

THE DEGREE OF INSTABILITY IN EXPORT OF INDIAN SILK PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT

India has the unique distinction of being the only country in the world which cultures all the five known commercial varieties of silk namely mulberry, tropical tasar, oak tasar, eri and muga. The study area pertains to the country as a whole in general. The analysis was carried out for the period from 1990-91 to 2008-09. The statistical techniques used was Instability index. The analysis of the export earnings instability for all the varieties of silk and total silk exports indicates that, the instability in export earning was mainly caused by the interaction between the change in mean quantity and mean price. This was due to increased quantum of exports as well as the high price realized by these silk products in the development period. It can also be noticed that, the price has grown faster than the quantity. Thus export earning instability in all the silk products was apparently price led. That is price has increased more rapidly than that of quantity in the development period. The variability was different from country to country such as USA (32.65 per cent), Hong Kong (53.26 per cent), UK (15.27 per cent), UAE (35.69 per cent), Italy (28.64 per cent), Germany (13.88 per cent), Spain (30.06 per cent) France (17.83 per cent) and others (27.69 per cent).

KEYWORDS: Commercial Silk, Export, Prices, Silk Products, Statistical Techniques