

**AN OVERVIEW OF INDIA'S AGRICULTURE EXPORT: A STUDY****Mr. Gotpagar Shrikant Tatoba***Assistant Professor,**Department of Economics,**Veer Wajekar A.S.C. College, Phunde Tal-Uran, Dist-Raigad, Navi Mumbai**Corresponding Author: Mr. Gotpagar Shrikant Tatoba***DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.14766990****ABSTRACT:**

*Agriculture is the back bone of India's Economy. India holds near about 2.4 % of the world's geographical area and also near about 4 % of water resources. India has to support about 17 % of the world's human population and 15 % of the livestock. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian primary economy, Agriculture area are holds 14% of the nation's GDP share, about 11% of its exports. India's near about half of the population still depends on agriculture as its primary source of income and it is a source of business and manufacturing raw material for a large number of industries. Therefore, increasing agricultural production is essential to this sector's growth in order to meet the growing demand for food, reach the 12th Plan's 8% GDP target, and raise the incomes of those who depend on agriculture in order to achieve inclusive growth. In India, agriculture and its related industries are without a doubt the main source of income. Additionally, it makes a substantial contribution to the GDP. Holistic rural development depends on sustainable agriculture in terms of food security, rural employment, and environmentally friendly technologies including soil conservation, sustainable natural resource management, and biodiversity protection.*

---

**Keywords: Agricultural Export, Trend of Export.**

---

**INTRODUCTION:**

Agriculture is the back bone of India's Economy. India holds near about 2.4 % of the world's geographical area and also near about 4 % of water resources. India has to support about 17 % of the world's human population and 15 % of the livestock. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian primary economy, Agriculture area are holds 14% of the nation's GDP share, about 11% of its exports. India's near about half of the population still depends on

agriculture as its primary source of income and it is a source of business and manufacturing raw material for a large number of industries. Accelerating the growth of agriculture production is therefore necessary of this sectors growth not only to achieve an overall GDP target of 8 per cent during the 12th Plan and meet the rising demand for food, but also to increase incomes of those dependent on agriculture to achieve inclusive growth. Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is unquestionably

the largest livelihood provider in India. It also contributes a significant figure to the Gross Domestic Product. Sustainable agriculture, in terms of food security, rural employment, and environmentally sustainable technologies such as soil conservation, sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity protection, are essential for holistic rural development. Instead of the agriculture production of India agriculture exporting is most important phenomena in front of India's foreign trade that's why researcher is more interested in the field of agriculture exporting.

#### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

**1. IBRD (2012)** defined that India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rain fed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha). In addition, forests cover some 65m ha of India's land.

**2. NAAS (September 1999)** noted that Agriculture is a core sector of the Indian economy, 30 per cent of the country's GDP, 20 per cent of total export earnings, two thirds of country's

workforce and livelihood for 70 per cent of the total population. The past accomplishments of this sector are a great strength to face the current problems and future challenges in the areas of greater efficiency (competitiveness), sustainability, poverty alleviation and continued food self-sufficiency. With trade liberalization, agricultural exports have also become an important national goal.

**3. Tamil Selvi K (2019)** conducted his research "Influence of non-tariff barriers and green economy measures on export trade behavior of agricultural and processed food exporters in Tamil Nadu" to comprehend the expansion and pattern of India's exports of processed foods and agricultural products. Additionally, determine the trade patterns of exporters of processed foods and agricultural products, as well as how they feel about non-tariff trade barriers and green economy initiatives. The study demonstrated how institutional, structural, and policy barriers affect trade behaviour, particularly with regard to decision-making motivations, compliance capacity, and the impact of non-tariff barriers and green economy initiatives on the export trade behaviour of Tamil Nadu's agricultural and processed food exporters.

**4. Singh (2013)** stated that India is a predominantly agricultural country attributes a major share of its overall development to the agriculture sector.

Indian agriculture is a miscellaneous and extensive sector involving a large number of stakeholders. India has one of the largest and institutionally most complex agricultural research systems in the world.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To understand and analyses the India’s agriculture export.
2. To understand which commodity is more gainer of profitable.
3. To make suggestions and recommendations.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

This study pertains to only secondary data that’s why researcher does not collect the primary data for this particular study.

**INDIA’S AGRICULTURE:**

India's agriculture is composed of many crops, with the foremost food staples being rice and wheat. Indian farmers also grow pulses, potatoes, sugarcane, oilseeds, and such non-food items as cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, and

jute. India is also a fishing powerhouse. India is one of the top 10 fishing nations in the world, with an annual total catch of over 3 million metric tonnes. However, despite the agricultural sector's overwhelming size, India's crop yields per acre are often low when compared to global norms. The agricultural sector in India is also impacted by improper water management. Agriculture is regarded as extremely inefficient, wasteful, and unable to address the issues of hunger and malnutrition, even though it employs an estimated 60% of the labour force and makes up up to 25% of the Indian economy. These issues have plagued India for decades despite advancements in this field.(nation).

**Main agricultural Products and it’s Demand:**

India is produced Wheat, Rice, Fresh vegetables, Sugar cane, Groundnuts, with shell, Lentils, Garlic, Cauliflowers and broccoli and other agriculture goods produced and export where demand is more there India is exported his agriculture products.

**Table No. 1: Some India’s Agricultural Product and Overseas Market of this goods**

<b>Product</b>	<b>Major Markets</b>
Floriculture	USA, Japan, UK, Netherlands & Germany
Fruits & Vegetable Seeds	Pakistan, Bangladesh, USA, Japan & Netherlands
Fresh Onions	Bangladesh, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, UAE, Pakistan & Nepal
Other Fresh Vegetables	UAE, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal & Sri Lanka
Walnuts	Spain, Egypt, Germany, UK & Netherlands
Fresh Mangoes	UAE, Bangladesh, UK, Saudi Arabia & Nepal
Fresh Grapes	Netherlands, UK, UAE, Bangladesh, Belgium

Other Fresh Fruits	Bangladesh, UAE, Netherlands, Nepal, Saudi Arabia
Dried & Preserved Vegetables	Russia, France, USA, Germany & Spain
Mango Pulp	Saudi, Netherlands, UAE, Arab Republic & Kuwait
Pickles & Chutneys	Russia, USA, Belgium, Netherlands & France
Other Processed Fruits	USA, Netherlands, UK, UAE & Saudi Arabia
Sheep / Goat Meat	Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Oman & Kuwait
Poultry Products	UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Germany & Japan
Animal Casings	Germany, Portugal, France, Spain & Italy
Processed Meat	Seychelles, UAE, Hong Kong, Germany & USA
Groundnuts	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, UK & Singapore
Jaggery & Confectionery	Portugal, USA, Bangladesh, Pakistan & Nepal
Basmati Rice	Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UK, UAE & Yamen Arab Rep.
Non Basmati Rice	Nigeria, Bangladesh, South Africa, UAE & Ivory Coast
Wheat	Bangladesh, Philippines, UAE, Sudan & Myanmar
Other Cereals	Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Benin, Thailand
Natural Honey	USA, Germany, Saudi Arabia, UK & UAE

(India-exports and Trade Zone Ministry of Commerce)

Above table shows that the India's agricultural products and their demands for abroad. This table also shows that the demand of wheat is more Bangladesh, Philippines, UAE, Sudan

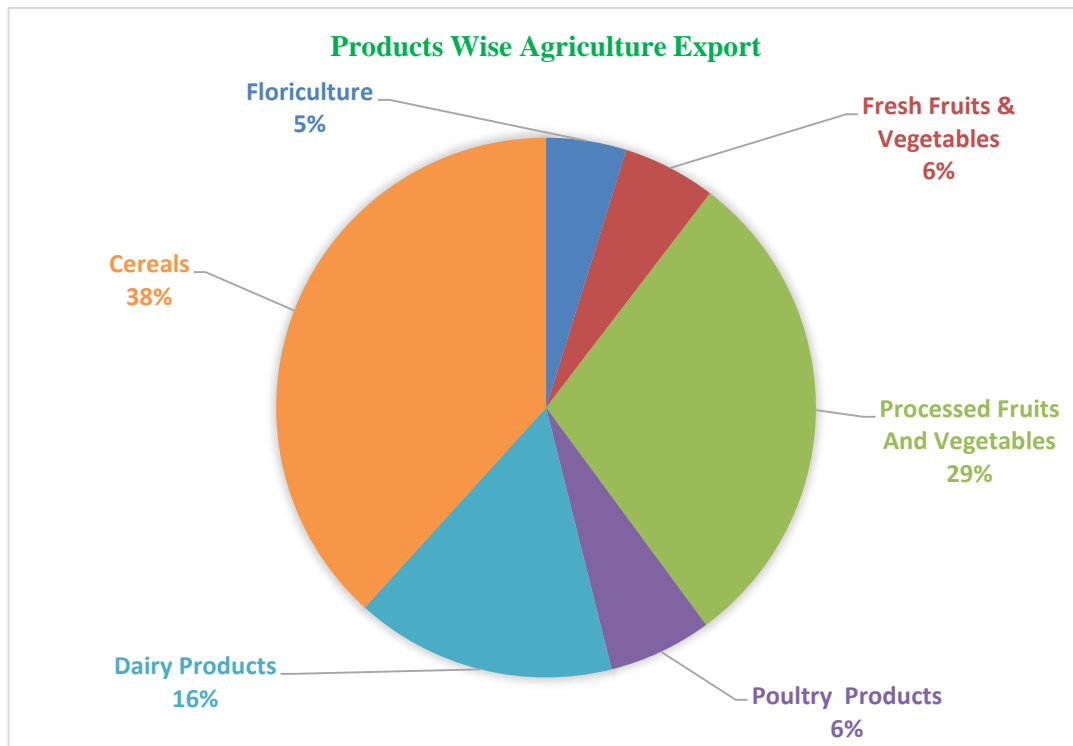
and Myanmar. Demand of fruits and vegetable seeds is more in Pakistan, Bangladesh, USA, Japan and Netherlands.

**Table No. 2: Products wise Agriculture Export of India Year April 2021 to 2023  
(Rupees in Crore)**

No	Product Name	2021	2022	2023	Total	%
1	Floriculture	725.28	752.19	699.29	<b>2176.76</b>	<b>4.80%</b>
2	Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	768.08	811.24	957.44	<b>2536.76</b>	<b>5.60%</b>
3	Processed Fruits and Vegetables	3,600.65	4,417.37	5,349.29	<b>13367.31</b>	<b>29.49%</b>
4	Poultry Products	490.75	923.57	1,392.98	<b>2807.3</b>	<b>6.19%</b>
5	Dairy Products	2,244.36	2,950.25	1,892.63	<b>7087.24</b>	<b>15.64%</b>
6	Cereals	4,834.56	5,788.57	6,725.78	<b>17348.91</b>	<b>38.28%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>12663.68</b>	<b>15643.19</b>	<b>17017.41</b>	<b>45324.28</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Percentage of total export</b>		<b>27.9401681</b>	<b>34.513929</b>	<b>37.5459025</b>	<b>100</b>	

(Source: - DGCIS Annual Data 2021/ APEDA 2023)

Graph No. 1: Products wise Agriculture Export of India



Above table and graph shows that the condition of India's selected agriculture export within three years 2021, 2022 and 2023. Researcher assumes the 2021 is base year, as compare to base year 2021 4% agriculture export of floriculture is decreased and Processed Fruits and Vegetables export is increase by 48% and the year 2023 this agriculture export of Cereals increased near about 39%. As per classification of agricultural products over all export of Floriculture products is very low then Fresh Fruits and Vegetable. Processed Fruits and Vegetables export is low as compare to Fresh Fruits and Vegetable products that is 4.77. But the Poultry products export is increased near about 180%

and 64% that is more profitable for primary sector. Cereals export has extremely increased in the year of 2021 to 2023 that is near about double.

**FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION:**

1. India's agriculture export is increasing day after day is gradually.
2. India's floriculture product export is very less as compare to other agriculture products.
3. Cereals export is more as compare to other agricultural products it is strengths of India's agriculture exporting industry.
4. Poultry products export extremely increased as compare to last two years it means that

the India having large scope to these products.

5. Researcher suggested to the India's agriculture industry, to concentrate on the floriculture products for exporting overseas countries like USA, Japan, UK and Germany because of these countries are consuming floriculture products more and more.

**REFERENCES:**

1. IBRD. (2012). India: Issues and Priorities for Agriculture. World Bank
2. Nation, E. o. (n.d.). [www.nationsencyclopedia.com](http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com). Retrieved 01 Sunday, 2015, from [www.nationsencyclopedia.com](http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com).
3. Tamilselvi, K. (2019). Influence of non-tariff barriers and green economy measures on export trade behaviour of agricultural

and processed food exporters in tamilnadu [Doctoral Thesis, BharathiarUniversity,].

<http://hdl.handle.net/10603/296835> Scinces,

4. N. A. (September1999). Sustainable Agricultural Export. NAAS.
5. Singh, A. B. (2013). History of Agriculture Research In India. Current Science , 105, 587-593.

**Websites:**

1. <http://naasindia.org/Policy%20Papers/pp5.pdf>
2. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/05/17/india-agriculture-issues-priorities>
3. <http://www.currentscience.ac.in/Volumes/105/05/0587.pdf>
4. <http://www.india-exports.com/>
5. <https://agriexchange.apeda.gov.in/India/GenerateAPEDAProductReport/Index>