
Trend Analysis of Turmeric Exported from India and Associated Foreign Earnings

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Abstract

India is known as the home of spices and Indian spices has got a good name in the world market. Among the spices exported from India, pepper and cardamom occupy the prime places and next in the order of importance are turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.). Turmeric ranks third in the total exports of spices from India. The present study makes an attempt to find the linear trend of turmeric exported from India by the method of least squares and also studied the associated value for which it considered data from the year 2003 to 2015.

Key Words: turmeric, export, trend analysis

Introduction

In today's Global Economy every country need to survive and grow to strengthen it's position. To improve the economic condition of India, flow of foreign currency to the country is one of the best ways as value of rupee is quite less in comparison to other currencies like pound sterling, dollar, euro, yen etc. Export is one of the best measures for the flow of foreign currency to the country. India is known as the home of spices and Indian spices has got a good name in the world market. Among the spices exported from India, pepper and cardamom occupy the prime places and next in the order of importance are turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.). Turmeric ranks third in the total exports of spices from India. Global production is estimated around 11 -11.5 lakh tonnes. Indian turmeric is considered to be the best in the world market because of its high curcumin content. India accounts for about 80 per cent of world turmeric production and 60 per cent of world exports. Other major producers are Pakistan, China, Haiti, Jamaica, Peru, Taiwan and Thailand. Asian countries consume much of their turmeric production. The important turmeric growing States in India are, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharastra, Assam, Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal, in which Andhra Pradesh occupies 40 per cent of total turmeric area followed by Orissa and Tamil Nadu occupying 17 per cent and 13 per cent of total turmeric area respectively. In terms of production Andhra Pradesh accounts 60 per cent of total

turmeric production in India followed by Tamil Nadu (13 per cent) and Orissa (12 per cent). India is the largest exporter of turmeric with annual exports of around 30,500 MT. Globally, Indian turmeric is considered to be the best because of its high curcumin content. The major importing countries of Indian turmeric are the United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, United States of America, Sri Lanka, Japan, United Kingdom, Iran, and South Africa. Even though India plays a major role in turmeric export, its export quantity and value varied over the years. The present study makes an attempt to find the trend of turmeric exported from India by the method of least squares and also studied the associated value for which it considered data from the year 2003 to 2015.

Review of literature

Yogesh, M. S & S. Mokshapathy; International Journal Of Humanities, Arts, Medicine And Sciences (Best: Ijham) Issn 2348-0521 vol. 2, Issue 9, Sep 2014, 41-46 © Best Journals Growth Of Indian Export And Import Of Spices.

This paper attempts to know the growth of Indian export and importing spices, The data of export and import for 8 years from the year 2005-06 to 2012-13 of major spices such as Cumin, Ginger, Fenugreek, Chilli, Cardamom, Curry powder, Coriander, Turmeric, Oil & Oleoresins, Garlic & Mint products for analysis. Compound Annual Growth Rate tool is used to analyse the statistical data.

S.S. Guledgudda Department Of Agricultural Economics college Of Agriculture, Dharwad university Of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad - 580 005 August, 2005; Thesis Submitted To The University Of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad in Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Degree Of Doctor Of Philosophy In Agricultural Economics; Production And Export Performance Of Cashew, An Economic Analysis

This paper aims to study the growth pattern in exports, trade competitiveness and direction of cashew export from India, it also tries to assess the extent of farmer's awareness about the cashew export potentiality in Karnataka, and to identify the constraints and challenges in production and export Performance of cashew. For the purpose of analyzing the objectives of the study, data were subjected to analyses through statistical techniques like Compound Growth Rate Analysis, Trend and Forecasting Analysis, Nominal Protection Coefficient and Markov Chain Model.

D Murugananathi, S Selvam, N Raveendaran, S T Meena, A Study on the Direction of Trade in the Indian Turmeric Exports: Markov Chain Approach, IEAS at the research division of the FEDERAL Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

The present study is undertaken with a view to analyze the export performance of turmeric from India. The export performance is measured in terms of growth rate, instability index and Markov chain analysis. The data on export quantity and export value from 1996-2006 was taken for the purpose of this study. Both exported quantity and value recorded a positive and significant growth of 6.2 and 9.61% per annum respectively. There was high instability in export value

when compared to the export quantity, which might be due to the export unit value fluctuation. The results of Markov chain analysis confirmed that UAE and Bangladesh remained as the stable markets for Indian turmeric compared to other markets. The study suggests that appropriate positioning and pricing strategies should be used to strengthen India's position in the unstable global market.

S. Angles, A. Sundar and M. Chinnadurai , [Agricultural Economics Research Review](#), 2011, vol. 24, issue 2, Impact of Globalization on Production and Export of Turmeric in India “ An Economic Analysis”

This paper examines the production and export performance of turmeric in India using secondary data for the period from 1974-75 to 2007-08 and exponential form of growth function has been used for the analysis. The growth in production and export of turmeric has been reported significant, because of the high demand coupled with inflation. Instability index has been worked for the production and export for pre liberalization and post-liberalization periods. Instability has been observed high for production, export and prices of domestic and international markets and domestic and international prices have shown high integration. For the assessment of direction of trade, the Markov chain model has been used. The data regarding country-wise export of turmeric has shown that the previous export share retention for Indian turmeric has been high in minor importing countries (pooled under others category) (87 %), followed by UAE (49 %), Iran (41 %) and UK (35 %). The countries such as USA and Japan have not been the stable importers of Indian turmeric. The plans for export may be oriented towards these two countries and also plans should be formulated for stabilizing the export of turmeric to other countries. The farmers should be provided training on production of a quality product.

**Dr. A Muthusamy, Indian journal of applied research vol III Issue 4;
A Study on Export Performance of Indian Turmeric:**

An attempt has been made in the article to study export performance of turmeric in India for the period of seven years from 2003 to 2010. Export performance is analysed in terms of production, share of turmeric exports, production wise exports of turmeric and major markets for Indian turmeric.

Objective of the study

To study the export trend of turmeric from India and associated foreign earnings

Scope of the study

The study tries to signify the export performance of Indian turmeric and foreign earnings in rupee value. It makes an attempt to find the trend of turmeric export and related benefits. The study may put some lights and may be used to compare the export price and the price that a turmeric farmer receives and measures can be suggested to minimize the gap that prevails.

Limitation of the study

The study used information from 2003 to 2015 i.e only for 12 years. The results could have been better if the no of years for the analysis would have been more.

Research Methodology

Type of study: Descriptive study

Type of data: Secondary data

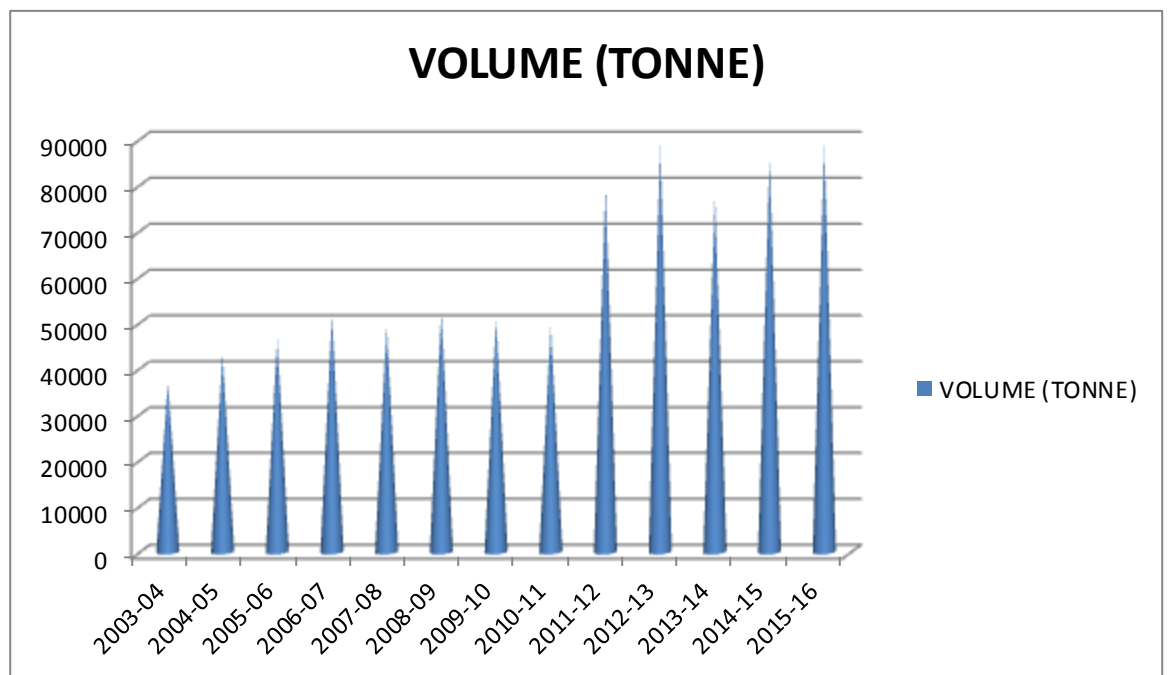
Source of data: SPICE BOARD OF INDIA

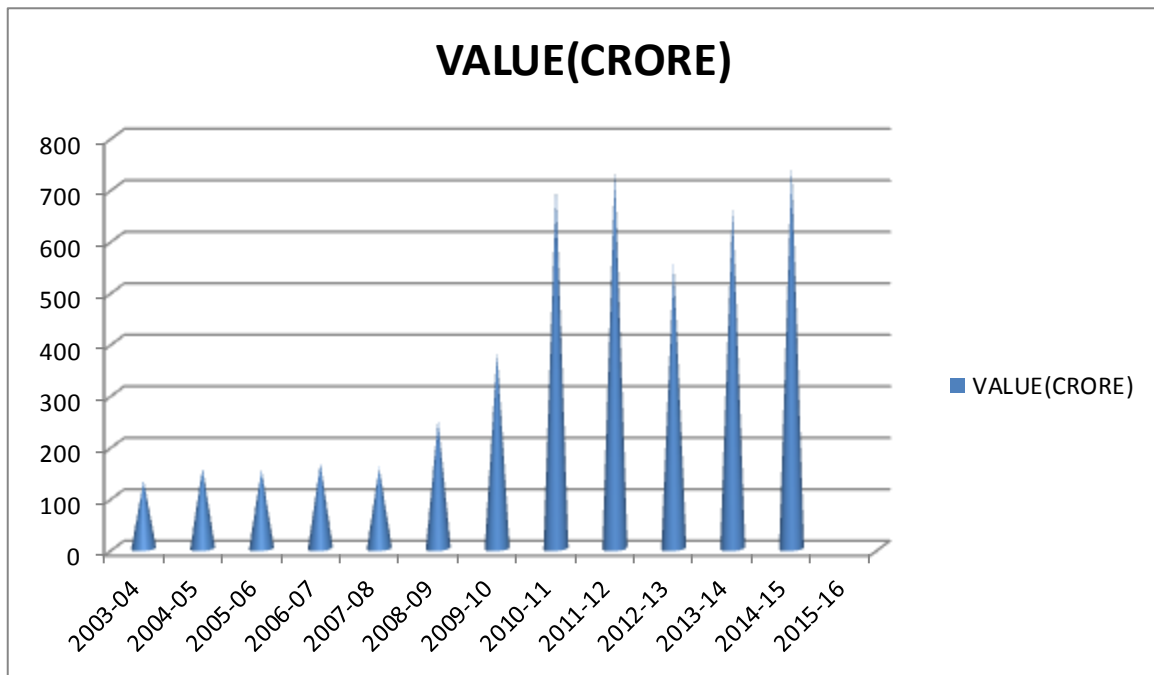
Method of Analysis: Time Series

Data Analysis

EXPORT OF TURMERIC FROM INDIA (SOURCE:SPICE BOARD OF INDIA)

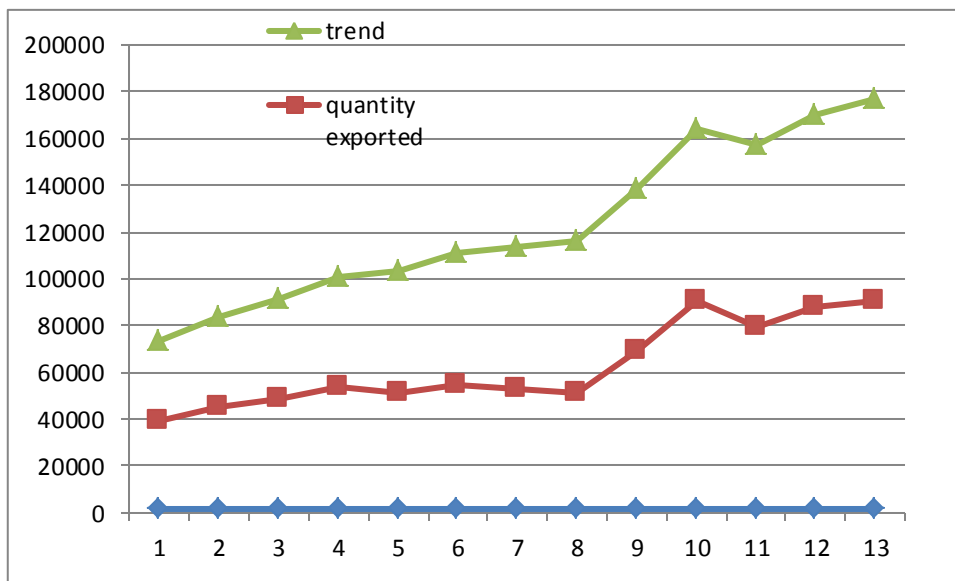
YEAR	VOLUME (TONNE)	VALUE(CRORE)
2003-04	37044	131.12
2004-05	43097	156.25
2005-06	46,405	152.86
2006-07	51,712	165.75
2007-08	49,250	157.00
2008-09	52,500	248.57
2009-10	50,750	381.23
2010-11	49,250	702.85
2011-12	79,500	734.34
2012-13	88,513	554.87
2013-14	77,500	666.75
2014-15	86,000	744.35
2015-16	88,500	



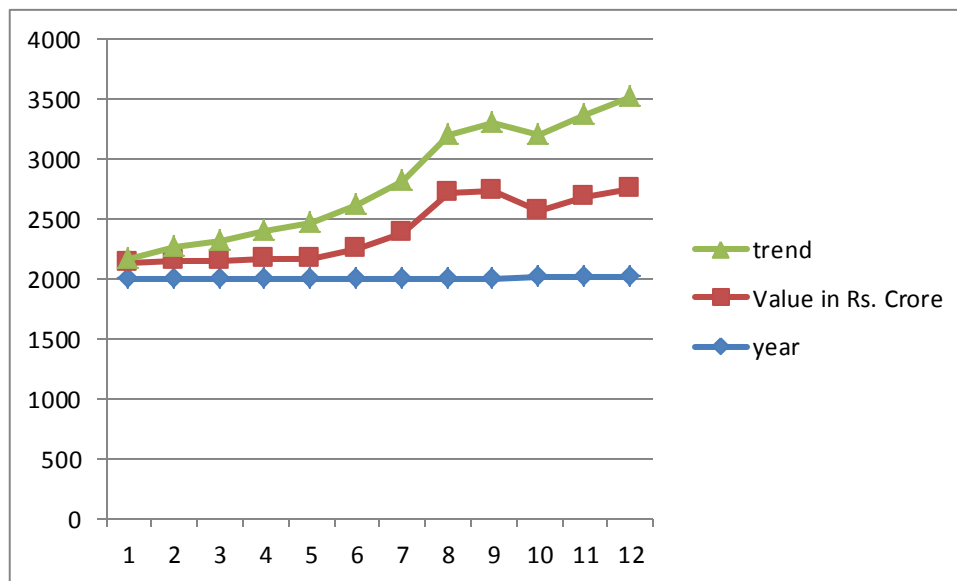


TREND ANALYSIS

year	quantity exported	x	x2	xy	trend
2003	37044	-6	36	-222264	34488
2004	43097	-5	25	-215485	38833.7
2005	46405	-4	16	-185620	43179.4
2006	51500	-3	9	-154500	47525.1
2007	49250	-2	4	-98500	51870.8
2008	52500	-1	1	-52500	56216.5
2009	50750	0	0	0	60562.2
2010	49250	1	1	49250	64907.9
2011	67000	2	4	134000	69253.6
2012	88513	3	9	265539	73599.3
2013	77500	4	16	310000	77945
2014	86000	5	25	430000	82290.7
2015	88500	6	36	531000	86636.4
	787309	0	182	790920	



year	Value in Rs. Crore	x	x2	xy	trend
2003	131.12	-11	121	-1442.32	38.86
2004	156.25	-9	81	-1406.25	104.46
2005	152.86	-7	49	-1070.02	170.06
2006	165.75	-5	25	-828.75	235.66
2007	157	-3	9	-471	301.26
2008	248.57	-1	1	-248.57	366.86
2009	381.23	1	1	381.23	432.46
2010	702.85	3	9	2108.55	498.06
2011	734.34	5	25	3671.7	563.66
2012	554.87	7	49	3884.09	629.26
2013	666.75	9	81	6000.75	694.86
2014	744.35	11	121	8187.85	760.46
	4795.94	0	572	18767.26	



Conclusion

From the trend analysis by method of least squares it is found that value in Rs crore of foreign earnings by turmeric export and quantity exported show a positive trend. So it may be concluded that foreign earning increases with export of the spice. Hence measures must be taken to increase the export quantity as a step towards strengthening the economy.

References

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