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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL MATURITY OF COMMERCE STREAM ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN RELATION TO PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT <i>DR. SIMRAN KAUR SANDHU & VANDANA AGGARWAL</i>	1
2.	A STUDY OF GREEN CONSUMERISM AND FACTORS INFLUENCING GREEN PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR <i>VIJAY PRAKASH ANAND</i>	4
3.	BANK RISK MANAGEMENT AND ROLE OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA-A STUDY <i>DR. GIRISH KUMAR PAINOLI & DR. G. S. GAUD</i>	8
4.	EFFECTS OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT ON FOOD SECURITY: A CASE OF KWALE COUNTY, KENYA <i>HASSAN, MOHAMED KEINAN & MOSES. M. OTIENO</i>	11
5.	COST OF CAPITAL, CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND VALUE OF FIRM <i>DR. H. J. GHOSH ROY, DR. A. S. BOORA, DR. GARIMA DALAL & DR. SONIA</i>	18
6.	A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON BLUE OCEAN STRATEGY <i>N. SANTOSH KUMAR & DR. M. K. PURUSHOTHAMA</i>	26
7.	A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON EMPLOYEE WORK BEHAVIOR IN NESTLE, CHENNAI, INDIA <i>S.SUSENDIRAN & DR. T. VETRIVEL</i>	29
8.	ORIENTATIONS: A CAPACITY BUILDING TOOL FOR IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF HEALTH WORKERS REGARDING NON SCALPEL VASECTOMY <i>DR. RAKESH MEHRA, CHANDER PAL THAKUR, SWATI MAHAPATRA, CHAHAT NARULA & DR. TAPAN JYOTI KALITA</i>	33
9.	WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR TANK MAINTENANCE: A STUDY ON TANK IRRIGATION IN THE DRY ZONES OF WEST BENGAL IN INDIA <i>SEBAK KUMAR JANA</i>	37
10.	MGNREGA: A BOON TO RURAL WOMEN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH <i>DR. SATINDER SINGH RANDHAWA</i>	40
11.	EXAMINATION AS A DETERRENT: A CASE STUDY ON EXAMINATION PHOBIA AMONG HIGHER AND SENIOR SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS OF MORADABAD CITY <i>DR. CHANCHAL CHAWLA, DR. SONIA GUPTA & TUSHAR MAHAJAN</i>	45
12.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEGMENTATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS OF AUTO RICKSHAW OWNERS: A CASE STUDY OF TRIPURA <i>MANISH DAS & NIRMALYA DEBNATH</i>	50
13.	A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF PERFORMANCE AND IMAGE OUTCOME EXPECTATIONS ON INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE WORKPLACE <i>DEEPAK BABU & SIBY JOSE</i>	56
14.	MEASURING STUDENTS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES: A CASE ON OMAN AND BAHRAIN <i>SUHAILA E. ALHASHEMI</i>	64
15.	DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS INTO INDIA: A FACTOR ANALYSIS <i>DR. S. JAYARAJ & ADEWALE ADENIYI-KIE</i>	76
16.	A CRITICALITY TESTING ON HUMAN RESOURCE AND TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT FACTORS IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A PERSPECTIVE FROM INDIA <i>MEETA MANDAVIYA</i>	83
17.	OPERATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECRUITING LESS THAN THE REQUIRED – A CASE OF GSRTC <i>DR. MEHUL G. THAKKAR</i>	87
18.	FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA AND THE STATE OF SIKKIM: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE OF TRANS-NATIONAL BOUNDARIES IN NATHULA REGION <i>DHANRAJ RAI</i>	92
19.	REGULATING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN LIGHT OF THE CHANGING SCENARIO <i>ABHINAB GHOSH</i>	96
20.	THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EARNINGS MANAGEMENT AND THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS AND RENT EXCHANGE IN COMPANIES LISTED IN CAPITAL MARKET OF IRAN <i>SEYYED SAEB MOUSAVI & MOHAMMAD REZA POURALI</i>	98
21.	A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF WOMEN LEADERS OF CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IN AMHARA REGION, ETHIOPIA <i>GASHAW MOGES YIMER</i>	103
22.	IMPACT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ON FOOD SECURITY OF RURAL AND URBAN POOR <i>SAWALE SANGHARSHA BALIRAM</i>	109
23.	RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COOPERATIVE AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS IN THE FORMATIVE YEARS <i>VINCENT DODOO</i>	113
24.	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONSTRAINT GROWTH: AN ARDL APPROACH <i>ASLI SEDA BILMAN & MEHMET CETIN</i>	118
25.	POTATO PRICING: A SOLEMN DILEMMA FACED BY THE FARMERS OF BANGLADESH <i>ABDULLAH ISHAK KHAN, FARZANA AFROZ & MOHAMMAD MOHIUDDIN</i>	126
26.	THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT <i>ANILKUMAR B KOTE</i>	133
27.	EXPORT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: PRE AND AFTER TRADE REFORMS <i>PREETI SHARMA</i>	138
28.	TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL WAGES: AN INTER-DIVISIONAL ANALYSIS IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH <i>DR. E. LOKANADHA REDDY</i>	146
29.	TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF ISO CERTIFIED COMPANIES IN HYDERABAD <i>P. AVINASH GOYAL</i>	155
30.	AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTION PENSION SCHEME ON RETIREES' BENEFITS IN NIGERIA <i>OLA OYE CLEMENT OLATUNJI & OLOLA OLAYEYE ADUWO</i>	158
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK	165

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EXPORT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: PRE AND AFTER TRADE REFORMS

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ABSTRACT

India's foreign trade has significantly changed in the post-reform period. In absolute terms, the trade volume rose from 8.5 US b in 1980-81 to 351.9 US b in 2011-12. But share of agricultural product to total exports has decline. Present study examines the performance of exports of agricultural products both in pre and post reform period.

KEYWORDS

Indian agriculture, agriculture exports.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture Sector of Indian Economy is one of the most significant part of India. Agriculture is the only means of living for almost two-thirds of the employed class in India. As being stated by the economic data of financial year 2012-13, agriculture has acquired 14 percent of India's GDP. The agriculture sector of India has occupied almost 43 percent of India's geographical area. Agriculture is still the only largest contributor to India's GDP even after a decline in the same in the agriculture share of India. Agriculture also plays a significant role in the growth of socio-economic sector in India.

Indian Agricultural based economy remained closed until the early 1990s. By 1991, there was new economic policy which stressed both external sector reforms in the exchange rate, trade and foreign investment policies, and internal reforms in areas such as industrial policy, price and distribution controls, and fiscal restructuring in the financial and public sectors. In addition, India's membership and commitment to World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995 was a clear sign of India's intention to take advantage of globalization and face the challenge of accelerating its economic growth. But Indian Agricultural products have been facing stiff competition from Asian countries for quite some times. Due to globalization and liberalized regime, this competition is likely to increase further and new initiatives in agriculture development shall have to meet the emerging challenges. The performance of agriculture after integration with the world markets is linked to the success of exports. In its bid to increase overall exports, the government of India has decided to achieve this objective by giving a push to production and export of agricultural commodities. Agriculture has been a source of foreign exchange for India in the past. Most of the export earnings of agriculture came from the conventional items such as tea, cashew and spices.

India's share in the world agricultural exports is very low in many items. Until the beginning of the early seventies India has been an importer of a number of agricultural commodities. With the exception of a few commodities like rice, cotton, tea, coffee, oilseeds, oil cakes, tobacco and spices, the share of agricultural export of India in total world trade was very insignificant. The share is particularly low in the world trade of fish, meat, chicken, vegetables and fruits. India has made substantial strides in the total world production of many commodities. However, its share in the export market is relatively very small. The pertinent questions of marketable surplus and export surplus are ailing the export potentials of Indian agricultural products. Nevertheless, the country has made phenomenal efforts in enhancing the agricultural exports.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to make an extensive/ comprehensive study of growth and performance of agricultural export of India in pre and post era of economic reforms.

ANALYTICAL TOOLS

The method used in the study is essentially descriptive. We have taken annual absolute time series data from 1980-81 to 2011-12. For the analysis of composition of agricultural exports appropriate statistical tools like percentage share, average values, and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) and dummy variable are used.

SOURCES OF DATA

This study depends upon secondary data only. However, collecting the necessary information together benefits greatly the various key sources such as:- Handbook of Statistics on Indian economy (various Issues,), International Yearbook of trade and Statistics, Statistical Abstracts of India, Economic survey of India, Indian Foreign Trade Review, World Development Reports, Report on currency and finance, RBI Bulletin, UN Com Trade Statistics (various issues) etc.

EXPORTS AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Exports have acquired added significance in the wake of liberalization wave sweeping across the world. The trend towards market economy in almost all the countries of world has increased the role of exports in developmental efforts. Therefore, exports constitute a key factor in economic development of a country. For a developing country, it is essential to build up a sizeable export surplus. The rate of economic growth is largely determined by the rate at which a country can expand its export capacity. Higher rates of economic growth tend to be associated with higher rates of export growth. A country that tries to promote growth while ignoring its export performance may succeed in the short-run, but it will be hard-pressed to sustain growth over a long period of time. Thus, it can be concluded that exports are a key factor in the growth process, not one of political astrology but of empirical fact.

INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS

Trend in value of India's exports against the background of trends in world's exports are presented in the table:-

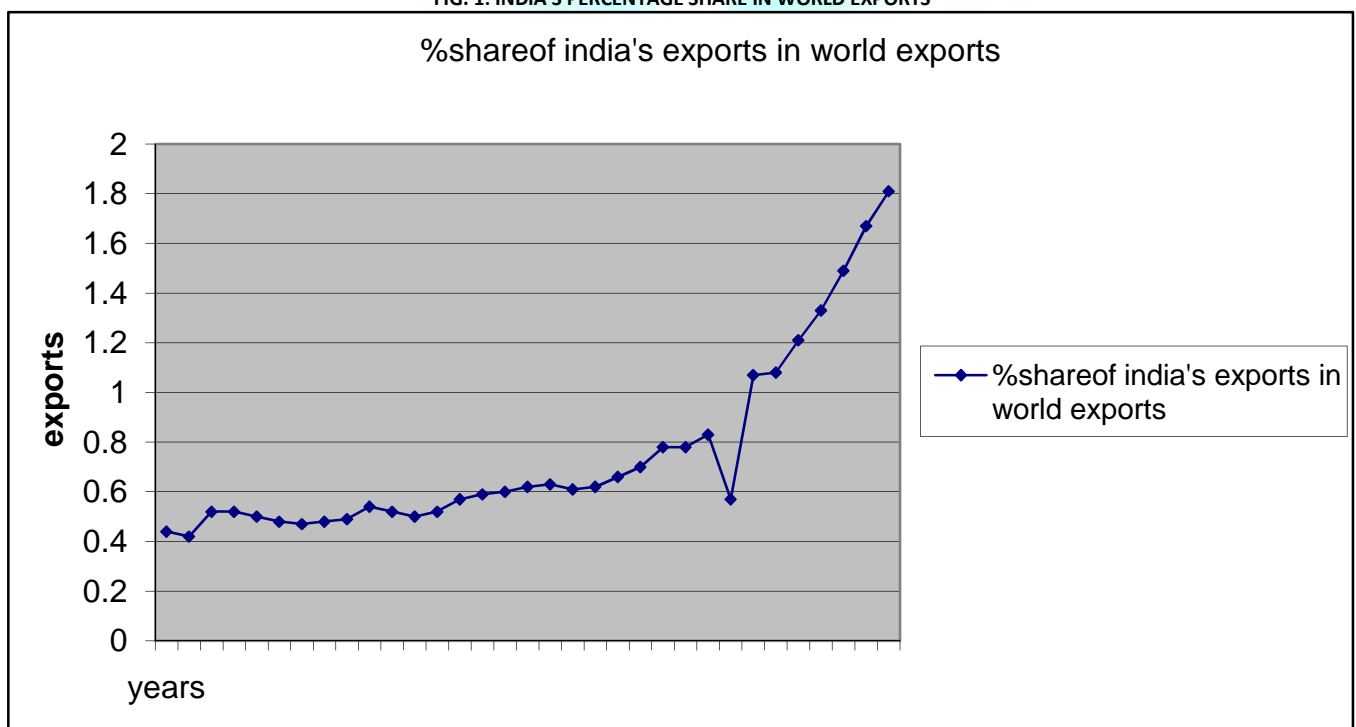
TABLE 1: INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS

YEAR	WORLD EXPORTS (\$ b.)	INDIA'S EXPORTS (\$ b.)	INDIA'S % SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS
1980	1931.7	8.5	0.44
1981	1924.4	8.2	0.42
1982	1777.2	9.3	0.52
1983	1736.0	9.1	0.52
1984	1845.2	9.4	0.50
1985	1875.8	9.1	0.48
1986	1989.1	9.4	0.47
1987	2349.6	11.3	0.48
1988	2683.2	13.3	0.49
1989	2899.0	15.8	0.54
1990	3423.4	17.9	0.52
1991	3478.1	17.6	0.50
1992	3728.5	19.6	0.52
1993	3724.1	21.5	0.57
1994	4236.8	25.0	0.59
1995	5089.5	30.6	0.60
1996	5327.5	33.1	0.62
1997	5505.7	35.0	0.63
1998	5426.0	33.4	0.61
1999	5657.9	35.6	0.62
2000	6373.1	42.3	0.66
2001	6124.2	43.4	0.70
2002	6435.5	50.4	0.78
2003	7474.6	59.0	0.78
2004	9086.5	75.6	0.83
2005	10240.2	59.2	0.57
2006	11523.4	124.0	1.07
2007	13774.2	150.0	1.08
2008	15987.6	194.5	1.21
2009	12376.8	164.9	1.33
2010	15100.5	226.3	1.49
2011	18024.3	302.6	1.67
2012	19350.7	351.9	1.81

Source:- International Financial Statistics Yearbook (Various issues)

The above table shows that India's share in world exports has increased from 0.44 percent in 1980 to 1.81 percent in 2012. India's share in world exports has started rising since 2007 albeit a very slow 0.1 percentage point so as to reach 1.21 percent in 2008 and 1.81 percent in 2012. This was mainly due to the relatively slow rise or greater fall in world export growth than India's. Recently, announced Foreign Trade Policy also set the long-term policy, objective to double India's exports share in global exports by 2020.

FIG. 1: INDIA'S PERCENTAGE SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS



COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

The changing structure of India's exports throws some interesting light on both the demand pattern and supply factors that are increasingly influencing India's exports and the manner in which its production structures, institutions, and policies are responding to it. Regarding changes in the composition of exports since 1980s, it may be observed that the share of agriculture and allied products has been declining while that of ores and minerals has remained more or less steady. Share of manufactured goods has increased generally. Although the opening up of the Indian economy since the early 1990s provided impetus for higher growth for most of the commodities, some products gained more than the others.

India's merchandise exports are predominated by the manufacturing sector which accounted for more than three-fourth of its total exports during post-reform period. The following fig (2), (3) & (4) clearly shows that share of manufactured exports has been rising continuously during the whole period 1980-81 to 2011-12 and also for the pre-reform period and post-reform period.

FIG. 2: COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS, 1980-81 TO 2011-12

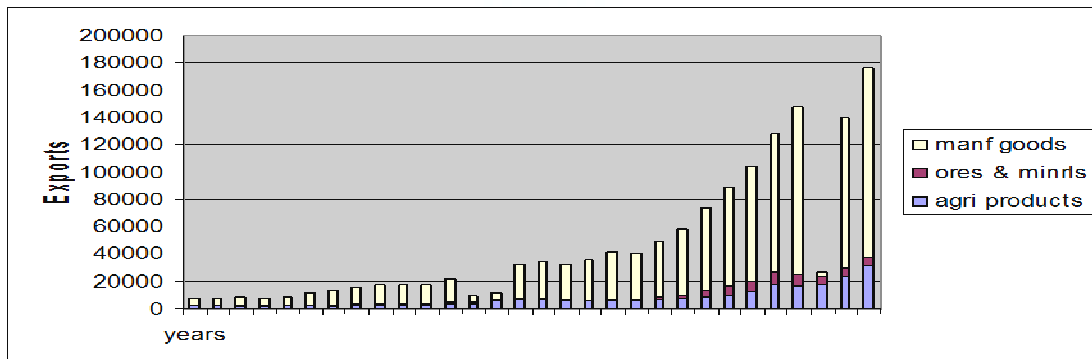


FIG. 3: COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS, PRE-REFORM PERIOD (1980-81 TO 1991-92)

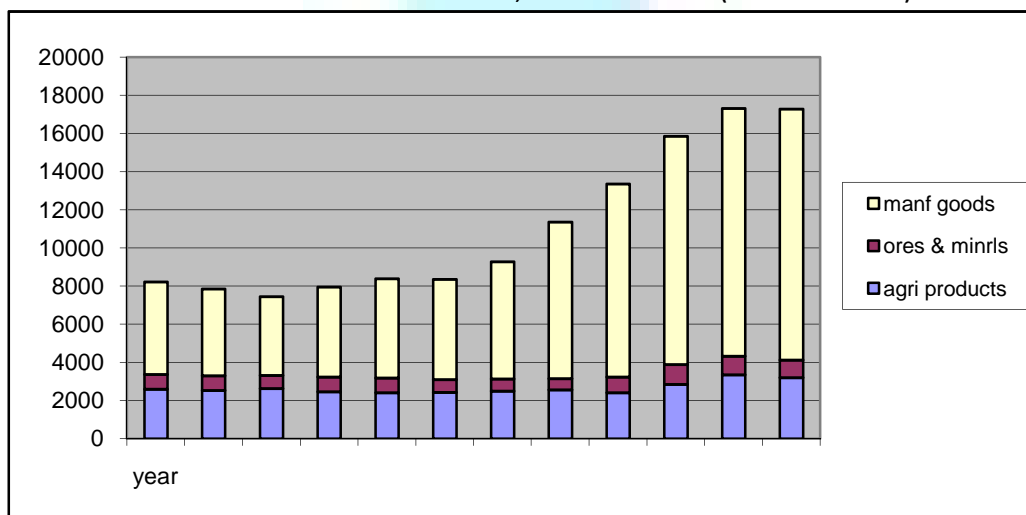
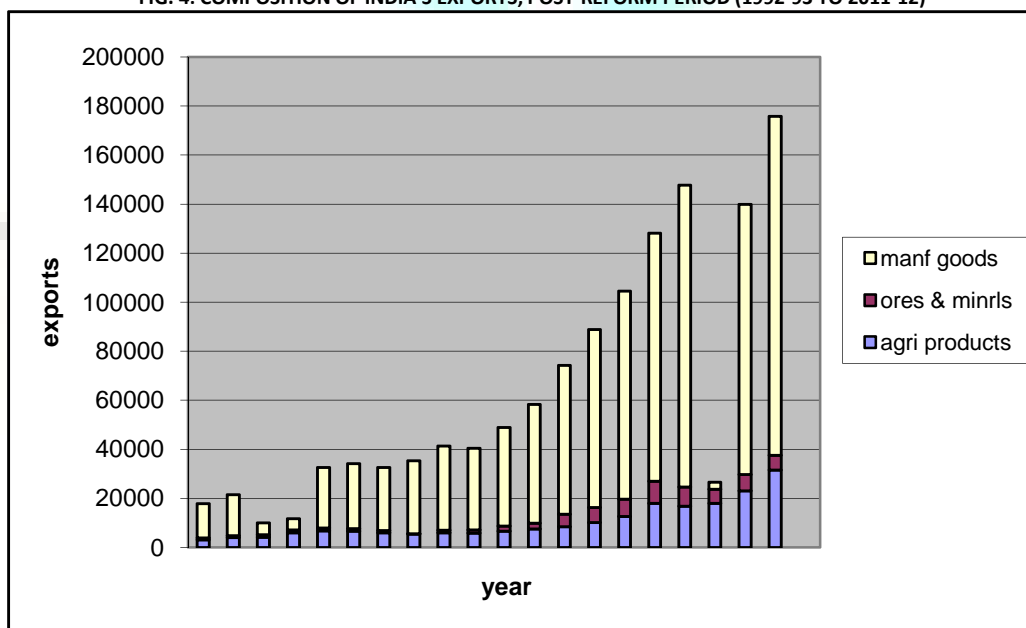


FIG. 4: COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS, POST-REFORM PERIOD (1992-93 TO 2011-12)



The detailed analysis of composition pattern of India's agricultural exports is as follows:-

A.) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Agricultural products like tea, coffee, rice, tobacco and spices are important items of India's exports and hence foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture is also the source of raw material for agro-based industries including textiles, jute, sugar, paper and processed foodstuffs. Moreover, agricultural sector provides market for capital goods inputs and light consumer goods. The growth rate of India's exports of Agriculture and Allied products has been presented in the following table:-

TABLE 2: INDIA'S EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

	Coefficients	S.E.	t-statistics	P-value	R ²	
Constant Term	7.753	0.10	75.385*	0.000		0.93
Dummy Variable (D)	-0.672	0.20	-3.263*	0.003	Adjusted R ²	0.92
Time (t)	0.019	0.01	1.369	0.183	Standard Error of the Estimate	0.1671
Interaction of Dummy & Time (D.t)	0.066	0.01	4.050*	0.000	F-value	117.46*
Regression Equation for Pre-Reform Period (1980-81 to 1991-92)			7.753 + 0.019 t		I.G.R. =	1.9%
					C.G.R.=	1.92%
Regression Equation for Post-Reform Period (1992-93 to 2011-12)			7.081 + 0.085 t		I.G.R. =	8.5%
					C.G.R.=	8.87%

t * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

F* Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

The above table shows that differential intercept and differential slope coefficient are found to be individually statistically significant. The value of R2 and adjusted R2 is found to be very high and F-test is also found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The compound rate of growth for India's exports of agriculture and allied products is found to be only 1.92 percent during the pre-reform period but it is found to be higher (8.87%) during the post-reform period. It implies that the export of agriculture and allied products has been rising during post reform era due to the adoption of a National Agricultural policy (NAP) by the Government of India and establishment of Agriculture Export Zones (AEZs). The EXIM policy of 2002-07 gives a major thrust to agricultural exports by removing export restrictions on designated items. The efforts to promote exports of agro and agro based products in the floriculture and horticulture sector have been sustained in the notification of 32 Agri-Exporting Zones across the country. Non- actionable subsidies such as transport subsidy have been provided for the exports of fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products. The categorical export performance of Agriculture and Allied products is as follows:-

1.) TEA

Tea has been the most important traditional commodity in our exports. The Indian tea industry is a profile source of foreign exchange for the central and state Governments. India has the largest average as well as the highest production of tea in the world. It even occupied first position in our export items in the few years of sixties. The growth rate of India's exports of tea has been presented in the following table:-

TABLE 3: INDIA'S EXPORTS OF TEA

	Coefficients	S.E.	t-statistics	P-value	R ²	
Constant Term	6.142	0.10	60.961*	0.000		0.45
Dummy Variable (D)	-0.630	0.20	-3.121*	0.005	Adjusted R ²	0.38
Time (t)	0.008	0.01	0.621	0.540	Standard Error of the Estimate	0.1637
Interaction of Dummy & Time (D.t)	0.014	0.01	0.851	0.403	F-value	6.91*
Regression Equation for Pre-Reform Period (1980-81 to 1991-92)			6.142 + 0.008 t		I.G.R. =	0.8%
					C.G.R.=	0.8%
Regression Equation for Post-Reform Period (1992-93 to 2011-12)			5.512 + 0.022 t		I.G.R. =	2.2%
					C.G.R.=	2.22%

t * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

F * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

The above table shows that differential intercept is found to be statistically significant but differential slope coefficient is found to be insignificant. The value of R2 and adjusted R2 is found to be low, but F-test is found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The compound growth rate for India's exports of tea is found to be only 0.8 percent during pre-reform period which indicates very poor performance of tea exports due to the following reasons:-

- Increase in domestic demand for tea faster than expansion in its production, which generated pressure on exportable surplus.
- Exports of Indian tea had received a set-back in the Common Wealth of Independent states (CIS) due to disintegration of erstwhile soviet Union and for political Reasons.
- Rise in Price of tea in domestic MKT vis-à-vis international prices.
- Competitions from East Africa, China, Lanka and Bangladesh.
- Low Yield Rate.
- Increase in Cost of Production
- Heavy fiscal Burden
- Progressive Tax Policy of Government.
- But the C.G.R. is found to be 2.2% during post-reform period which is much greater as compared to pre-reform period. It implies a rise in exports of tea during post reform era because of the following factors:-
 - Improvement in the production of North Indian Tea.
 - Firming up of tea price in the world market.
 - Rise in unit value Realization.
 - Failure of Kenya's tea crop.

Further, the export of Value-added tea i.e. packet tea, tea bags, instant tea and quick brewing black tea, identified by the Government as thrust items, have been encouraged by various promotion programmes launched by the Tea Board such as Uni-National promotional campaign in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, Special promotional campaign for Darjeeling tea, viz. Darjeeling Logo and Assam Logo. These promotional activities are carried out through the Board's foreign offices located in London, Brussels, New York and Dubai. This would help to sell a larger volume of tea at a lower price. The Govt. Undertook four-pronged measures to arrest the sharp decline in exports of tea:-

- To enhance production and productivity to increase availability for exports
- Adjustments in the exchange rate of rupee which have made tea exports more competitive.
- To prove Eximscrips against exports to encourage exports of tea.
- Promotion of Indian tea through foreign offices and participation in trade fairs.

In addition, for the rapid growth of tea industry, measures like rationalization of excise duties, grant of depreciation on plantations etc. would be very helpful. It is also very important for plantations to become more efficient and competitive and to concentrate on producing superior quality tea. Indian tea industry in the

coming years can be expected to play a major role in country's economic development and foreign trade only if it is given the encouragement and the incentives to strengthen its competitive capacity.

2.) COFFEE

Coffee is another important traditional commodity in India's export basket. The growth rate of India's exports of coffee has been presented in the following table:-

TABLE 4: INDIA'S EXPORTS OF COFFEE

	Coefficients	S.E.	t-statistics	P-value		
Constant Term	5.409	0.19	27.890*	0.000	R ²	0.45
Dummy Variable (D)	-0.311	0.38	-0.801	0.431	Adjusted R ²	0.39
Time (t)	-0.026	0.02	-0.970	0.341	Standard Error of the Estimate	0.3150
Interaction of Dummy & Time (D.t)	0.056	0.03	1.813	0.082	F-value	7.07*
Regression Equation for Pre-Reform Period (1980-81 to 1991-92)			5.409 - 0.026 t		I.G.R. =	-2.6%
					C.G.R.=	-2.57%
Regression Equation for Post-Reform Period (1992-93 to 2011-12)			5.098 + 0.03 t		I.G.R. =	3%
					C.G.R.=	3.05%

t * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

F * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

The above table shows that differential intercept and differential slope coefficient are not found to be individually statistically significant. The value of R2 and adjusted R2 is found to be very low but F-test is found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The C.G.R. for India's exports of coffee is found to be negative during the pre-reform period. It implies the very poor performance of coffee exports due to the under - mentioned reasons:-

- a) Persistent downward slide in prices ever since the collapse of international Quota system in 1987.
- b) Fall in exports of coffee to USA and EEC.
- c) High prices of Indian coffee vis-à-vis major exporters which offers sizable discount on their prices.
- d) The preferential tariff structure of the European Economic Community (EEC), which was the main importer of coffee, adversely affects India's exports.

But the export of coffee has shown some improvement during post- reform period as C.G.R. is found to be positive. This rise in export of coffee may be attributed to the following factors:-

- c.) Failure of Brazilian coffee crop.
- d.) Increase in India's competitiveness in coffee.
- e.) Increase in world demand for Indian coffee.
- f.) Steep fall in coffee production in major coffee producing countries.

3.) RICE

The growth rate of India's exports of rice has been presented in the following table (3.7) which shows that differential slope coefficient is found to be statistically significant whereas differential intercept is found to be insignificant. The value of R2 and adjusted R2 is found to be high and F-test is also found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The C.G.R. for India's exports of rice is found to be negative during pre-reform period. The fall in export volume, in face of the buoyant market conditions is due to decline in domestic availability following the drought conditions and because of ban placed on exports of non-basmati rice to augment domestic supply. But during the post-reform period exports of rice has shown a remarkable growth as C.G.R. is found to be 10.19 percent.

TABLE 5: INDIA'S EXPORTS OF RICE

	Coefficients	S.E.	t-statistics	P-value		
Constant Term	5.462	0.25	21.777*	0.000	R ²	0.81
Dummy Variable (D)	-0.613	0.50	-1.221	0.234	Adjusted R ²	0.79
Time (t)	-0.004	0.03	-0.113	0.911	Standard Error of the Estimate	0.4079
Interaction of Dummy & Time (D.t)	0.101	0.04	2.542*	0.018	F-value	37.17*
Regression Equation for Pre-Reform Period (1980-81to 1991-92)			5.462 - 0.004 t		I.G.R. =	-0.4%
					C.G.R.=	-0.4%
Regression Equation for Post-Reform Period (1992-93 to 2011-12)			4.849 + 0.097 t		I.G.R. =	9.7%
					C.G.R.=	10.19%

t * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

F * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

The adjustments in the exchange rate of rupee, attractive premium on exim-scrips and inclusion of exports of certain varieties of rice in the open general license made the exports of rice competitive. Bulk of these exports found their ways to the gulf region and the USA. Further, recovery in agriculture also facilitated an increase in rice exports during post-reform era.

4.) TOBACCO

Tobacco has been yet another highly playing traditional exportable item and its relative share in the country's exports, like that of other traditional exportable has been marginal and has moved in a narrow direction in eighties. The growth rate of India's exports of Tobacco has been presented in the following table:-

TABLE 7: INDIA'S EXPORTS OF TOBACCO

	Coefficients	S.E.	t-statistics	P-value		
Constant Term	5.209	0.17	29.541*	0.000	R ²	0.71
Dummy Variable D)	-1.557	0.35	-4.409*	0.000	Adjusted R ²	0.67
Time (t)	-0.045	0.02	-1.897	0.069	Standard Error of the Estimate	0.2864
Interaction of Dummy & Time(D.t)	0.130	0.02	4.673*	0.000	F-value	20.70*
Regression Equation for Pre-Reform Period (1980-81 to 1991-92)			5.209 - 0.045 t		I.G.R. =	-4.5%
					C.G.R.=	-4.4%
Regression Equation for Post-Reform Period (1992-93 to 2008-09)			3.652 + 0.085 t		I.G.R. =	8.5%
					C.G.R.=	8.87%

t * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

F * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

The above table shows that differential intercept and differential slope coefficient are found to be individually statistically significant. The value of R2 and adjusted R2 is found to be quite high and F-test is also found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. India's exports of Tobacco experienced a negative growth rate during pre-reform period mainly due to the following reasons:-

- 1) Anti-Smoking drive.
- 2) Government restriction measures adopted by certain developed countries.
- 3) Increased competition from other tobacco producing countries

- 4) Preference given by certain countries to products of others
- 5) Higher price as compared to Brazil and South Korea.
- 6) Decline in exports to China and USSR.
- 7) Drought Conditions prevailing in the country,
- 8) Stagnant yield and use of traditional methods of cultivation.
- 9) Pressure for internal consumption
- 10) Failure to produce quality Tobacco.
- 11) Increase in the cost of production.
- 12) Low demand from U.K because of inferior quality of tobacco.

But the export of tobacco has shown a rapid growth during post-reform period as the C.G.R is found to be 8.87 percent. This is mainly due to higher unit value realization. Furthermore, the rapid growth of exports of tobacco during post- reform era is a welcome development in view of the value-added being generated within the country.

5.) SPICES

The growth rate of India’s exports of spices has been presented in the following table:-

TABLE 8: INDIA’S EXPORTS OF SPICES

	Coefficients	S.E.	t-statistics	P-value		
Constant Term	4.834	0.17	27.521*	0.000	R ²	0.82
Dummy Variable (D)	-1.061	0.35	-3.016*	0.006	Adjusted R ²	0.80
Time (t)	0.034	0.02	1.431	0.165	Standard Error of the Estimate	0.2853
Interaction of Dummy & Time (D.t)	0.068	0.02	2.461*	0.021	F-value	39.87*
Regression Equation for Pre-Reform Period (1980-81 to 1991-92)	4.834 + 0.034 t			I.G.R. =	3.4%	
				C.G.R.=	3.46%	
Regression Equation for Post-Reform Period (1992-93 to 2011-12)	3.773 + 0.102 t			I.G.R. =	10.2%	
				C.G.R.=	10.74%	

t * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

F* Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

The above table shows that both the differential intercept and differential slope coefficient are found to be statistically significant. The value of R2 and adjusted R2 is found to be high and F-test is also found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The export of spices experienced a low growth rate during pre-reform period as C.G.R. is found to be only 3.46% due to the following reasons:-

- a) Drought conditions prevailing in the country.
- b) Severe competition from Brazil, Guatemala, Indonesia, Malaysia.
- c) Decrease in production at Home.
- d) Lack of delivery of goods at stipulated time and appropriate packaging.
- e) Sharp fall in export price of peeper.
- f) Erosion of export surpluses available and fall in unit value realization.
- g) Increase in domestic demand.

But the C.G.R. is found to be very high i.e. 10.74% during post-reform period as compared to pre-reform period. This implies that India's export of spices has shown an impressive performance during post-reform era because of the steps undertaken by the Spices Board and Export Promotions Councils.

6.) MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products have emerged as an important source of foreign exchange earnings. The growth rate of exports of marine products has been presented in the following table:-

TABLE 9: INDIA’S EXPORTS OF MARINE PRODUCTS

	Coefficients	S.E.	t-statistics	P-value		
Constant Term	5.589	0.07	77.980*	0.000	R ²	0.97
Dummy Variable (D)	0.522	0.14	3.636*	0.001	Adjusted R ²	0.96
Time (t)	0.056	0.01	5.781*	0.000	Standard Error of the Estimate	0.1164
Interaction of Dummy & Time (D.t)	-0.009	0.01	-0.792	0.436	F-value	262.14*
Regression Equation for Pre-Reform Period (1980-81 to 1991-92)	5.589 + 0.056 t			I.G.R. =	5.6%	
				C.G.R.=	5.76%	
Regression Equation for Post-Reform Period (1992-93 to 2011-12)	6.111 + 0.047 t			I.G.R. =	4.7%	
				C.G.R.=	4.81%	

t * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

F * Statistically Significant at 5% level of Significance

The above table shows that differential intercept is found to be statistically significant whereas differential slope coefficient is found to be insignificant. The value of R2 and adjusted R2 is found to be very high and F-test is also found to be statistically significant at 5% level of significance. Exports of marine Products has shown a positive trend during pre-reform period. The C.G.R. for exports of marine products is found to be 5.76% during pre-reform period and 4.8% during post-reform period. Improved catch position because of the operation of Chartered vessels, coupled with better infrastructural facilities like cold storage, transport, etc. and quality control gave apparently a boost to these exports. The Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) evolved a scheme under which it provides limited equity capital to support export-oriented deep sea fishing projects. The increase in exports of marine products has been achieved despite stiff competition due to abundant supply of farmed shrimp by China, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines etc. in major markets like Japan, EEC and USA.

But exports of marine products declined slightly during post-reform era due to the following reasons:-

- (a.) Decline in Unit value
- (b.) European Union’s ban on marine Products.
- (c.) Lack of adequate and steady production etc

Results will be more clear through following diagrams:-

FIG. 2: COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1980-81

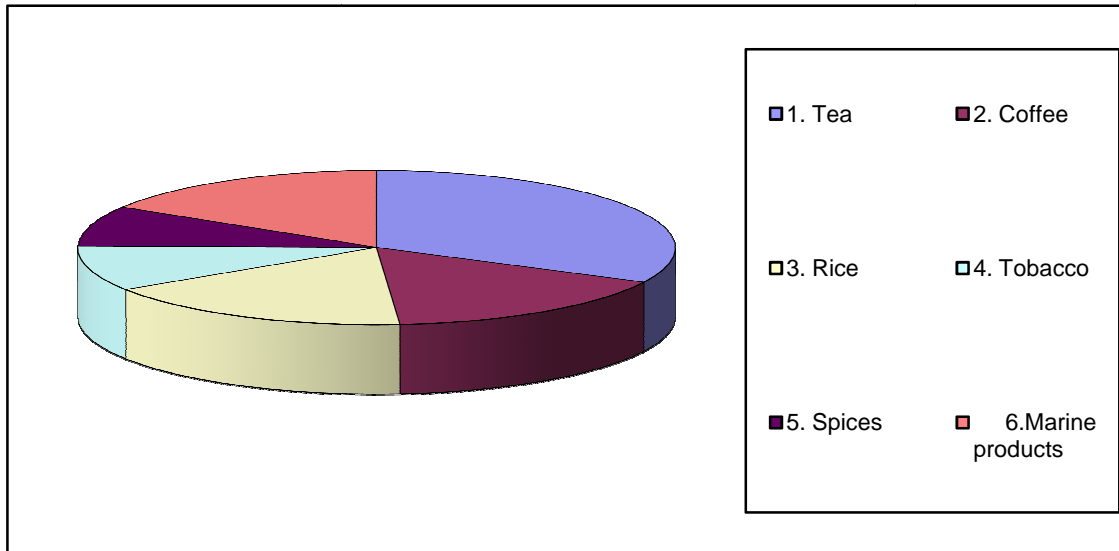


FIG. 4: COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1992-93

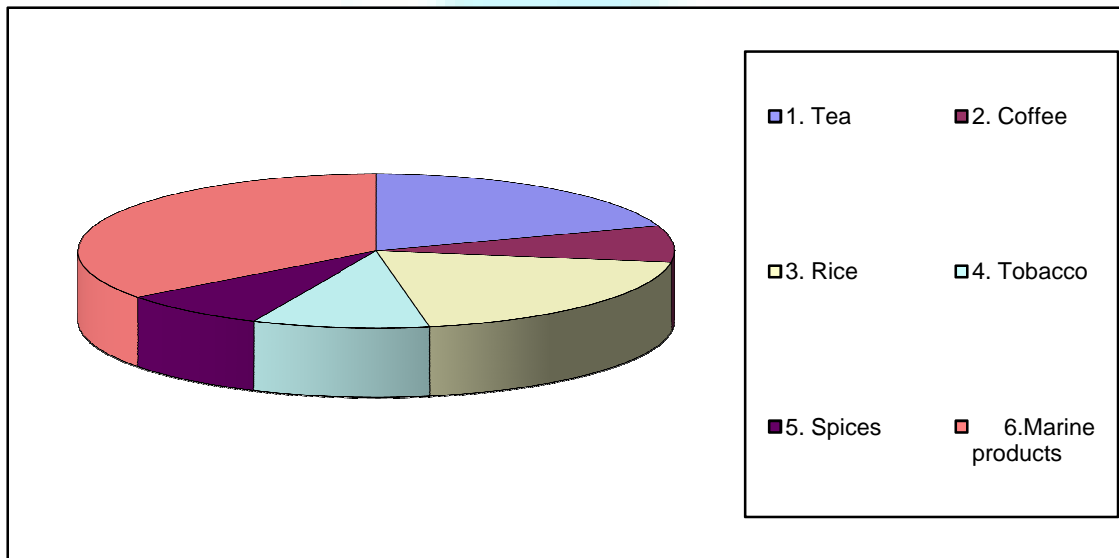


TABLE 10: EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, 1980-81 TO 2011-12

COMMODITY	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-1991	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
I.) Agriculture And Allied Products	2601.0	2524.5	2627.1	2463.3	2415.2	2422.6	2499.0	2560.7	2417.5	2852.8	3354.4	3202.5	3135.8	4027.5	4226.1	6081.9
1. Tea	538.0	440.7	382.5	498.2	644.9	511.9	451.4	463.7	420.8	550.7	596.4	491.5	337.2	337.7	310.7	350.2
2. Coffee	270.9	163.1	193.6	175.8	176.8	223.5	232.2	201.7	202.7	208.5	140.6	134.7	129.9	173.9	335.3	449.3
3. Rice	283.2	382.4	449.8	110.2	142.1	160.1	154.4	261.2	228.9	256.2	257.2	306.5	336.8	410.2	384.0	1365.7
4. Tobacco	157.3	228.5	221.8	150.5	126.6	111.9	113.8	104.2	87.0	105.1	146.8	152.9	163.7	147.0	81.1	133.6
5. Spices	140.8	110.1	97.8	112.8	173.8	227.1	218.3	259.6	190.0	166.4	130.4	151.0	135.8	181.4	195.0	237.2
6. Marine products	269.2	312.6	376.7	347.5	320.8	334.3	414.3	411.3	435.0	412.7	535.2	585.2	601.9	813.6	1126.4	1010.8
B.)Ores and Minerals:-	763.8	784.7	693.0	765.9	776.5	675.3	628.5	599.8	825.3	1030.5	969.6	929.8	737.8	888.2	988.3	1174.9
II.) Manufactured Goods:-	4852.0	4547.5	4122.9	4722.1	5194.2	5254.0	6144.7	8195.0	10110.4	11971.6	12996.4	13148.4	14038.8	16656.7	4852.0	4547.5

Cont.

COMMODITY	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
I.) Agriculture And Allied Products	6862.7	6626.2	6034.5	5608.0	5973.2	5901.2	6710.0	7533.1	8474.7	10213.8	12683.5	18060.2	16914.0	18051.0	23172.3	31571.7
1. Tea	292.1	504.9	538.4	411.9	391.5	360.5	341.4	356.3	409.6	390.9	435.3	502.3	585.0	455.3	557.8	719.2
2. Coffee	401.9	456.4	410.7	331.1	259.4	229.6	205.4	236.3	237.9	358.8	435.3	464.0	491.0	288.2	408.9	655.5
3. Rice	893.6	907.0	1492.9	721.4	641.8	665.6	1204.9	907.0	1506.5	1405.2	1554.9	2913.8	2428.0	1783.0	1726.6	3246.2
4. Tobacco	213.2	288.0	181.1	232.8	189.8	169.4	211.4	238.6	279.2	300.6	372.4	479.0	753.0	691.0	653.7	576.7
5. Spices	338.6	379.3	388.2	407.9	354.0	313.9	342.0	336.0	419.1	477.9	697.9	1037.3	1378.0	940.4	1258.5	2055.7
6. Marine Products	1128.9	1207.3	1038.4	1182.6	1393.8	1236.8	1431.6	1328.7	1439.8	1589.2	1768.2	1702.6	1536.0	1583.3	1990.5	2777.1
B.)Ores and Minerals	1172.4	1061.1	893.4	-16.1	1153.0	1262.4	1996.0	2368.7	5078.6	6163.6	7002.5	9004.7	7726.0	5665.5	6672.6	6036.5
II.) Manufactured Goods	24613.4	26546.6	25791.5	29714.4	34335.2	33369.8	40244.4	48492.1	60730.7	72563.0	84920.6	101099.4	123109.9	29327.7	110094.6	138286.0

CONCLUSION

Beside of falling share of agriculture in gross domestic product agriculture export had been occupying the place of pride in the export basket of India. Study reveals clearly that export of agriculture and allied products has been rising during post reform period .but matter of fact is that there is a consistent decline in the percentage share of primary products in total export. More over there is a noticeable change in its composition also.

Share of tea and coffee has been decline and rice and marine product has shown progressive trend and minerals has remained more or less steady.

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