

PDF Compressor Free Version



॥ न हि ज्ञानेन सदृश्यं पवित्रमिह विद्यते ॥

Chh. Shivaji Shikshan Mandal, Vaduj's

ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE, VADUJ

Tal- Khatav, Dist- Satara(MS)

**One day Interdisciplinary
National Seminar**

on

**Recent Trends in Languages, Literature
and Social Sciences**

Saturday, 7th July, 2018

Special Issue

Chief Editor

Dr. S. G. Kamble

Co-Editor's

Prof. S. S Agrawal,
Prof. B. T. Sabale,
Dr. S.M. Patil,
Prof. D. N. Kathare,

Dr. S.S. Kenjle

Prof. V. B. Gujar,
Prof. S. N. Khade,
Dr. S.M. Gire,

Journal of Current Science & Humanities(ISSN: P-2347-7784,e-2347-7792)JP-2.5

Unicorn Publication Pvt. Ltd
www.jesonline.in



6.	“२१ वी सदी के उपन्यासों में महानगरीय जीवन मुल्यों का अनुशीलन” निर्मल वर्मा का उपन्यास ‘अंतिम अरण्य’ के संदर्भ में	श्री प्रा. बाबासाहेब तुकाराम साबले	200-202
7.	वैचारिकता के दायरों में “आखिरी कलाम”	प्रा.देशमुख के.ए.	203-208
History			
1.	स्त्रीमुक्ती आणि स्त्रीहक्क याबाबत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची भूमिका	कांबळे संतोषकुमार डी.	209-215
2.	THE CONCEPT OF HEGEMONY	MR. GEJAGE S.N	216-219
3.	THE SUBALTERN STUDIES	DR. BHOSALE S.H.	220-222
4.	MARXIST THINKER GRAMSCI	MR. GUJAR VIJAY BHAGWAN	223-226
5.	भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेसमोरील आव्हाने	प्रा.डॉ.कव दम संतोष तुकाराम	227-230
Economics			
1.	पावसाळयातील पुर व्यवस्थापन एक आव्हान!	डॉ. बी. टी. वाघमारे	231-234
2.	GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORT IN INDIA	DR. SACHIN A. SARDESAI	235-238
3.	वस्तू आणि सेवा करामुळे झालेले बदल	प्रा. डॉ. संजय पाटील	239-241
4.	EDUCATION AND POVERTY IN INDIA: A CRITIQUE	DR. S. I. BARALE	242-244
5.	GST: IMPORTANT CHANGE IN INDIRECT TAX SYSTEM	MR. NALBAND SHABBIR CHAND	245-247
Geography			
1.	TRENDS OF SCHEDULED CASTE SEX-RATIO IN SATARA DISTRICT	DR. TILEKAR SHARAD BALASAHEB,	248-252
2.	GIS BASED MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GANESHWADI STREAM, YERLA RIVER BASIN, MAHARASHTRA FOR WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	DR. N.V. TELORE	253-261
3.	‘ठिंबक सिंचन’ एक वरदान	प्रा. खाडे एस.एन	262-266
Political Science			
1.	दहशतवाद एक प्रमुख आव्हान	प्रा. अशोक जाधव	267-269
2.	भारतीय लोकषाहीतील जनतेची राजकीय उदासीनता.	प्रा. कठरे.डी.एन.	270-272
Socio logy			
1.	शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या: एकज समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास	डॉ. संजय हिंदुराव शिंदे	273-277
2.	IMPACT OF DEFORESTATIONS ON SOCIETAL BEHAVIOR OF ETHNIC	DR. SAVITA GIRE	278-281



GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORT IN INDIA

Dr. Sachin A. Sardesai
Department of Economics,
R.S.B. College, Aundh (Satara)

Introduction:

Export has been assigned a crucial role in the country's economic development. It is a well-established fact that export need to be increased at a higher rate to achieve national self-reliance and reduce the dependence on internal assistance. In this context, export promotion assumes greater importance. Mr. C. N. Purshattaman Nair, well known scholar observes that, "the export promotion in India is confronted with many problems. Most of the problems can be easily tackled internally, if we put earnest efforts in this direction. India has greater opportunities in export marketing. What is needed is an effective export culture with an inbuilt mechanism of export promotion. A shift is required to be made in country's exports from less processed to more processed and value added products. In order to generate higher foreign exchange earnings, more value addition is to be made in our exportable products."

The Government Export Policy has been described by Mr. Balgopal as "the policies adopted were continuously refined to the conditions within, as well as outside the country. In 1966, rupee was devalued in an effort to make it more representative in the international market. During 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, the export policy resolutions for the respective time frame were adopted to guide the export efforts. As a result of the various policy measures under taken by the Government, export have since

undergone a substantial change in respect of value composition of products and direction of trade"

The surplus is earned of late. Generally, the major problems of agricultural export marketing rise from environmental differences created by geographical factors, cultural, political and economic conditions. These factors may be classified as controllable factors which includes; the elements as product, price, promotion and distribution. These factors are mostly known as export marketing. The main element to operate is beyond the control of the company.

Present Position of Agricultural Export:

The new economic reform in India coinciding with the WTO Agreement open up immense opportunities for Indian agriculture products to enter the global market. Even today, near about 60 per cent of the total labour force is dependent on agriculture. This brings out that, the general standard of living of people can be raised only ensuring accelerated and diversified agricultural development. To facilitate this process, due importance should be given to globalizing the Indian agriculture in terms of policy measures. In this context Devendra Thakur, describes his views as "agricultural export help modernize production, post-harvest processing and marketing system and advantages of most recent technological advancement in the network planning process. Needless to mention that,



agricultural export planning has not been developed in a systematic manner. It is necessary to understand that, exports are possible if we are able to produce the items in a sustained manner of the desired quality along with well-coordinated promotional efforts. Above all the Government will have to involve, initiate and implement export promotion policy in effective manner."

S. C. Nagpal and A. C. Mittal, explains their observations regarding Indian agricultural export and economic development as, "the need for increasing export for augmenting foreign exchange earnings is very critical for India. Foreign exchange is vital for promoting overall economic development without sacrificing country's self-reliance. Export growth and economic development are thus inter related."

Objectives of the study:

- To analyze the export trend in India
- To measure the growth in agricultural export in India.
- To analyze the problems in agricultural export in India.

Research Methodology:

The present research paper has been depending upon the secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from various reference books, published government report, unpublished research reports, project report, unpublished research thesis, websites, annual reports etc. The statistical tools i.e. simple growth rate, percentage etc. has been used. The limitation of the study is that, the agricultural export included only fresh fruits, vegetables, onion, fresh grapes, mango and other fruits etc. The period of the study is 2015-16 to 2017-18.

Growth of Agricultural Export:

Some horticulture commodities are becoming popular in foreign countries. For example, India is exporting Onion to more than 45 countries and major countries like UAE, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri-Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Kuwait and Mauritius. Floricultural export is emerging industry in India. Export of Grapes from India has increased many folds ever since it started in 1991, but still faces the within the next six to seven years. Government is looking for potential rise in Floriculture quality constrains.

Table No.- 1

Growth of Agricultural Export (Fruits and Vegetables)

Product	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		% Growth (P.Y)
	Qty (MT)	Rs. In Lacs	Qty (MT)	Rs. In Lacs	Qty (MT)	Rs. In Lacs	
Fresh Onions	1382959.54	309720.85	2415739.06	310606.44	1588985.72	308882.22	-0.56
Other Vegetables	740466.23	221912.95	1016437.72	283202.56	772428.07	209295.72	-26.1
Walnuts	3291.71	11791.54	2191.19	5527.26	3595.69	12721.07	130.15
Fresh Mangoes	36779.26	32063.9	52761	44366	49180.48	38234.01	-13.82
Fresh Grapes	161029.04	157668.7	231116.86	206528.94	214440.6	214621.95	3.92
Other Fruits	377314.78	177189.96	409081.25	183592.69	326515.56	157326.25	-14.31
Total	2701840.56	910347.9	4127327.08	1033823.89	2955146.12	941081.22	-8.97

Source: apeda.gov.in

Note: P.Y.-Previous year



The above table shows statistical information regarding export of fresh fruits and vegetables during period 2015-16 to 2017-18. The export of fresh onion shows negative trend during period 2015-16 to 2017-18. In 2015-16 export of fresh onion is Rs. 309720.85 lac which is decreased to Rs. 308882.22 lacs in 2017-18. The main problem of Onion export is the payment of exported commodities is delayed for nearly 180 days. The farmers waiting period is less, so farmers are not interested in export trading. Some rich farmers, whose waiting capacity is more, they compell the society to undertake export trading, provided they have a quality produce and no market intelligence services and market extension services are made available etc.

The export of fresh other fresh vegetables shows negative trend during period 2015-16 to 2017-18. In the category of vegetables Potato, Tomato is included. The export of fresh vegetables in 2015-16 is Rs. 740466.23 which is decreased to Rs. 209295.72 lac in 2017-18. The problem of Vegetables export is mainly, lack of proper infrastructure including storages, transport and chilling facilities have hindered the large-scale Fruit processing and exports. Besides, inadequate air cargo at reasonable rates at a time has been the major constraint in increasing many times due to failure of a particular crop and increased local demand has caused to restrict the exports. This has happened to onion in the year 1997-98 Suitable and exportable varieties are not developed. No proper packaging is made etc.

The walnuts showing positive trend with 130.15 percent as compare to 2016-17. The export of walnuts is Rs. 5527.26 lacs

in 1016-17, which is increased to Rs. 12721.07 lacs in 2017-18.

Mango is the most important Fruits in country. Mango shows a significant decrease in its export. Export shows a decreasing trend by -13.82 per cent in during period 2015-16 to 2017-18. In 2016-17 export of Mango was Rs. 44366 lac which has decreased to Rs. 38234.01 lacs in 2017-18. Among the export varieties Alphanso Mango of Kokan in Maharashtra region and other part of country, share good amount of share, whereas 5.40 per cent of the total Mango production in India is showed. The Mango importing countries are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, France, Switzerland, Kuwait, Keneya and Australia. The main problem of Mango export is weak market finance; export strategy has not set the marketing system. Brand names, inadequate storages, domination of private traders, lack of funds, lack of co-ordination between institutional agencies, lack of infrastructural facilities are the major problems faced by the horticulture sector in export trading.

The export of Grapes shows an increasing trend by 3.92 per cent. In year 2015-16 export of grapes was Rs. 157668.70 lac which is increased to 214621.95 lac in 2017-18. The main Grapes importing countries are England, USA, Germany, France, Netherlands and Sweden. The main problem of Grapes export are, tendency of indiscriminate export, which are not based on prioritization of products in the context of strength or consumers choice, post-harvest infrastructure is still weak, no sufficient air cargo on subsidized rates are available. Export strategy has not set the marketing system; subsidy to pre-



harvest operations is being harvested by rich farmers. Export culture does not exist among the growers, lack of infrastructural facilities are some major problems faced by the horticulture sector in export trading. The category of other Fruits it's including Bananas, Cashew nut, Strawberry etc. The export of other fruits shows a significant decrease in its export. In 2015-16, the export of other fruits was Rs. 177189.96 which is decreased to Rs. 157326.25 lac in 2017-18. This decrease is mainly due to lack of proper infrastructure, including storages, transport and chilling facilities have hindered the large scale fruit processing and exports and suitable and exportable varieties are not developed, no proper packaging is made, cold storage facilities at airport do not exist and strong data base is not available.

Conclusion:

The export of fresh onion shows negative trend during period 2015-16 to 2017-18. The export of fresh other fresh vegetables shows negative trend during period 2015-16 to 2017-18. In the category of vegetables Potato, Tomato is included. The export of fresh vegetables in 2015-16 is Rs. 740466.23 which is decreased to Rs. 209295.72 lac in 2017-18. The walnuts showing positive trend with 130.15 percent as compare to 2016-17. Mango is the most important Fruits in country. Mango shows a significant decrease in its export. Export shows a decreasing trend by -13.82 per cent in during period 2015-16 to 2017-18. The export of Grapes shows an increasing trend by 3.92 per cent. The

major Grapes importing countries are England, USA, Germany, France, Netherlands and Sweden. The category of other Fruits it's including Bananas, Cashew nut, Strawberry etc. The export of other fruits shows a significant decrease in its export. The trend of selected agricultural export shows negative by -3.97 percent as compare to 2016-17. However, government has to provide infrastructural facility to improve growth in agricultural export.

Reference:

- C. N. Parshhothaman Nair, "Export Promotion in India." Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi, 1992.
- T. A. S. Balugopal. "Export Management". Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay, 1977.
- Devendra Thakur. "Export Management." Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi, 1993.
- C. S. Nagapal and A. C. Mittal. "Sidelights on Indian Export", Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1993.
- C. S. Nagpal and A. C. Mittal. "Sidelights on Indian Export". Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1993.
- V. B. Jugule. "Horticulture Economy of Maharashtra". Department of Economics UGC-SAP-DRS, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.