent in 2013-14. In year 2013-14 highest export foreign exchange was earned from cotton yarn fabrics followed by rice, leather manufacturers, marine products, oil meal, spices, tobacco, tea, coffee. Calculating total foreign exchange of major commodities from year 2004-2014 the highest one is cotton yarn and fabrics that is ₹.2610.33 billion followed by Leather Manufactures 1847.81, Rice. But after 2006-2014 there was gradual increase in export exchange. Between the years 2004-14 there was increase of 15.8 per cent. Total export of commodities increased 167.27 % in last ten years. The slow rise in agricultural export calls for the change in strategic approach of Indian agriculture in a big way to achieve higher levels of production in commodities in which India has comparative advantage.

Table 5 show that in the year 1994-1995 Carpet and Tobacco and were the largest contributors followed by cashew nut shell liquid Jute and jute manufactures, carpet. Even the cashew with cashew nut shell liquid 2.40 per cent. In the same year contribution coffee, rice, spices, oil meal, marine product, cotton yarn and fabrics, leather manufactures are less than 2.4 per cent. In the year from 1994-2004 the contribution from carpet Was increase of 1.32 per cent and but suddenly share of tobacco was decline 8.17 per cent. 1994 to 2004 shows that all the commodities except Tobacco, cotton, and marine products, Tea, Oil meal, Jute & jute manufactures higher share of this years.

TABLE 5: COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORT (1994 TO 2014) (Percentage)

year	Tea	Coffee	Rice	Tobacco	Spices	Cashew with cashew nut shell Liquid	Oil Meal	Cotton, yarn, fabrics, made-up etc.	Marine product	Leather & Manufactures	Jute & Jute manufactures	Carpet
1994-95	1.94	2.47	0.57	10.14	0.67	2.4	1.43	1.75	0.98	0.93	1.94	2.49
1995-96	2.32	3.53	2.16	8.08	0.86	2.38	1.87	2.15	0.94	1.08	2.54	2.67
1996-97	2.06	3.35	1.5	4.51	1.31	2.48	2.79	2.76	1.11	1.05	2.26	2.97
1997-98	3.72	3.99	1.59	3.93	1.53	2.71	2.74	3.02	1.24	1.13	2.84	2.87
1998-99	4.49	4.06	2.96	3.11	1.78	3.14	1.55	2.91	1.21	1.29	2.38	3.24
1999-00	3.54	3.37	1.48	2.93	1.92	4.74	1.31	3.34	1.42	1.27	2.23	3.96
2000-01	3.55	2.78	1.38	2.56	1.76	3.95	1.63	3.94	1.77	1.63	2.83	3.77
2001-02	3.41	2.57	1.5	2.39	1.63	3.45	1.8	3.65	1.64	1.68	2.51	3.45
2002-03	3.28	2.34	2.75	1.89	1.8	3.97	1.19	4.04	1.92	1.65	3.72	3.65
2003-04	3.25	2.55	1.97	2.02	1.68	3.28	2.67	3.89	1.69	1.83	4.56	3.81
2004-05	3.65	2.51	3.2	2.36	2.05	4.79	2.53	3.86	1.79	2	5.08	4.05
2005-06	3.43	3.73	2.94	1.78	2.3	4.99	3.89	4.35	1.95	2.2	5.37	5.35
2006-07	3.91	4.63	3.32	2.5	3.44	4.83	4.39	4.76	2.22	2.51	4.83	5.95
2007-08	4.04	4.4	5.55	1.77	4.7	4.3	6.49	4.67	1.92	2.59	5.4	5.38
2008-09	5.34	5.3	5.27	1.04	6.9	5.64	8.19	4.72	1.96	3.01	5.63	5.05
2009-10	5.84	4.78	5.31	0.59	6.7	5.45	6.24	4.36	2.75	2.93	4.23	4.93
2010-11	6.66	7.07	5.47	1.08	8.75	5.49	8.83	6.57	3.31	3.28	8.57	6.69
2011-12	8.09	10.66	11.38	1.11	14.39	8.57	9.41	8.13	4.6	4.23	9.12	5.77
2012-13	9.36	11.07	15.98	0.88	16.72	7.89	13.17	10.2	5.23	4.89	8.7	7.62
2013-14	9.59	11.27	22	0.61	17.39	9.89	13.58	13.44	8.49	6.35	9.4	8.89

Source: www.rbi.org.in

Result also show that in the year 2004-05 Jute manufactures and Cashew with cashew nut shell Liquid were the largest contributors followed by Cotton yarn, Fabrics made-up, Tea. Even the Jute manufacture, cashew with cashew nut shell liquid was 5.08 and 4.79 per cent. In the same year contribution spices, marine product, leather manufactures are less than 2.5 per cent. In the year from 2004-14 the contribution from carpet was increase of 4.32 per cent and also Cashew with cashew nut shell Liquid was increase of 5.1 per cent but suddenly share of tobacco was decline 2.59 per cent. From 2004 to 2014 shows that all the commodities except Tobacco, Spices, cotton, and marine, Tea, Oil meal, Jute & jute manufactures higher share of this Periods.

## CONCLUSION

Export of agricultural products has got a tremendous up thrust in its rise. It has achieved the position of impeccable success in Export of world. Agriculture export had been occupying the place of pride in the export basket of India. Even though, there is an increase in the absolute quantum of agricultural exports, there is consistent increase in the percentage share of primary products in total export from 8.20 per cent to 16.16 per cent during the 1994-04 to 2004-14. For the total agriculture export there is an improvement in the growth value from 8.20 in first period to 16.16 in second periods. Whereas, the share of Agricultural export in total export in present decade was 16.16 per cent, which was almost 7.96 per cent increase than previous decade. This is an indicator of rise in agricultural export in comparison to national exports. Growth of percentage share of each of the commodity groups indicates improvement for all except coffee and oil meal which has negative growth. Indian agriculture sector as well as world agriculture are in the midst of tumultuous changes brought about by a number of internal and external factors.

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