

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331896915>

# Performance of Indian Agricultural Export–An Analysis

Article in *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development* · March 2019

DOI: 10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00489.3

CITATIONS

0

READS

166

2 authors:



**Sovineshnh Gunaseelan**  
Universiti Malaysia Perlis

6 PUBLICATIONS 15 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



**N. Kesavan**  
Annamalai University

75 PUBLICATIONS 65 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

# Performance of Indian Agricultural Export-An Analysis

S. Gunaseelan<sup>1</sup>, N. Kesavan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Vels institute of science, Technology and advanced studies, Pallavaram, Chennai; <sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Annamalai University, Deputed to Sethupathy Govt. Arts College, Ramanathapuram

## ABSTRACT

The present analytical paper has been written for the awareness on Indian agricultural export and its impact on the GDP growth during the present decade. The authors have identified the volatility during the period of the Indian economy to restore the sustainable portions to be filled by the Indian agricultural export. Neither the national income is highly depended on the service sector or industrial sector. But the agricultural sector is not in a position to restore the 1950-55 situations. The agricultural and extension activities will develop based on human resources and technology, that resources are not utilized properly for the benefit of the people and nations development. The directorate and secretariat for the Department of Agriculture is unable to provide and facilitate the farmers by means of finance, equipments, pesticides, fertilizers, and agro based consultancies to develop the agriculture. The rural and villagers are hesitated to live there due to poor agricultural employment and income, hence the migration of the people from rural to semi-urban or urban or city are taking place; the generation gap and understanding of the people on the agricultural is merely lower level and otherwise it is depressed job by community and their cost of living. Most of the employees are simply sitting and monthly getting concepts; there is no target of the agricultural process when compared to the other well developed nations. The government data are not updated up to date in its website, due to lack of managerial abilities. Most of the data are hooked up and manipulated to show better through the concern department ministry and officials. Hence, the academicians and scientists are unable to do their research on the agricultural sector. This circumstances are have been prevailing for the past two decades of our Indian economy. Now the politics is renamed as "politico-business" Purchase of Legislative Individuals to Inward Corruption. This is mainly because of the political parties election strategic process, consumption of time to procuring vote, waste of money spent for political agitation activities for the for and against of the ruling parties of state and central. These are done more than the agricultural cultivation process; waste of time and money for the legal formalities to complete the case on willful defaulters regarding misusing government money; and most of the industries are enrooted under corruptions linked with higher officials and politicians. These are the major hindrances of Indian agricultural export is unable to move further after the 70s to 80s. The present paper will implicate the policy makers to what they need to go for the further updating the right data sources to the outside the world.

**Keywords:** Performance; Indian Agriculture Export

## INTRODUCTION

Any country's economy, agriculture is considered as backbone. All segments of the society in India are expected the agro food, but now a days the situation is quietly changed into adulteration on agro food due to higher demand of the particular grains/oils/cereals. The marketing system of agricultural products in India is done by both the private and the Government Public Distribution System (PDS). The government has been procuring the agricultural produces from the farmers

through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the States Civil Supplies Corporations (TNCSC). Most of the States in India, the PDS is done by civil supplies, cooperatives and Self-Help Groups (SHG). The demand of agricultural products of the nation is identified through several organization including organized and unorganized markets, committees and boards are working in zonal, regional and district levels. The growth of agricultural products in India is unsatisfying the demands of population and also the reduction of cultivatable lands into other industrial sectors of the economy is the

another cause of reducing the agricultural productions. As on March 21, 2017 India has 7.68 per cent of entire global agricultural production. GDP of Industry sector is \$495.62 billion and world rank is 12. In Services sector, India world rank is 11 and GDP is \$1185.79 billion. Contribution of Agriculture sector in Indian economy is much higher than world's average (6.1%).

The Indian Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture and allied sector is 23.82 lakh crore INR and its share is only 17.32 per cent. The following figures are portrays Indian economy at present conditions, the GVA growth, GDP sector of economy, agriculture portions on basic value of GVA and GDP growth since 1950.

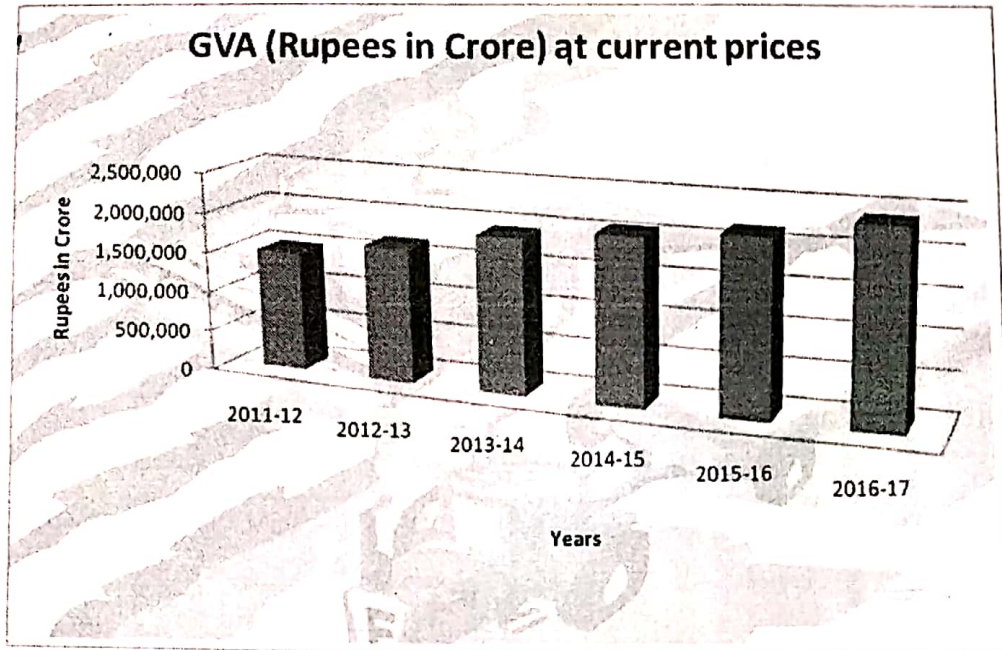


Fig. 1: Agricultural Sector Growth in India

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India (2017)  
(Gross Value Added)

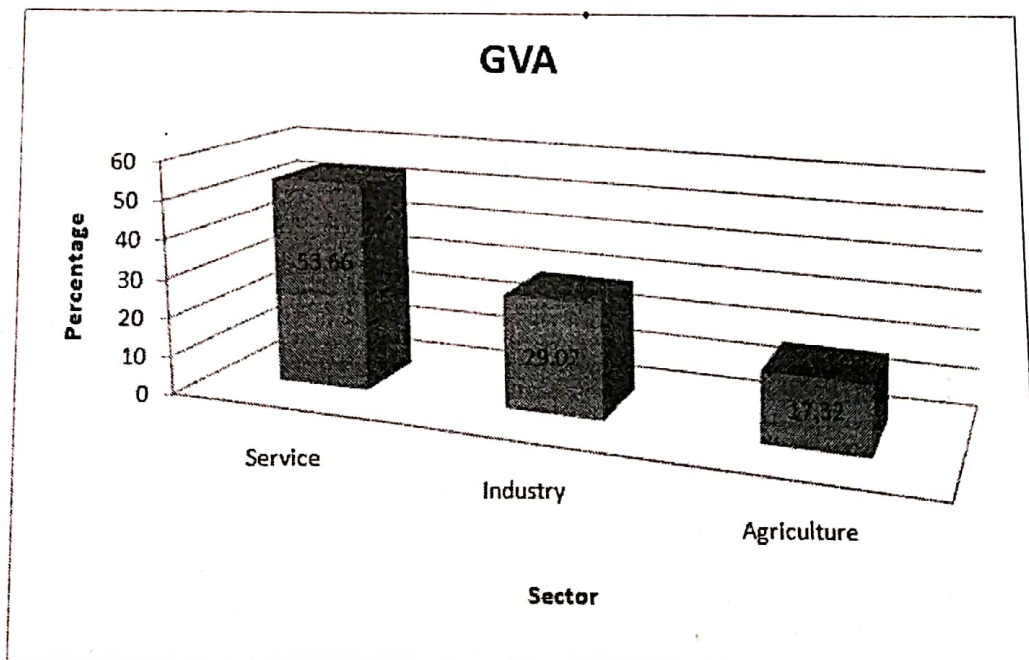


Fig. 2: Indian Economy 2017

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India (2017)  
(Gross Value Added)

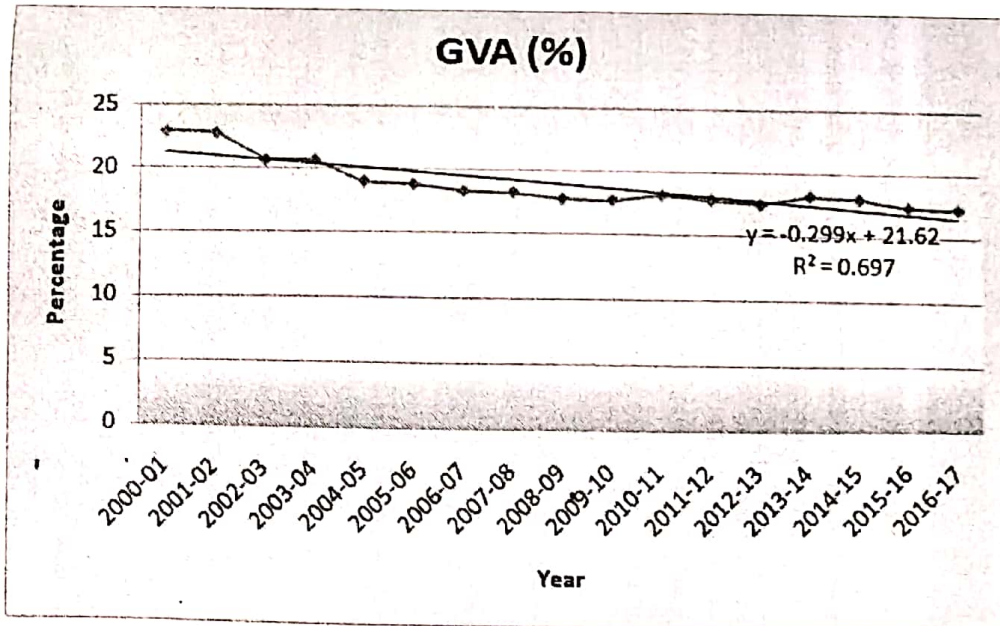


Fig. 3: Agriculture portion on GVA basic value 2000-2017

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India (2017)

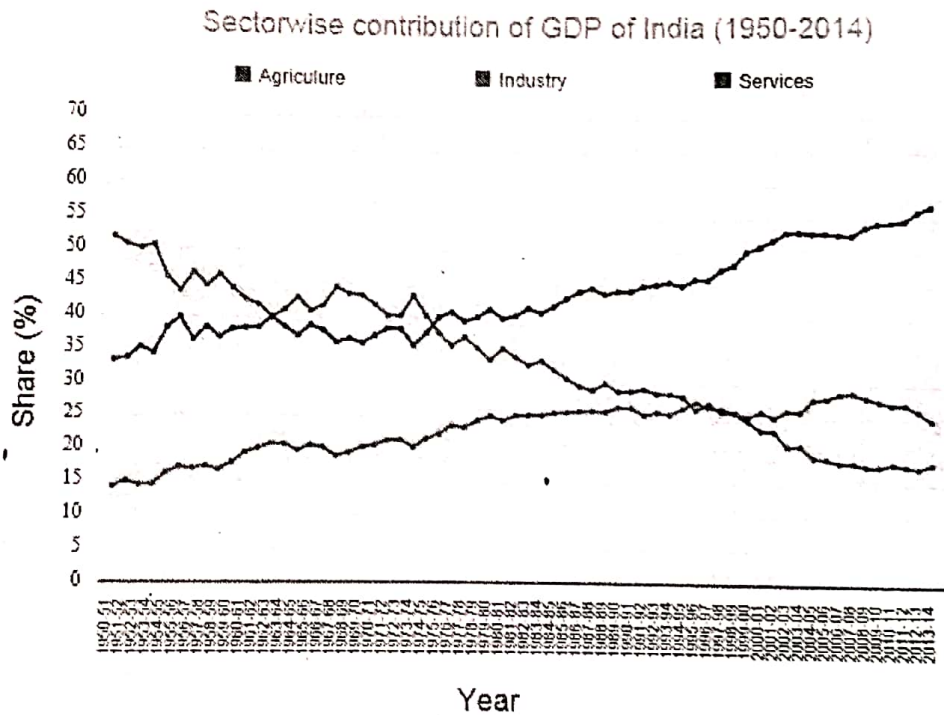


Fig. 4: GDP growth of Indian Economy

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India (2017)

From the above figures authors have been understood that the agriculture sector of India has a down trend from the beginning to at present of Republic India. But the other sector of the economy like industries and services sectors are having the growth trend. The service sector is alone having the significant growth trend during the study period. In the case of industrial sector, it is supposed to recover its previous position or otherwise it seemed as like as agriculture sector of India during 2024. The agriculture export in India is got a significant growth from 2008-09 to 2017-18. It has been evidenced from the following Table No. 1.

**Table 1: Performance of Indian Agriculture Export**

Year	Quantity In Metric Tonne	Value in Rs. Crore
2008-09	13,158,297.09	35,473.94
2009-10	11,264,982.37	35,349.89
2010-11	11,567,531.24	42,437.19
2011-12	19,810,171.89	83,484.32
2012-13	30,172,963.91	118,250.98
2013-14	30,001,581.55	136,921.20
2014-15	27,134,311.45	131,343.05
2015-16	20,469,770.48	107,431.93
2016-17	21,271,453.89	108,426.73
2017-18	22,293,598.89	119,751.74
Mean	20,714,466.28	91,887.10
Std Dev.	7,076,286.52	40,092.03
Co-variance	0.34	0.44
CAGR	8.19	16.32
t-value	2.365	4.16
p-value	0.046	0.003

**Source:** APDEA, [http://agriexchange.apeda.gov.in/indexp/genReport\\_combined.aspx#content](http://agriexchange.apeda.gov.in/indexp/genReport_combined.aspx#content)

From the above table authors have inferred that as per the quantity of exports and gross value of the export in currency Rs in Crore have significantly got its growth (CAGR) 8.19 per cent and 16.32 per cent respectively. The consistency of the growth of the agriculture export is slightly fluctuated after 2013-14. But it has been raised after 2016-17 and recovered the previous position. In future, 2018-19, it may be raised to 24,119,444.64 (MT). Likewise, the value of the export may be Rs.139, 295.22 Crore.

### CONCLUSION

The authors have taken efforts to identify the outcome of the agricultural exports of the India during 2008-09 to 2017-18 is identically better position. But still it needs

to be leveraged by the initiatives of the both state and central government to increase the agriculture export in all the long-term and short term crops. However, the situations of poor monsoon and natural hazards to the state and central are totally affected. The government has been periodically investigated the agricultural department and they have been generated the statistical figures of the domestic purchase and sales and it also prepared by the district authorities, mostly it has not been giving the actual fact of the agricultural market.

**Ethical Clearance:** Completed

**Source of Funding:** Self

**Conflict of Interest:** Nil

### REFERENCE

1. keharsing&indersain .prospect of agricultural export of india: a composite index approach. indian journal of agriculture economics.(2003). oct-dec.5&4.pp.781-799.
2. prahas brahm.sushilashri vastava and s.lal. impact of new economic policy on export of agricultural commodities from india. Indian journal of agricultural economic.(1995) july-sept vol .50 (3)
3. nageshwara, MR and srinivasrao. Direction of trade in india agricultural commodities exports. Southern economist.(2009)vol.47(19)23.
4. Dr. rajkumar &varsha dadhich . growth and performance of india` s agricultural export international journal of 360 management review (2013)01.april. issn;2320-7132.
5. shinoi pand ve mathur. Comparative advantage of india in agricultural exports vis-vis: a post reform analysis.agricultural economics research review. (2008) january-june.vol21.pp 60-66