



India's export performance of agricultural products to BRICS countries

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Abstract

An agricultural product serves as a raw material for every industry irrespective of their functions. India exports surplus food and agricultural products. A large proportion of India's export trade was based on the agricultural products, such as cereals, jute, tea, tobacco, coffee, spices, and sugar. It helps in increasing the foreign exchange. India has protected seventh rank in terms of agricultural exports. In 2013, India export of agricultural products valuing around 39 billion dollars. India was the earth second largest maker of Rice, Wheat and other cereals. India has not only the largest producer of cereal but also the largest exporter of cereal products in the world. The purpose of this paper was to investigate India's Export of Agricultural products to BRICS countries and also in this paper based on India's Export Performance of Agricultural Products to BRICS Countries. India carried out for the past 5 years from 2013-2018.

Keywords: export, agricultural products, BRICS countries

1. Introduction

BRICS is an acronym for five developing/newly industrialized countries. Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The BRICS are characterized by large, fast growing economies and significant influence on regional affairs. As of 2014, BRICS countries had accounted for more than half of global growth since the beginning of the economic crisis in 2007.

In 2015, the five BRICS countries represent over 3.6 billion people, or about 41% of the world population; all five members are in the top 25 of the world by population, and four are in the top 10. The five nations have a combined nominal GDP of US\$16.6 trillion, equivalent to approximately 22% of the gross world product, combined GDP (PPP) of around US\$37 trillion and an estimated US\$4 trillion in combined foreign reserves. Overall the BRICS are forecasted to expand 4.6% in 2016, from an estimated growth of 3.9% in 2015. The World Bank expects BRICS growth to pick up to 5.3% in 2017. The BRICS have received both praise and criticism from numerous commentators. Bilateral relations among BRICS nations have mainly been conducted on the basis of non-interference, equality, and mutual benefit.

2. Review of literature

Sayef Bakari and Mohamed Mabrouki (2018) ^[1] The contribution of this paper is investigating the influence of agricultural exports and agricultural imports on economic growth in North Africa Countries since it's never been processed before. To endeavor this purpose annual data is collecting for the period 1982 –2016 and is testing by using correlation analysis and the static gravity model. Empirical analyses show that agricultural trade has a positive correlation with gross domestic product, but it appears that agricultural exports and gross domestic product have a weak correlation. The static gravity model estimation shows that agricultural exports have a positive on economic growth. However, agricultural imports have not any effect on economic growth. These results appear that agricultural

exports are a fountain of economic growth in North Africa Countries. For this reason, it is very important to refine agricultural investment, and create more dynamic agricultural trade openness policies.

Saghir Ahmad Ansari and Waseem Khan (2015) ^[2] the paper has analyzed the agricultural trade scenario of India including its direction, composition and potential by collecting data from published sources. To find the export potential of India in the international market, Balassa's Index has been computed for various agricultural commodities. The study has revealed that India has comparative advantage in export of some agricultural commodities such as meat and edible meat offal, rice, wheat, oilseed, coffee and tea. Also, India has trading partners from both developing and developed nations. The study has suggested that the government should encourage the production of those commodities in which we have comparative advantage in export like cereals, meat and meat offal, frozen fish, oilseeds, coffee and tea. Commodity specific programs aiming at export development should be initiated. To develop the comparative advantage in export of fruits and vegetables, infrastructure development is required. One of the major constraints in agricultural exports is the lack of transportation facilities. These should be developed as per international standard. Private participation should be encouraged in this sector. EXIM bank should encourage agricultural export by providing adequate credit. Export-oriented farming should be encouraged to meet the international standards.

3. Objectives of the study

- To study the conceptual framework for the BRICS Countries.
- To analyze the Export Performance of agricultural products to BRICS Countries

4. Limitations of the study

- This study is based on the data collected from annual reports, magazines and internet but the use of the reports,

statement and interpretations has a few limitations.

- There are many products of exports in India but the researcher has taken into consideration only one products.
- The researcher has taken export only of a few countries not all over the world.
- The present study is based on only secondary data.

5. Research Methodology

The present study is analytical and empirical nature in based on secondary sources. The secondary sources were collected from books, published reports; journals, articles and the internet. They were taken from Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

6. Export performance of agricultural products to Brazil

Table 1: Quantity in MT’s; Value in Rs

Year	Actual Quantity	Trend Quantity	Value	GR%
2013-2014	6640.73	-11542.698	121.96	--
2014-2015	7629.50	-1537.048	104.50	14.31
2015-2016	7749.21	8468.602	95.00	9.09
2016-2017	9730.53	18474.252	110.44	16.25
2017-2018	10593.04	28479.902	95.64	13.40

Source: computed from DGCIS

Table-1 speaks of the quantities of Brazil export products which differ from year to year. Some of the values are high (10593) in 2017-18. In 2013 the Brazil export products were low (6640.73) compared to the other then years of the export products. The Brazil export products normally down in of 2013-14 and thereafter the products had increased till 2018. The values of Brazil export of agricultural products differ from year to year. The performance based lowest values were (95.00) in 2015-16. In 2013-14the Brazil exports were lower (6640.73) than other years. The Brazil export was generally down in 2013-14. But there are ups and downs till 2018. The growth rates have usually up and down factors during 2015-2016. In the year 2016 the growth values were low (9.09 percent) and they increased (16.25) in 2016-17. The growth values decreased in 2017. So, some changes were made by Brazil to increase its export of cereal products. Then the condition improved. Table-2 tells the trend projected quantity of Brazil.

Table 2: Trend Projection

Year	Trend Quantity
2018-2019	38485.552
2019-2020	48491.202
2020-2021	58496.852

Source: computed from DGCIS

The quantity is better for compared to the previous performance of the export trade of Brazil. If it continues without any change the trend values will regularly increase as 38485.552, 48491.202 and 58496.852 in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Thus the product trade of Brazil may be increases in the future years.

7. Export performance of agricultural products to Russia

Table 3: Quantity in MT’s; Value in Rs

Year	actual Quantity	Trend Quantity	Value	GR%
2013-2014	214198.47	192903.63	1174.53	--
2014-2015	204319.78	195454.8	1105.12	5.91
2015-2016	160242.09	198005.97	960.38	13.10
2016-2017	215334.00	200557.14	1326.31	38.10
2017-2018	195935.51	203108.31	1468.90	10.75

Source: computed from DGCIS

Table-3 speaks of the quantities of Russia export products which differ from year to year. Some of the values are high (215334.00) in 2017-18. In 2017 the Russia export products were low (160242.09) compared to the other then years of the export product. The Russia export products normally down in of 2013-14 and thereafter the products had increase till 2018.

The values of Russia export of cereal products differ from year to year. The performance based lowest values were (960.38) in 2012-13. In 2012-13 the Russia exports were lower (160242.09) than other years. The Russia export was generally down in 2013-14. But there are ups and downs till 2018.

The growth rates have usually up and down factors during 2014-2018. In the year 2016 the growth values were low (5.91 percent) and they increased (38.10) in 2016-17. The growth values decreased in 2017. So, some changes were made by Russia to increase its export of Agricultural products. Then the condition improved. Table-4 tells the trend projected quantity of Russia.

Table 4: Trend Projection

Year	Titrend Quantity
2018-2019	205659.48
2019-2020	208210.65
2020-2021	210761.82

Source: computed from DGCIS

The quantity is better for compared to the previous performance of the export trade of Russia. If it continues without any change the trend values will regularly increase as 205659.48, 208210.65 and 210761.82 in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Thus the product trade of Russia may be increases in the future years.

8. Export performance of agricultural products to china

Table 5: Quantity in MT’s; Value in Rs

Year	Actual Quantity	Trend Quantity	Value	GR%
2013-2014	153228.74	52617.38	1438.57	--
2014-2015	137585.69	77591.966	1079.54	24.96
2015-2016	83455.12	102566.102	664.07	38.49
2016-2017	82820.11	127540.238	528.82	20.37
2017-2018	55740.85	152514.374	463.37	12.38

Source: computed from DGCIS

Table-5 shows of the quantities of China export products which differ from year to year. Some of the values are high (153228.74) in 2013-14. In 2018 the China export products were low (55740.85) compared to the other then years of the export product. The China export products normally down in of 2015-16 and thereafter the products had increase till 2018. The values of China export of Agricultural products differ from year to year. The performance based lowest values were (463.37) in 2017-18. In 2017-18 the China exports were lower (55740.85) than other years. The China export was generally down in 2013-14. But there are ups and downs till 2018.

The growth rates have usually up and down factors during 2014-2018. In the year 2015 the growth values were low (12.38 percent) and they increased (38.49) in 2015-16. The growth values decreased in 2016. So, some changes were made by China to increase its export of Agricultural products. Then the condition improved. Table-6 tells the trend projected quantity of China.

Table 6: Trend Projection

Year	Trend Quantity
2018-2019	177488.51
2019-2020	202462.646
2020-2021	227436.782

Source: computed from DGCIS

The quantity is better for compared to the previous performance of the export trade of Russia. If it continues without any change the trend values will regularly increase as 177488.51, 202462.646 and 227436.782 in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Thus the product trade of China may be increases in the future years.

9. Export performance of agricultural products to South Africa

Table 7: Quantity in MT's; Value in Rs

Year	Actual quantity	Trend quantity	Value	GR%
2013-2014	435114.52	-834945.548	1278.59	--
2014-2015	380040.52	-256828.308	1087.04	14.98
2015-2016	301306.68	321288.932	843.10	22.44
2016-2017	307813.56	899406.172	977.16	15.90
2017-2018	182169.38	477523.412	665.38	31.91

Source: computed from DGCIS

Table-7 shows of the quantities of South Africa export products which differ from year to year. Some of the values are high (435114.52) in 2013-14. In 2018 the South Africa export products were low (182169.38) compared to the other then years of the export product. The South Africa export products normally down in of 2014-15 and thereafter the products had up and down till 2017.

The values of South Africa export of Agricultural products differ from year to year. The performance based lowest values were (665.38) in 2017-18. In 2017-18 the South Africa exports were lower (182169.38) than other years. The South Africa export was generally down in 2017-18. But there are ups and downs till 2018.

The growth rates have usually up and down factors during 2014-2018. In the year 2015 the growth values were low (14.98 percent) and they increased (31.91) in 2017-18. The growth values decreased in 2018. So, some changes were

made by South Africa to increase its export of agricultural products. Then the condition improved. Table-8 tells the trend projected quantity of South Africa.

Table 8: Trend Projection

Year	Trend quantity
2018-2019	2055640.652
2019-2020	2633757.892
2020-2021	3211875.132

Source: computed from DGCIS

The quantity is better for compared to the previous performance of the export trade of South Africa. If it continues without any change the trend values will regularly increase as 2055640.652, 2633757.892 and 3211875.132 in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. Thus the product trade of South Africa may be increases in the future years.

10. Conclusion

In this study the researcher found that India's Overall it concluded that there is scope for increasing the export of agricultural products to other trade nations of exempted Brics countries. India is one of the developing countries from in this world. Moreover the quantity of export agricultural products trade between SAARC, ASEAN and BRICS. Export is a helpful increasing its foreign exchange value. From this study, researcher found exports of agricultural products to BRICS was increased for Indian economy growth. India can make a strong and healthy relationship with other BRICS Countries through export and import of its products.

11. References

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