



# International Journal of Arts and Science Research

Journal home page: [www.ijasrjournal.com](http://www.ijasrjournal.com)



## A STUDY ON EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SALT IN INDIA

S. Murugan\*<sup>1</sup> and K. Muthalagu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>\*Post Graduate Research and Department of Commerce, Sethupathy Government Arts College, Ramanathapuram, India.

### ABSTRACT

Almost every person in the world uses salt in one form or the other every day. The English word “salary” comes from the Latin “salarium”, meaning the money Roman legionaries were paid to buy salt. Salt is one of the basic necessities of human beings. It is also one of the older commodities that was produced, exchanged and later traded. It is also attributed with many symbolic values. The present study is an attempt to understand the contemporary structure of salt production, export and import of salt. The study based on secondary data has been collected from MILMA annual reports and the period of study from 2006-07 to 2015-16. The result also express that the production, export of salt has shown an increasing trend throughout the study period. It is also expressed that the Indian salt department has to offer special tax benefits and other infrastructure facilities to improve the salt export and to take steps to reduces the import of salt from overseas.

### KEYWORDS

Salt, Consumption, Production, Import and Export.

### Author for Correspondence:

Murugan S,  
Department of Commerce,  
Sethupathy Government Arts College,  
Ramanathapuram, India.

**Email:** [murugan10021981@gmail.com](mailto:murugan10021981@gmail.com)

### INTRODUCTION

Salt is one of the basic necessities of human beings. It is also one of the older commodities that was produced, exchanged and later traded. The study was commissioned in a specific context. The universal iodisation programme that was launched with much hope faced a rough weather with the union government of India revoked the ban on consumption of non-iodised edible salt. The major argument against the universal iodisation programme was that it inherently worked against the interests of the small salt producers in the country.

Salt, in addition to its culinary and domestic uses, is also employed in meat packing, fish curing and its

preservation, dairying, preservation and processing of hides, manufacturing of soaps, detergent and dyestuff, dyeing and finishing of fabrics, refrigeration, glazing earthenware, explosives, leather industries, bakery products, for soil stabilisation, in manufacturing artificial rubber and as a wood preservative. In agriculture, salt is used for treating hay and as a fertilizer for certain crops. In countries with cold weather conditions, salt is used in controlling ice and snow on streets and highways.

### **Review of Literature**

Young (1977), this research paper expressed the almost every person in the world uses salt in one form or the other every day. The English word “salary” comes from the Latin “salarium”, meaning the money Roman legionaries were paid to buy salt.

Raman Sachdev, Murli L Mathur, KR Haldiya, H N Saiyed (2006)<sup>1</sup>, This study examine about 20,000 men and women are engaged in the production of salt in Rajasthan alone, which is an important unorganized sector. The salt workers are exposed to adversities of environmental conditions as well as salt in the environment. There is a lack of information about their occupational health problems. Aims: The study aimed to identify work-related health problems experienced by the salt workers. Settings and Design: Data were collected in the health camps held near salt sites. Materials and Methods: Workers of salt manufacturing units were invited for their free health examination. Statistical Analysis: Analysis of the data was carried out using Epi-Info 2002 software. Results: Prevalence of ophthalmic symptoms was 60.7%, that of dermatological symptoms was 43.8% and symptoms like headache, giddiness, breathlessness, muscular and joint pains were experienced by 52.1% salt workers. The ophthalmic problems were most common, probably due to irritation by direct sunlight and its glare caused by salt crystals and brine as well as irritation caused by fine salt particles suspended in the air of the working environment. Traumatic ulcers, dermatitis, muscular and joint pains, headache and giddiness were other more common symptoms observed among the workers. Prevalence of hypertension was 12.0%. Conclusions: Looking at the large number of salt workers exposed to salt and

facing occupational health problems, there is a need for developing a mechanism for prevention of these problems in them.

Krishnamachari, S V, (2016)<sup>2</sup>, The study revealed that the India is the world's third-largest producer of salt, after the US and China. The country produces about 27 million tonnes of the product that is synonymous with loyalty, inspiring many Hindi film dialogues and advertisement campaigns. The major salt-producing states in India are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Gujarat produces about 70 percent of the total salt, followed by Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Export of Salt have been brought under Open General License (OGL) with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1987 vide Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi. India has occupied third largest salt producers in the world but the salt export level was not upto the expected standard due to lack of export and import policy, lack of infrastructure facilities like export centre, transport, technology etc. It will attempts to a step towards analyzing the farm mechanization to salt production, export and import of salt in India. These unique physical features of the state will influence the researcher to undergo the current research entitled “A Study on Export and Import of Salt in India” for current research.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To analyze the status and trend of Production of Salt in India.
2. To evaluate the trend of Export and Import of Salt from India.
3. To offer suggestions to improve the Salt Production and marketing techniques in the study area.

### **METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

The study is based on the secondary data. Secondary data have been obtained from the records maintained by Salt Department Annual Reports, magazines and books. Period of the study from 2006-07 to 2015-16.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### Inference

Table No.1 reveals that there are about 11,79,900 salt manufacturers engaged in production of Common salt in an extent of about 2,44,324 hectares during 2015-16 in India. It is estimated that 87.6 per cent of the total number of salt manufacturers are small salt producers (having an individual extent of less than 10 acres for salt manufacture), 5.8% is large scale producers (having an individual extent of more than 100 acres) and 6.6 % is medium scale producers (having an individual extent between 10 and 100 acres). From the table, it is also observed that the cultivation of salt area in India has reduced from 2, 46,793 hectares during 2011-12 to 2, 44,324 hectares during 2015-16.

### Inference

Table No.2 reveals that there are about 276.44 tonnes production produced in India. Mostly of the salt produced in Gujarat (227.07 Tonnes). Tamilnadu (19.83 Tonnes), Rajasthan (23.84 tonnes), Andra Pradesh (3.93 tonnes), Maharashtra (1.40 Tonnes), Orissa (0.11 Tonnes), Karnataka (0.13 Tonnes), West Bengal (0.12 Tonnes) and Goa (0.02 Tonnes).

### Inference

Table No.3 reveals that there are about maximum of salt production increased in 2009-10 (25.1%) but decreased in 2010-11 (-22.3%).

Export of Salt have been brought under Open General License (OGL) with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1987 vide Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi. A quantity of 65.67 lakh tonnes of salt valuing at Rs.789.45 core was exporting during 2015-16 as against 18.97 lakh tonnes during 2006-07.

### Inference

Table No.4 reveals that there are about the maximum of salt export are 3867.9 tonnes (Growth rate of 33.57%) in the year of 2010-11 and minimum of salt export are 5675.9 tonnes (Growth rate of (-4.78%) in the year of 2014-15.

The import of Salt in India is expected to be 204.74 USD Million by the end of this quarter, according to Trading Economics global macro models and analysts expectations. In the long-term, the India Imports of Salt is projected to trend around -702.74 USD Million in 2020.

### Inference

Table No.5 reveals that there are about the maximum of salt import are 17,243 tonnes (Growth rate of 40.21%) in the year of 2011-12 and minimum of salt import are 12,298 tonnes (Growth rate of (-55.86%) in the year of 2010-11.

**Table No.1: Details of Cultivation of Salt in India**

S.No	Year	Area (Hectares)
1	2011-12	2,46,793
2	2012-13	2,47,903
3	2013-14	2,49,011
4	2014-15	2,49,257
5	2015-16	2,44,324

**Source:** Annual Report of Salt Department Government of India

**Table No.2: Details of Status of Salt Production Industry in India**

S.No	Name of the State	Production (lack Tonnes)	Percentage (%)
1	Gujarat	227.07	82.14
2	Tamil Nadu	19.82	7.17
3	Rajasthan	23.84	8.62
4	Andra Pradesh	3.93	1.42
5	Maharashtra	1.40	0.51
6	Orissa	0.11	0.04
7	Karnataka	0.13	0.05
8	West Bengal	0.12	0.04
9	Goa	0.02	0.01
10	Total	276.44	100.00

**Source:** Annual Report of Salt Department Government of India

**Table No.3: Details of Production of Salt in India**

S.No	Year	Production ('000' MT)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2006-07	17,898.2	0
2	2007-08	17,845.2	-0.3%
3	2008-09	19,151.2	7.3%
4	2009-10	23,951.3	25.1%
5	2010-11	18,610.1	-22.3%
6	2011-12	22,179.1	19.2%
7	2012-13	24,546.9	10.7%
8	2013-14	23,019.3	-6.2%
9	2014-15	26,887.1	16.8%
10	2015-16	27,643.7	2.8%

**Source:** Annual Report of Salt Department Government of India

**Table No.4: Details of Export of Salt in India**

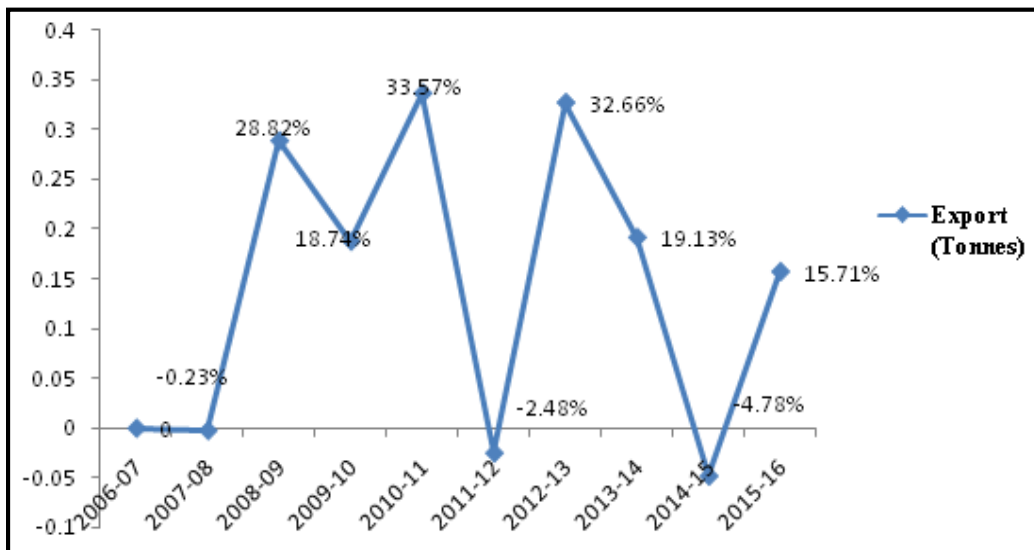
S.No	Year	Export ('000' Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2006-07	1897.5	0
2	2007-08	1893.1	-0.23%
3	2008-09	2438.7	28.82%
4	2009-10	2895.7	18.74%
5	2010-11	3867.9	33.57%
6	2011-12	3771.8	-2.48%
7	2012-13	5003.6	32.66%
8	2013-14	5960.9	19.13%
9	2014-15	5675.9	-4.78%
10	2015-16	6567.5	15.71%

**Source:** Annual Report of Salt Department Government of India

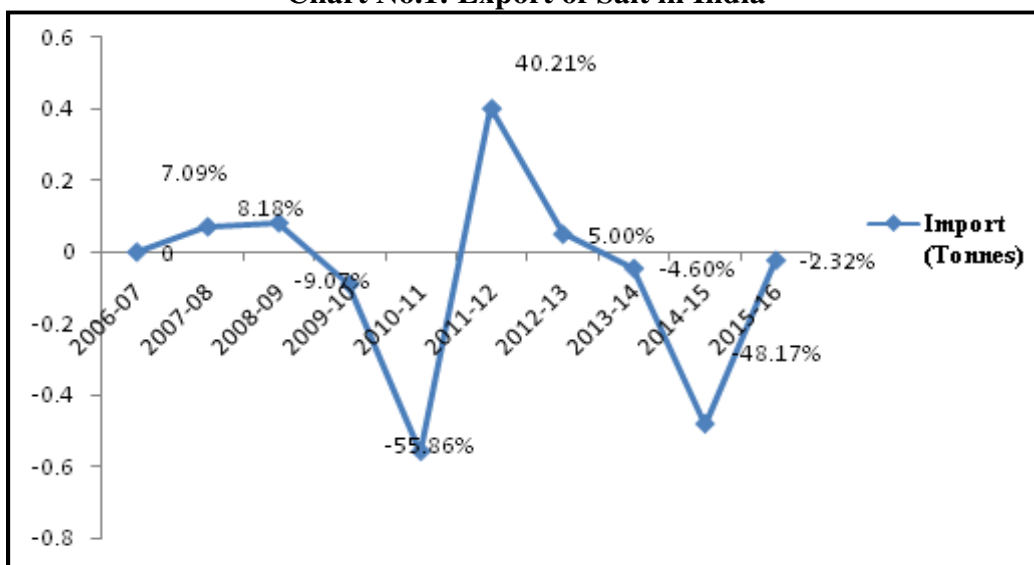
**Table No.5: Details of Import of Salt in India**

S.No	Year	Import (Tonnes)	Growth Rate (%)
1	2006-07	26,451	0
2	2007-08	28,327	7.09%
3	2008-09	30,645	8.18%
4	2009-10	27,864	-9.07%
5	2010-11	12,298	-55.86%
6	2011-12	17,243	40.21%
7	2012-13	18,106	5.00%
8	2013-14	17,273	-4.60%
9	2014-15	8,953	-48.17%
10	2015-16	8,745	-2.32%

**Source:** Annual Report of Salt Department Government of India



**Chart No.1: Export of Salt in India**



**Chart No.2: Import of Salt in India**

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The major argument against the universal iodisation programme was that it inherently worked against the interests of the small salt producers in the country. Such claims were disputed. Unfortunately, the opposing claims were not sufficiently grounded in serious and methodical study of salt producers in the country.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to express their sincere gratitude to Post Graduate Research and Department of Commerce, Sethupathy Government Arts College, Ramanathapuram, India for providing necessary facilities to carry out this research work.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Raman Sachdev, Murli L Mathur, Haldiya K R, Saiyed H N. Work-related health problems in salt workers of Rajasthan, India, *Indian Journal of occupational and environmental medicine*, 10(2), 2006, 62-64.
2. Krishnamachari S V. A Look at Salt Production in India, *International Business Times*, 1, 2016, 1.
3. F J, Mac Gregor G A. A comprehensive review on salt and health and current experience of worldwide salt reduction programmes, *J Hum Hypertens*, 23(6), 2009, 363-384.
4. Annual report 2003-04. National Institute of Occupational Health (ICMR), Ahmedabad, *Occupational Health Hazards among Salt Workers in Remote Salt Sites in Rann of Kutch*.
5. Murugan S and Durairaj D. "A Study on Health Hazards of Salt workers in Tamilnadu Coastal areas" *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res*, 40(2), September - October 2016, Article No.29, 137-141. ISSN 0976-044X.
6. Murugan S and Muthalagu K and Durairaj D. "Opinion on occupational health problems among salt workers at saltpan in Tamilnadu" *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res*, 41(2), November - December 2016, Article No.55, 302-305. ISSN 0976 – 044X.
7. Online shopping trends in India. *Google and Forester consulting survey report*, 20 2014.

**Please cite this article in press as:** Murugan S and Muthalagu K. A study on export and import of salt in India, *International Journal of Arts and Science Research*, 5(1), 2018, 8-13