# AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON EXPORT OF INDIAN SPICES FOR THE PAST 15 YEARS

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## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Spices have been closely connected to enchanted, cultural traditions, preservation, medicine and embalming since early human history. The Spices is one of the key sectors of the Indian economy. It is the economically and commercially significant agriculture crops in the world. Indian spices are the most sought-after globally, given their exquisite aroma, texture, taste and medicinal value. Traditionally, spices in India have been grown in small land holdings, with organic farming gaining prominence in recent times. Agriculture exports plays crucial roles in economic development in India, such as provision of food to the nation, enlarging exports, transfer of manpower to non-agricultural sectors, contribution to capital formation, and securing markets for industrialization

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The traditional marketing of spices from the state is much of the domestic nature. There is prevalence of a large number of intermediaries. The export of spices like chilies, ginger and turmeric is negligible. Although there are much spices grown, Cumin, Chilly, Coriander, Cardamom Large, Fenugreek and Fennel has a unique feature and market. Hence in order to assess the production, exports and growth of the above mentioned spices, this study is intended. The researcher wants to get an insight of the problem faced by the growers and help farmers by providing alternatives as to what to produce for better price realization. Also it is the duty of the researcher to seek the involvement of more private players for exports of these spices from Uttaranchal and in setting up spice processing units by finding alternatives for value addition and processing. At the same time, it must be remembered that it is neither feasible nor desirable to produce all goods in all places. Marketing problems are more frequently faced by growers and exporters mainly due to failure in establishing market linkages rather than lack of market opportunities. Hence keeping these in mind, the following objectives have been framed.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1.To study on the exports of selected spices from India
2. To explore the top six countries involved in spices exports
3. To identify the growth of selected spices and to recommend suitable steps for increase their stake

## 1.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 1.4.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY

The study aimed to provide a detailed understanding of the trends, challenges, and opportunities associated with the export of spices, considering factors such as market demand, production volumes, and international trade policies. Through an in-depth examination of data sourced from government agencies, trade bodies, and relevant industry reports, the study delved into the specific performance of key spices, like cardamom, pepper, turmeric, and cumin. Market diversification, trade partnerships, and the impact of geopolitical factors on spice exports were also explored. By employing both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, the study sought to offer valuable insights for stakeholders, policymakers, and industry players, contributing to informed decision-making and the formulation of strategies to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of India's spice export sector in the global market.

### 1.4.2.DATA COLLECTION

The study is mainly based on Secondary data and information has been collected from the official website of “Spices Board”. Although it is secondary in nature, the details provided in this study is first of its kind, which is been tailor made and presented vividly for better and clear understanding.

### 1.4.3. STATISTICAL TOOLS EMPLOYEES

Trend Projection is employed to analyze the future growth proceeds of the spices for the next six years and Compound Annual Growth Rate is administered to study the growth rate of spices exports of India during 2008 to 2023. All the data analyzed are retrieved from the descriptive statistics provided in the official website of spices board of India.

### 1.4.4. AREA OF STUDY

When the area of the study is considered, the products available in spices board are to the tune of 22. But, on the whole, 15 products are most valuable and from those again 6 products seem to be highly traded. Hence to narrow down clearly, only the highly traded six products were taken for the study and it is fitted as the area covered in my study.

### 1.4.5 PERIOD OF THE STUDY

This research encompasses a comprehensive data collection period for 15 years, from 2008-2009 to2022- 2023. This extended timeframe enables a detailed exploration of trends and patterns over this substantial duration.

## 1.5 LIMITATION OF STUDY

1. Data previous to the 15 years (2008-2009to 2022-2023) is not studied and it forms to be a cascading limitation.
2. Although the study is done using secondary data, it lacks the component of reasoning or opinion sharing Primary Data.
3. This study is only with focus on spices product and hence generalization shall not be possible

## 1.6 RESEARCH GAP

Previous studies on a cross examination, it is found that all the products available in spices board have been taken for study. Similarly it is also addressed only with the export statistics of the already available resource. The studies related with specific products seem to be limited and also there are no studies associated with CAGR, future trend characteristics projecting for 15 years. Hence in order to conclude and bridge these gaps, this enhanced study with the comprehensiveness and relevance is taken into consideration.

## 1.7 SCOPE OF FURTHER RESEARCH

The scope for further research on the export of Indian spices in India is expansive and pivotal for the growth of this industry. One critical area deserving attention is the exploration of advanced technologies, such as block-chain, to revolutionize the spice supply chain. Investigating how block-chain can enhance transparency, traceability, and quality assurance in the production and distribution processes can contribute significantly to the industry's efficiency.

Another crucial avenue for research involves analyzing the economic and social impact of spice exports on the regions where these spices are cultivated. Understanding the distribution of benefits, potential challenges faced by local communities, and devising strategies for inclusive growth will shed light on how the spice trade can be a catalyst for sustainable development. These research directions promise valuable insights, providing a foundation for informed policies and practices to elevate the Indian spice export sector.

## 1.8 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rohatash. K. Bhardwaj, etal..,(2011)" Challenges and Constraints of Marketing and Export of Indian Spices in India Spices are the currency of developing countries. India, Egypt, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Turkey and Brazil are the primary producers of spices. It is essential to channelize exports, to use effective processing and packaging techniques, to develop recognized international brand and to focus on niche markets.The history and culture of Indian spices is probably as old as human civilization itself.

Dr A.B. Rema Shree etal..., October 2019the project is to recognize and certify a person's existing skill sets, knowledge and experience gained either by formal, non-formal or informal learning in the spice sector.

Dr. P. SEKAR,etal..,(2021)" AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S SPICES EXPORTS" The following objectives are made of the present study. (i) To analyze the trends and growth rate of spices exports in India during 1991-92 to 2016-17. (ii) To examine the impact of liberalization on spices exports in India. (iii) To identify the determinants of spices exports in India. The study was mainly based on secondary data on various aspects of determinants of spices exports in India. The study was mainly based on secondary data on various aspects of determinants of spices exports in India. Secondary data and information have been collected from various sources like Journals Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), World Trade Organization Trade Statistics, Hand Book of statistics on Indian Economy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), United Nations Trade Data, Commodity Trade Statistics

ChaitraGB. ,etal..,(2019)"EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF CHILLI AND CUMIN FROM INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS" during study period Markov was analyzed using Markov Chain to find out the stable and reliable markets for Indian chili and cumin. Projection of quantity export of chili and cumin from India up to 2022 was calculated by using the transitional probability of retention values. The study was based on secondary data. The secondary data on area, production, productivity was compiled from Spice Board and indiastats.com for a period of 19 years (1999-00 to 2017-Price and volume of trade of export data for a period of nineteen years from 1999-00 to 2016-17 was compiled from UN comrade website. Based on the volume of export over the last five years, major minimum of two crops were considered for the detailed study viz., Chili and Cumin.

Ganga Dev,etal..,(2018) " Growth Performance in Area, Production, Productivity and Export of Spices in India , the study showed low variability index in productivity. The spices crops recorded positive higher growth in export and a very less growth in import over last years in terms of value earned. The high growth and low instability index indicate sustainability in production which is the prerequisite and reflects positive indication for the export potential from India.To achieve the objectives of the study, time series data on area, production and productivity of major spices in the country were collected from the website www.indiastats.com for last ten years (2004-05 to 2013-14). The data related to export and import was collected for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13. The data were compiled and analyzed using standard statistical tools. The CGR and Instability Index were calculated by using the following methods.

N.U. Baga, etal.,(2020) "Export of spices from India: An instability analysis" t. The study was based on secondary data. The secondary data on production, export quantity and export value were compiled from Spice Board of India. Out of 109 spices listed by ISO (International Standards Organization), India produces around 75 spices in its various climatic regions. India is one of the largest producers, consumer and exporter of spices in the world

P. Hari Babu,(2017) "EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF SPICES IN INDIA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY The main purpose of the study isto find out whether they have been an increase or decrease in the export of spices. The second purpose isto inter possible causes forvariationsinspices exportsfrom2001- 02 to 2015-16. Research design isthe framework ofthe research study. It lays out the structure, procedures and data analysis of the research. In this study descriptive and analytic research design has been found to be most suitable type of research design. In this way, the trendsin Export performance ofSpices are describedwith the help ofstatistical tools. The data used for present data is based on secondary sources. The secondary data have been collected from the publications of Indian spices Board Ministry of Commerce Government of India viz, Annual reportsBrochures and Websites.

## 1.9 FINDING

**TABLE 1 COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (2008 – 2023)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | CUMIN | CHILLI | CORAINDER | CARDOM LARGE | FENUGREEK | FENNEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2009** | 28184 | 138506 | 16857 | 1596 | 4135 | 3740 |
| **2010** | 28733 | 176364 | 23210 | 853 | 6023 | 2951 |
| **2011** | 15229 | 179736 | 20105 | 627 | 3605 | 2126 |
| **CAGR 1** | **499.4229015** | **3472.859184** | **783.1105824** | **52.65249365** | **223.6019027** | **135.9638828** |
| **2012** | 18349.66667 | 206346 | 23305.33333 | 59.83333333 | 4057.666667 | 1325 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2013** | 22994.83333 | 233550 | 24929.33333 | 428.1666667 | 3792.66 | |
| **2014** | 30043.33333 | 260754 | 26553.33333 | 912.166667 | 3527.66 | |
| **CAGR 2** | **1138.039338** | **4411.644711** | **928.6096165** | **232.216782** | **220.1712907** | **134.3248616** |
| **2015** | 37333.5 | 287958 | 28177.33333 | 1397.166667 | 3262.666667 | 2277.333333 |
| **2016** | 35284.37333 | 296961.43 | 23278.78 | 465.13 | 5093.17 | 5950.09 |
| **2017** | 42938.89333 | 342483.32 | 21752.14 | 764.08 | 6424.11 | 6715.67 |
| **CAGR 3** | **1283.747984** | **5185.364573** | **713.8287752** | **67.3475199** | **432.1337912** | **509.4428752** |
| **2018** | 50578.40333 | 408557.57 | 22174.68 | 689.51 | 5345.03 | 6088.32 |
| **2019** | 54855.21333 | 417318.31 | 24149.71 | 695.48 | 6429.77 | 7023.46 |
| **2020** | 55189.92333 | 441639.25 | 26424.82 | 568.87 | 6048.42 | 7211.32 |
| **CAGR 4** | **1491.352505** | **5950.821663** | **939.5738868** | **63.39213748** | **344.9329192** | **393.9258947** |
| **2021** | 70639.23 | 576194.35 | 23539.12 | 146.26 | 6346.73 | 9380.36 |
| **2022** | 61575.81 | 494544.6 | 21700.2 | 189.9 | 6927.16 | 8674.01 |
| **2023** | 49046.1456 | 453768.4 | 20632.66 | 439.11 | 7298.68 | 8423.14 |
| **CAGR 5** | **1185.46855** | **5452.114084** | **718.9325573** | **82.34217008** | **393.2100107** | **398.3933693** |

Source – Spices Board of India

Table 1, clearly depicts the production of **CHILLI, CUMIN, CORAINDER, CARDAMOM LARGE, FENUGREEK** and **FENNEL** for the years 2008 till 2023. For better understanding, for every three years the compound annual growth rate is been employed. Their cumulative score is calculated in table 2.

**TABLE 2**
**CUMULATIVE COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (2008- 2023)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | CUMIN | CHILLI | CORAINDER | FENNEL | CARDOM LARGE | FENUGREEK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CAGR 1** | 499.4229015 | 3472.859184 | 783.1105824 | 52.65249365 | 223.6019027 | 135.9638828 |
| **CAGR 2** | 1138.039338 | 4411.644711 | 928.6096165 | 232.216782 | 220.1712907 | 134.3248616 |
| **CAGR 3** | 1283.747984 | 5185.364573 | 713.8287752 | 67.3475199 | 432.1337912 | 509.4428752 |
| **CAGR 4** | 1491.352505 | 5950.821663 | 939.5738868 | 63.39213748 | 344.9329192 | 393.9258947 |
| **CAGR 5** | 1185.46855 | 5452.114084 | 718.9325573 | 82.34217008 | 393.2100107 | 398.3933693 |
| **Total** | **5598.031279** | **24472.80421** | **4084.055418** | **497.9511031** | **1614.049914** | **1572.050884** |

From the table above, it is clearly seen that **CHILLI** constitute the highest cumulative score on the CAGR score followed by **CUMIN** in the second position and **CORAINDER** third position respectively. **FENNEL** secured the last place as per the cumulative CAGR scor

Source – Spices Board of India

concluded that **CHILLI** has the major export and its growth seems to be extra ordinarily good.

**TABLE 3**
**EXPORT STATISTICS (IN LAKHS) - 2008-2023**

| YEAR | CUMIN | CHILLI | CORINDER | FENNEL | CARDOM LARGE | FENUGREEK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-2009 | 28184 | 138506 | 16857 | 3740 | 1596 | 4135 |
| 2009-2010 | 28733 | 176364 | 23210 | 2951 | 853 | 6023 |
| 2010-2011 | 15229 | 179736 | 20105 | 2126 | 627 | 3605 |
| 2011-2012 | 18349.66667 | 206346 | 23305.33333 | 1325 | 59.83333333 | 4057.666667 |
| 2012-2013 | 22994.83333 | 233550 | 24929.33333 | 839.6666667 | 428.1666667 | 3792.666667 |
| 2013-2014 | 30043.33333 | 260754 | 26553.33333 | 1486.333333 | 912.6666667 | 3527.666667 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014-2015 | 37333.5 | 287958 | 28177.33333 | 2277.333333 | 1397.166667 | 3262.666667 |
| 2015-2016 | 35284.37333 | 296961.43 | 23278.78 | 5950.09 | 465.13 | 5093.17 |
| 2016-2017 | 42938.89333 | 342483.32 | 21752.14 | 6715.67 | 764.08 | 6424.11 |
| 2017-2018 | 50578.40333 | 408557.57 | 22174.68 | 6088.32 | 689.51 | 5345.03 |
| 2018-2019 | 54855.21333 | 417318.31 | 24149.71 | 7023.46 | 695.48 | 6429.77 |
| 2019-2020 | 55189.92333 | 441639.25 | 26424.82 | 7211.32 | 568.87 | 6048.42 |
| 2020-2021 | 70639.23 | 576194.35 | 23539.12 | 9380.36 | 146.26 | 6346.73 |
| 2021-2022 | 61575.81 | 494544.6 | 21700.2 | 8674.01 | 189.9 | 6927.16 |
| 2022-2023 | 49046.1456 | 453768.4 | 20632.66 | 8423.14 | 439.11 | 7298.68 |

Source – Spices Board of India

Table 3 signifies the value of export in lakhs through already published statistics

**TABLE 4**
**EXPORT PROCEEDS PREDICTION - 2023-2030**

| PRODUCT/YEAR | CUMIN | CHILLI | CORIANDER | FENNEL | CARDOM LARGE | FENUGREEK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2023-2024** | 66058.1854 | 554526.0593 | 23962.09613 | 9494.04146 | 291.9969841 | 7048.25473 |
| **2024-2025** | 69307.33086 | 582886.1398 | 24067.44612 | 10062.36578 | 246.5618294 | 7276.647099 |
| **2025-2026** | 72556.47632 | 611246.2203 | 24172.7961 | 10630.6901 | 201.1266746 | 7505.039468 |
| **2026-2027** | 75805.62178 | 639606.3008 | 24278.14609 | 11199.01442 | 155.6915198 | 7733.431837 |
| **2027-2028** | 79054.76725 | 667966.3813 | 24383.49608 | 11767.33875 | 110.2563651 | 7961.824206 |
| **2028-2029** | 82303.91271 | 696326.4618 | 24488.84607 | 12335.66307 | 64.82121032 | 8190.216575 |
| **2029-2030** | 85553.05817 | 724686.5423 | 24594.19606 | 12903.98739 | 19.38605556 | 8418.608944 |

Source – Spices Board of India

On sincere observation, it is clearly seen from Table 4 that Products Cumin, Chilli, Coriander, Fennel and Fenugreek are having an increasing trend in exports whereas the product Cardamom Large is in the decreasing trend. It can be concluded that Cardamom Large is losing its popularity among other nations.

**EXHIBIT 1**
**EXPORT PROCEEDS PREDICTION**

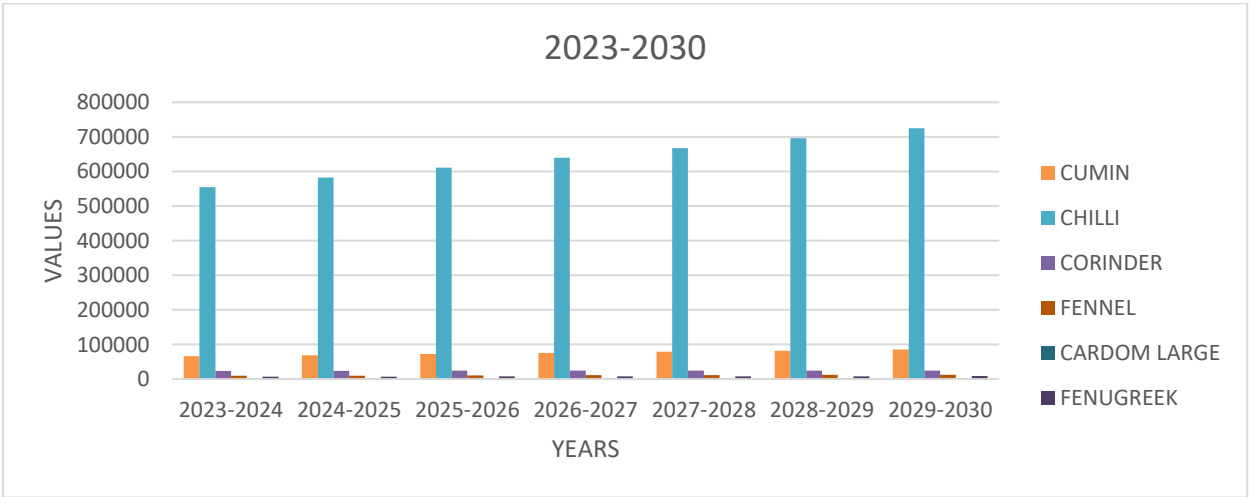

**TABLE 5**
**TOP 6 CUMIN EXPORT COUNTRIES (IN LAKHS)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | UK | USA | NEPAL | UAE | MALAYSIA | JAPAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-2009 | 3440.68 | 5378.56 | 2848.83 | 11596.89 | 881.47 | 1031.88 |
| 2009-2010 | 3990.78 | 4821.48 | 4228.94 | 6224.88 | 3425.08 | 943.51 |
| 2010-2011 | 3242.77 | 2979.93 | 2260.2 | 2150.71 | 2061.52 | 669.25 |
| 2011-2012 | 3360.166667 | 1994.693333 | 2524.026667 | 2788.686667 | 3302.74 | 518.9166667 |
| 2012-2013 | 3261.211667 | 795.3783333 | 2229.711667 | 7511.776667 | 3892.765 | 337.6016667 |
| 2013-2014 | 3162.256667 | 403.9366667 | 1935.396667 | 12234.86667 | 4482.79 | 156.2866667 |
| 2014-2015 | 3063.301667 | 1603.251667 | 1641.081667 | 16957.95667 | 5072.815 | 25.02833333 |
| 2015-2016 | 7323.92 | 17964.18 | 4385.66 | 8551.34 | 6537.38 | 1976.72 |
| 2016-2017 | 7852.98 | 21961.61 | 5785.09 | 13399.1 | 6981.89 | 2616.7 |
| 2017-2018 | 7669.78 | 21580.39 | 9584.92 | 16846.24 | 7239.21 | 2711.50 |
| 2018-2019 | 9033.44 | 25664.35 | 11507.16 | 11129.02 | 7763.67 | 2676.58 |
| 2019-2020 | 8882.49 | 27388.17 | 12075.25 | 12507.89 | 6666.5 | 4062.85 |
| 2020-2021 | 10776.25 | 32489.22 | 17538.52 | 19057.11 | 7006.72 | 4465.50 |
| 2021-2022 | 9813.23 | 28708.83 | 15374.31 | 16784.53 | 8213.58 | 4934.08 |

The above table portrays the top six countries exporting cumin from 2008 till 2022. The values are given in lakhs

Source – Spices Board of India

**TABLE 6**
**TOP 6 - CUMIN EXPORT COUNTRIES (IN TONS)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | UK | USA | NEPAL | UAE | MALAYSIA | JAPAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-2009 | 2898 | 4760 | 2608 | 12184 | 810 | 640 |
| 2009-2010 | 3447 | 4002 | 3729 | 5932 | 3063 | 559 |
| 2010-2011 | 2457 | 2214 | 1898 | 1888 | 1537 | 381 |
| 2011-2012 | 2493 | 1112.666667 | 2035 | 3628 | 2530.333333 | 267.6666667 |
| 2012-2013 | 2272.5 | 160.3333333 | 1680 | 8776 | 2893.833333 | 138.1666667 |
| 2013-2014 | 2052 | 1433.333333 | 1325 | 13924 | 3257.333333 | 8.666666667 |
| 2014-2015 | 1831.5 | 2706.333333 | 970 | 19072 | 3620.833333 | 120.8333333 |
| 2015-2016 | 3756.80 | 9776.26 | 3006.06 | 5786.75 | 4078.44 | 852.64 |
| 2016-2017 | 3936.09 | 11548.32 | 3788.46 | 8577.04 | 4034.69 | 1170.15 |
| 2017-2018 | 3836.5 | 10771.44 | 5966.41 | 10817.03 | 3978.42 | 1182.1 |
| 2018-2019 | 4524.87 | 13282.47 | 7623.77 | 7271.76 | 4425.01 | 1082.35 |
| 2019-2020 | 4390.22 | 14186.36 | 7585.92 | 8505.66 | 4159.96 | 1739.54 |
| 2020-2021 | 5679.1 | 18132.8 | 11812.43 | 13540.12 | 4790.64 | 2128.65 |
| 2021-2022 | 4809.07 | 15875.7 | 10585.54 | 11038.62 | 5001.47 | 2350.58 |

Source – Spices Board of India

The above table portrays the top six countries exporting cumin from 2008 till 2022. The values are given in tons

**TABLE 7**
**TOP 5 - FENNEL EXPORT COUNTRIES (IN LAKHS)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | U.S.A | MALAYSIA | U.K | CANADA | NEPAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-2009 | 1638 | 1260 | 419 | 137 | 286 |
| 2009-2010 | 905 | 1035 | 628 | 168 | 215 |
| 2010-2011 | 814 | 653 | 407 | 133 | 119 |
| 2011-2012 | 295 | 375.6666667 | 472.6666667 | 142 | 39.66666667 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012-2013 | 117 | 72.16666667 | 466.6666667 | 140 | 43.83333333 |
| 2013-2014 | 529 | 231.3333333 | 460.6666667 | 138 | 127.3333333 |
| 2014-2015 | 941 | 534.8333333 | 454.6666667 | 136 | 210.8333333 |
| 2015-2016 | 2465.33 | 2235.18 | 901.36 | 262.49 | 85.73 |
| 2016-2017 | 2528.93 | 2835.86 | 902.01 | 404.71 | 44.16 |
| 2017-2018 | 2314.59 | 2298.54 | 766.91 | 402.01 | 306.27 |
| 2018-2019 | 2794.31 | 2008.81 | 895.17 | 551.39 | 773.78 |
| 2019-2020 | 1882.46 | 2630.63 | 1216.80 | 556.57 | 924.86 |
| 2020-2021 | 4197.05 | 2594.88 | 987.83 | 678.7 | 921.9 |
| 2021-2022 | 4171.15 | 2336.94 | 928.07 | 655.12 | 582.73 |

Source – Spices Board of India

The above table portrays the top five countries exporting fennel from 2008 till 2022. The values are given in lakhs

**TABLE 8**

**TOP 5 FENNEL EXPORT COUNTRIES (IN TONS)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | U.S. A | MALAYSIA | U.K | CANADA | NEPAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-2009 | 852.45 | 563.92 | 294.44 | 107.88 | 119.54 |
| 2009-2010 | 753.59 | 880.97 | 592.26 | 167.86 | 168.75 |
| 2010-2011 | 768.14 | 595.66 | 402.37 | 140.81 | 111.13 |
| 2011-2012 | 707.0833333 | 711.9233333 | 537.62 | 171.78 | 124.73 |
| 2012-2013 | 664.9283333 | 727.7933333 | 591.585 | 188.245 | 120.525 |
| 2013-2014 | 622.7733333 | 743.6633333 | 645.55 | 204.71 | 116.32 |
| 2014-2015 | 580.6183333 | 759.5333333 | 699.515 | 221.175 | 112.115 |
| 2015-2016 | 3153.12 | 2427.7 | 1333.2 | 431.35 | 94.97 |
| 2016-2017 | 3024.13 | 2389.74 | 1153.07 | 569.34 | 49.67 |
| 2017-2018 | 2556.10 | 1679.94 | 996.33 | 555.19 | 242.63 |
| 2018-2019 | 3053.98 | 1897.02 | 1281.69 | 813.44 | 674.4 |
| 2019-2020 | 2615.14 | 2400.82 | 1681.92 | 814 | 866.96 |
| 2020-2021 | 2649.54 | 2153.02 | 1584.20 | 1106.82 | 831.15 |
| 2021-2022 | 3098.29 | 2589.88 | 1646.03 | 1294.52 | 631.19 |

Source – Spices Board of India

The above table portrays the top five countries exporting fennel from 2008 till 2022. The values are given in tons

**TABLE 9**

**TOP 5 CORAINDER EXPORT COUNTRIES (IN LAKHS)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | MALAYSIA | U.A.E | U.K | SOUTH AFRICA | NEPAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-2009 | 7052 | 5451 | 2060 | 892 | 1402 |
| 2009-2010 | 9177 | 7175 | 2927 | 2181 | 1750 |
| 2010-2011 | 8450 | 5473 | 2635 | 2391 | 1156 |
| 2011-2012 | 9624.333333 | 6055 | 3115.666667 | 3320.333333 | 1190 |
| 2012-2013 | 10323.33333 | 6066 | 3403.166667 | 4069.833333 | 1067 |
| 2013-2014 | 11022.33333 | 6077 | 3690.666667 | 4819.333333 | 944 |
| 2014-2015 | 11721.33333 | 6088 | 3978.166667 | 5568.833333 | 821 |
| 2015-2016 | 11931.85 | 4540.08 | 2961.88 | 2105.08 | 1739.89 |
| 2016-2017 | 12162.42 | 3782.13 | 2557.68 | 2321.93 | 927.98 |
| 2017-2018 | 10565.18 | 4327.74 | 2604.25 | 1982.61 | 2694.90 |
| 2018-2019 | 11207.56 | 4253.02 | 2616.69 | 2592.26 | 3480.18 |
| 2019-2020 | 11611.43 | 5409.44 | 2882.34 | 2607.48 | 3914.13 |
| 2020-2021 | 12515.22 | 3061.36 | 1241.33 | 3553.53 | 3167.68 |
| 2021-2022 | 12096.71 | 2780.64 | 1375.05 | 2990.03 | 2457.77 |

Source – Spices Board of India

The above table portrays the top five countries exporting coriander from 2008 till 2022.

The values are given in lakhs

**TABLE 10**
**TOP 5 CORAINDER EXPORT COUNTRIES (IN TONS)**

| PRODUCT/ YEAR | MALAYSIA | U.A.E | U.K | SOUTH AFRICA | NEPAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008-2009 | 4953.18 | 3406 | 1477.78 | 594.98 | 803.65 |
| 2009-2010 | 4374.47 | 3215.03 | 1661 | 1061 | 727.6 |
| 2010-2011 | 3450.01 | 2141.95 | 1427.28 | 1148.26 | 357.92 |
| 2011-2012 | 2756.05 | 1656.943333 | 1471.52 | 1488.026667 | 183.9933333 |
| 2012-2013 | 2004.465 | 1024.918333 | 1446.27 | 1764.666667 | 38.87166667 |
| 2013-2014 | 1252.88 | 392.8933333 | 1421.02 | 2041.306667 | 261.7366667 |
| 2014-2015 | 501.295 | 239.1316667 | 1395.77 | 2317.946667 | 484.6016667 |
| 2015-2016 | 13534.24 | 4699.69 | 3223.62 | 1990.65 | 1872.45 |
| 2016-2017 | 10634.78 | 3067.44 | 2680.59 | 2250.54 | 783.58 |
| 2017-2018 | 7606.24 | 3014.91 | 2423.61 | 1683.97 | 1562.17 |
| 2018-2019 | 7986.04 | 2799.54 | 2628.51 | 2295.94 | 2179.18 |
| 2019-2020 | 9983.34 | 3887.99 | 3026.74 | 2680.16 | 2639.94 |
| 2020-2021 | 10032.00 | 4077.31 | 1092.92 | 3898.99 | 3185.36 |
| 2021-2022 | 11486.46 | 4048.65 | 1319.09 | 3350.80 | 2676.30 |

The above table portrays the top five countries exporting coriander from 2008 till 2022. Source – Spices Board of India
The values are given in tons.

## 1.10 OBSERVATION

- The production of chilly, cumin, coriander, cardamom large, fenugreek and fennel for the years 2008 till 2023 is shown. For better understanding, for every three years the compound annual growth rate is been employed
- From the cumulative score, it is clearly seen that chilly constitute the highest cumulative score on the CAGR score followed by cumin in the second position and coriander third position respectively. Fennel secured the last place as per the cumulative CAGR score. Hence it shall be concluded that chilly has the major export and its growth seems to be extra ordinarily good
- The value of export in lakhs is portrayed through already published statistics
- On sincere observation, it is clearly seen that products cumin, chilli, coriander, fennel and fenugreek are having an increasing trend in exports whereas the product cardamom large is in the decreasing trend. It is concluded that cardamom large is losing its popularity among other nations
- Portray the top six countries exporting cumin from 2008 till 2022. The Exporting values are given in lakhs and the Export Production values are given in tons
- Highlight the top five countries exporting fennel and coriander from 2008 till 2022. The Exporting values are given in lakhs and the Export Production values are given in tons

## 1.11 CONCLUSION

The present study focused on growth performance of quantity and value of spices export. The major six spices export of India shows positive trend in terms of world exports, total exports, and Agricultural exports and spices exports. India is known as the home of spices and Indian spices has got a good name in the world market. The impact of India's spices export analysis isdone for the post liberalization period the long run impact of the trade performance.

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