

Wto And Indian Wheat Export

Ms.Priti Rai¹, Dr. Devaraj Badugu², Mr. Aamir Abidi³

¹PhD Fellow, Joseph School of Business Studies

Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, India

²Associate Professor, Joseph School of Business Studies,

Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and sciences, India

³Facility of Associate Professor, Joseph School of Business Studies,

Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and sciences, India

Corresponding Author: Ms.Priti Rai

Abstract: WTO administers the complication of a set of trade agreements its call the WTO agreement in this agreement include the general agreement on tariff and trade (GATT). There are some different agreement in the goods sector in addition, agreement in the other areas (different- different place) services and intellectual property right. Wheat productivity and production very low after the independence in 1947. During 1950 to 1951 productivity were merely 663kg and only 6.46 million tones production of wheat. Per hectore huge crises of wheat production in India after “WHEAT REVALUTION” second largest wheat producer in the world after chine with about 12% share in the total world wheat product. Now India is surplus India position to export wheat in the worldwide markets and can get foreign exchange. In the study examine effect of WTO on Indian wheat exports and the challenges involved in and quantitative data was sourced.

Keywords: GATT, WTO, wheat export, and challenges

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I. INTRODUCTION

Right Intellectual property and the international trade in goods and services conduct by the world trade organization. WTO administers the complication of a set of trade agreements its call the WTO agreement .in this agreement include the general agreement on tariff and trade (GATT). There are some different agreement in the goods sector in addition, agreement in the other areas (different- different place) services and intellectual property right. WTO includes a frame work for the trade of right and responsibilities in these areas WTO agreement mainly problem disciplines on government and in few cases, even on enterprises. The global trade originated from the after the Second World War which saw the earlier experience with the large depression of the late twenties and early thirties. By WTO projection impose by the big trade nations. In the WTO government should be aware of the need for the global trade for the fair and good trade in the nations. After the Second World War, the important broader sense of global trade for the development and increase in the trade within the members countries well established.

World trade organization is established in 1/1/1995, 21 years ago .headquarter in the Centre William Rappard, Geneva, Switzerland. WTO main purpose of regulates worldwide trade. WTO is under the Marrakesh agreement signed by 123 countries on 1/1/1994. WTO is replacing the general agreement on tariff and trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948. Worldwide region served by WTO, 164 members states under the WTO. There are three official languages use – English, French, and Spanish. In the WTO 640 Staffs

It provides direct services to 65% of working people in the nation and contributes about 29% of GDP of the nation. In high developed country like the America, agriculture financial record for a mere 2% of GDP, and employs 4% of the overall labor power. Some other high developed nations are similar position. For example, France agriculture contributed 2% of GDP in with 6% share in labor power; contribution in Germany in the agriculture to GDP was 1% with 3% share in labor power. The UK corresponding record for were 2% and 3% (World Bank 2000). • Agriculture also provides the food stuff grains to give food to the huge people of the nation. • Indian agriculture is an key basis of supply of raw resources to industries in the nation. • Agriculture contributes a sizeable share in India’s exports. • Besides, it provides food for the huge cattle population. • Being the major source of employment and profits to millions of people, it provides a huge market for our industrial products.

1.1 History of Indian wheat export

Wheat productivity and production very low after the independence in 1947. Only 6.46 million tones Production of wheat merely 663kg.per hectare for the duration of 1950 to 1951. This quantity are not sufficient

to feed the Indian population that time India import the wheat for the county consumption from many nations like America etc. Some reasons of the low productivity and production at that time was- 1) the poor tilling and small sink ability of the varieties use 2) higher susceptibility to diseases 3) reseating in poor adaptability etc.

In the year 1961 India government allotted a commission to assess the opportunity of growing the high production under prevailing Indian ecological situation DR M.S. Swaminathan DR.N.E. Borlaug and other researcher that production level of wheat could be higher if suitable and superior germ varieties were available in the country. The discovery of genes responsible for dwarfing and non-loading habits in "Norin" wheat varieties of Japan opened the door to value high yielding varieties of wheat. After deep research possibility of increasing the wheat product in Indian wheat scientists introduced five dwarf of wheat varieties- 1) Lerma Rojo 64-A

2) Somora 63, 3) Somora 64, 4) Maya64 and 5) S227 "Wheat Revaluation" in India got a real momentum. Those kalyan sona and sonalika varieties become very popular among the former because of their higher production, rust resistance amber grains and adoptability to different soil and climatic condition of the country and occupied nearly 10 million hectare area in the country and made the "Wheat Revaluation" some important varieties of wheat- C-306, UP-262, HD-2009, WL-711, HP-1102, HUW-206, HUM-234, HD-2189 etc.

Implemented various centrally sponsored namely, IADP(1960-61), IAAP(1964-65), high yielding varieties programmed (1966-67) wheat minikit demonstration programmed (1974-75), SFPP wheat (1988-89) and ICDP wheat (1994-95) declaration of minimum support price, construction of large grain handling facilities to procure the surplus grain and several other mark promotional steps, form machinery units, establishment of seed product chain and fertilizer factories government of Indian increase the public investment in irrigation and agriculture research by government of India create the environment for an all crop in the country .

After this decisions result taken by Indian government wheat productivity and production totally changed. After independence India, import wheat for our need but due to high engragement in the wheat productivity and production after "Green Revolution" period in late sixties India is self dependent in production of wheat at present, country is producing much more excess wheat that the requirement are over flooded with wheat. India is second largest wheat producer in the world after chine with about 12% share in the total world wheat product. Now, India is surplus India a position to export wheat in the international markets and can earn foreign exchange. India has export about 30 lakh tones of wheat worth Rs.1, 490 crore during 2001-2002. Around 17 nations, including Iraq, the Netherlands and Japan, have evinced interest in importing wheat from India.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

- To examine effect of WTO on Indian wheat exports and the challenges involved in.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of WTO

World Trade organization controlling international trade in worldwide, organization based in Geneva that regulation and enforces rules governing international trade. Trade disputes arise, and generally work to reduce obstacles to freer trade because of WTO mediates. WTO providing the legal ground-rules for world trade, Intellectual property commerce, agriculture and in the agreements. But for the agriculture negotiations there will be a big distance between that developing countries wants and what they will get, but they are working together better than they ever have before to achieve common goals. Agriculture has been, and perhaps will remain for a few time, a key problem in the WTO, with the power to packages, influence negotiations and the outcomes of Ministerial Conferences.

India is proud to have been a creator part both of GATT and of WTO. Over the years, our negotiators have played a prominent role in shaping the contours of the multilateral trading system as it exists today. It is similarly responsive in the Indian context. To understand these responsive fully, including India's emphasis on self-sufficiency, it is important to keep in mind in year 1950 to 1960 big extreme shortage of food grain in the country and a little about 69% population near about 700 million population, are dependent on the rural areas for their livelihood. Till date Doha negotiation is not finished. This reason India has big to do for agriculture negotiation. In the my study has a big scope to do. The review of literature main objective of was to illustrate the idea of synthesizing the literature available, stressing the weaving together and integration of threads contained in previous writings on the selected topics.

Ramesh Chand (2002):— He has done studies on the trade liberalization, WTO and Indian agriculture during last six years. Researcher compare between trade flow of agriculture commodities and trade performance before and after WTO period to find the reaction of Uruguay Round agreement on Indian agriculture trade. Researcher has found the depth analysis on nature of the international agriculture products price and focused on the complication of vitality in international price for domestic agriculture under the liberalization trade. Also examine the function of WTO and how to international price in affecting Indian agriculture and its competitive.

IN 2002 SOMPAL:- This researcher find in the general term the implications in the agreement of agriculture . They focused on the problems of the agreement in the international, trade process many types of paper work required in the trade main focused on Indian agriculture agreement and make some suggestions on the stand that Indian must adopt at the current negotiation on the agriculture trades.

Gopal Naik and Tamanna Chaturvedy (2002):- both authors' analyses India's export and import competitiveness in farm product in order to come to a conclusion on the challenges and opportunities provided thrown up by the WTO agreement on agriculture. They have factored into the analysis the impact of the meaning of the agreement, changes in policies in majors developed countries that export agriculture wheat products as well as projections of home country and international supply and demand of this product. Both authors in conclusion they suggestions on the level of tariff protection needed in India and the position that India should take in the current negotiations.

2.2 Challenges of Indian wheat export

In this study the researcher explain the biggest challenge to the developing countries agriculture in the post WTO period was pause by unprecedented and unforeseen decline in global wheat prices. The cost of cereals, sugar, wheat and cotton started to decline after 1996 and reached historically almost the low level during last 25 years around 2000. Though there are some recoveries in the price cycle in the recent years. Until now the recent level of costs of more than mentioned commodities is 15 to 44% lower than the cost of prevailing in the opening of WTO. Because of this turn down in cost in the post WTO time period, developing nations exports were poorly beat and several nations like India were taken back by import invasion of commodities, in which they thought they had strong competitive edge. The turn down in global cost happened contrary to the projection that implementation of WTO's AOA would outcome in decreasing in subsidies and this boost in price of production and price of commodities at international level but it is not happening due to huge subsidies & support provided by developed.

2.3 Export subsidies: restrictions on expenditure and quantities

The Agriculture Agreement prohibits export subsidies on agricultural products unless the subsidies are specified in a member's lists of commitments. Where they are planned, in the agreement requires WTO members to slash mutually the quantities of exports that receive subsidies and amount of cash they used on export subsidies. Developed nations decided to cut the value of export subsidies by 36% over the 6 year starting in 1995,(for the developing nations 24% over 10 year). Developed nations also decided reduce the quantities of sub sized export in 6 year only 21% (for developing nations in the 10 year only 14%). Least-developed countries do not need to make any cuts. During the 6 year completion period, developing countries are permitted under certain situation to use subsidies to decrease the expenses of marketing and transporting exports.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 METHODOLOGY

Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were employed in this survey. The source of data collection was secondary. In order to investigate the research objectives, secondary data was employed for collection and analysis. The research process was an extensive search of articles, reports and professional information concerning the WTO regulations and its effectiveness on export of wheat products.

IV. DISCUSSION

India's export of wheat 2010-2013.

(Provisional figures: value in Rs. Lakhs)

Commodity	Unit	Mar.2010		Apr.2009-Mar10		Mar.2011		Apr.2010-Mar.11	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wheat	Ton	25	5.17	30	5.50	0	0.01	448	74.18

Commodity	Unit	Mar.2011		Apr.2010-Mar11		Mar.2012		Apr.2011-Mar12	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wheat	Ton	16	3.36	396	69.96	71488	10418.76	741188	102380.32

Commodity	Unit	Mar.2013		Apr.2012-Mar.13		Mar.2014		Apr.2013-Mar.14	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wheat	Ton	786216	132815.61	6514815	1052900.19	360718	60841.10	5559825	925710.59

Commodity	Unit	Mar.2014		Apr.2013-Mar.14		Mar.2015		Apr.2014-Mar15	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wheat	Ton	363273	61291.59	5572013	927765.04	22330	3893.53	2914737	497461.30

(Source:-India foreign trade on principal commodity 2010)

From mar.2010 quantity 25 there has been an increase of 5 ton from apr. 2009-2010, 30 ton. Now from apr.2010-march 2011 there has been tremendous increase from 30 Ton to 448 Ton. From mar.2011 quantity 16 there has been an increase the 380 ton from apr.2010-mar.2011 396 ton. Now from March 2012 quantity 71488 there has been tremendous increase the 71488 from apr.2011-mar.2012, 741188 ton. From mar.2013 quantity 78621 ton there has been an increase of 5728599 ton from apr.2012-mar.2013, 6514815 ton. Now from March 2014 quantity 360718 there has been a tremendous increase of 5199107 from apr.2011-mar.2012, to 5559825 ton. From mar.2014 quantity 363273 ton there has been an increases the 5208740 ton from apr. 2013-mar.2014, 5572013 ton. Now from 2015 quantity 22330 ton there has been tremendous increase 2892407 from apr.2014-mar.2015, 2914737 top.

V. CONCLUSION

Final conclusion of the study exporter not aware about unplanned and unforeseen decline in international wheat price. Price of wheat and other agriculture product decline after 1996.

Export subsidies on agriculture product like wheat unless the specified in a member's list of commitment. Where they are listed the agreement requires WTO member. Some member countries cut amount of money expend export and quantity of export that receive subsidies special on wheat.

Final –Even though the member countries of WTO receive subsidies the export and import wheat is saddled so many challenges, price changes fireball wheat high import and export duty etc. in conclusion yet export of wheat face all these challenges but there has been tremendous changes in the volume and quantity of wheat export.

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