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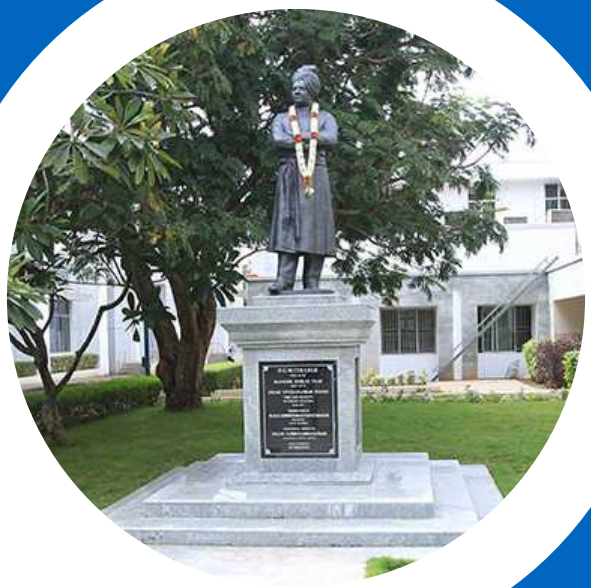

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## EMERGING TRENDS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (ETIST-2021)

## 27th October 2021

Jointly Organized by

Department of Biological Science, Physical Science and Computational Science

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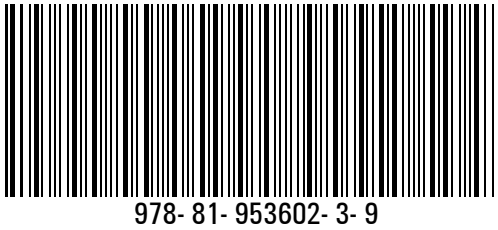


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# LIST OF ARTICLES

**International Conference on Emerging Trends in Science and Technology (ETIST 2021)**
**Jointly Organized by Department of Biological Science, Physical Science and Computational Science**
**Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Affiliated to Bharathiar University, Tamilnadu, India.**
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# Impact of Apeda in India's Export Performance

**Dr.N.Bhuvanesh Kumar**



**ABSTRACT**: India has made a lot of progress in agriculture since independence in terms of growth in output, yields and area under many crops. Agriculture derives its importance from the fact that it has vital supply and demand links with the manufacturing sector. India is one of the fastest growing economies today and among the world's leading agricultural producers and yet its trade flows are relatively small. However given the size of Indian agriculture, even small changes in its trade have a potentially large impact on world markets. main objective of the study is To find out the export performance of agriculture and processed food products of India during the period of 2005-2019. The study makes use of statistical techniques such as Percentage analysis, Growth analysis, Standard Deviation, CAGR and CV in analyzing the data for finding the result.

**Keywords:** Apeda, Production, Export and India

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian Economy. About 65% of Indian population depends directly on agriculture and it accounts for around 22% of GDP. Agriculture derives its importance from the fact that it has vital supply and demand links with the manufacturing sector. During the past five years agriculture sector has witnessed spectacular advances in the production and productivity of food grains, oilseeds, commercial crops, fruits, vegetables, food grains, poultry and dairy. India has emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world in addition to being the largest overseas exporter of cashews and spices. Further, India is the highest producer of milk in the world.

Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. The share of primary sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) is estimated to be 20.4 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2018-17 at current prices. The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth, increasing its contribution to world food trade every year due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly within the food processing industry. The Indian food and grocery market is the world's sixth largest, with retail contributing 70 per cent of the sales. The Indian food processing industry accounts for 32 per cent of the country's total food market, one of the largest industries in India and is ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption, export and expected growth. It contributes around 8.80 and 8.39 per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA) in Manufacturing and Agriculture respectively, 13 per cent of India's exports and six per cent of total industrial investment.

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Despite the fact that agriculture accounts for as much as a quarter of the Indian economy and employs an estimated 60 percent of the labor force, it is considered highly inefficient, wasteful, and incapable of solving the hunger and malnutrition problems. Despite progress in this area, these problems have continued to frustrate India for decades. It is estimated that as much as one-fifth of the total agricultural output is lost due to inefficiencies in harvesting, transport, and storage of government-subsidized crops.

India is one of the fastest growing economies today and among the world's leading agricultural producers and yet its trade flows are relatively small. However given the size of Indian agriculture, even small changes in its trade have a potentially large impact on world markets. India is also a major consumer, with an expanding population to feed. The average size of holding is just 1.4 hectares and 65% of the work force depends on agriculture for a living. Its agriculture and trade policy partly stem from its goal of self-sufficiency and have an impact on trade. India is the third largest economy in Asia and the second fastest growing economy in the world.

Agricultural trade flows in India appear relatively modest compared with those of other main players on the world agricultural markets. Agriculture accounts for 9% of total exports and 5% of imports. This can be explained by the fact that although India is a leading world producer of agricultural products it is also a major consumer. The EU is India's top market, followed by ASEAN, USA, Bangladesh and China. Commodities represent around one third of agricultural exports. The single biggest export is milled rice, accounting for over 15% of the value of exports in 2018-2019.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

India is a leading exporter of many products. Export and import in India develops day by day. In this case export of Agricultural and processed food products plays an important role in the development of economy of our country. There are other problems connected with our soil organization. There is the problem of agricultural indebtedness. It is necessary to modernize the antiquated outlook of our peasants. This is not to be done by a few touring officers delivering lectures. Establishment of Gramin Banks and the village Panchayets have largely improved the situation. Still much remains to be done. Large numbers of trained officers with modern equipment are necessary to ensure a new outlook.

All this needs far-sighted planning. When the ownership of land is restored to the cultivators, and determined efforts are made to modernize their outlook, agriculture in India will flourish much more. It is good, therefore, that the abolition of private proprietary rights in lands is being followed by Plans to introduce co-operative farming. It is a good sign that the claims of agriculture have been taken into adequate consideration in our successive Five-Year Plans. Now greater emphasis has been placed on the development of agriculture than ever before.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The research aims at enriching the knowledge understanding role of export performance of handicrafts. The following are the objective of the study.

- To find out the export performance of agriculture and processed food products of India.
- To know about the different types of agricultural and processed food products and its value of exports to different countries.
- To analyze the direction of trade of agriculture export from India.

**SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of this project is involved the export performance of agricultural products in Indian industry. The export performance of Indian agricultural products is affected by the high competition. This study also gives growth rate and trend percentage of the agricultural products for the forth coming years in year wise and also country wise. The study gives information about the size of the agricultural export network. The study provides suggestions to the organization to improve their functions.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Sample Design**

The study is made for the purpose of an in depth analysis of various indicators and its effect on export performance of Indian marine industry. The major fifteen products are selected by using convenient sampling method.

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

The present study based on secondary data. The secondary data were collected from Cereals statistics and other web based sources.

- Secondary Data

**Secondary Data**

The secondary data is collected to supplement the primary data. The annual reports of sample units, Publications of APEDA, CMIE, Economic Survey of India, Publications of Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture, Bulletins Working and Occasional Papers of EXIM Bank, Occasional Papers and Statistics on Indian Economy of RBI, Periodicals and Journals of Foreign Trade of Agricultural produce, Publications of IIFT etc., were used as important sources of secondary data for the study.

**TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES**

- Percentage Analysis
- Trend Analysis
- Growth Rate
- Standard Deviation
- CAGR
- CV

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- The analysis is made only by considering 15 agro products and 10 major countries.
- Time constraint is one of the limitation
- The findings may not be useful, as the agriculture face uncertainty in India, due to improper rainfall, cyclones, floods, draught etc.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**L.Jagadeesan and Dr. H.Shankar (2017), "**Operational Performance of Mango Pulp Industry in Tamilnadu".Mango is acknowledged as the king of fruits of tropical area by the world. Tamilnadu is one of the major mango growing states in India as the climate is conductive for mango cultivation. It is generally grown under rain-fed conditions in the state. While mangoes are popularly consumed directly as fruits, not all could be done so and preservation in the form of processing is widely recorded to. It is also an economic requirement in order that remunerative prices are realised by growers and the consumers get the benefit of spread over consumption The main objective of this study is to analyze the operational performance of Mango Pulp Industry in Tamilnadu.

**David Boans (2014),** "Comparative Performance of Agricultural Export Trade: During and Post-Agricultural Diversification Project in Ghana". This study compares export performance for seven agricultural commodities prior to, during and after initiation of the Agricultural Diversification project (1991-1999) in Ghana. This is to help identify the impact of the initiative on Ghana's agricultural exports and to ascertain the ability or otherwise of the country to sustain or improve on performances observed under the project. Covering the years 1987 to 2013, the study primarily made use of secondary data on commodity and aggregate agricultural export values for Ghana and the world, the latter being used as the reference group.

**Dr. K. C. Gummagolmath (2015)**, "Trends in Marketing and Export of Onion in India". Onion is one of the important vegetable crops grown in India. In terms of area, India ranks first with an area of 5.54 lakh hectares (2010-09) accounting for around 22.40 per cent of the world onion area. In terms of production, the country occupies second position after China constituting 19 per cent of the global onion production. It is produced for both domestic consumption as well as exports. In the wake of galloping price rise in onion, it is imperative to understand the nature and causes of price rise and effect on consumer.

**MitulDeliya, ChandujiThakorand BhaveshParmar (2015),** "A Study on "differentiator in Marketing of fresh fruitsand Vegetables from Supply Chain Management Perspective".In today's competitive marketplace the pressure on organizations to find new ways to shape and deliver value to customer grows ever stronger. Gradually, in emerging economies as well as developments markets, the power of the seller has overtaken that of the customer. The unorganized retailers are homogeneous group. Recent development in retailing is the entry of large number of organized retailers. Current supply chain catering mainly to the unorganized retailers is riddled with number of drawbacks. As per this paper important drawbacks of the current supply chain are number of intermediaries, high level of wastage, quality degradation, poor infrastructural facilities and high

cost. Government and private operators have to join hands to improve the physical infrastructure, information sharing and the service required for quality improvement of the supply chain.

**Md Abdullah and Mohammad RokibulHossain (2015),** "A New Cooperative Marketing Strategy for Agricultural Products in Bangladesh". The vegetables and rice growers and suppliers were considered as the population for this study. The research is qualitative in nature that is based on primary and secondary data. The research procedure includes preparation of questionnaire, pre-testing of questionnaire, survey, data decoding, data analysis, interpretation and findings. SPSS 17 version issued to analyze the primary data. Mainly the descriptive statistics is used to analyze the survey data. Crop production has also exceeded the national demand in the last few years. But the farmers are always deprived of the fair price for their products due to improper marketing systems that exist in Bangladesh.

**Dr. R.N. Hegde and Dr. N.V. Madhuri (2015) ,** "A Study on Marketing Infrastructure For Fruits and Vegetables In India", To study the existing supply chain available for fruits and vegetables and to find the place of small and marginal farmers in the chain. The economic reforms that are currently underway in India encompass the agricultural marketing system as well. The essence of these measures is to improve the efficiency and productivity of all institutions whose working is far from satisfactory. Over the years, while the agricultural marketing and trade scenario have undergone tremendous changes, marketing infrastructure has not changed enough to meet the emerging demands for marketing services. The data collected from respondent farmers and consumers were tabulated and analysed by using simple statistical tools and techniques.

**Dr. R.N. Hegde and Dr. N.V. Madhuri (2015),** "A Study on Marketing Infrastructure for Fruits and Vegetables in India". Agricultural marketing, essentially being a sub-set of the overall marketing system, refers to all the activities, agencies and policies involved in the procurement of farm inputs by the farmers and the movement of agricultural produce from the farms to the consumers/manufacturers/ exporters. An efficient marketing system minimises costs and maximizes benefits to all the stakeholders in the supply chain and all the sections of the society. It ought to provide remunerative prices to the farmer, food of the required quality at reasonable prices to the consumers and also adequate margins to the middlemen so that they are encouraged to remain in the trade.

**EXPORT OF APEDA PRODUCTS FROM INDIA**

**(Values Rs in Lakhs)**

| Year | Fresh Onions | walnuts | fresh mangoes | fresh grapes | Dried & Preserved Vegetables | Mango Pulps | Pickles And Chutneys | Buffalo Meat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 65,342.17 | 909.86 | 10,421.12 | 10,867.18 | 4.64 | 23,142.66 | 364.24 | 894.19 |
| 2006 | 71,586.73 | 279.65 | 11,051.90 | 10,368.38 | 5.1 | 24,198.57 | 386.5 | 1,228.82 |
| 2007 | 64,411.90 | 82.63 | 8,961.06 | 12,643.80 | 731.68 | 31,571.94 | 543.48 | 242.32 |
| 2008 | 70,815.88 | 68.49 | 12,811.12 | 21,382.87 | 1,452.52 | 36,424.12 | 1,296.34 | 355.17 |
| 2009 | 116,330.57 | 265.01 | 14,193.95 | 30,058.49 | 359.44 | 50,582.79 | 1,030.52 | 2,897.12 |
| 2010 | 103,577.89 | 175.1 | 12,741.76 | 31,706.78 | 1,282.73 | 50,968.51 | 1,446.47 | 64.02 |
| 2011 | 182,752.21 | 261.99 | 17,071.25 | 36,706.00 | 922.69 | 75,298.90 | 1,995.21 | 1.6 |
| 2012 | 231,942.98 | 287.46 | 20,053.98 | 43,106.53 | 1,454.24 | 74,486.37 | 2,015.56 | 1.69 |
| 2013 | 177,928.62 | 172.91 | 16,483.60 | 39,101.30 | 1,070.16 | 81,893.27 | 2,061.10 | 1.0 |
| 2014 | 172,299.80 | 233.76 | 20,974.30 | 51,675.64 | 2,949.01 | 62,082.91 | 4,352.78 | 99.3 |
| 2015 | 196,662.66 | 352.39 | 26,471.76 | 98,204.37 | 3,545.19 | 60,855.74 | 13,387.10 | 104.4 |
| 2016 | 317,728.82 | 324.78 | 28,542.71 | 143,900.50 | 7,788.60 | 77,301.42 | 14,788.37 | 0.65 |
| 2017 | 230,158.39 | 214.58 | 30,253.66 | 97,359.02 | 722.71 | 84,138.54 | 16,883.49 | 110.3 |
| 2018 | 309,720.85 | 429.45 | 32,063.90 | 136,225.55 | 146.69 | 79,618.09 | 22,789.90 | 82.12 |
| 2019 | 310,606.44 | 692.69 | 44,366.00 | 178,171.38 | 180.18 | 84,601.79 | 15,519.44 | 3.52 |
| **AVERAGE** | **174791.06** | **316.72** | **20430.80** | **62765.19** | **1507.71** | **59811.04** | **6590.70** | **405.75** |
| **CAGR** | **-0.77** | **0.29** | **-0.74** | **-0.93** | **-0.97** | **-0.70** | **-0.97** | **174.61** |
| **SD** | **91840.81** | **221.94** | **10036.02** | **54246.10** | **2018.67** | **22319.63** | **7691.77** | **777.45** |
| **CV** | **52.54** | **70.07** | **49.12** | **86.43** | **133.76** | **37.32** | **116.71** | **191.61** |

**(Source:Exim data bank)**

**EXPORT OF APEDA PRODUCTS FROM INDIA**

**(Values Rs in Lakhs)**

| Year | Natural Honey | Pulses | Guar Gum | Milled Products | Basmati Rice | Non Basmati Rice | Maize |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 5,290.48 | 490.87 | 12,214.11 | 28,174.20 | 161,314.56 | 191.12 | 2,759.24 |
| 2006 | 6,808.94 | 387.01 | 15,317.01 | 34,258.59 | 199,304.57 | 215.36 | 10,240.29 |
| 2007 | 6,826.84 | 1,183.40 | 22,165.98 | 13,246.39 | 282,389.85 | 668.06 | 25,444.77 |
| 2008 | 11,621.79 | 357.54 | 23,797.66 | 4,417.15 | 304,309.76 | 1,004.31 | 4,018.20 |
| 2009 | 6,091.63 | 102.18 | 19,328.34 | 5,469.58 | 279,280.89 | 1,306.58 | 5,753.17 |
| 2010 | 9,329.64 | 42.96 | 30,206.81 | 4,979.55 | 434,458.12 | 2,161.74 | 13,323.38 |
| 2011 | 14,896.37 | 239.27 | 24,999.17 | 1,525.20 | 947,702.98 | 851.85 | 30,797.12 |
| 2012 | 14,665.42 | 227.48 | 15,656.10 | 7,366.63 | 1,088,960.46 | 2,842.94 | 8,860.06 |
| 2013 | 30,086.76 | 188.83 | 50,767.89 | 10,471.58 | 1,135,463.37 | 6,320.49 | 9,078.70 |
| 2014 | 32,123.96 | 113.05 | 192,330.04 | 21,113.29 | 1,544,959.62 | 7,953.10 | 7,926.12 |
| 2015 | 35,632.05 | 303.71 | 339,053.79 | 46,115.17 | 1,940,938.89 | 13,129.24 | 8,590.16 |
| 2016 | 44,501.45 | 1,363.35 | 148,408.78 | 82,289.28 | 2,929,182.16 | 7,272.31 | 17,313.11 |
| 2017 | 53,509.97 | 2,432.44 | 116,171.44 | 83,728.75 | 2,758,670.71 | 11,284.65 | 17,847.17 |
| 2018 | 70,587.11 | 2,781.48 | 40,311.47 | 84,660.15 | 2,271,859.66 | 18,414.32 | 15,590.72 |
| 2019 | 55,779.04 | 1,021.07 | 27,294.55 | 54,157.72 | 2,151,290.92 | 19,187.29 | 20,627.07 |
| **AVERAGE** | **26516.76** | **748.98** | **71868.21** | **32131.55** | **1228672.43** | **6186.89** | **13211.29** |
| **CAGR** | **-0.89** | **-0.50** | **-0.53** | **-0.46** | **-0.91** | **-0.99** | **-0.85** |
| **SD** | **21404.96** | **858.62** | **92018.55** | **30881.84** | **977148.68** | **6577.06** | **8024.12** |
| **CV** | **80.72** | **114.64** | **128.04** | **96.11** | **79.53** | **106.31** | **60.74** |

**(Source: Exim data bank)**

**INTERPRETATIONS**

The above table shows the total export of apeda products that is exported from our country during 2005-2019. The overall compound annual growth rate of fresh onions export stood at -0.77 Percent. The growth rate shows a fluctuation trend during the study period. The total exports of walnuts product which ranges from Rs. 909.86 lakhs and Rs. 692.69 lakhs during the period. Among ten years the average export is Rs. 316.72 lakhs, out of ten years 7 years of export are above than the average and 8 years are below than the average. Growth of fresh mangoes among ten years shows both positive and negative growth. The overall compound annual growth rate of fresh mangoes export stood at -0.74 Percent. The growth rate shows a fluctuating trend during the study period . The overall compound annual growth rate of fresh grapes export stood at -0.93. Growth of fresh grapes among ten years shows both positive and negative growth. The overall compound annual growth rate of fresh grapes export stood at -0.93 Percent.

The total exports of dried & preserved vegetables product which ranges from Rs. 4.64 lakhs and Rs. 180.18 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 1507.71 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of dried & preserved vegetables export stood at -0.97. Growth of Mango Pulps among ten years shows both positive and negative growth. The overall compound annual growth rate of Mango Pulps export stood at -0.70 Per cent. Total exports of Pickles And Chutneys product which ranges from Rs. 364.24 lakhs and Rs. 15,519.44 lakhs during the period from 2005-2019. The overall compound annual growth rate of Pickles And Chutneys export stood at -0.97 Percent.

Growth of Buffalo Meat among ten years shows both positive and negative growth. It shows in 7 years growth of Buffalo Meat is negative and other 8 years shows positive growth. The overall compound annual growth rate of export is negative value ie., 174.61 Percent because of slowdown of export year by year. The overall compound annual growth rate of Natural Honey export stood at -0.89 Percent. Pulses product which ranges from Rs. 490.87 lakhs and Rs. 1,021.07 lakhs during the period from 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export is 748.98 lakhs. Growth of Guar Gum has registered both positive and negative growth. The overall compound annual growth rate of Milled Products product export stood at -0.46 Percent. Among ten years the average export is Rs. 32131.55 lakhs. Growth of Milled Products product among ten years shows both positive and negative growth.

The overall compound annual growth rate of Basmati Rice product export stood at -0.91 Percent. Among ten years the average export is Rs. 1228672.43 lakhs. Growth of Basmati Rice product among ten years shows both positive and negative growth.The overall compound annual growth rate of Non Basmati Rice product export stood at -0.99 Percent. Among ten years the average export is Rs. 6186.89 lakhs. Growth of Non Basmati Rice product among ten years shows both positive and negative growth.The overall compound annual growth rate of Maize product export stood at -0.85 Percent. Among ten years the average export is Rs. 13211.29 lakhs. Growth of Maize product among ten years shows both positive and negative growth.

**FINDINGS**

- Among Fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 174791.06 lakhs, out of Fifteen years 11 years of export are above than the average and 4 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.77 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Fresh Onions will be good.
- Among Fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 316.72 lakhs, out of Fifteen years 5 years of export are above than the average and 10 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 0.29. Trend analysis it is found that Walnuts Export is increasing a trend.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 20430.80 lakhs, out of fifteen years 7 years of export are above than the average and eight years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.74 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Fresh Mangoes will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 62765.19 lakhs, out of fifteen years 5 years of export are above than the average and ten years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.93 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Fresh Grapes will be good.
- Among Fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 1507.71 lakhs, out of Fifteen years 3 years of export are above than the average and 12 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of Dried & Preserved Vegetables export stood at -0.97. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Dried & Preserved Vegetables will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 59811.04 lakhs, out of fifteen years nine years of export are above than the average and 6 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.70 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Mango Pulps products will be good.
- Among Fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 6590.70 lakhs, out of Fifteen years 5 years of export are above than the average and 10 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of Dried & Preserved Vegetables export stood at -0.97. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Pickles and Chutneys will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 405.75 lakhs, out of fifteen years 3 years of export are above than the average and 12 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 174.61. Trend analysis it is found that Buffalo Meat Export has decreasing a trend.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 26516.76 lakhs, out of fifteen years 7 years of export are above than the average and 8 years are below than the average. The overall compound

annual growth rate of Natural Honey export stood at -0.89. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Natural Honey will be good.

- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 748.98 lakhs, out of fifteen years 5 years of export are above than the average and 10 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of Pulses product export stood at -0.50. To Trend projection shows that in future the export of Pulses will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 71868.21 lakhs, out of fifteen years 4 years of export are above than the average and 11 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate of Guar Gum export stood at -0.53. Growth of Guar Gum among fifteen years shows both positive and negative growth. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Guar Gum will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 32131.55 lakhs, out of fifteen years 6 years of export are above than the average and 9 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.46 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Milled Products will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 1228672.43 lakhs, out of fifteen years 6 years of export are above than the average and nine years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.91 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Basmati Rice will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 6186.89 lakhs, out of fifteen years 7 years of export are above than the average and 8 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.99 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Non Basmati Rice will be good.
- Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 13211.29 lakhs, out of fifteen years 10 years of export are above than the average and 5 years are below than the average. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.85 because of slowdown of export year by year. Trend projection shows that in future the export of Maize well be good.

## SUGGESTIONS

### For Government

- Proper storage facilities must be made to the farmers in each district so that the wastage of goods can be avoided.
- Apart from this, Cargo facilities at airports should be available as per requirements and market information need to be made available to exporters and market strategies needs to be worked out.
- People must be made aware about the benefits of marketing and exporting their agricultural produce.
- European Union is the major agricultural produce export destination of India so the trade agreements must be extended to encourage the exporters.
- The government itself can procure the agricultural goods from the farmers and export, so that the farmers can get good price and the supply of goods can be maintained properly in the country.

### For APEDA

- The schemes of APEDA must be taken to all farmers to make them aware about the steps taken by government in improving agriculture.
- Encouragements should also be given to the 100 percent export import of capital goods and other requirements.
- The APEDA must provide proper training for the agricultural products exporters.
- The exporters whose performance is good should be identified and encouraged with Awards.

### For Farmers

- Good Agricultural Practices, post- harvest management, quality maintenance and availability of timely infrastructural facilities should be made.
- The modern machineries must be used to increase the production of agricultural goods to meet the rising demand all over the world.

## CONCLUSION

Agriculture occupies a prominent position in Indian policy-making not only because of its contribution to GDP but also because of the large proportion of the population that is dependent on the sector for its livelihood. Results indicated APEDA - Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority of India for export of agricultural products specially fruits, vegetables & processed food from India requires high level of managed coordination to synchronize the supply processing chain for APEDA. The results also suggest that APEDA can be used as a way to link small-scale growers with agri-business, however on condition that correct governance structures, good relation between the parties and reduction of transaction costs are taken into account for export agricultural commodities like fresh fruits, vegetables, raw processed food, etc. India has occupied an unavoidable place in the world export market. The quality of the agricultural goods and processed foods must be increased to have a permanent place in the world market.

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# Performance of Paper Board's Export

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**ABSTRACT:** This post explains export process of Paper and paperboard, articles of Paper pulp, government rules to export Paper and paperboard, articles of Paper pulp, different precautions to be taken care to export Paper and paperboard, articles of Paper pulp, export documentation to export Paper and paperboard, articles of Paper pulp. In the long-term, the India Exports of Paper & Paperboard is projected to trend around -271.20 USD Million in 2021 and -329.69 USD Million in 2022, according to our econometric models.USA is the largest market for Paper export from India. In 2019-2020 (Apr-Feb), USA imported 198.06 USD million worth Paper from India. main objective of the study is To find out the export performance of live animal products of India during the period of 2005-2019. The study makes use of statistical techniques such as Percentage analysis, Growth analysis, Standard Deviation, CAGR and CV in analyzing the data for finding the result.

## INTRODUCTION

India is a leading exporter of many products. Export and import in India develops day by day. Indian exports have progressively diversified in term of products and, in line with other EMs, the share of developing and emerging economies as destinations of Indian exports has increased over time. While services exports, as a share of total exports and in terms of sophistication, are comparable to high income countries, the share of manufacturing exports and their level of overall value content are still low compared to its peers, especially in Asia. India exports many high quality products, but there is still room for India to converge with other EMs in manufacturing quality and complexity.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The export parts of Paper tubes, Is export of Paper tags permitted?, Export clearance procedures of Blotting papers, Export documents require for Exercise books, Customs procedures to export Handkerchiefs, cleaning or facial tissues and towels, How to export Toilet paper?, Processes to export Envelope, Licenses required to export Letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards, Government rules to export Thermal paper for

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