

Exports and Imports of Organic Products in India-An Overview

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the fastest developing nations where agriculture is the backbone of the county. People cultivate different agricultural products and exports quality and healthy products worldwide. Quality here refers to an absence of fertilizer products done through organic farming. Organic agriculture' is a system of farm design and management to create an ecosystem of agriculture production without the use of synthetic external inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and synthetic hormones or genetically modified organisms. Landmark change can be brought about and the organic revolution in India expedited by encouraging Global Organic companies to set up India processing base for which, Indian companies and farmers can become suppliers initially, making it a win-win for all. Indian Organic soil content is suitable for the green revolution and cheap fertilizer chemical availability being the prime reasons. Fertilizer companies enjoying subsidies need to be made partners in reviving soil health. Therefore, India needs to adopt the India Soil Carbon mandates, like the E2/ E5 and B10 biofuel mandates to the gigantic fertilizer companies, to make available organic manures or inputs as a percentage of their turnover/ subsidy and convert a given area to organic in a year. Fertilizer companies have the logistic infrastructure available to handle the huge quantities of organic matter required and make it available to the farmers. In the present paper the researcher has analyzed the exports and imports of the organic product marketing to different countries.

Keywords: Organic farm, Ecosystem, External Inputs, Soil Content, Fertilizer, Subsidy, Infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION

Organic products are grown under a system of agriculture without the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with an environmentally and socially responsible approach. This is a method of farming that works at grass root level preserving the reproductive and regenerative capacity of the soil, good plant nutrition, and sound soil management, produces nutritious food rich in vitality which has resistance to diseases.

India is bestowed with lot of potential to produce all varieties of organic products due to its various agro climatic conditions. In several parts of the country, the inherited tradition of organic farming is an added advantage. This holds promise for the organic producers to tap the market which is growing steadily in the domestic and export sector. India produced around

2.75 million MT (2019-20) of certified organic products which includes all varieties of food products namely Oil Seeds, Sugar cane, Cereals & Millets, Cotton, Pulses, Aromatic & Medicinal Plants, Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Spices, Dry Fruits, Vegetables, Processed foods etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Varghese Manaloor et, al (2016). Conclude that a new approach is required to realize the immense potential of organic food industry in India. There are several challenges at every stage of the market which needs to be addressed in order to develop the industry further. At the production level, farmers face problems regarding certification of their products, due to very high certification costs. There have been policies introduced to assist the farmers financially for certification and also organize them into Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) which is a low-cost certification method. While these are very helpful measures, they are not widespread. More farmers need to be included under these schemes and organized into farmer groups which will help them get greater access to markets where their products are demanded.

Arpita Mukherjee et, al (2018) says that organic food business shows that the sector is growing at a fast pace in India. However, there are certain concerns raised by the businesses and if these are addressed through the right policies, there is potential for further growth, investment and employment generation in this sector, which will also lead to better quality food for consumers, higher income for farmers, and enable the government to reach its sustainable development goals.

Barik (2017) contributed that ecologically and economically sustainable organic farming is the pre-requisite for enabling wider adoptability, secured livelihoods and ensuring affordability at the consumer’s end. India has a rich history of organic farming and the increasing domestic market of organic food can provide the necessary drive to the organic movement. Awareness program at both the consumer and farmers’ level is necessary for bringing about large scale organic conversion. But most importantly innovative organic farming technologies like Inhana Rational Farming (IRF) can popularize the practice even among the resource poor farmers by ensuring ecologically and economically sustainable organic crop production in a time bound manner.

Dileep Kondepoti (2019) suggested that Organic farming is one of the best farming methods to decrease the cost of the production and also to increase the quality of the product and the product should be free from the chemical residues and other toxic substances.

Yadav S. K and Subhash Babu (2013) delivery that Organic farming can provide quality food without adversely affecting the soil’s health and the environment. There is need to identify suitable crops/products on regional basis for organic production that has international market demands. The whole region as such cannot afford to go for organic at a time because of its commitments to insure food and nutritional security. This will provide ample opportunity for employment and bring prosperity and peace in the region.

RESEARCH GAP

With the implementation of organic farming, there have been many studies undertaken with respect to various dimensions to understand the outreach and efficiency of the organic products in the country. But still there is a study needed to evaluate the organic farming through a new approach. Most of the studies are related to the organic products advantages and disadvantages which are providing organic farming exports and imports to the unreached people at an affordable cost. But in the case of as a researcher find out exports and imports of organic products in India.

OBJECTIVES

1. To know the conceptual background of organic farming in India.
2. To analyses the export and import goods of organic products in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature, used secondary data only. Data were collected from the official websites, various journals, and newspapers. A trend percentage used to measure the growth of exports and imports of organic products in India.

TABLE NO. 01 EXPORT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FROM INDIA 2014-2017

Year (Qty. (MT))		Basmati Rice	Non-Basmati Rice	Fruits & Vegetables	Fruits / Vegetable Seeds	Processed Items	Total
2016-17	Rs.	3999722	6813397	5155810	11680	1320527	17301136
2015-16	Rs.	4044833	6374172	2982038	10684	12738.80	13424465.8
2014-15	Rs.	3702284	8225564	3212091	12498	721622	15874059

SOURCE: APEDA

Table No.1, explain that export of organic agricultural commodity from India, according to total commodity from Rs. 17301136, mostly export form non-basmati rice in 2016-2017, while the total commodity from Rs. 13424465.8, highest export from non- basmati rice in 2015-2016 and in the year 2104-2015 total Rs. 15874059, wide export from non- basmati rice.

TABLE NO. 02: MAJOR ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCING STATES IN INDIA

Top 10 States	Area Incl Wild (mil. ha)	Share %
Madhya Pradesh	1.93	39.4
Himachal Pradesh	1.37	28
Rajasthan	0.48	9.9
Maharashtra	0.22	4.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.11	2.2
Andhra Pradesh	0.10	2.1
Uttarakhand	0.09	1.9
Karnataka	0.09	1.9
Odisha	0.09	1.9
Sikkim	0.08	1.6

Source: Indian Organic Sector Vision 202515-6-2016.

Table No.02, it shows that major organic food producing states in India, according to highest 39.4 percentages of organic food producing in the state of Madhya Pradesh towards area including mil.ha 1.93, in this aspect moderately organic food producing 9.9 percentage in the state of Rajasthan including mil. ha. 0.48, and lowest percentage of organic food producing 1.6 percentage of in the state of Sikkim including mil. ha. 0.08.

TABLE NO. 03 CATEGORY WISE BREAKUP OF ORGANIC CROPS PRODUCTION 2014-15

Category	Production (MT)	Share
Sugar Crops	338193	30.9
Oil Seed crops	228414	20.8
Fiber Crops	208931	19.1
Cereals and Millets	159500	14.6
Pulses	34717	3.2
Plantation Crops	33930	3.1
Medicinal/Herbal & Aromatic Plants	32663	3.0
Fruits	20219	1.8
Spices & Condiments	18176	1.7
Vegetables	10824	1.0
Dry Fruits	7348	0.67

Source: Indian Organic Sector Vision 202515-6-2016.

Table No.03 contributed that category wise breakup of organic crops production in the year 2014 to 2015, mostly producing sugar crops 30.9 percentages, while 14.6 percentages of Cereals and Millets moderately producing and lowest 0.67 percentages of producing Dry Fruits.

Table No. 04 Top Ten Countries Consumption of Packaged Organic Products

Country	Estimated size of organic packaged food (USD mn)	Estimated size of organic packaged beverages (USD mn)	Estimated total Marketsize-2015 (USD mn)	Share %
US	14,000	1200	15,200	38%

Germany	4,000	200	4,200	12%
France	3,000	500	3,500	8%
U.K	1,800	300	2,100	5%
Italy	1,800	100	1,900	5%
China	1,800	50	1,850	5%
Canada	1,000	400	1,400	4%
Netherlands	900	100	1,000	3%
Denmark	800	100	900	2%
Austria	700	100	800	2%

Source: Indian Organic Sector Vision 202515-6-2016.

According to Table No.04 it shows that, top ten countries consumption of packaged organic products. In this aspect highest 38 percentages of consumption of packaged organic product market to US country in top ten countries to consumption of products, while 8 percentages of consumption of packaged organic product market to France and lowest 2 percentages of consumption of packaged organic product market to Austria.

Table No. 05 Top Ten Organic Products Exports From India

Products	Stars	Emerging /Potential Stars
Nominated by highest number	Next cluster	<u>Other Cluster</u>
1. Tea All types	1. Cotton based products	1. Dust Tea
2. Spices Category	2. Cumin	2. Herbal tea
3. Rice-all/speciality	3. Edible Oil	3. Hill Millets
4. Sugar	4. Oil Seeds	4. Maize
5. Basmati rice	5. Snacks	5. Marine products
6. Soybean & products	6. Honey	6. Oleoresins
7. Pulses-	7. Herbal extracts	7. Organic Flour
8. Medicinal Plants	8. Spices extracts	8. Packaged Products
9. Cereals	9. Beverages & drinks	9. Processed Specialty Prod.
10. Coffee	10. Cashew	10. Soya meal

Source: Indian Organic Sector Vision 202515-6-2016.

Table No.05, explain that top ten organic products exports from India, in this aspect first priority to exports all type of tea products, while second priority is to given exports to rice products and third priority is exports to Medicinal Plants.

Table No. 06 Top Ten Countries With The Largest Numbers Of Organic Producers

S.No	Countries	Number of producers	Percentage
1	India	582,200	32.92
2	Ethiopia	203602	11.51
3	Mexico	200,039	11.31
4	Uganda	190,670	10.78
5	Philippines	165958	9.38
6	Tanzania	148610	8.40
7	Peru	96857	5.48
8	Turkey	69967	3.96
9	Paraguay	58,258	3.29
10	Italy	52,609	2.97
	Total	1,768,770	100.00

Source: FIBL Survey 2017

Table No.06 shows that, the top ten countries with the largest numbers of organic producers in globalized. In this regards, in India highest 32.92 percentages of organic producers in top ten countries, while Mexico moderate 11.31 percentages of organic producers in top ten countries and lowest contribution of Italy 2.97 percentages of organic producers in top ten countries.

VIFINDINGS

1. According to total commodity from Rs. 17301136, mostly export form non-basmati rice in 2016-2017.
2. Highest 39.4 percentages of organic food producing in the state of Madhya Pradesh towards area including mil.ha 1.93.
3. In the year 2014 to 2015, mostly producing sugar crops 30.9 percentages.
4. Highest 38 percentages of consumption of packaged organic product market to US country in top ten countries to consumption of products.
5. In this aspect first priority given to exports all type of tea products.
6. In India highest 32.92 percentages of organic producers in top ten countries.

SUGGESTION

Organic farming is one of the boon of agriculture sectors, to cultivate a new way of process. Today many of the people interest and come forward to start organic farming harvesting. But some factors will be affected by organic farming including air pollution, water pollution and soil pollution. In this aspects government were contributed and give wide awareness about the people it will helpful and more supporting to organic farm producer. Besides that most of the people preference to buy organic farm products, because they are trust, taste including color and size of the products.

CONCLUSION

In this view concluded that Organic farming is based on production, cultivation and marketing standards which are environmentally supportive and motivating socially, economically and ecologically sustainable development. In this aspect government focused to improve the exports to organic products different countries to create good professional relationship and create new way of national economic level. While government contributed in different aspect like providing loan and subsidy for organic producer it will help to cultivation more organic products. In India exported to many products especially tea, Basmati rice, spice category of organic products highly marketing to worldwide. Therefore government checks the quality and provided the certificate for organic farming businessman. It will helpful and find out product quality and increase the exports to different organic farm products.

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