
UNIT 7 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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7.0 OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- Explain the composition of agricultural export
- Discuss the major markets for India's agricultural export
- Identify the trends in export of agricultural products
- Discuss the strength and weakness of India's agricultural export
- Explain the export promotion measures undertaken by government to enhance export
- Discuss the future prospects and strategic responses to boost agricultural export

7.1 INTRODUCTION

India has a very rich and diverse agricultural background owing to its varied soil and climatic conditions. India has a plethora of agricultural products like foodgrain crops, horticulture, floriculture, pisciculture (breeding and rearing of fish), viticulture (cultivation of grapevines), sericulture (production of silk and the rearing of silkworms), poultry, animal husbandry, dairy sector, forestry and a food processing and manufacturing sector based on agricultural products. A large number of items comprise of agricultural products exported from India thus making the country one of the largest agricultural product exporters in the world. Agriculture in India is not only one of the largest contributors to its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but is also the largest source of livelihood where close to 75% of the full-time workers are women. The top crops producing states are West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka. And some of the largest importers of India's agricultural products are USA, Bangladesh, China, UAE etc. In this Unit, you will learn overview of agricultural products, recent trends in exports, strengths and weaknesses and export promotion measures. You will be further familiarised with future prospects and strategic responses as well as WTO and agriculture.

7.2 AN OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Agricultural products presently being exported from India includes:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food Grains (Rice, wheat, pulses and other cereals)• Tea• Coffee• Spices• Tobacco• Cashew including cashew nut shell liquid• Cotton raw including waste• Jute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marine products• Processed fruits, juices, purees etc.• Meat and meat preparations• Floriculture products• Horticulture products• Groundnuts• Fruits and Vegetables• Sugar and molasses• Oilseeds etc.
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Agriculture has been the mainstay of the Indian economy due to its high share in employment and GDP. Though the sector is still considered backward despite its overwhelming significance, yet it enjoys a comparative advantage in exports of agricultural products due to cheaper labour costs and availability of natural resources. Moreover, the agricultural sector has almost insignificant import content and therefore helps the economy by increasing foreign exchange reserves.

The export of agricultural products is determined by various factors like climatic conditions, stocks available with the country, food security concerns, price competitiveness in the international market and the domestic price situations.

Table 7.1: India's Exports of Agricultural and Allied Products

Year	Exports (in \$ billion)
2016-17	33.3
2017-18	38.4
2018-19	38.7
2019-20	35.2
2020-21	41.3
2021-22	49.6

Source: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry

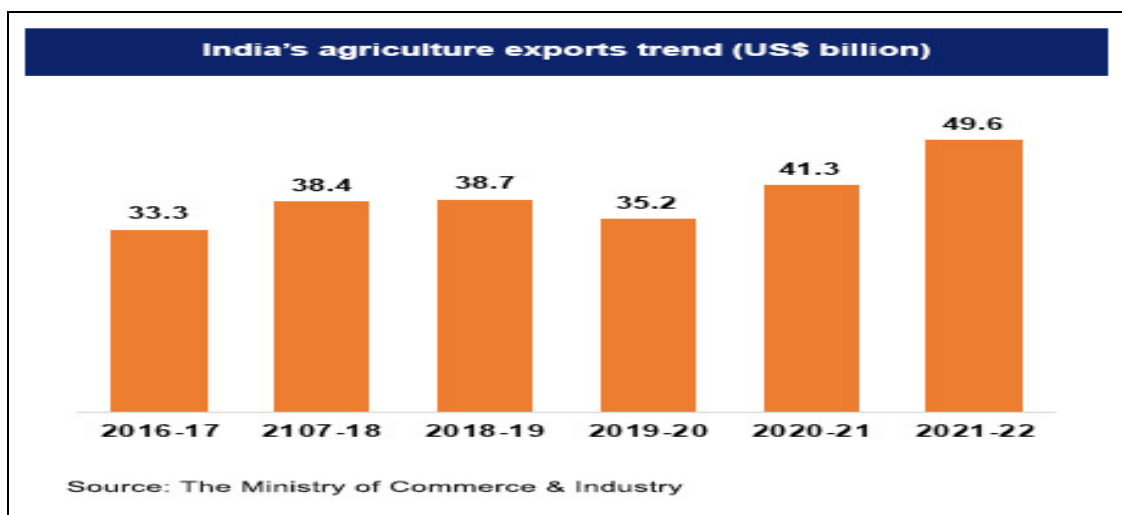


Figure 7.1: India's agriculture exports trend

India's agricultural export has been showing an increasing trend except for the year 2019-20. In the year 2021-22, India recorded total agriculture exports worth US\$ 49.6 billion with an increase of 20% from the export in the year 2020-21 i.e. US\$ 41.3 billion (Table: 7.1 and Figure: 7.1). Of all the exported agricultural products, rice is the largest exported product contributing more than 19% of the total export in the year 2021-22. The export of agricultural and allied products of India increased in the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 in comparison to their previous year despite of COVID-19 pandemic. The main drivers of the increase in agri-exports during the current year have been rice, wheat, vegetable oils, other cereals, molasses, meat, dairy and poultry products, marine products and processed items. Several initiatives undertaken by the government like exploring potential markets, organising B2B exhibitions in various countries, marketing campaigns etc. have worked as a catalyst to the growth exports.

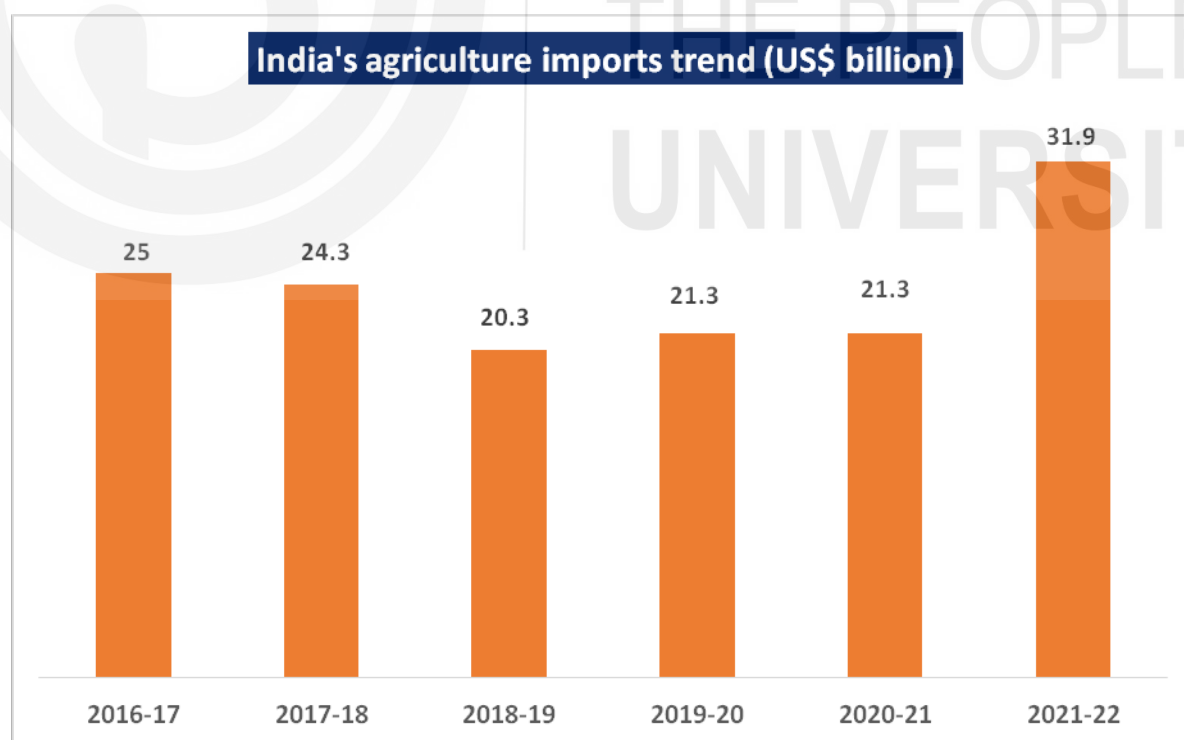
During the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, agricultural trade has grown more than the total merchandise trade of the country. This calls for important policy implications from the government. Emphasis needs to be given on diversification of agricultural products, reaching out to more markets with improvement in infrastructure and other support facilities to move up in value chain. The product price has to be made competitive in the international market by raising the efficiency at production level. Training and education of exporters and producers is very important for maintaining the quality of products with respect to the global standards.

Table 7.2: India's Imports of Agricultural and Allied Products

Year	Imports (in \$ billion)
2016-17	25.0
2017-18	24.3
2018-19	20.3
2019-20	21.3
2020-21	21.3
2021-22	31.9

Source: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry

India is a net exporter of agricultural and allied products indicating that the value of agricultural exports from India is higher than the agricultural imports by India. The share of agricultural import in the total imports of India is very small and accounts for 1.90%. The import of agricultural products has been showing fluctuating trend with decrease in the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 in comparison to their previous years; followed by slight increase in 2019-20 and almost no change in the following year i.e.2020-21 (Table: 7.2 and Figure: 7.2) .



Source: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Figure: 7.2: India's agriculture imports trends

The most imported agricultural product by India is vegetable oils, constituting about 50% of the total agricultural import basket of India (Table: 7.3). Other agri-imports are fresh fruits, pulses, spices and cashews. Collectively, these five products account for about 80% of the total agri-imports of India. Other significant imports were that of sugar that increased by 91%, niger seeds grew by 67%, tea by 60%, marine products by 27%, castor oil by 26% etc. However, the increase in the import of aforesaid commodities was neutralised by the sharp decrease in imports of raw cotton (69%), non-basmati rice (69%), cereals (73%), fresh vegetables (62%) etc.

Table 7.3: Commodity Wise Share of Top Imported Agricultural Products to India (US\$ million):

Category	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Vegetable Oils	11,637	9,890	9,673	11,089	18,992
Fresh Fruits	1,943	1,988	1,993	2,131	2,460
Pulses	2,908	1,141	1,440	1,612	2,229
Spices	991	1,135	1,439	1,090	1,299
Cashew	1,419	1,608	1,278	1,006	1,255

Source: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry

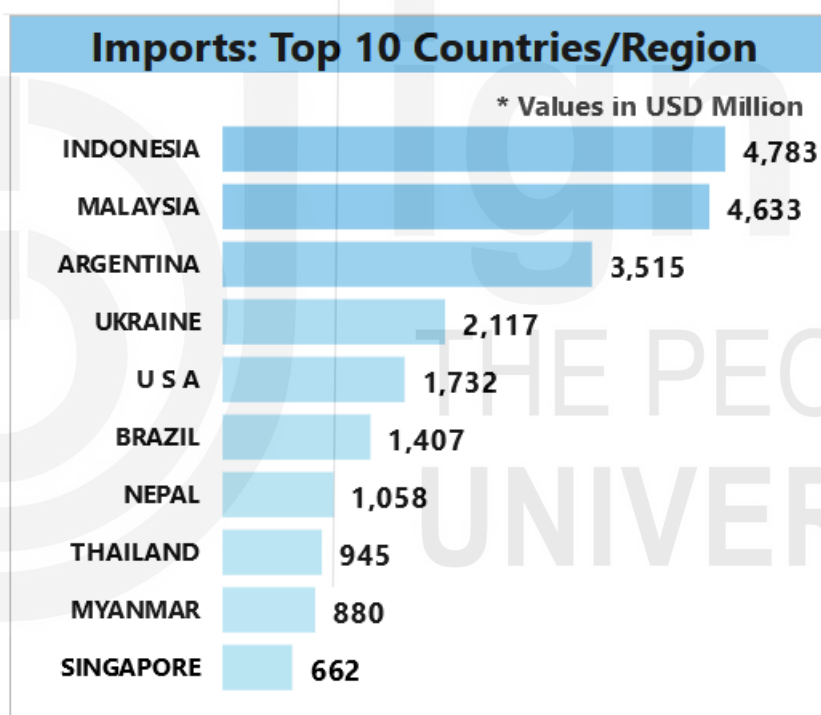
The largest importer of agricultural products to India is Indonesia for last few years followed by Malaysia, Argentina, Ukraine ((Table: 7.4 and Figure: 7.3). The share of imports of agricultural products from Malaysia has more than doubled in the last two years with the total import valued at US\$ 4633 million. Ukraine is the fourth largest importer of agricultural products to India but the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war is going to heavily impact the imports from this region.

Table 7.4: Major Importers of Agricultural and Allied Products to India (in US\$ million)

Countries	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
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Indonesia	3446	3812	4783
Malaysia	2015	2412	4633
Argentina	1981	2217	3515
Ukraine	1591	1621	2117
USA	1956	1558	1732
Brazil	645	951	1407
Nepal	398	408	1058
Thailand	430	398	945
Myanmar	394	442	880
Singapore	585	444	662

Source: DGCIS Annual Export



Source: The Ministry of Commerce

Figure 7.3: Imports: Top 10 Countries /Region

7.2.1 Composition of Agricultural Products:

India produces several agriculture and allied products. With a population of 1.412 billion (according to Worldometer, UN data), the domestic demand for agricultural produce is very high in India. As such, an integral element of the export strategy of India is to maintain an

optimum balance between the domestic demand and the export channel. Following are the major agricultural and allied commodities being exported:



Table: 7.5: India's Export of Agricultural Products

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
ProductName	US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill	US\$ Mill
Marine Products	5917.78	7387.39	6796.37	6722.02	5962.43	7773.47
Non-Basmati Rice	2553.79	3558.11	2999.51	2024.66	4796.02	6123.94
Sugar	1292.09	811.39	1359.58	1964.79	2790.05	4602.3
Spices	2890.41	3104.35	3308.27	3622.58	3984.75	3927.62
Basmati Rice	3222.35	4165	4712.62	4371.93	4018.65	3540.22
Buffalo Meat	3924.63	4029.88	3587.15	3199.6	3171.13	3303.27
Cotton Raw Includ. Waste	1627.07	1887.44	2104.41	1057.82	1897.2	2815.43
Wheat	66.32	66.93	52.41	62.01	549.18	2120.27
Castor Oil	676.43	1043.99	883.76	894.36	917.24	1175.3
Misc Processed Items	458.02	574.17	657.22	659.93	864.21	1164.49
Other Cereals	212.06	247.38	338.9	204.4	694.39	1084.65
Oil Meals	799.44	1081.72	1491.73	827.55	1575.54	1031.48
Coffee	843.57	968.6	822.34	738.86	719.65	1020.8
Fresh Fruits	741.93	736.07	762.55	763.79	765.67	876.4
Fresh Vegetables	852.22	775.5	760.11	651.57	721.8	802.66
Processed Fruits & Juices	582.39	646.24	638.98	646.78	695.44	777.23
Tea	734.25	837.32	830.9	826.47	756.16	750.93
Cereal Preparations	532.23	552.09	549.77	546.37	634.83	652.07
Dairy Products	255.28	303	481.52	280.22	321.96	634.7
Groundnut	810.95	524.53	472.34	715.81	727.38	629.26
Tobacco Unmanufactured	636.71	593.85	570.22	530.32	517.48	570.26
Cashew	790.62	922.42	654.43	566.79	420.43	453.06
Guargum	467.1	646.94	674.88	450.66	262.99	446.77
Processed	264.73	282.85	293.88	311.5	424.52	425.66

Vegetables						
Sesame Seeds	403.91	463.9	539.01	525.55	425.6	407.26
Pulses	191.63	227.43	258.46	210.71	265.61	359.04
Tobacco						
Manufactured	325.14	340.33	410.95	374.65	359.03	353.09
Milled Products	119.92	135.61	151.25	150.02	206.96	310.54
Alcoholic						
Beverages	300.23	326.85	300.85	232.58	330.09	286.15
Vegetable Oils	117.16	88.46	106.87	169.17	602.77	220.92
Mollases	42.01	14.78	83.7	72.91	171.06	217.45
Cocoa Products	162.66	177.32	192.69	180.06	149.77	153.71
Fruits / Vegetable						
Seeds	78.91	103.16	124.81	109.22	125.14	113.24
Shellac	35.35	44.49	43.32	57.9	87.83	105.89
Floriculture	81.26	78.72	81.72	76.52	77.84	103.5
Poultry Products	79.08	85.66	98.16	81.03	58.7	71.03
Other Oil Seeds	126.8	175.43	131.65	61.79	61.27	68.92
Animal Casings	2.06	50.68	68.27	56.1	56.23	63.53
Sheep/Goat Meat	130.59	134.03	124.65	92.62	44.64	60.1
Niger Seeds	17.53	10.84	13.64	14.91	21.58	8.29
Other Meat	0.14	2.55	1.96	2.35	2.47	6.11
Cashew Nutshell						
Liquid	6.57	5.06	3.87	3.25	2.66	4.36
Processed Meat	0.69	1.54	2	2.17	1.71	1.55
Total	33,374.01	38,214.00	38,541.68	35,114.30	41,240.06	49,616.92

Source: DGCIS

Food Grains

1. **Rice:** India exported rice to more than 150 countries in the year 2021-22. India is the world's second largest producer of rice after China and the world's largest exporter of rice in the last decade. Rice is also the largest exported Indian agricultural product. Its contribution has been more than 19% to the total agriculture export during the year 2021-22 (Table: 7.5). Rice also constitutes around 80% of the total foodgrains

exported. Long grain white rice and Thai brown rice are the most in demand globally whereas India majorly exports basmati rice, non-basmati rice (par boiled rice), raw rice and broken rice. The export of broken rice from India has increased by more than 43 times since 2017-18 whereas the export of India's non-basmati rice has grown by 109% since 2013-14. India's export of rice stood at US\$ 9600 million in the year 2021-22 whereas it stood at US\$ 8800 million in the previous year (2020-21). There is no quantitative and price restriction on rice trade in India and is therefore freely exportable.

The top importers of Indian rice are Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, UAE and Benin (West Africa). The largest importer of Indian broken rice is China. The recent decline in rice crop yields and increase in costs of production in Vietnam and Thailand is expected to turn out to be advantageous for India's rice export.

2. **Wheat:** The value of wheat exports during the year 2021-22 was US\$ 2100 million. It has shown a significant growth in comparison to the value of US\$ 568 million in the previous year i.e. 2020-21. India exported 7 million tonnes of wheat during the year 2021-22 while typically the country used to export around 2 million tonnes. In the first five months of 2022-23 (April - August 2022), India exported more than double the quantity of wheat compared with the same period in 2021-22 despite of a slowing export of wheat due to the sudden ban announced by the government of India in mid-May 2022. The sudden ban was imposed to control the domestic prices of wheat, to protect the domestic availability as well as availability to vulnerable countries.

The recent outbreak of war between Russia and Ukraine who together use to supply more than 80% of the total demand of wheat in Egypt has proven to be of major advantage to India. The said demand of Egypt will now be fulfilled by India, amounting to approximately 3 million tonnes by 2023.

Plantation Products

1. **Tea:** India is the second largest tea producer in the world and among the top 5 tea exporters. The total value of tea exports from India was US\$ 726.82 million in the year 2021-22 which is an increase over the last year's export valued at US\$ 716.86 million (2020-21 (Figure: 7.4)). The types of tea exported from India are black tea, green tea, regular tea, herbal tea, lemon tea, masala tea etc. Black tea, regular tea and green tea makes up to approximately 80%, 16% and 3.5% of the total exports of tea

from India. Strong geographical factors, continuous innovation, heavy investment in the processing units, strategic market expansion and augmented product mix make the Indian tea industry one of the finest in the world. Productivity enhancement is a major goal for the tea industry.

The Tea Board of India established in 1953, undertakes research and promotional activities such as participation in international exhibitions and fairs, arranges the meetings of buyers and sellers, sends & hosts trade delegations. The board also provides relevant information to the exporters by conducting market surveys and analysing consumer behaviour. Tea Development and Promotion Scheme (TDPS) was launched by the Tea Board of India in November 2021 with an objective to enhance the productivity and improve the quality of tea produce. Tea Board has an international office located at Moscow that undertakes promotional measures and acts as a liaison office for the interactions between importers and Indian exporters.

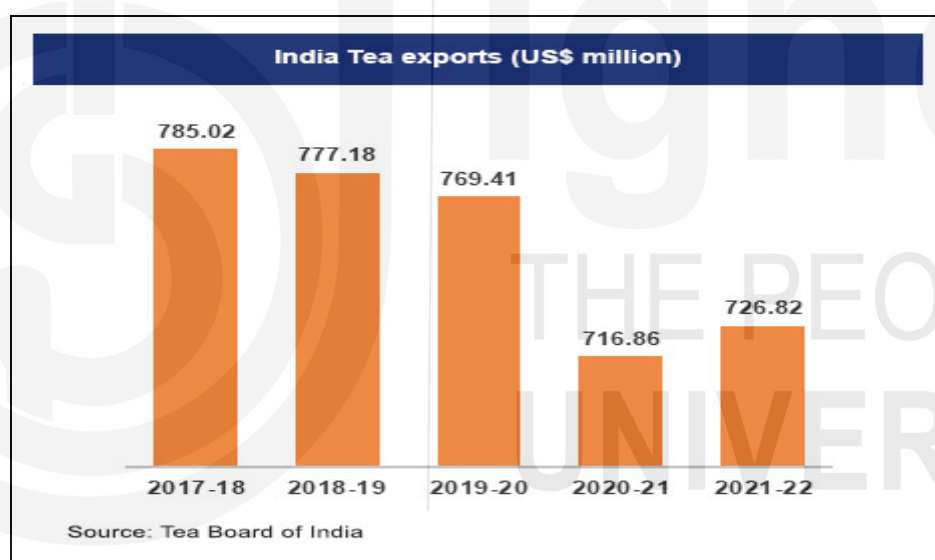


Figure 7.4 : India's Tea exports

Indian tea is exported to more than 30 countries all over the world. The top importers of Indian tea are Iran, USA, UAE, Russia, UK, Germany (as per the export data of Tea Board for the year 2021-22). During the year 2021-22 (Figure: 7.5). The exports of tea to Germany, USA and UAE increased by 14%, 12% and 70% respectively in comparison to the previous year.

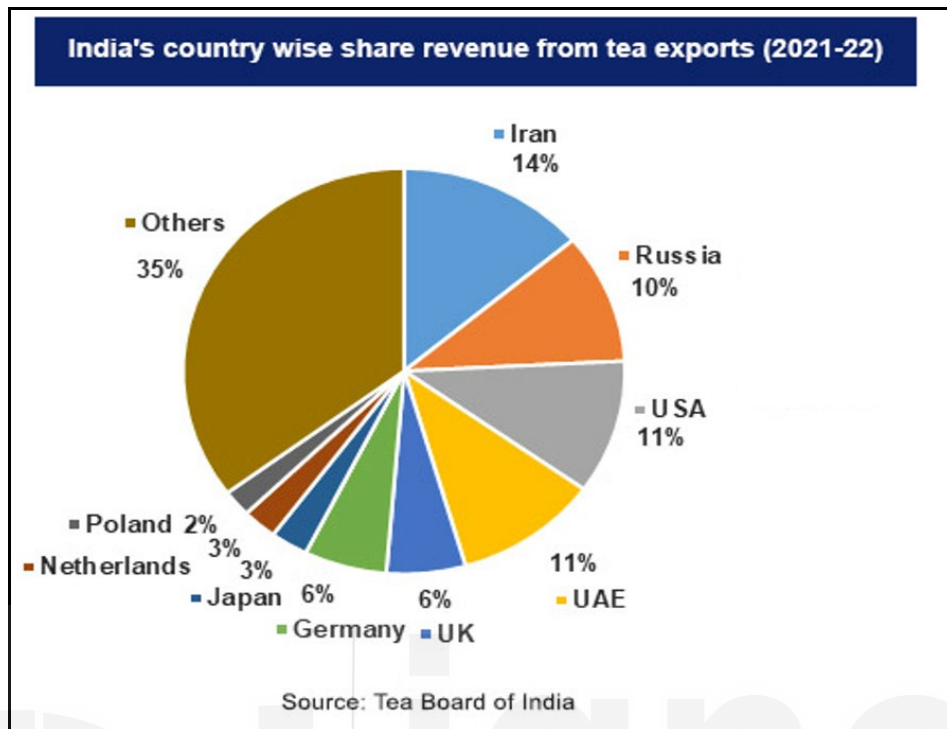


Figure 7.5: India's country wise share revenue from tea exports (2021-22).

- Coffee:** India is one of the top coffee producing countries of the world. India produces two types of coffee: Robusta and Arabica. While Arabica has mild aromatic flavour, Robusta has strong flavour and is used in making various blends. The exports of Indian coffee have crossed US\$ 1 billion for the first time in the year 2021-22. The export of coffee was valued at US\$ 1040 million in the year 2021-22 with a record increase of 42% in comparison to US\$ 719 million during the previous year (2020-21). The coffee growers in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala realised improved value and rates for the coffee plantations. Indian coffee industry provides direct employment to more than 1 million people. Coffee is an export product for India and domestic demand therefore does not impact the prices. India exports over 70% of its production.

The coffee exports have grown steadily over the years with India being a bulk supplier, but its plantation is adversely affected by pests particularly the stem borer. Collaborative research on scientific ways to neutralise the impact of this pest is required to save the damage and improve the quality of coffee produce. The unseasonal and erratic rainfall in the recent years during the periods of coffee cultivation and harvesting season has become a major challenge to the planters of coffee in India. Such climatic conditions cause disturbance in the sun drying process

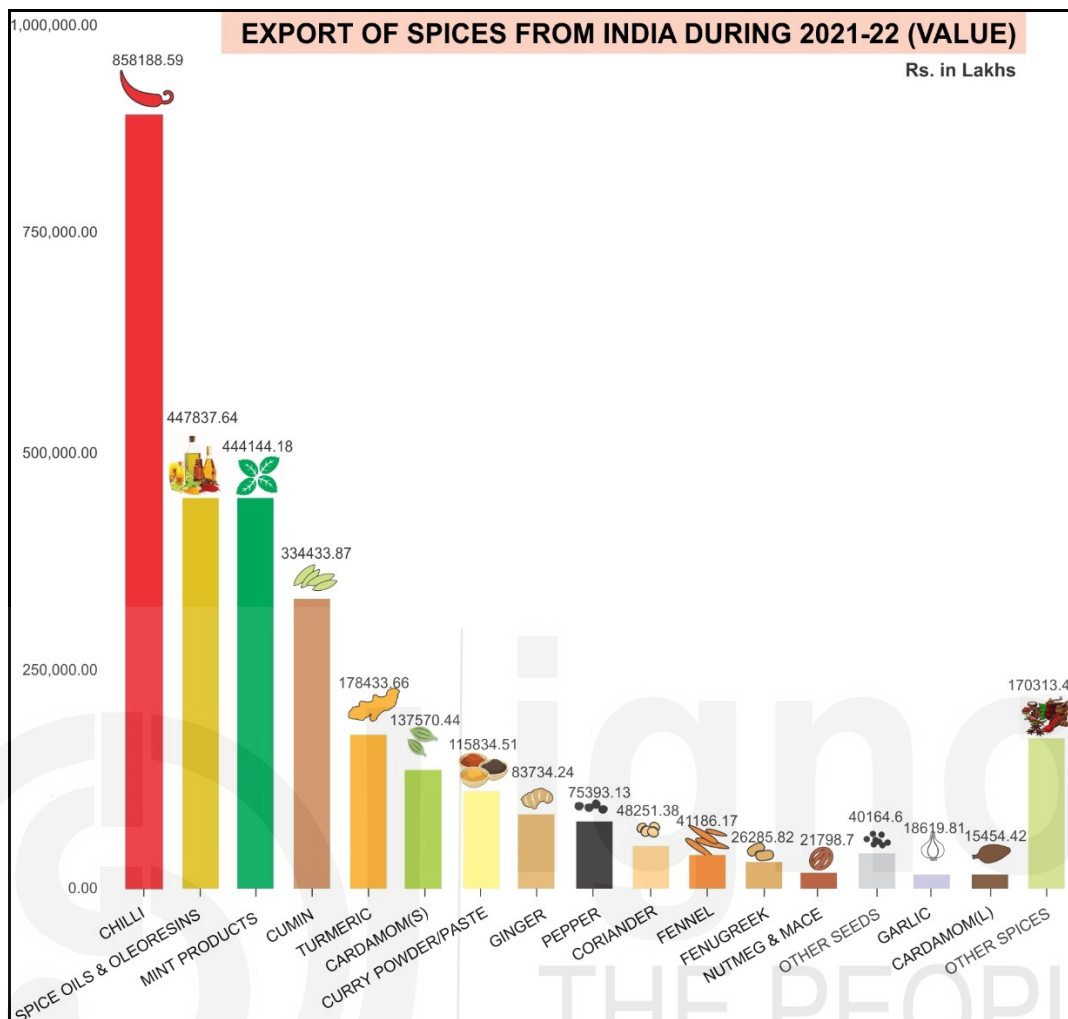
of the coffee, therefore more alternate drying methods are the need of the hour such as Solar Tunnel Dryer or Poly House Solar Dryer. The Coffee Board of India established in the year 1942 is entrusted with the activities of promoting sales, conducting research and providing financial assistance to the exporters.

India exports coffee to more than 50 countries of the world. The top importers of Indian coffee are Italy, Germany, Belgium, Russia and Libya (as per the export data of the Coffee Board for the year 2021-22). People in Europe prefer bitter and stronger flavours of Robusta blend and it makes up 42% of India's total coffee exports, whereas Arabica coffee blend has high demand in the Middle East region.

- 3. Spices:** India is the largest producer and exporter of spice in the world. India produces close to 75 of the 109 varieties of spices listed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The most exported spices from India during the year 2021-22 were chilli, spice oils, mint products, cumin and turmeric (data by Spice Board of India). The contribution of spices to the total agriculture export is 8% during the year 2021-22, next to only rice (19%) and sugar (9%). India exported spices worth US\$ 4179 million in the year 2021-22 which is an increase from export valued at US\$ 3111 in the previous year.

The Spices Board of India was set up in the year 1987 and is responsible for the development, research and global promotion of Indian spices. The board has launched 8 crop specific Spices Parks with an aim to facilitate the exporters to get wider reach and better prices for their produce. UNDP and Spices Board have recently signed MoU to develop blockchain-powered traceability interface for Indian spices. Spices Board has also launched in January 2022 "Spice Xchange India" a digital platform for export facilitation of Indian spices.

India exports spices to more than 180 countries in the world. The top importers of Indian spices and spice products are China, USA, Bangladesh, Thailand, UAE, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, UK, Indonesia and Germany. These nine countries comprised more than 70% of the total export earnings in the year 2021-22.



Source: Spices Board of India

Figure 7.6: Export of Spices from India during 2021-22(Value)

4. **Tobacco:** India is the second largest producer of tobacco in the world (next to China) and accounts for around 9% of the global tobacco production. Flue-cured Virginia tobacco, Country tobacco, Bidi tobacco, Hookah, Cigar rapped, Burley tobacco, Rustica tobacco, Chewing tobacco, Cheroot etc. are the various types of tobacco produced in India.

India is also the second largest exporter of tobacco next to Brazil. The total export of tobacco and tobacco products from India in the year 2021-22 was valued at US\$ 923.80 million whereas it amounted to US\$ 876.71 million in the year 2020-21 (Figure : 7.7).

The promotion, development and research of tobacco is governed by The Tobacco Board established in 1976. The Tobacco Board advises the central government, propagates information, sponsors and encourages scientific and technological research

related to tobacco promotion. As a measure to facilitate tobacco producers & exporters, the government in 2022 extended Interest Equalization Scheme (IES) till 2024 with revised rate of 3% for MSMEs (tobacco products) and 2% for manufacturers and exporters.

India has an edge over other tobacco producing countries in terms of lower levels of pesticide residues, heavy metals and Tobacco Specific Nitrosamines (TSNAs). Moreover, India is the only country producing tobacco in two seasons. It exports tobacco to more than 115 countries. The major importers of Indian tobacco are Belgium, Philippines, UAE, Egypt, Germany, Nepal, USA, Turkey etc.

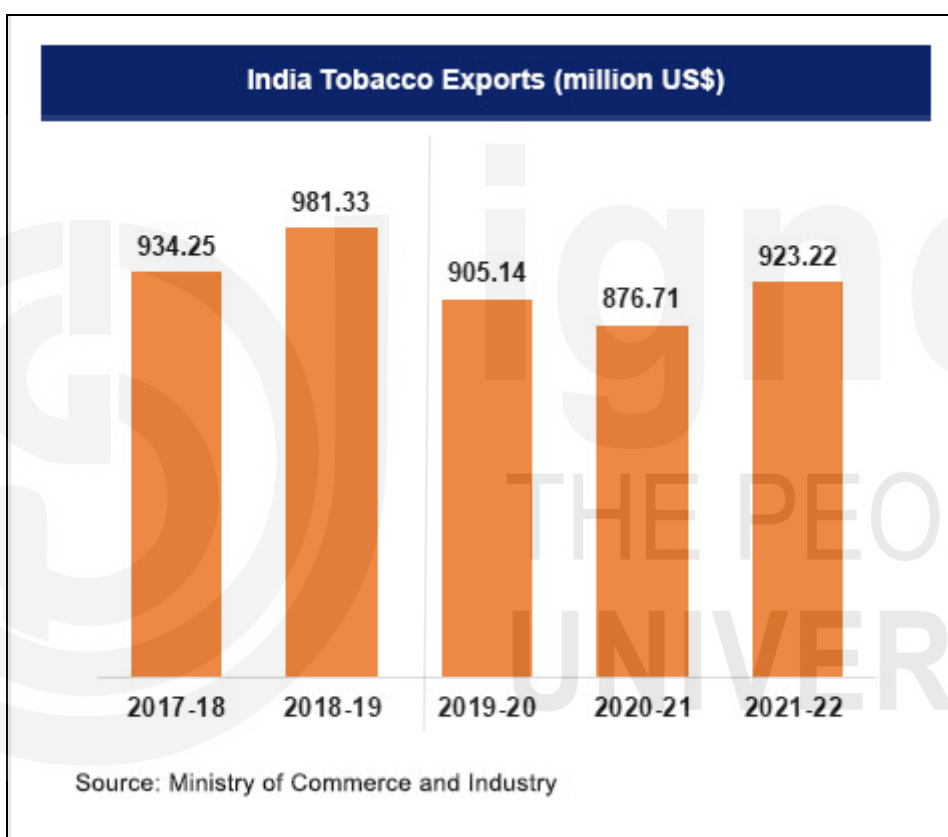


Figure 7.7: India Tobacco Exports

Marine Products: India is the third largest in the world in fish and aquaculture produce and among the top 5 fish exporting countries. The contribution of fish and fish products to India's agricultural exports is about 17%. The export of marine products was valued at US\$ 7740 million in the year 2021-22 which was an increase of about 30% over the export of previous year (2020-21) (Figure: 7.8). The major marine exports from India includes fish, shrimps, squids, cuttlefish, dried items, chilled and live items. The contribution of frozen shrimps to the total export value of Indian marine products is more than 75.11%, making it the largest

exported marine product. India has a coastline of 8118 kms and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 2.02 million sq. mt. The inland resources include approximate 2.45 million hectares of ponds, 0.27 million kms of rivers and canals, 3.15 million hectares of tanks and 1.2 million hectares of food plain lakes.

The largest importers of Indian marine products are USA, China, European Union, South East Asia, Japan and Middle east. The United States of America imported seafood worth US\$ 3371.66 million and remained the largest importer of Indian marine products both in terms of value and volume.

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) was established in 1972 with focus on market promotion, research and development, capturing fisheries, quality control and value addition. The Government of India introduced Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojna (PMMSY) in 2020 to increase production capacity, productivity, and export of marine products from India. In the year 2018-19, The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying formed a fund called Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) to meet the infrastructure requirement of the fisheries sector.

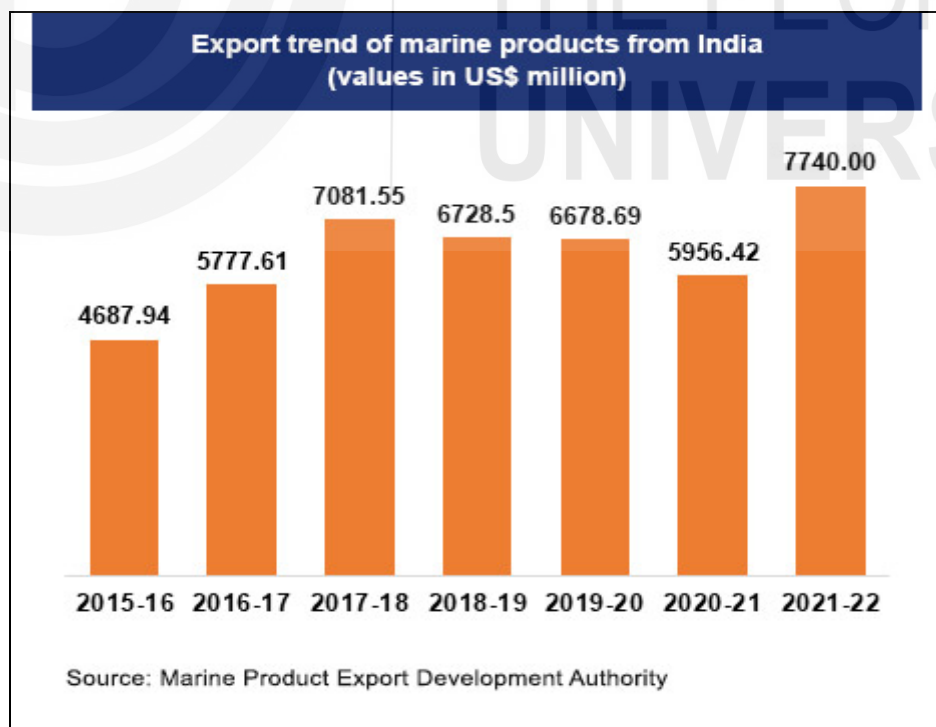


Figure 7.8: Export trend of marine product from India

Cashew: India is the third largest cashew exporter after Vietnam and Ivory Coast. It contributes 15% of the world's export share of cashews. Cashew Kernels are primarily exported from India and very small quantities of Cashew (nuts) shell liquid. India exported US\$ 452 million of cashews in the year 2021-22 with an increase of 7% from its export valued at US\$ 420 million in the previous year (2020-21).

India exports cashews to more than 60 countries globally. The key export destinations being UAE, Japan, Netherland, Saudi Arabia, USA, UK, Canada, France, Israel and Italy. UAE imported cashews valued at US\$ 131.5 million in the year 2021-22 and became the largest importer of India cashews.

The Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (CEPCI) was formed in 1955 that promotes cashews export and research & development. The council also provides trade statistics to its members and financial assistance to the member exporters.

Cotton: India is the largest producer of cotton in the world and the third largest exporter of raw cotton accounting for about 10.2% of the total global exports. The value of exports of Indian cotton in the year 2021-22 was US\$ 9864 million and amounted to US\$ 6319 in the previous year. India exported cotton to over 159 countries in the year 2021-22. Bangladesh, China and Vietnam are the major importers of Indian cotton and collectively accounted for around 60% of the India's total cotton exports in the year 2021-22.

The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) formed in 1970 as a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India conducts commercial purchasing operations to meet the domestic and international demands of cotton.

Agricultural And Processed Food Products

- 1. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables:** India's diverse climatic conditions ensure availability of all varieties of fruits and vegetables. India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world, next to China. According to Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), amongst vegetables, India is the largest producer of okra and ginger and ranks second in the production of onions, potatoes, cauliflowers, cabbages and brinjals. Amongst the fruits, India is the largest producer of bananas, papayas and mangoes. Owing to its vast production base, India holds tremendous opportunities in export. As per the data of APEDA, India exported fresh fruits and vegetables valued at US\$ 1527.6 million during the year 2021-22, comprising of fruits worth US\$ 750.7

million and vegetables worth US\$ 767.01 million. The vegetable export basket constitutes of mainly onions, potatoes, mixed vegetables, green chilly and tomatoes whereas mangoes, grapes, pomegranates, oranges and bananas constitute for the larger portion of exported fruits from India.

Major export destinations of Indian fresh fruits and vegetables are Bangladesh, UAE, Nepal, Netherland, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, the UK, Oman and Qatar. Though the share of India's exported fresh fruits and vegetables is still nearly 1% in the global market yet the concurrent developments in the areas of cold-chain infrastructure and quality assurance measures is expected to increase India's export share.

2. Processed Foods: India's food processing sector covers spices, fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, meat and poultry, fisheries, alcoholic beverages, and other consumer products like chocolates, confectionery, mineral water, high protein foods etc. The export of India's processed food was valued at US\$ 5559.84 million in the year 2021-22. The most exported Indian processed food in 2021-22 included mango pulp, processed vegetables, cucumber and gherkins, processed fruits, juices & nuts, pulses, groundnuts, etc. The top importers of Indian processed foods are USA, UAE, China, Netherland, UK and Saudi Arab.

3. Animal Products: Animal products are a rich source of protein, vitamin B12, minerals iron and zinc. It constitutes of products such as milk, meat and eggs. India exports buffalo meat, sheep/goat meat, milk and milk products, honey, poultry products etc. India's export of animal products was valued at US\$ 4152.25 million during the year 2021-22. The export of Buffalo meat is among the largest exported products with a contribution of 7% to the total agriculture exports in the year 2021-22 and contributed 79.56% in total export of India's animal products in the year 2021-22. The top importers of Indian buffalo meat and other animal products are Vietnam, Malaysia, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Floriculture Products: India is bestowed with agro-climatic zones conducive for the production of delicate and sensitive floriculture products. Floriculture industry in India comprises of flowers like Rose, Marigold, Carnations, Glads etc. whereas the floriculture products consist of pot plants, cut flowers, seed bulbs, cut foliage, tubers, dried flowers or

leaves. The total export of Indian floriculture was US\$ 103.47 million during the year 2021-22 and the export was valued at US\$ 77.86 million in the year 2020-21. The top export destinations of Indian floriculture are USA, Netherland, Germany, UK, UAE, Canada and Italy.

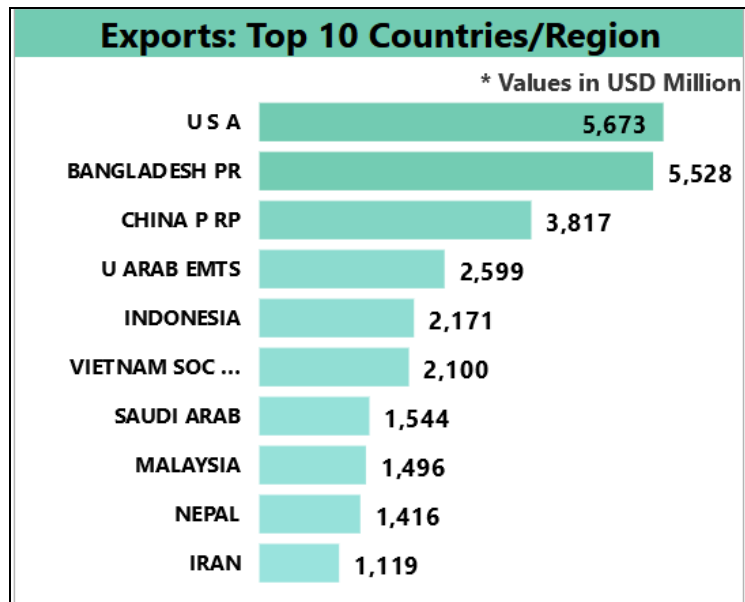
7.2.2 Markets for Agricultural Exports:

The largest markets for India's agricultural products are USA, Bangladesh, China, UAE, Indonesia, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Nepal and Malaysia. Some of the other importing countries include Korea, Japan, Italy and UK. USA was the largest importer for agricultural products of India in the year 2021-22 whose exports were valued at US\$ 5700 million with a share of 11.5% of the total exports of India's agricultural products.

Table 7.6: Major Destination of India's Agricultural and Allied Products (in US\$ million)

Countries	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
USA	4618	4758	5673
Bangladesh	1439	2836	5528
China	2874	3710	3817
UAE	1741	1926	2599
Indonesia	810	1521	2171
Vietnam	1857	1617	2100
Saudi Arabia	1597	1605	1544
Malaysia	965	1164	1496
Nepal	846	1291	1416
Iran	2184	1174	1119

Source: DGCIS Annual Export



Source: The Ministry of Commerce

Figure 7.9: Exports: Top 10 Countries / Region

The government of India has set up thirteen Agri-cells in various Indian embassies namely USA, Vietnam, Bangladesh, UAE, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, China, Singapore, Argentina and Japan to provide information in order to improve exports at these countries by promoting trade, technology, tourism and investment goals. The government has also undertaken several initiatives like organising virtual Buyer Seller Meets (V-BSM) with the importing countries to promote Geographical Indications (GI) registered with agriculture and processed food products.

Geographical Indications (GI) registered food products:

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act was enacted in 1999 to certify geographical origin of a product. The registered products also adhere to certain production and quality standards. Few of the examples of GI registered farm products are Darjeeling Tea, Mysore Jasmine, Navara Rice, Malabar Pepper, Allahabad Surkha, Dharwad Pedha, Naga Mircha etc.

Promising Markets for Indian Agricultural Products: The future regional trade agreements of India should be focused on countries that could be promising markets along with being suppliers of critical inputs. Some of the promising markets are:

- USA has been the top importer of India’s agricultural products for many years and offers bright prospects for future trade as its economy is on the path to recovery.
- China is the most important trading partner of India amongst the North East Asian countries. It has been occupying the second position among the top importers of Indian agricultural products for many years except in the year 2021-22 due to Covid restrictions on trade. India needs to continue to pursue trade issues with China such as market access and removal of non-tariff barriers on agro-products.
- There is untapped potential for enhancing economic relations with the fast growing African continent. Agro-processing is a highly promising area with export potential in Africa.
- North Africa and West Asia region are growing dynamically and have high absorptive capacities for the Indian agricultural products. India is already in the process of negotiating FTAs in the region.
- Canada and Mexico are important markets in North America after USA. High level institutionalised dialogues have already been initiated and established with these countries.
- Japan and Korea remain a focus for India’s engagement for intensifying trade and investment links under the existing bilateral trade arrangements.
- CIS region (Commonwealth of Independent States) are rich suppliers of minerals and hydrocarbons crucial for the growth of India’s growing industry. Apart from being suppliers of critical inputs they also are among the top importers of India’s agricultural products and offer prospects for enhanced trade in future.

Check Your Progress A

1. Enumerate any five major foreign exchange earning items of India’s agricultural exports.

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2. Write the major markets for India's agricultural export.

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3. Enumerate the export of any two plantation products of India.

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7.3 RECENT TRENDS IN EXPORTS

The current agri-trade scenario is structurally different from what it was during the Green Revolution era. Between the early 1970s and the late 1990s, the growth was sluggish, agriculture was cereal centric, limited to wheat and rice. However, between 2000-2022, the sector is driven by high-value segments such as horticulture, poultry, dairy and aquaculture. There is no other country in the world with more diverse food and non-food agriculture base as India.

- **Rise in Demand of Organic Agricultural Products:** There is massive demand for organic products especially in the markets of USA, Japan and the European Union. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the consumers worldwide perceived organic food to be healthier and good for immunity and thus the market was at peak for organic agricultural products in 2020-21.
- **Rise in Demand of Food created through New Ways (especially Meat):** With more people becoming vegan in the world, there is increased demand for cultured (lab-grown) and plant-based meats. The market for meat alternatives is so thriving that chains like Burger King routinely stock plant-based burgers. Estimates suggest that meat alternatives could account for about 10% of the global meat industry by the year 2029.
- **Use of Automated Digital Tools:** The previous evolutions in farming were driven by mechanical improvements or genetic advances (effective fertilizers, better seed, etc.), while the next big transformation is driven by digital tools like automation. There is

increased use of drones, robots, and autonomous tractors for effective farming.

- **Precision Farming:** It involves applying fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation at variable rates as per the needs of the crops. For instance, Israeli company Phytech and Swiss company Syngenta in collaboration have developed a monitoring system with plant growth and soil moisture sensors that help farmers to monitor crop growth and soil health and take action as per the need.
- **Improved Promotion and Branding Campaign:** Exporting countries are intensively involved in promoting their agricultural goods to prospective importers by organising virtual and/or physical buyer-seller meets, showcasing their products through exhibitions and trade fairs. India has now opted for sector-specific approach towards branding of agricultural products instead of umbrella branding. 360 degree branding approach is used for tea, coffee and spices through onsite branding, digital marketing, advertising in appropriate local media vehicles, PR and knowledge kits.
- **Shift to Technology Intensive Techniques:** Agriculture has shifted its base from labour intensive to capital intensive. There is use of improved technologies in production and export of agricultural goods to meet the increased demand of food globally. Agricultural mechanization has been helping average farmers manage their produce with no or minimal hired labour.
- **Extensive Research:** Research and development of agricultural produce and exports is carried out in order to improve soil quality and genetics of crops. It also helps eliminate or reduce the use of pests for improved yields of crops.
- **Mega Regional & Plurilateral Trade Agreements:** MRTA and PTA are the new features of international trading. They tend to go well even beyond trade in goods & services into areas such as competition, investment, labour, intellectual property, transparency, environment and dispute settlement. They act as engines to enhance market access, boost trade and strengthen relations with countries across the globe.

7.4 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

India over the years has witnessed a silent revolution evolving from import dependent and food deficient nation during 1960s to a global agricultural powerhouse today. India has today emerged as the world's largest producer of milk, jute, pulses and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes). It is also the second largest producer of wheat, rice, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, tea, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables in the world. The agriculture sector even withstood the Covid-19 pandemic shock and registered an above average real growth of 3.6% in 2020-21. The Indian agriculture sector is rising high due to its natural strengths which are discussed below:

1. **Agro-Climatic Zones:** India is home to vast agro-ecological diversity with the highest mountain range in the world, the Himalayas to its North, the Deccan Plateau in the South, the Gangetic delta to its East and the Thar desert to its West. India's climate varies from humid and dry tropical and has great diversity of eco-systems to support agricultural sector.
2. **Farm Mechanization:** It reduces the time required to complete the farm operations along with reduction in input cost and increase in productivity. The extent of farm mechanization has increased in India and the current level of mechanization is estimated to be around 40-45 per cent.
3. **Robust Demand:** A large population and rising rural and urban income is driving the demand for agricultural goods. External demand from worldwide is driving export from the sector.
4. **Attractive Opportunities:** Demand for agricultural inputs and allied services like warehousing and cold storage is increasing at a fast pace in India. Such allied services help in maintaining long life of perishable goods and makes the export easier.
5. **Policy Support / Government Initiatives:** The Government of India has taken several initiatives to support agricultural sector such as:
 - An amount of Rs. 1.24 lakh crore has been allocated in the union budget 2022-23 to the Department of Agriculture, co-operation and Farmers' Welfare. The

government also allocated an amount of Rs. 8514 crores to the Department of Agricultural Research and education.

- To ensure that newer technologies reach farmers, a network of 729 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established at the district level across the country.
- APEDA signed a MoU in 2021 with ICAR-Central Citrus Research Institute (Nagpur) with an objective to boost the exports of citrus and its value-added products.
- In 2021, Prime Minister launched 35 crop variations with traits such as higher nutrient content and climate resilience.
- The government has initiated Digital Agriculture Mission for the years 2021-25 from projects based on technologies such as block chain, artificial intelligence, remote sensing, drones, robots etc.
- Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) with an investment outlay of Rs. 50,000 crores aimed at the development of irrigation sources to provide a permanent solution from drought.
- Ministry of Civil Aviation launched Krishi UDAN 2.0 scheme in 2021 proposing assistance and incentive for movement of agri-produce by air transport.
- The government has recognized 220 labs for testing quality of wide range of products and created products matrix for 50 agri-products with very strong export potential to facilitate exporters across India.

The agricultural sector of India suffers from certain inherent weaknesses which are responsible for its apparent inability to capitalise on many of its advantages. Below are discussed some of the major weaknesses of this sector:

1. **Dependence on Climatic Factors:** Climate change have a significant impact on the agricultural productivity in India. With rising temperature and increased occurrence of extreme weather conditions, the crops have been severely affected in the recent years. Climate change not only affects the biological growth of crops but also results in crop damage by increasing pest attacks. The incidences of extreme weather conditions like droughts and floods also pose a serious threat to the standing crops.

2. **Fragmented Landholdings:** The number of farm holdings in India has increased over the years but the area under farming has come down resulting in substantial decrease of average size holdings. The average size of landholding has come down to 1.15 hectares in 2020-21 from 2.28 hectares in 1970-71. The structure of fragmented land occupancy makes it almost impossible for the farmers to invest in drip irrigation, tube wells, storage or bulk inputs.
3. **Disguised Unemployment:** As per Census data, the rural population of India constitutes of 68% of the total population. The contribution of agriculture to overall Gross Value Added (GVA) is 17% while it engages 49% of the total labour force of the country. The data shows overdependence of the country's labour force on agriculture resulting in disguised or hidden unemployment and thus lower labour productivity in the sector.
4. **Volatility in Food Prices and Food Inflation:** Adverse climatic conditions like flood, drought and unseasonal rains tend to disrupt aggregate supply and supply chains resulting in large volatility to food inflation trajectory. Limited development of food processing industry and volatile retail mark ups on the farm gate prices have also impacted food inflation. The prices of agricultural products have displayed a cobweb phenomenon in India i.e., alternate years of high and low prices based on supply response to price sentiments.
5. **Low Yields:** India has stagnant yields that are lower than most of the countries. Indian wheat yields stagnated at 26 quintal/hectare while the yield of wheat producing countries stand at 64 q/ha. Similarly, India rice yields are stagnant at 23.5 q/ha which is way below than the yields of developed countries. The pulses productivity in India is 6.09 q/ha whereas other countries produce it at a yield of 18 q/ha.
6. **No Access to Modern technology:** Around 60% of the country's agricultural population do not have access to modern technology and are still relying on the traditional methods of agriculture. After a massive success of green and evergreen revolution, a trickledown revolution is needed so that innovations meant for the farmers reach them.
7. **Resource Intensive Farming:** Production in India is cereal centric, resource intensive and regionally biased. The resource intensive ways of Indian agriculture have raised sustainability issues with increasing stress on water resources. Land degradation and desertification also pose major threats to the Indian agriculture sector.

8. **Food Insufficiency:** India accounts for a quarter of the world's hungry people and is home to around 200 million undernourished people. 50% of the women and 60% of the children in India are affected by Anaemia. India was ranked 107th out of 121 countries in the global Hunger Index 2022.
9. **Lower End of the Global Agri-Export Value Chain:** About 70% of India's exports are of the products whose share in the total world trade is only 30%. This implies that India needs to focus on exports of high margin, value added and branded processed products which have become important in the world trade such as horticulture.
10. **High Transaction Costs:** The Indian exports face high transaction costs. The average logistics costs in developed countries are about 8% while such costs in India are about 15%. Improving ease of trading measures needs to be a high priority measure for the government.

7.5 EXPORT PROMOTION MEASURES

Government is committed to transform India into a manufacturing and exporting hub of agricultural and allied products. This requires focus on improved quality product. There are traces of pesticides in products that result in failing quality tests. An endeavour is to be made to improve quality standards of products by setting up more globally accredited testing laboratories and enhancing the capacity of Indian testing laboratories. The government's strategy is to double farmers' income in the next 5 years by increasing the export of agricultural and allied products (including plantation and marine products). Following are the salient features of governments' plan to promote exports of agricultural and allied products:

1. **Stable Policy Regime:** Maintaining a stable, long-term, and by-default open export policy as against an 'on-off' policy.
2. **Post-Harvest Facilities:** A range of facilities and infrastructure is needed on post-harvest front like cold chain and transport logistics facilities from the farms to the airports and seaports; silos with temperature control systems to avoid loss of grain and preserve its quality; centres for perishable cargo with connection to National Highways and uninterrupted power supply.
3. **Organic Exports:** Extensive setting up of credible and up-to-date organic export certification and accreditation programmes along with promoting organic exports through appropriate policy interventions is the priority of the government. The rise in demand of organic agricultural products in the markets of EU, Japan and USA

requires facilitations and investment in technical capacities specially in North East states who have high potential for organic agriculture owing to the awareness and implementation of organic farming. The government has also decided to remove quantitative ceilings on the export of organic rice, wheat and sugar.

4. **SPS/TBT Issues:** Effective handling of sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) issues in foreign and domestic markets by improving quality to avoid disruption in trade and challenging unfair measures of SPS by trade partners.
5. **Productivity Enhancement:** Steps have been taken by the government for productivity enhancement and expansion of the production area of all plantation products especially tea, coffee and rubber.
6. **Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS):** FAS is a scheme for export promotion by APEDA (Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority) for the years 2021 to 2026. The financial assistance provided under this scheme ranges from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores for the purpose of development of export infrastructure, quality and market by the businesses.
7. **Agriculture Export Policy (AEP) 2018:** A comprehensive Agricultural Export Policy (AEP) was introduced by the Government to promote exports of agricultural products. The objective of AEP is to diversify export basket and destinations, provide an institutional mechanism for market access, boost high value-added products etc.
8. **Schemes of Ministry of Commerce & Industry:** Several schemes to promote exports has been initiated by the Department of Commerce under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry vis a vis, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

What are Silos?

Silos are used for storing grain and fermented feed known as silage. It is commonly used for bulk storage of grain and food products in order to preserve their yield and maximize grain life. Tower silos, Bunker silos, Bag silos are few of the most popular types of silos. They come with a temperature monitoring system that helps in continuous measurement of the temperature of the grain kept inside, any variation in temperature is automatically detected for prompt action preventing loss of grain.

Export Promotion Measures by APEDA

Agricultural & Processed food products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was set up in 1986 for the development of exports of agricultural products in India. APEDA perform several functions like registration of exporters, carrying out inspections, providing training and advisory services to exporters, fixing specifications & standards for products, collecting statistics and providing information etc. APEDA is currently entrusted with the responsibility of export and promotion of 14 agriculture and processed food products. Following are the export promotion measures undertaken by APEDA:

- **PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan:** APEDA under this plan is collaborating with various ministries like roadways and railways for enhancing connectivity to facilitate faster transportation of agricultural products especially the perishable ones.
- **Farmer Connect Portal:** It has been set up on APEDA's website to provide a platform to Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) or Farmer Producers Organisation (FPOs), women entrepreneurs and co-operatives to interact with exporters. Around 3315 exporters and 3295 FPOs & FPCs have already been registered on the portal.
- **Use of Software and Technology:** APEDA has adopted several software and world class technology such as blockchain technology, GI Promotion Panel, iTrack System, TraceNet, Mobile App, Agriexchange App etc.

7.6 FUTURE PROSPECTS AND STRATEGIC RESPONSES

Formulation of policies for the export of agricultural products requires consultations and consensus building with various stakeholders like departments or ministries of Central Government, State Governments etc. The food security concerns, and stocks available in the country, price competitiveness in the international market and domestic prices are few of the important considerations while framing trade policies for agricultural products.

1. **Reduction of Post-Harvest Waste:** The post-harvest losses in India are very high ranging between 10% – 19%. The reason of such high wastage can be accorded to absence of adequate cold-storage and processing facilities along with poor management of post-harvest. A well-planned export system can help by cutting losses and earn revenue to the country. Moreover, a farmer centric approach is required for better income through value addition at the source itself so as to minimise the losses across the value-chain.

2. **Sustainable Policy Instruments:** Several objectives of the agricultural sector like doubling the value of agri-exports, spreading to more markets, boosting export of high-value products and diversifying the export basket can be achieved through sustainable policy instruments. A sustainable export-oriented agricultural policy is required in India that could stimulate the entire value chain from export-oriented farm production to processing and transport, infrastructure and market access.
3. **Producing High Value and Indigenous Agri Produce:** The majority of exports of India are low value, raw or semi-processed and marketed in bulk. The share of high value and value-added products in India's agri export basket is less than 15% as compared to 25% in US and 49% in China. The horticultural produce of India lacks uniformity in quality and standardisation and is therefore unable to curtail losses across the value chain. India needs to make concentrated efforts to boost exports of high margin, indigenous and value-added products like wild herbs, medicinal plants, extracts, essential oils etc. by targeting export according to preference of overseas market.
4. **Development of Infrastructure and Logistics:** Presence of robust infrastructure like storage & distribution, processing facilities, pre and post-harvest handling facilities, roads and world class exit point at ports facilitate swift trade. India can increase its agricultural exports by creating mega food parks, integrated cold chains and testing laboratories. One of the major setback to Indian agri-export is the high logistics handling costs of about 15% in comparison to 8% in some developed countries. By removing the bottlenecks of logistics, Indian agricultural products can become significantly competitive in the global market place.
5. **Skill Development:** India has been supplying commodities to markets which do further value addition and realise higher returns on the same product. For instance, India supplies frozen shrimp to Vietnam and with the available skilled manpower, Vietnam makes significant value addition and re-exports those shrimps to global markets. To capitalise on such opportunities, India needs to provide skill development opportunities to its workforce on regular basis, along with capacity development of different food processors.

6. **Marketing and Promotion of “Brand India”:** It is no doubt that high quality products are their own advertisement so the major focus should be to produce quality and standard products with zero defects. In the increasingly competitive world, branding plays an indispensable role. Government must focus on marketing value added, organic, ethnic, GI and region specific branded products. Marketing of sustained campaigns in the form of a branding blitz across key targeted markets is required. Specialised field level marketing with order closure needs to be taken up by any agency to ascertain and inform about the current stock available with different sources in different states.
7. **Ease of Doing Business and Digitization:** Following steps could be undertaken by the government or are already in pipeline for implementation to facilitate importers and exporters:
- There is a need for market intelligence cell at Department of Commerce and an integrated portal for information dissemination. Efforts are to be initiated to develop an integrated online portal for real time updates relating to documentation, tariff, non-tariff, pesticide & chemical MRL notifications to facilitate exporters in decision-making.
 - Trade procedures are to be simplified for the exporters that could facilitate quick window clearance of perishable imports and exports at key ports in the country.
 - Trade Disputes Cell in the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) office has been functional to attend to the grievance of importers and exporters.
 - Digitization of land records of farmers, geo-mapping of lands, registration of farmers are important elements for framing an adequate and smooth agricultural export policy. Such data will facilitate aggregation and consolidation of land holding for export-oriented cultivation.

7.7 WTO AND AGRICULTURE

Agreements on Agriculture at WTO:

1. Agreement of Agriculture (AoA) of WTO recognises free and market-oriented trading system in agriculture. Market access, domestic support and export competitive have been identified as the three pillars of agriculture trade in AoA.

2. Aggregate Measure of Support (AMS) is the annual support in monetary terms extended by WTO to the agricultural sector. The support is given to specific-product in the form of subsidy to the producer of a specific crop and also to non-specific product in the form of total subsidies on inputs like irrigation, power and fertilizers.
3. Green Box Support is provided on items that have minimal impact on trade like pest control, market intelligence, relief from natural disasters, infrastructural services, buffer stock operations etc.
4. Blue Box Support is a subsidy that is product-limiting. The developed countries subsidise their agriculture under green and blue box support.
5. Special and Differential Treatment Box Support is given to the low-income and resource poor farmers. This support is mainly provided to developing countries and includes investment subsidy for farm development work like shallow wells and land levelling.

The Geneva Round of WTO (12th Ministerial Conference):

India is one of the founding members of WTO. While agriculture was discussed for the first time in market access negotiation in the Uruguay Round, it has been an important matter in the following rounds (ministerial conferences) ever since. The WTO held its 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) in Geneva in 2022 where the main focus of agriculture meeting was food security. The polycrisis faced by the world due to Covid-19 pandemic, climate change and economic downturn makes food security an important concern. UN FAO (Food Agricultural Organisation) laid out the figures in 2021 that nearly one third of the people in the world are moderately or severely food insecure. Also, to meet the UN zero-hunger target by 2030, the global agricultural productivity needs to be increased by 28%. In relation to the AoA, the farm policies of the member countries were discussed in the MC12, namely:

- the grain reserve, cotton reserve and cotton subsidies of China.
- the new common agriculture policy (CAP) of the European Union.
- India's domestic support for rice, restrictions on export of wheat and public stockpiling policies.
- the climate policy and support provided to biofuel producers in USA.
- the farm commitments of UK post-Brexit.
- Egypt's export restrictions.

Check Your Progress B

1. Enumerate any five measures undertaken by government to enhance agricultural export.

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2. Enumerate any three future prospects and strategies to boost India's export.

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3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of India's agricultural export?

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4. Write the recent trends in export of agricultural products.

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7.8 LET US SUM UP

Indian agricultural products have immense export potential. With very few import requirement, the sector was not even affected during Covid-19 pandemic and showed an increasing trend over the years. Major items of agriculture contributing to increased demand for Indian products are tea, coffee, sugar, rice, wheat, buffalo meat, frozen shrimps etc. In addition to this, various high value products like floriculture, medicinal plants, organic products and health products have high prospects for future trade. The major importers of Indian agricultural products are USA, China, Bangladesh, UAE, Malaysia, Vietnam etc.

India has a comparative advantage in agricultural products because of favourable agro-climatic zones, availability of natural resources and labour at cheaper rates but at the same time it suffers due to non-availability of modern technology, heavy dependence on monsoon,

fragmented landholdings, low yields and higher transaction cost. Favourable policies and government initiatives are required to help this sector increase its export and earn more foreign exchange.

The Government of India has been already taking efforts by designing suitable policies to facilitate exporters and importers. From keeping the websites updated for information dissemination to redressal through grievance cells, organising virtual buyer seller meets, branding & promoting products through fairs & exhibitions, making available easy and soft credits for exporters & farmers, giving subsidies wherever necessary, the government has been doing all.

7.9 KEY WORDS

1. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** It is the measure of the value added or created through the production of goods and services in a country during a certain period.
2. **Horticulture:** It is the branch of agriculture that deals with plant cultivation like garden crops, ornamental plants, fruits and vegetables etc.
3. **Floriculture:** It is a branch of horticulture concerned with cultivation of flowering and ornamental plants.
4. **Cold-Chain:** It is chain of co-ordinated events in temperature controlled environments to manage, store and transport perishable goods like fruits and vegetables.
5. **Regional Trade Agreement:** It is an agreement or treaty between two or more governments defining rules of trade for the signatories.
6. **Bilateral Trade Agreement:** It is an agreement between two countries to promote trade and commerce by eliminating trade barriers.

7.10 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Explain the various items of agricultural exports from India.
2. Describe the various measures undertaken by government to enhance India's agricultural export.
3. What are the recent trends in exports of agricultural products? Explain.
4. What are the future prospects and strategies to boost the export of Indian agricultural products?
5. What are the strengths and weaknesses of India's agricultural products?

6. Explain in brief WTO and agriculture.



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