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NALLAMUTHU GOUNDER MAHALINGAM COLLEGE

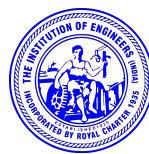
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PROCEEDING
One day International Conference
EMERGING TRENDS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (ETIST-2021)
27th October 2021
Jointly Organized by

Department of Biological Science, Physical Science and Computational Science

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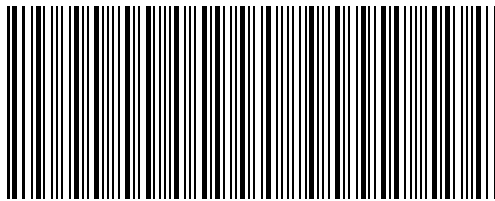
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ABOUT THE INSTITUTION

A nation's growth is in proportion to education and intelligence spread among the masses. Having this idealistic vision, two great philanthropists late. S.P. Nallamuthu Gounder and Late. Arutchelver Padmabhushan Dr.N.Mahalingam formed an organization called Pollachi Kalvi Kazhagam, which started NGM College in 1957, to impart holistic education with an objective to cater to the higher educational needs of those who wish to aspire for excellence in knowledge and values. The College has achieved greater academic distinctions with the introduction of autonomous system from the academic year 1987-88. The college has been Re-Accredited by NAAC and it is ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Institution. The total student strength is around 6000. Having celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 2017, the college has blossomed into a premier Post-Graduate and Research Institution, offering 26 UG, 12 PG, 13 M.Phil and 10 Ph.D Programmes, apart from Diploma and Certificate Courses. The college has been ranked within Top 100 (72nd Rank) in India by NIRF 2021.

ABOUT CONFERENCE

The International conference on “Emerging Trends in Science and Technology (ETIST-2021)” is being jointly organized by Departments of Biological Science, Physical Science and Computational Science - Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi along with ISTE, CSI, IETE, IEE & RIYASA LABS on 27th OCT 2021. The Conference will provide common platform for faculties, research scholars, industrialists to exchange and discuss the innovative ideas and will promote to work in interdisciplinary mode.

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Performance of Paper Board's Export

Mr.B.MADHAN KUMAR

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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

Mr.B.MADHAN KUMAR, Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce with International Business, Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi, Tamilnadu, India

fax machines, Tips to overseas buyers of Cigarette paper in bulk. Government licenses required to export Raw base paper for sensitizing, Methods to export Grape guard paper, Export procedures to bring Surface marbled paper, Shipping procedures to export Chromo and art paper, Export tips to foreign buyers of Aseptic packaging paper.

Pollution is one of the burning issues of the present century. It brings forth a question- whether there should be a limit to economic growth. Economic growth and environmental quality are competing goal especially in underdeveloped countries. However both growth of output and environmental quality strengthen welfare of people. But the problems arise when growth associates with depletion of environmental quality. The economic history of several developed or advanced countries indicates that industrial development has been an important element in the achievement of a high standard of living. Industry plays a vital role in the development process of a region by creating income earning opportunities both direct as well as indirect way. An underdeveloped economy which is basically dependent on agriculture can not absorb its abundance labor force due to lack of employment generating source, the region hangs with the only sector thereby creates excessive pressure on the sector.

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 paper products of India.
- To know about the different types of paper products and its value of exports to different countries.
- To analyze the direction of trade of paper export from India.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of this project is involved the export performance of Animal products in Indian. The export performance of Indian Animal products is affected by the high competition. This study also gives growth rate and trend percentage of the Animal products for the forth coming years in year wise and also country wise. The study gives information about the size of the Animal 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 live Animal Economic Survey of India, Publications of Ministry of Commerce and Animal, Bulletins Working and Occasional Papers of EXIM Bank, Occasional Papers and Statistics on Indian Economy of RBI, Periodicals and Journals of Foreign Trade of Animal 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 paper and 10 major countries.
- Time constraint is one of the limitation

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

However, Raut, K.C.(2006), in his paper entitled "Research Priorities in livestock statistics" drew the attention that in the process of enhancing the production it should be kept in mind that well known recognized breeds of cattle and buffalo in the region are not eliminated. There are only four breeds among thirty major breeds of cattle namely Sahiwal, Gir, Rathi and Sindhi which are maintained for milk production in India. Sindhi and Sahiwal reduced significantly and Gir and Rathi are also under severe neglect. Due to the modernization of animal and sub-division of landholdings, bullock power in Indian animal and losing its importance. There are only few breeds like Deoni, Haryana, Kankeraj and Tharparkar while the rest are draft breeds maintained by farmers for producing bullocks (Hegde^{N.G.}2006).

Khan et al. (2008) concluded that the Livestock revolution in Monsoon Asia took place in a very quicker way as a new option for the farmers so as to face the challenges of economic non-viability of cereal cultivation that has emerged amidst increasing production cost per unit weight of output. Moreover, all species of livestock grew up in their number except cattle. National commission on Animal (1971) concluded that 70-75 percent of the farmers (marginal and small farmers) possess cattle on the basis of size of landholdings in different areas of the country. According to the report, the ownership of distribution of milch animals is less uneven than agricultural land which is a favourable situation that can be exploited to a great advantage in any anti poverty programme.

Mittal,J.P. (1984), Rana,Z.S. (1984) and Maity, S.B, and Das, M.M. (2000) have attempted to understand the goat production and goat farming system in semi arid regions in the context of its resource management, resource flows and appropriateness and economic viability of goat enterprise in relation to other farm enterprise and constraints, which hinder the viability and sustainability of goat production system. Paul, D.C.

et al. (1991), studied to identify and qualify the potential of goat production in south-west part of Bangladesh. He said that the field grazing was the main feeding system and was strongly influenced by the season. He concluded that there is a need to have more information on the role of goats in rural development so that appropriate research strategies can be developed.

Singh, V. (2000) shows the vital role of draught animals in mountain animal. In respect of plain areas mountainous regions are more difficult in animal husbandry. Various attempts have been made to examine the socioeconomic perspective of animal rearing in mountainous region. The performance of Frieswal animal to increase the milk production in the country is shown by Gaur, G.K.(2002). Many scholars presented an insight into many prospects associated with livestock farming in mountainous region and they concluded and suggested that there is a need to call for conscious efforts to overcome the inaccessibility which is a major hindrance in the mountains to look for promising enterprises for better livelihoods. Reddy, R.(2008), aimed to understand the socio-economic condition and adoption of sheep management practices. He concluded that sheep production is in the hand of traditional farmers rearing under extensive system of management. He concluded that the poor socio-economic conditions are mainly due to their illiteracy.

Tomar, B- S. et al.(2004) studied the trends in bovine animal population and composition of livestock on different sizes of farms. Ansari, S. A. (2004) shows the regional disparity and pattern of growth of bovine population among different agro climatic regions. Pande, D. R. S. and Idira, M. (2004) made an effort to analyse the livestock composition in Tamilnadu during a 30 year period from 1961 to 1992 and estimated the demand for fodder in Tamilnadu.

Khan, et al. (2006) tried to find the behaviour of livestock marketing in agriculturally developed area of India. Socio-Economic variables affecting the marketing process of the livestock have been also taken into consideration. He concluded that the livestock marketing system is very rudimentary and the transaction is spatio-temporal and socio-economic motivated in the study area Aligarh district, India. Meat production was discussed by Kulkarni . V.V. et al. (2000) that water buffalo perform well as milk producer but also have excellent muscle conformation that demonstrate potential for veal and beef production. Within the livestock products the export of meat and meat preparation showed stable and increasing performance. India is highly competitive in pork and beef, moderately competitive in butter in the international markets. There exists a scope for India to increase its exports of livestock products in future. But in general in the world, scenario, India's export performance is gloomy because of the fact that it has large bovine and sheep population (Rao, B. Dayakar et al, 2005). Awasthi, M. K.(2004) attempted to examine the export on potential of livestock products in India by using domestic resource cost (DRC) method which is based on social profitability approach of measuring global competitiveness.

Kumar, V. et al.(2004) examined the relative importance of livestock in terms of its contribution towards gross state domestic product across districts, spatial and temporal changes in the composition of livestock population. Sidhu R.S and Bhullar, A.S. (2004) tried to analyse the growing importance of the livestock economy in the animal sector of the state and estimated its impact on the income and employment generation in the rural areas. They also examined factors responsible for the growth of dairy in the state.

EXPORT OF PAPER PRODUCTS FROM INDIA

(Values Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Paper Paperboard	And Newsprint, in rolls or sheets	Glazed Newsprint	Uncotd Papr And Paprboard For Wrtngr,Prntng Orgrphic Prpses	Hand Made Paper And Paperboard	Hand Made Paper	Boxes Of Corrugated Paper And Paper Board	Walpaper Base
2005	153,538.18	2,219.70	1,072.32	50,472.65	6,890.45	6,106.59	2,939.55	7.30
2006	182,284.52	2,787.82	1,181.43	54,082.66	7,723.83	7,309.96	3,521.63	27.22
2007	200,685.90	1,619.59	132.89	69,187.37	15,704.73	14,896.20	3,067.01	1.85
2008	195,827.03	1,491.66	131.82	46,966.43	12,478.07	11,759.11	3,698.89	4.63
2009	200,685.90	2,139.99	163.94	54,861.59	12,278.24	11,709.44	5,501.61	0.03
2010	195,827.03	3,508.54	300.51	61,441.11	10,802.26	10,425.87	4,771.54	30.90
2011	246,098.78	3,328.02	224.51	118,213.19	7,921.65	7,567.42	6,638.77	14.99
2012	278,830.13	3,287.59	47.13	136,495.52	5,769.28	5,326.84	8,114.86	527.98
2013	381,417.98	3,299.96	151.84	153,640.31	6,863.92	6,356.11	9,791.71	9.95
2014	433,434.21	1,507.61	82.37	156,501.55	5,054.00	4,240.15	17,836.75	40.52
2015	528,194.33	4,878.80	513.26	179,306.97	5,343.04	4,596.11	12,546.92	18.38
2016	633,063.76	1,754.66	139.79	199,759.76	6,104.62	5,441.79	15,506.54	14.43
2017	703,696.54	1,624.75	25.42	182,094.50	4,206.37	3,967.35	17,698.68	19.99
2018	749,392.43	2,622.95	48.98	226,298.64	5,455.33	5,340.69	17,501.93	10.31
2019	1,391,517.57	6,068.38	299.59	289,596.72	9,964.81	9,753.11	16,515.44	410.53
AVERAGE	431632.9527	2809.334667	301.0533333	131927.9313	8170.706667	7653.116	9710.122	75.934
CAGR	-0.872195588	-0.608852932	2.287587246	-0.804185445	-0.291303982	-0.354030623	-0.800306166	-0.976738051
SD	334232.2056	1318.119498	358.2309579	75199.46638	3346.356567	3298.265279	5958.304305	161.5990592
CV	77.43435794	46.91927642	118.9925233	57.0004135	40.95553424	43.09702452	61.36178624	212.8151542

(Source:Exim data bank)

EXPORT OF PAPER PRODUCTS FROM INDIA

(Values Rs in Lakhs)

Year	India Paper	Litho And Offset Paper	Bank,Bond And Cheque Paper	Othr Papr And Paprbord Nt Cntng Fbrs Obtnd By Mchncl Press	Uncotd Krft Papr And Paprbord In Rols	Other Uncoated Paper And Paperboard, In Rolls Or Sheets, Not Further Worked	Veg Prchmnt Greseproof Paprs Tracng Paprs
2005	127.12	105.32	14.55	337.09	2,477.51	1,655.96	257.89
2006	74.36	77.98	9.99	1,259.79	3,963.60	1,509.65	363.48
2007	673.27	3,011.93	16.83	672.01	4,557.27	2,287.07	528.62
2008	97.65	645.68	31.52	1,091.85	5,985.11	2,912.95	413.75
2009	143.83	119.75	2.79	1,288.27	8,465.38	3,818.10	347.83
2010	66.43	207.36	62.99	1,699.37	5,974.05	4,881.19	436.76
2011	268.01	127.08	304.73	11,878.25	4,855.60	5,260.77	365.54
2012	111.74	77.2	818.89	4,578.40	6,239.98	7,261.12	401.58
2013	78.33	18.68	174.90	1,931.07	7,861.70	4,434.93	614.68
2014	2,779.88	17.26	151.37	1,419.54	11,926.77	6,961.57	765.92
2015	563.23	119.7	232.33	1,551.81	18,646.36	10,957.51	544.89
2016	2,937.23	13.81	504.64	1,106.32	14,913.79	10,816.70	658.25
2017	18.83	15.45	410.32	2,227.77	19,730.27	12,416.11	574.85
2018	31.53	7.75	111.20	1,838.61	40,015.64	35,529.13	1,271.30
2019	82.94	63.26	152.62	1,627.75	91,148.96	98,349.52	842.99
AVERAGE	536.9586667	308.5473333	199.978	2300.526667	16450.79933	13936.81867	559.222
CAGR	0.48965785	0.609247656	-0.888493177	-0.769989522	-0.965434239	-0.977893206	-0.668941603
SD	961.981112	764.2311713	229.1754531	2814.875754	22774.83344	24811.17835	255.915293
CV	179.1536615	247.6868502	114.6003326	122.3578842	138.4421084	178.026126	45.76273698

(Source:Exim data bank)

INTERPRETATIONS

The total exports of Paper And Paperboard product which ranges from Rs. 153,538.18 lakhs and Rs. 1,391,517.57 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 2809.334667 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Paper And Paperboard export stood at -0.872195588. Growth of Newsprint, in rolls or sheets product which ranges from Rs. 2,219.70 lakhs and Rs. 6,068.38 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 3105.314 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Newsprint, in rolls or sheets Trtd export stood at -0.608852932. Growth of Glazed Newsprint product which ranges from Rs. 1,072.32 lakhs and Rs. 299.59 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 301.0533333 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Glazed Newsprint export stood at 2.287587246. Growth of Uncotd Papr And Paprbord For Wrtnng,Prntng Orgrphic Prpses product which ranges from Rs. 50,472.65 lakhs and Rs. 289,596.72 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 131927.9313 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Uncotd Papr And Paprbord For Wrtnng,Prntng Orgrphic Prpses export stood at -0.804185445.

The total exports of Hand Made Paper And Paperboard product which ranges from Rs. 6,890.45 lakhs and Rs. 9,964.81 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 8170.706667 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Hand Made Paper And Paperboard export stood at -0.291303982. Growth of Hand Made Paper product which ranges from Rs. 6,106.59 lakhs and Rs. 9,753.11 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 105.34 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Hand Made Paper export stood at -0.354030623. Growth of Boxes Of Corrugated Paper And Paper Board product which ranges from Rs. 2,939.55 lakhs and Rs. 16,515.44 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 9710.122 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Boxes Of Corrugated Paper And Paper Board export stood at -0.800306166. Growth of Walpaper Base product which ranges from Rs. 7.30 lakhs and Rs. 410.53 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 75.934 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Walpaper Base export stood at -0.976738051.

The total exports of India Paper product which ranges from Rs. 127.12 lakhs and Rs. 82.94 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 536.9586667 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of India Paper export stood at 0.48965785. Growth of Litho And Offset Paper product which ranges from Rs. 105.32 lakhs and Rs. 63.26 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 308.5473333 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Litho And Offset Paper export stood at 0.609247656. Growth of Bank,Bond And Cheque Paper product which ranges from Rs. 14.55 lakhs and Rs. 152.62 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 199.978 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Bank,Bond And Cheque Paper export stood at -0.888493177.

The total exports of Othr Papr And Paprbord Nt Cntng Fbrs Obtnd By Mchncl Prss product which ranges from Rs. 337.09 lakhs and Rs. 1,627.75 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 2300.526667 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Othr Papr And Paprbord Nt Cntng Fbrs Obtnd By Mchncl Prss export stood at -0.769989522. Growth of Uncotd Krft Papr And Paprbord In Rols product which ranges from Rs. 2,477.51 lakhs and Rs. 91,148.96 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 16450.79933 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Uncotd Krft Papr And Paprbord In Rols export stood at -0.965434239. Growth of Other Uncoated Paper And Paperboard, In Rolls Or Sheets, Not Further Worked product which ranges from Rs. 1,655.96 lakhs and Rs. 98,349.52 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 13936.81867 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Other Uncoated Paper And Paperboard, In Rolls Or Sheets, Not Further Worked export stood at -0.977893206. Growth of Veg Prchmnt Greseproof Paprs Tracng Paprs product which ranges from Rs. 257.89 lakhs and Rs. 842.99 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 559.222 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Veg Prchmnt Greseproof Paprs Tracng Paprs export stood at -0.668941603.

FINDINGS

- Exports of paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard which ranges from 153,538.18 lakhs and 1,391,517.57 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 431,632.95 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard is 334232.2056 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.872195588
- Exports of Newspaper, In Rolls Or Sheets which ranges from 2,219.70 lakhs and 6,068.38 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 2,809.33 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Newspaper, In Rolls Or Sheets is 1318.119498. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.608852932.
- Exports of Glazed Newspaper which ranges from 1,072.32 lakhs and 299.59 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 301.05 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Glazed Newspaper is 358.2309579 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in positive value of 2.287587246
- Exports of Uncotd Papr And Paprbord For Wrting,Prntng Orgrphic Prpses,Pnch Crd Stckandpnch Tpe Papr Of Hdng 4801/4803 ; Hnd-Mde Papr which ranges from 50,472.65 lakhs and 289,596.72 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 131,927.93 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Uncotd Papr And Paprbord For Wrting,Prntng Orgrphic Prpses,Pnch Crd Stckandpnch Tpe Papr Of Hdng 4801/4803 ; Hnd-Mde Papr is 75199.46638 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.804185445
- Exports of Hand Made Paper And Paperboard which ranges from 6,890.45 lakhs and 9,964.81 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 8,170.71 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Hand Made Paper And Paperboard is 3346.356567. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.291303982.

- Exports of Hand Made Paper which ranges from 106.59 lakhs and 9,753.11 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 7,653.12 lakhs. The Standard deviation of and articles of Hand Made Paper is 3298.265279. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.354030623.
- Exports of Boxes Of Corrugated Paper And Paper Board which ranges from 2,939.55 lakhs and 16,515.44 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 9,710.12 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Boxes Of Corrugated Paper And Paper Board is 5958.304305. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.800306166.
- Exports of Walpaper Base which ranges from 7.30 lakhs and 410.53 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 75.934 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Walpaper Base is 161.5990592. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.976738051.
- Exports of India Paper which ranges from 127.12 lakhs and 82.94 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 536.9587 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of India Paper is 961.981112. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 0.48965785.
- Exports of Litho And Offset Paper which ranges from 105.32 lakhs and 63.26 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 308.5473 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Litho And Offset Paper is 764.2311713. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 0.609247656.
- Exports of Bank, Bond And Cheque Paper which ranges from 14.55 lakhs and 152.62 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 199.978 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Bank, Bond And Cheque Paper is 229.1754531. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.888493177.
- Exports of other paper and paperboard not containing fibers obtained by mechanical process/ of which $\leq 10\%$ by wt of total fiber content, weighing more than 150 which ranges from 337.09 lakhs and 1,627.75 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 2300.527 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of other paper and paperboard not containing fibers obtained by mechanical process/ of which $\leq 10\%$ by wt of total fiber content, weighing more than 150 is 2814.875754. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.769989522.
- Exports of Uncolored Kraft Paper And Paperboard In Rolls Or Sheets Other Than Hinged which ranges from 2,477.51 lakhs and 91,148.96 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 16,450.80 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Uncolored Kraft Paper And Paperboard In Rolls Or Sheets Other Than Hinged is 22774.83344. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.965434239.
- Exports of other uncoated paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets, not further worked or processed than as specified which ranges from 1,655.96 lakhs and 98,349.52 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 13,936.82 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of other uncoated paper and paperboard, in rolls or sheets, not further worked or processed than

as specified is 24811.17835. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.977893206.

- Exports of veg prchmnt greseproof paprs tracng paprs and glasine and othr glazd transpernt or translucnt papr in rels/sheets which ranges from 257.89 lakhs and 842.99 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 559.22lakhs, . The Standard deviation of and articles of veg prchmnt greseproof paprs tracng paprs and ransluc and othr glazd transpernt or ranslucent papr in rels/sheets is 255.915293. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.668941603.

SUGGESTIONS

- The Indian paper industry ranks fifth among the global producers. The Indian paper industry is highly fragmented. There are about paper mills in the country.
- May be some of Indian companies are internationally competitive which is the necessary in the new global order delivered by the economic reforms process .
- Using of new methods would also help in restoring the lost confidence in Indian investors and banking and financial institute and brokers and other external users might expect transparent working in the corporate world.
- Better water management practices such as sprinkler and drip irrigation methods may be followed in order to solve water scarcity.
- Governments should encourage and give incentives for own farm forestry by the paper mills.
- The Government in consultation with paper industry will have to evolve a rational development and exploitation of forest policy.
- The Indian paper industry continues to be plagued by the lack of a 'Level playing field' in every activity of manufacture right from availability of quality raw materials at reasonable prices to pricing of energy to the economics of scale. With the closer integration of the Indian economy with the global economy, the performance of the Indian paper industry is getting increasingly linked to the trends in international paper prices, demand and supply. It is essential that each unit produced newsprint and printing and writing paper on a globally competitive basis.

CONCLUSION

Now that the Industry is beginning to get back into the black, the basic needs of the Industry should be accorded top priority. The Government and the concerned financial institutions appear to have learnt nothing from the past. The emphasis appears to be more on granting licences to new units and capacity expansion, rather than on improving raw-material availability, improving technological practices, boosting capacity utilisation and paper consumption and evolving a remunerative administered price mechanism. Unless these steps are taken now, the Paper Industry would continue to be plagued by such problems as obsolete machinery, low productivity, high cost, exports, consumer resistance, recession, sickness, poor export presence, etc.

**Education is the manifestation of the
perfection already in man**

- Swami Vivekananda

