

# A Study on Economic Growth in India with Special Reference to Exporting Agricultural Products

\*M Vadivel, \*\*Gokul A

\*Assistant professor, Department of B.com Professional Accounting, Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore.

\*\*UG-Department of B.com Professional Accounting, Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore-06.

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## ABSTRACT

International trade takes major role in economic development. the objective of this study is to examine the study of economic growth in india in exporting agricultural products. The present study is based on secondary data collected from various journals, trading economic an EXIM bank. Analysis done by using pearsoncorrelation for empirical findings

## I. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural sector has a major influence in aindia's financial development cycle. This has previously made a significant commitment to cutting edge nations' monetary development. exporting goods from agriculture to foreign countries will also increase economic development of india. It takes major part in economic development. India exporting many products likeNon-Basmati Rice, Basmati Rice, Buffalo Meat, Groundnuts, Maize. The most of agriculture products exporting from india. Agriculture also helps in scarcity of foods and vegetables and importing to indiaThe3/4 of the population in India depends on agriculture, making it as biggest occupation for the whole country. Despite the fact that the quick development in current advancements has brought forth countless development factors, agriculture is important factor. India's now enormous population is supposed to turn into the world's biggest in the following 20 years, while its economy will before long surpass Japan's to turn into the world's third biggest. The subsequent expansion in the interest for food should be met through higher farming efficiency or by expanding food exports. This article talks about a portion of the exporting the agricultural products to other countries.

**KEYWORDS:** Exporting agriculture goods.

**JEL CLASSIFICATION CODE:**

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**1RamphulOhlan [2018]** were presents the article 'Agricultural exports and the growth of agriculture in India' shows the calculation of india'sGDP by exporting agriculture products casually test from 1970-1971 to 2009-2010. In this article shows exporting agriculture lead to growth hypothesis.

**2 Laszlo Konya and Jai Pal Singh [2014]** Article presents the "Exports, Imports and Economic Growth in India" it shows the export,import and economic growth farmer causing exports. But the growth of an export and import seems not easy to believe.

**3 Binitakumari at el [2022]**article were presents "Impact of Agricultural Exports Segmentation on Economic Growth in India" it says export were motor of country's economic growth. The study of the article to examine agricultural exports and non agricultural exports. After analysing the exports makes significant effect in GDP. But not in non agricultural products.

## III. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Because of the way that agriculture assume a significant part in the improvement of the economy of Edo express, some issue are as yet connected with the creation of farming. The disposition of the rancher towards creation of harvests, much to their dismay about new innovation of current cultivating. Most ranchers are still adhere to their prior ways because of the utilization of unrefined gear in cultivating like cutlass, in this way diminishing the yield in production.The reality that most our ranchers are

low level pay workers, they can't contribute on the acquisition of machine that could have support their creation.

### Objectives Of The Study

To analyze the impact of international trade on economic growth in India.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### Sources of Data

The present study is based on secondary data and analytical in nature. The necessary data are collected from various sources viz. RBI, EXIM bank, Trading Economics, Journals and various publications.

#### Period of the study

The period of taken for the study from 2016 - 2017 to 2019- 2020.

#### Selection of Commodities

Major agricultural commodities/commodity groups were selected for the analysis, based on their respective shares in India's total agricultural exports. They were;

**For Export:** Non-Basmati Rice, Basmati Rice, Buffalo Meat, Groundnuts, Maize.

### Framework of Analysis

- The relationship between international trade and economic growth in India are analyzed with the help of correlation analysis using SPSS software.

### EXPORTS

The exports refers to sending goods from one country to other country to fulfill their needs. The goods are produced from one country and purchased by peoples of another country to fulfill their needs. The person who sending the goods to another country is called exporter. The person who buying that product is known as importer.

### GDP

GDP refers to Gross Domestic Product is the complete financial or market worth of the large quantity of completed products created inside a nation's boundaries in a particular time-frame. GDP is considered as the world's most powerful statistical indicator of national economic growth of a country.

## IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1  
RICE (Other than basmati)  
India Exports Statistics: APEDA Products

YEAR	QUANTITY	VALUE IN Rs.Crore	GROWTH IN %
2016-2017	6770.8	16929.9	9.34%
2017-2018	8648.5	22967.8	35.66%
2018-2019	7599.7	21185.3	-7.76%
2019-2020	5040.7	14364.7	-32.19
2020-2021	13095.1	153049.9	965.46%

SOURCE: SECONDARY DATA

Table 1 examines the rice is increased in quantity in 2020-2021 is 13095.1.the least quantity in 2019-2020 is 2040.1. The high value in crore in 2020-2021 is 153049.9. least value in crore in

2019-2020 is 14364.7. the growth of value in 2020-2021 is 965.46%. the least value of growth in 2019-2020 is -32.19% .

**Table 2**  
**BASMATI RICE**

YEAR	QUANTITY	VALUE IN Rs. CRORE	GROWTH IN %
2016-2017	3985.2	21512.9	-5%
2017-2018	4056.8	26870.2	25%
2018-2019	4414.6	32804.3	22%
2019-2020	4454.7	31025.9	-5%
2020-2021	4630.5	29849.9	-4%

SOURCE: SECONDARY DATA

Table 2 Examines the export of basmati rice. It increased 4630.5 in quantity of export in 2020-2021. Least quantity was exported in 2016-2017 is 3985.2. the least value in 2016-2017 is

21512.9. the value in crore was increased in 2018-2019 is 32804.3. growth of the value of basmati rice was increased 25% in 2017-2018. The least growth in 2016-2017 is -5%.

**TABLE 3**  
**BUFFALO MEAT**

YEAR	QUANTITY	VALUE IN Rs CRORE	GROWTH IN %
2016-2017	1323.6	26161.5	-2%
2017-2018	1350.6	26033.8	0%
2018-2019	1236.6	25168.3	-3%
2019-2020	1152.5	22668.5	-10%
2020-2021	1085.6	23460.4	3%

SOURCE:SECONDARY DATA

Table 3 Examines the Buffalo Meat. The most of quantity 1323.6 was exported in 2016-2017. Least quantity was exported 1085.6 in 2016-

2017.high value in crores is 26161.5 in 2016-2017. Least value in crores 22668.5 in 2019-2020.

Growth of value of buffalo meat is 2020-2021 is - 3%. Least growth of value was 2019-2020 is -10%.

**TABLE 4  
GROUND NUTS**

YEARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN Rs CRORE	GROWTH IN %
2016-2017	725.7	5444.3	34%
2017-2018	504.0	3386.3	-38%
2018-2019	489.2	3298.3	-3%
2019-2020	664.4	5096.4	55%
2020-2021	638.6	5381.6	6%

SOURCE:SECONDARY DATA

Table 4 Examines the groundnuts. Highest quantity of groundnuts 725.7 was exported in 2016-2017. The least exported quantity 489.2 was in 2018-2019. High value in crore 5444.3 in 2016-2017.least value in crore 3298.3 in 2018-2019.

Highest growth value of the ground nuts was 5444.3 in 2016-2017. The high percent of growth 55% in 2019-2020. Least percent of growth 2017-2018is -38%.

**TABLE 5  
MAIZE**

YEARS	QUANTITY	VALUE IN Rs CRORE	GROWTH IN %
2016-2017	566.4	1030.1	-11%
2017-2018	705.5	1228.5	19%
2018-2019	1051.9	1872.5	52%
2019-2020	370.1	1019.3	-46%
2020-2021	2879.2	4675.8	359%

SOURCE:SECONDARY DATA

Table 5 Examines the export of maize. The high quantity of maize is export in 2020-2021 is 2879.2. The least quantity in 2019-2020 is 370.1. the highest value in crore in 2020-2021 is 4675.8

least value in crores in 2019-2020 is 1019.3. highest growth in export value in 2020-2021 is 359%. Least growth in export value in 2019-2020 is -46%

### Correlation Analysis

#### Relationship between export and GDP of India

	EXPORTS	GDP
<b>EXPORTS</b> Pearson Correlation	1	-210
Sig (2-tailed)		734
Sum of squares and		
Cross-products	15542523105	-63489.145
Covariance	3885630776	-15872.286
N	5	5
<b>GDP</b> Pearson Correlation	-210	1
Sig(2-tailed)	734	
Sum of squares and		
cross – products	-63489.145	5.857
Covariance	-15872.286	1.464
N	5	5

### INTERPRETATION

The correlation table is relationship between import and GDP during the year 2016-2017 to 2020-2021 by using SPSS software package. it shows positive and negative correlation relationship between import and GDP at significant levels.

### V. CONCLUSION

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. The exporting the agriculture products has main part in it. Through exporting agro based products helps in GDP. India mostly based on agriculture field. Based on various literature. The factors were classified into export and GDP. For any country international trade is main for GDP of their country. India is also like other countries. International trade (import and export) has significant role in every country's GDP. agriculture is main sector in country's economics. The

agriculture products like raw materials, fruits, vegetables, nuts and cereals, rice, wheat, maize, groundnut., dairy products,

### REFERENCE

- [1]. **RamphulOhlan [2018]** were presents the article ‘Agricultural exports and the growth of agriculture in India’ Reseach Gate
- [2]. **Laszlo Konya and Jai Pal Singh [2014]** Article presents the ‘Exports, Imports and Economic Growth in India’ Reseach Gate
- [3]. **Binitakumari at el [2022]**article were presents ‘Impact of Agricultural Exports Segmentation on Economic Growth in India’ Reseach Gate

### Website

1. EXIM Bank
2. Reserve Bank of India
3. APEDA