

## (A No. 152) Agriculture Export and Import Scenario

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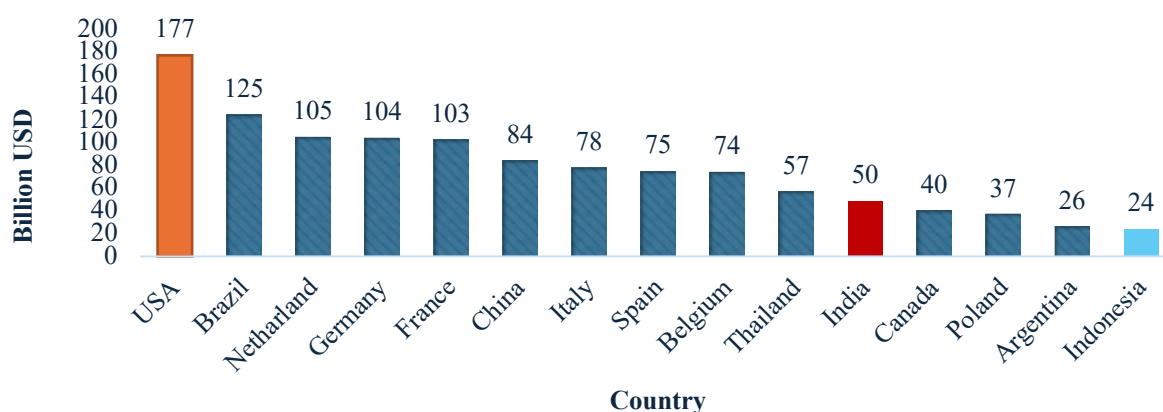
### ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector has been a key contributor to the country's economic development, not only through the generation of valuable foreign exchange from the export of agricultural products but also by supporting the objective of achieving an *Aatmanirbhar Bharat* (self-reliant India). India exported USD 50.21 bn of agricultural commodities in 2022. Despite its agricultural advantages, however, India ranks only 11<sup>th</sup> in total value of agricultural exports, lagging countries such as Belgium and Brazil. India export major commodities are Basmati rice, non-basmati rice, Marine product, spice, sugar, Fresh fruit and Vegetable, buffalo meat etc. India is heavily dependent on imports to meet its edible oil requirements and dependent on pulse, Fresh fruit spices, cashew, sugar etc. Total edible oil consumption of India was estimated to be 267.1 lakh tonnes in 2021-22, out of which 140.5 lakh tonnes was imported. (Source: Oilseed Division, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare). Import of edible oils during 2021-22, share of palm oil was about 62% followed by soyabean oil with a share of 22% and sunflower oil with a share of 15%.

Agricultural sector has played an important role in the economic development of the country not only by generating valuable foreign exchange through agricultural exports, as well as contributing to the vision of a self-reliant India (*Aatmanirbhar Bharat*). India exported USD 50.21 bn of agricultural commodities in 2022. Despite its agricultural advantages, however, India ranks only 11<sup>th</sup> in total value of agricultural exports, lagging countries such as Belgium and Brazil. India export major commodities are Basmati rice, non-basmati rice, Marine product, spice, sugar,

Fresh fruit and Vegetable, buffalo meat etc. India is heavily dependent on imports to meet its edible oil requirements and also dependent on pulse, Fresh fruit spices, cashew, sugar etc. Total edible oil consumption of India was estimated to be 267.1 lakh tonnes in 2021-22, out of which 140.5 lakh tonnes was imported. (Source: Oilseed Division, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare). Import of edible oils during 2021-22, share of palm oil was about 62% followed by soyabean oil with a share of 22% and sunflower oil with a share of 15%.

**Figure 1: Agriculture exports by countries in 2022**



Source: FAOSTAT 2022



## Agri Export and Agri Import scenario

The table show the data on agriculture exports, total exports, agriculture imports, total imports, and the percentage of agriculture exports and imports as a portion of the total trade for each year from 2001-02 to 2021-22. Additionally, it calculates the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for both exports and imports. Agriculture exports refer to the value of agricultural products and commodities exported by a country. The data shows that agriculture exports have increased over the years, starting at 29,728.61 units in 2001-02 and reaching 375,909.73 units in 2021-22. Total exports represent the overall value of all goods and services a country exports. Total exports have also seen consistent growth during this period, increasing from 209,017.96 units in 2001-02 to 3,146,186.28 units in 2021-22. Percentage to Total Export: This indicates what proportion of a country's total exports comes from agriculture. Agriculture exports as a percentage of total exports have varied over the years, with the highest percentage being 14.22% in 2001-02 and the lowest being 9.94% in 2010-11. Agriculture Imports: Agriculture imports represent the value of agricultural products and commodities imported by a country. Agriculture imports have also increased over the years, starting at 16,256.61 units in 2001-02 and reaching 231,848.84 units in

2021-22. Total Imports: Total imports represent the overall value of all goods and services a country imports. Total imports have grown consistently, from 245,199.71 units in 2001-02 to 4,569,442.67 units in 2021-22. Percentage to Total Imports: This indicates what proportion of a country's total imports is comprised of agriculture products. The percentage of agriculture imports relative to total imports has varied, with the highest being 6.63% in 2001-02 and the lowest being 2.09% in 2008-09. CAGR is a measure of the annual growth rate over a specified time period. The CAGR for agriculture exports is 13.8%, which indicates that, on average, agriculture exports have been growing at a rate of 13.8% annually over the given years. The CAGR for agriculture imports is 15.5%, suggesting an annual growth rate of 15.5% in agriculture imports. The CAGR for total exports is 13.6%, and for total imports, it's 14.6%, showing the annual growth rates for overall trade. The data shows that both agriculture exports and imports have been increasing over the years, with fluctuations in their respective percentages relative to total trade. The CAGR values provide insights into the annual growth rates for these economic indicators, reflecting the changing dynamics of a country's agricultural trade over the specified period.

**Table 1: India's Agri Export and Agri Import to total Export and total Import (year wise)**

(value in crore)

Year	Agriculture exports	Total export	% To total export	Agriculture imports	Total imports	% to total Imports
2001-02	29728.61	209017.96	14.22	16256.61	245199.71	6.63
2002-03	34653.94	255137.26	13.58	17608.83	297202.86	5.92
2003-04	37266.52	293366.74	12.41	21972.68	359107.61	6.12
2004-05	41602.65	375339.51	11.08	22811.84	481371.61	4.74
2005-06	49216.96	456417.85	10.02	15977.75	574190.89	2.78
2006-07	62411.42	571779.27	10.1	23000.28	840506.3	2.74
2007-08	79039.72	655863.51	11.39	22549.81	1012311.69	2.23
2008-09	85551.67	840755.05	9.64	28719.24	1374435.37	2.09
2009-10	89341.5	845553.63	9.99	54365.29	1363735.54	3.99
2010-11	111018.99	1136964.25	9.94	51073.97	1683466.96	3.03





2011-12	180528.6	1465959.39	12.47	70164.51	2345463.23	2.99
2012-13	223618.24	1634318.28	13.9	95718.89	2669161.95	3.59
2013-14	262778.96	1905011.08	13.79	85727.3	2715420.78	3.16
2014-15	239681.04	1896348.42	12.64	121319.02	2736676.99	4.43
2015-16	215396.55	1716384.39	12.55	140289.22	2490303.76	5.63
2016-17	226651.91	1849433.54	12.26	164726.83	2577671.14	6.39
2017-18	251563.94	1956514.52	12.86	152095.2	3001028.71	5.07
2018-19	274571.28	2307726.19	11.9	137019.46	3594674.22	3.81
2019-20	252976.05	2219854.17	11.4	147445.81	3360954.45	4.39
2020-21	310811.42	2151770	14.2	157788.16	2909830	5.42
2021-22	375909.73	3146186.28	11.94	231848.84	4569442.67	5.07
CAGR	13.8	13.6		15.5	14.6	

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Department of Commerce. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022

The table shows the annual figures for each commodity, along with the percentage change from the previous year in parentheses. The CAGR represents the average annual growth rate for each commodity over the given period.

For instance, Basmati rice experienced an 8.1% average annual growth rate, while Rice had a

much higher growth rate of 37.2% over the same period. Conversely, Other cereals had a negative growth rate of -3%, indicating a decline in production or demand.

These numbers provide insights into the trends and changes in the production or trade of these commodities over the years.

**Table 2: CAGR of Major Agricultural Commodities Import in India (2009-10 to 2021-22).**

(value in crore)

2009-10	22316.68 -41.04	10629.16 -19.55	1476.04 -2.71	3047.5 -2.71	5965.8 -10.97	2843.47 -5.23
2010-11	25919.59 -50.74	7512.49 -14.7	1595.91 -3.12	2649.07 -3.12	2789.54 -5.46	3586.51 -7.02
2011-12	38909.02 -55.45	9448.35 -13.46	2284.85 -3.25	5381.43 -3.25	313.83 -0.44	4610.84 -6.51
2012-13	53561.61 -55.95	13344.63 -13.94	2715.76 -2.83	5433.91 -2.83	3094.38 -3.23	6180.47 -6.45
2013-14	44038.04 -51.36	11036.75 -12.87	3451.76 -4.02	4667.8 -4.02	2286.86 -2.66	7715.96 -9
2014-15	64889.6 -53.48	17062.94 -14.06	4393.25 -3.62	6599.74 -3.62	3668.21 -3.02	9566.81 -7.88
2015-16	68676.62 -48.95	25619.06 -18.26	5399.95 -3.84	8701.28 -3.84	4037.86 -2.87	11071.57 -7.89
2016-17	730339 -44.36	28523.18 -17.31	5760.25 -3.49	9027.09 -3.49	6868.61 -4.16	11290.62 -6.85
2017-18	74995.91	18748.57	6385.26	9134.33	6035.84	12524



	-49.3	-12.32	-4.19	-4.19	-3.96	-8.23
<b>2018-19</b>	69023.79 -50.37	8035.3 -5.86	7932.7 -5.78	11162.32 -5.78	3175.39 -2.31	13931.65 -10.16
<b>2019-20</b>	68558.16 -46.49	10221.45 -6.93	10186.93 -6.9	9026.34 -6.9	2473.25 -1.67	14137.09 -9.58
<b>2020-21</b>	82115.82 -52.04	11937.59 -7.56	8014.28 -5.07	7491.21 -5.07	4720.01 -2.99	15764.86 -9.99
<b>2021-22</b>	104162.6 -44.92	16628.16 -7.17	7100.32 -3.06	7387.6 -3.06	973.52 -0.41	13717.88 -9.91

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Department of Commerce.  
Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022

**Table 3: CAGR of Major Agricultural Commodities Export from India (2009-10 to 2021-22).**

(value in crore)

Commodity	Basmati rice	Rice	Marine	Spices	Sugar	Fresh fruit	Fresh vegetable	Other cereals	Buffalo meat	Dairy product
<b>2009-10</b>	10889.6 -12.1	365.3 -0.4	9899.98 -11.08	5948.73 -6.65	110.21 -0.12	1524.21 -1.7	3014.32 -3.37	2973.19 -3.32	5481.43 -6.13	796.99 -0.89
<b>2010-11</b>	11354.63 -10.2	231.29 -0.2	11917.11 -10.73	7886.51 -7.1	5472.92 -4.92	1355.19 -1.22	2620.48 -2.36	3648.49 -3.28	8613.31 -7.75	1216.76 -1.09
<b>2011-12</b>	15449.6 -8.5	8659.13 -4.79	16584.71 -9.18	13102.5 -7.25	8766.78 -4.85	1937.22 -1.07	3023.31 -1.67	5492.92 -3.04	13741.1 -7.61	647.79 -0.35
<b>2012-13</b>	19409.39 -8.6	14448.81 -6.46	18841.2 -8.42	15176.75 -6.78	8576.32 -3.83	2686.57 -1.2	3407.19 -1.52	8180.61 -3.65	17408.99 -7.78	2324.68 -1.03
<b>2013-14</b>	29291.82 -11.14	17795.21 -6.77	30627.28 -11.65	15146.36 -5.76	7178.5 -2.73	3645.62 -1.38	5384.47 -2.04	7178.14 -2.73	26457.82 -10.06	4407.48 -1.67
<b>2014-15</b>	27586.71 -11.5	20441.55 -8.52	33688.38 -14.05	14847.74 -6.19	5328.83 -2.22	3160.08 -1.31	4666.45 -1.94	5262.16 -2.19	29282.58 -12.21	2169.03 -0.9
<b>2015-16</b>	22718.6 -10.5	15483.39 -7.18	31219.48 -14.49	16630.14 -7.72	9824.52 -4.56	4191.24 -1.94	5237.1 -2.43	1702.5 -0.79	26684.22 -12.38	1677.46 -0.77
<b>2016-17</b>	21512.91 -9.4	16929.88 -7.46	39593.78 -17.46	19111.25 -8.43	8659.54 -3.82	4974.21 -2.19	5790.71 -2.55	1425.77 -0.62	26161.38 -11.54	1701.18 -0.75
<b>2017-18</b>	26870.67 -10.6	23437.23 -9.31	47646.41 -18.94	20084.91 -7.98	5225.6 -2.07	4913.28 -1.95	5297.71 -2.1	1604.28 -0.63	26035.19 -10.34	1954.63 -0.77
<b>2018-19</b>	32804.3 -11.94	21171.17 -7.71	47664.94 -17.35	23217.77 -8.45	9523.14 -3.46	5538.15 -2.01	5679.1 -2.06	2426.07 -0.88	25091.43 -9.13	3375.73 -1.22
<b>2019-20</b>	31026.33 -12.2	14400.32 -5.69	47618.1 -18.82	25642.04 -10.13	13981.56 -5.52	5496.38 -2.17	4617.34 -1.82	1454.71 -0.57	22661.12 -8.95	1983.84 -0.78





<b>2020-21</b>	29849.8 9 -9.6	35476.6 1 -11.41	44176.0 3 -14.21	29535.6 4 -9.5	20671.55 -6.65	5650.7 8 -1.81	5374.23 -1.72	5198.3 7 -1.67	23459.8 9 -7.54	2391.2 -0.76
<b>2021-22</b>	26415.0 2 -7	45652.3 5 -12.14	57586.4 8 -15.31	30576.0 3 -8.13	35,000.6 9 -9.31	5593.5 -1.48	5745.54 -1.52	8109.4 5 -2.15	24612.7 4 -6.54	4744.13 -1.26
<b>CAGR</b>	8.1	37.2	14.5	12.7	26.8	13.1	6.2	-3	9.8	10.3

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Department of Commerce. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022

### Conclusions:

Though India is a highly agriculture dependent country, its exports are still lagging behind many other countries in the world. For a country of vast population who dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and without creation of proper demand to their agricultural produce through necessary interventions like export promotion their incomes and standards of living remains stagnant. The growth rate of exports over last 21 years shows that there is significant growth rate in our exports and there is instability in the growth rate which demands more focus on agriculture exports by the government by taking necessary interventions. The CAGR of imports over the years is more than the CAGR of exports which is a worrying trend and the government interventions in this area for promotion of sustainability in oil seeds production may help in reducing the imports in future. Greater emphasis should be placed on diversifying agricultural exports in terms of both product range and export destinations. This requires strengthening infrastructure, developing skilled human resources, and enhancing support services to facilitate value addition and enable progression up the value chain, while ensuring compliance with international quality requirements such as sanitary and phytosanitary standards.

### Reference:

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कृषि विज्ञान की मासिक पत्रिका

