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# A Study on Agriculture & Allied Commodity Composition of Indian Foreign Trade during the Period from 2009-10 to 2021-22

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**Abstract:** ***The present study has been conducted to examine the exports and imports of agriculture commodities in India during the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22. For this purpose, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of exports and imports of agriculture commodities of Indian Economy has been calculated during the study period. The total exports value of Agriculture and its allied activities in 2009-10 has been Rs.69868.03 Crores, which rose to Rs.276038.55crores in 2021-22 by increasing 8.77 Percent as compared to 2009-10. The agriculture and allied imports in 2009-10 have been Rs.43490 Crores, which decreased to Rs.209350Crores in 2021-22 by slightly increased by 4.57Percent compared to 2009-10 in which it was 3.18 Percent. The study found that the CAGR of Exports of agriculture & allied products is 0.11 and, it is 0.12 in case of Imports of agriculture & allied products during the study period. The balance of trade in agriculture has favorably increased during the study period from Rs.26378 Crore to Rs.66689 Crore during the same period in 2021-22. On the basis of findings, the study recommended to the government of India that there is need of a viable agriculture export policy, which will follow farmer's centric approach. This approach will ensure food security in India and, also maintain a friendly environment for flourishing Indian agricultural exports at global level.***

**Keywords:** Exports, Imports, Agriculture & Allied Products

## 1. Introduction

The changes in the composition of trade work as a mirror to watch the developments taking place in the domestic structure of production over a period of time. For instance, an industrializing country would import largely capital goods and export non-industrial products. A highly industrialized nation would import raw materials and goods in which it does not have comparative advantage, and exports largely industrial goods. Therefore, the structure of foreign trade can enable us to know the level of development of a country and its economic structure. The composition of primary products (i. e. agriculture and allied products etc.) of Indian foreign trade has played significant role in the economic growth of the country. Hence, the present study is an attempt to understand the growth of exports and imports of agriculture commodities in India during the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22.

There is no any doubt that Indian Economy is an agrarian economy. It contributes an imperative role in providing the food basket at global level due to its richness in natural resources and favourable agro-climatic conditions. The share of Indian agricultural exports and Indian agricultural imports in the world agriculture trade in the 2017 year was 2.27 percent and 1.90 percent, respectively as per WTO's Trade Statistics. India is considered as the topmost producer of many commodities, namely, wheat; cereals; rice; fruits and vegetables; spices; cotton; and dairy products etc. at the international level. Therefore, agriculture sector is a primary sector of Indian economy.

In the light of above discussions, the present study has been planned to study the India's exports and India's imports with the special reference to agriculture commodities in India during the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22.

The plan of the paper is as follows: Section-II outlines the data base and methodology of the study. The review of literature has also been discussed in Section-II. Section-III deals with the analysis of the composition of agriculture & allied products of India's exports and imports during the study period. The conclusion and policy implications are presented in Section-IV.

## 2. Data Base and Methodology of the Study

The prime objective of the present study is to examine the exports and imports of agriculture commodities in India during the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22. In order to achieve the aforesaid objective, the secondary data has been used in the present study, which has been collected from different sources, namely, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Database, Handbook of Statistics of Indian Economy 2022-23 published by RBI, and Center for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE): Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments, 2010. The various issues of *Economic Survey of India* have also been consulted. The study covers a comprehensive period of 13 years from 2009-10 to 2021-22. To achieve the objectives of the present study, the compound growth rate has been used to calculate the rate of growth of India's exports and imports under the study period. A simple percentage analysis has been used in this study to analyze the changes in the agriculture & allied commodity composition of India' exports and imports.

## 3. Review of Literature

The findings of important empirical studies on the commodity composition of Indian Foreign trade are presented in this section. In the analysis of the growth and trends in India's exports, a pioneering contribution was made by Dr. Manmohan Singh, S. K Das Aggrawal and J. M Pant who advanced the hypothesis that a country's exports reflect the structure of its output.

According to Little, Scitovsky and Scoot (1970) studied the trends and changes in the structure of export trends in seven developing countries including India. They found that though the export structure of these developing countries has witnessed a significant change with their industrial development, these countries have been earning too little in terms of income, foreign exchange and employment due to the application of highly capital-intensive techniques, and small scale operations.

Kapur (1991) used the constant Market Share model *(which decomposes export growth into two broad components (a) the structural effect and (b) the competitive effect*) to examine whether and to what extent the declining shares of India in the world and the developing countries exports reflect the loss of its international competitiveness. The findings establish the significance of structural factors in explaining India's exports to the Developed Market Economies. The study found that India's export was competitive in some markets, namely, Italy, Belgium, Netherland, and Germany at market level. The study further found that the competitive effect at disaggregated level over commodities underline the importance of export policy of India in improving competitiveness of its exports.

Nataraj, G (2000) examined the composition and direction of India's exports and imports. The study found that the changes in its composition and direction are in line with the basic objectives of trade policy reforms in the economy. From the traditional items of exports such as agricultural and allied products, India has exported a large number of manufactured commodities especially in software sector. The study found that India's import of food and allied products has reduced along with a marginal decline in POL. However, India's import of capital, equipment and machinery has increased significantly. This can be considered to be a positive sign as import of improved capital technology is a crucial ingredient to expand exports.

Kumar, Nagesh (2001) conducted a study to provide a mapping of different factors that are likely to shape the patterns and magnitudes of India's imports and exports over the coming two decades. These factors are classified into three, namely: (i) factors affecting the demand for India's exports of goods and services; (ii) factors affecting the supply of India's exports of goods and services; and (iii) factors affecting the demand for India's imports. The study found the important factors internal as well as external, namely, the local capabilities, resources and competitiveness, likely world demand scenario, emerging competition, and other relevant factors that may have a bearing on the magnitude and patterns of trade flows in 2020.

Kumar et al. (2003) used CMS analysis and found that (i) India's exports are explained by the movements in world exports and, (ii) both the commodity composition effect as well as market distribution effect account for a very small portion of the growth in India's exports. Sidhu, A. S. and Ratinder Kaur (2004) analyze the significant changes in commodity composition and the direction of Indian merchandise exports and imports during the period from 1980-81 to 1999-2000.

Bhanushali K. (2007) examine the trend and pattern of India's foreign trade by analyzing the data relating to Imports, Exports, Balance of Payments, Composition of Commodities and the Direction of foreign trade of India. The findings of the study reveal that Exports of non – traditional items, especially electronics and software are gaining more and more importance, which is a good source of foreign earnings. The study further reveals that India's export basket is concentrated with gems and jewellery, engineering and chemical products. However, the study recommended that the diversification of other products is required where Indian products have comparative advantage. In case of imports, the study found that crude and petroleum products constitute the largest share in India's imports. The development of non-conventional energy sources would help India's to become more independent and also saves foreign exchange, which can be used for other developmental imports.

Bhat (2011) analyzed the structure of commodity composition of India's foreign trade. The study found that the share of manufactured products increased to 45.4 per cent in 1960-61 and went up to 72.9 percent in 1990-91 and reached its peak in 2000-01 to 78 per cent, which declined to 67.2 per cent in 2009-10. The study further reveals that the share of agriculture and allied commodity exports fell steeply during 1960-61 to 2009-10. It was 44.3 per cent of the total exports which dipped to 10.5 per cent.

Kaur, Rajwant and Sidhu, A. S. (2011), studied the performance of exports of India by examining the commodity composition and direction of Indian merchandise exports during the post WTO regime. On the basis of VECM results, the study found that there is a significant long term bi-directional causation between the variables i. e. export causes economic growth and economic growth has influenced exports growth during the study period. The study found that there is an increase in Indian merchandise exports during the post WTO Period from 1995-96 to 2009-10 but it could not reduce the trade deficit. The study recommended that there is a need to review the foreign trade policy followed during the post reforms under WTO Regime.

Tawjeed Nabi and Kaur, J. Dhami (2013) analysed the India's agriculture export performance during Pre and Post-WTO Regime. The study found that the annual growth of exports has increased to 9.5 Per cent during Post-WTO period, however, it was-2.8 per cent during pre-WTO period. The study also found that the share of Indian exports went up from USD 27242 million during Pre-WTO period to USD 50163 million during the post-WTO. Therefore, the

study found that WTO has the positive impact on the export performance of primary products in India.

Sheeba. J and Reena. R (2019) examined the performance of Indian Export and Import of agriculture during the period from 2008-09 to 2017-18. The study found that agriculture export of India had been occupying the place of superiority in the exports. The share of agriculture exports in exports is improved in the absolute terms, however, it is declined in percentage terms i. e. from 20.05 percentages to 10.53 percentages during the study period. The study recommends the government of India to take a number of measures to promote its agricultural exports by helping the exporters.

APEDA (2023), The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) was established under the Ministry of Commerce and Trade in 1986. It has attained incredible success in the upgradation of export of agricultural products in its prosperous journey of thirty seven years. As per the facts, this organization started with a merely USD 0.6 billion export in 1987-88, the APEDA's active intervention took the export of agricultural products to a new height of USD 19.69 billion till April-December 2022-23 and expanded the export basket to over 200 countries. In year of 2021-22, the APEDA exported agricultural products worth USD 24.77 billion (as per APEDA statistics, 2023).

**Agriculture & Allied Commodity Composition of Indian Exports during the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22**

**(i) Agricultural and Allied Products Exports**

The principal item of Indian Exports has been represented by agricultural based commodities. The Agricultural and Allied products (*includes, Tea; Coffee; Rice; Wheat; Cotton Raw Including Waste; Tobacco; Cashew including Cashew Nut Shell Liquid; Spices; Oil Meals; Fruits and Vegetables; Processed Fruits, Juices, Miscellaneous Processed Items; Marine Products; Sugar and Molasses; Meat And Meat Preparations; and Other Agriculture and Allied Products)* is a major commodity group exported by India. Table 3.1 shows the performance of agriculture & allied products of Indian exports under the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22.

**Table 3.1:** Performance of Agriculture & Allied Products of Indian Exports Under the Period from 2009-10 to 2021-22 (in absolute terms) Rs. Crores

| Year/ Commodity | Total Exports | Agr/ Allied Products | 1. Tea | 2. Coffee | 3. Rice | 4. Other cereals | 5. Tobacco | 6. Spices | 7. Cashew | 8. Oil Meals | 9. Oil seeds | 10. Fruits & Vegetables | 11. Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items | 12. Marine Products | 13. Meat, dairy & poultry products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2009-10** | 845534 | 69868.03 | 2944 | 2032 | 11255 | 2973 | 4344 | 5949 | 2802 | 7832 | 3084 | 7186 | 2119 | 9900 | 7449 |
| **2010-11** | 1142922 | 83617.92 | 3354 | 3010 | 11586 | 3648 | 3985 | 7887 | 2819 | 11070 | 4644 | 6584 | 2654 | 11917 | 10460 |
| **2011-12** | 1465959 | 123588.27 | 4079 | 4535 | 24109 | 5493 | 4006 | 13103 | 4390 | 11796 | 8207 | 8281 | 3858 | 16585 | 15147 |
| **2012-13** | 1634318 | 154008.94 | 4719 | 4711 | 33858 | 8181 | 5030 | 15177 | 4067 | 16520 | 7451 | 9774 | 4992 | 18841 | 20688 |
| **2013-14** | 1905011 | 198627.26 | 4873 | 4799 | 47087 | 7178 | 6134 | 15146 | 5095 | 17070 | 7830 | 13651 | 6969 | 30627 | 32166 |
| **2014-15** | 1896445 | 195003.13 | 4171 | 4973 | 48028 | 5262 | 5869 | 14848 | 5566 | 8129 | 10637 | 13175 | 7688 | 33688 | 32967 |
| **2015-16** | 1716384 | 174374.71 | 4719 | 5125 | 38202 | 1702 | 6452 | 16630 | 5028 | 3600 | 8176 | 14893 | 8636 | 31219 | 29992 |
| **2016-17** | 1849434 | 189594.92 | 4906 | 5646 | 38443 | 1426 | 6424 | 19111 | 5279 | 5410 | 9104 | 16452 | 8520 | 39594 | 29281 |
| **2017-18** | 1956515 | 212934.09 | 5397 | 6245 | 50308 | 1604 | 6022 | 20085 | 5945 | 7043 | 7573 | 16203 | 9132 | 47646 | 29730 |
| **2018-19** | 2307726 | 228082.10 | 5828 | 5722 | 53975 | 2426 | 6859 | 23218 | 4579 | 10557 | 8081 | 17754 | 10887 | 47665 | 30530 |
| **2019-20** | 2219854 | 210923.67 | 5851 | 5237 | 45427 | 1455 | 6409 | 25642 | 4018 | 5861 | 9363 | 16917 | 10821 | 47618 | 26304 |
| **2020-21** | 2159043 | 245888.51 | 5604 | 5340 | 65405 | 5198 | 6497 | 29529 | 3112 | 11689 | 9156 | 19358 | 13762 | 44176 | 27064 |
| **2021-22** | 3147021 | 276038.55 | 5597 | 7614 | 72116 | 8109 | 6882 | 29039 | 3377 | 7695 | 8310 | 21517 | 17006 | 57910 | 30866 |
| **CAGR** | **0.106** | **0.111** | **0.051** | **0.107** | **0.154** | **0.080** | **0.036** | **0.130** | **0.014** | **- 0.001** | **0.079** | **0.088** | **0.174** | **0.146** | **0.116** |

The data of Table 3.1 reveals that the amount of India's exports has been increased from Rs.845534 crores in 2009-10 to Rs.3147021 crores in 2021-22during the study period. The compound growth rate (CAGR) of Indian exports is 0.106 per cent and the CAGR of Agricultural & Allied Products is 0.111 per cent under the study period. The total exports value of Agriculture and its allied activities in 2009-10 has been Rs.845534 Crores i. e.8.26 per cent. The value of exports of agriculture and allied sectors rose to Rs.3147021 Crores in 2021-22 by slightly increasing 8.77 Percent compared to 2009-10.

The increase in agriculture and allied exports during 2021-22 is primarily on account of increased exports of commodities like Basmati Rice 26.13 per cent, Spices 10.52 per cent, Miscellaneous Processed Items 6.16 per cent, Marine Products 20.98 per cent, and Meat, dairy & poultry products11.18 per cent, which witnessed high growth in 2021-22 compared to 2009-10. But on the other hand, the share of some commodities (in agriculture & allied products exports), namely, tea (from 4.21 to 2.03); coffee (from 2.91 to 2.76); other cereals (from 4.26 to 2.94) tobacco (from 6.22 to 2.49); cashew (from 4.01 to 1.22); oil meals (11.21 to 2.79); oil seeds (from 4.41 to 3.01) and fruits and vegetables (from 10.28 to 7.79) shows negative growth during the study period.

**Table 3.2:** Performance of Agriculture & Allied Products of Indian Exports (in percentages)
Under the Period from 2009-10 to 2021-22

| Year/ Commodity | Total of Agr/ Allied Products | Share of Agr/ Allied Products in total exports | 1. Tea | 2. Coffee | 3. Rice | 4. Other cereals | 5. Tobacco | 6. Spices | 7. Cashew | 8. Oil Meals | 9. Oil seeds | 10. Fruits & Vegetables | 11. Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items | 12. Marine Products | 13. Meat, dairy & poultry products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2009-10** | 69868.03 | 8.26 | 4.21 | 2.91 | 16.11 | 4.26 | 6.22 | 8.51 | 4.01 | 11.21 | 4.41 | 10.28 | 3.03 | 14.17 | 10.66 |
| **2010-11** | 83617.92 | 7.32 | 4.01 | 3.60 | 13.86 | 4.36 | 4.77 | 9.43 | 3.37 | 13.24 | 5.55 | 7.87 | 3.17 | 14.25 | 12.51 |
| **2011-12** | 123588.27 | 8.43 | 3.30 | 3.67 | 19.51 | 4.44 | 3.24 | 10.60 | 3.55 | 9.54 | 6.64 | 6.70 | 3.12 | 13.42 | 12.26 |
| **2012-13** | 154008.94 | 9.42 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 21.98 | 5.31 | 3.27 | 9.85 | 2.64 | 10.73 | 4.84 | 6.35 | 3.24 | 12.23 | 13.43 |
| **2013-14** | 198627.26 | 10.43 | 2.45 | 2.42 | 23.71 | 3.61 | 3.09 | 7.63 | 2.57 | 8.59 | 3.94 | 6.87 | 3.51 | 15.42 | 16.19 |
| **2014-15** | 195003.13 | 10.28 | 2.14 | 2.55 | 24.63 | 2.70 | 3.01 | 7.61 | 2.85 | 4.17 | 5.46 | 6.76 | 3.94 | 17.28 | 16.91 |
| **2015-16** | 174374.71 | 10.16 | 2.71 | 2.94 | 21.91 | 0.98 | 3.70 | 9.54 | 2.88 | 2.06 | 4.69 | 8.54 | 4.95 | 17.90 | 17.20 |
| **2016-17** | 189594.92 | 10.25 | 2.59 | 2.98 | 20.28 | 0.75 | 3.39 | 10.08 | 2.78 | 2.85 | 4.80 | 8.68 | 4.49 | 20.88 | 15.44 |
| **2017-18** | 212934.09 | 10.88 | 2.53 | 2.93 | 23.63 | 0.75 | 2.83 | 9.43 | 2.79 | 3.31 | 3.56 | 7.61 | 4.29 | 22.38 | 13.96 |
| **2018-19** | 228082.10 | 9.88 | 2.56 | 2.51 | 23.66 | 1.06 | 3.01 | 10.18 | 2.01 | 4.63 | 3.54 | 7.78 | 4.77 | 20.90 | 13.39 |
| **2019-20** | 210923.67 | 9.50 | 2.77 | 2.48 | 21.54 | 0.69 | 3.04 | 12.16 | 1.91 | 2.78 | 4.44 | 8.02 | 5.13 | 22.58 | 12.47 |
| **2020-21** | 245888.51 | 11.39 | 2.28 | 2.17 | 26.60 | 2.11 | 2.64 | 12.01 | 1.27 | 4.75 | 3.72 | 7.87 | 5.60 | 17.97 | 11.01 |
| **2021-22** | 276038.55 | 8.77 | 2.03 | 2.76 | 26.13 | 2.94 | 2.49 | 10.52 | 1.22 | 2.79 | 3.01 | 7.79 | 6.16 | 20.98 | 11.18 |

Table 3.3 shows the data on the total export and import ofAgriculture & Allied Products of India during the period of 2009-10 to 2021-22 which reveals that the volume of exports have exceeded the value as compared with the volume of Imports, which resulted in a positive trade balance. It shows ups-down trend under the study period but it has not chosen the negative path. The balance of trade of Agriculture & Allied Products of India is Rs 26378 crores in 2009-10, which continuously increased to Rs.104527 crores in 2013-14. In 2014-15, it is slightly down to Rs.83646 crores, which further more significant declined to Rs.47911 crores in 2015-16. In the next years, 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2019-20, the data of table 3.3 shows approximately increasing trend. Further, the data reveals that balance of trade is significantly declined to Rs.66689 crores in 2021-22 from Rs.114755 crores in 2020-21.

It is inferred from the above discussions that overall position of trade balance is positive in agricultural export and import in India during the study period.

**Table 3.3:** Performance of Balance of Trade of Agriculture & Allied Products of Indian Exports
Under the Period from 2009-10 to 2021-22 (Rs. Crores)

| Year/ Commodity | AGR Exports | AGR Imports | BOT of AGR Products |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2009-10 | 69868.03 | 43490 | 26378 |
| 2010-11 | 83617.92 | 45895 | 37723 |
| 2011-12 | 123588.3 | 64777 | 58811 |
| 2012-13 | 154008.9 | 95735 | 58274 |
| 2013-14 | 198627.3 | 94100 | 104527 |
| 2014-15 | 195003.1 | 111357 | 83646 |
| 2015-16 | 174374.7 | 126463 | 47911 |
| 2016-17 | 189594.9 | 136483 | 53112 |
| 2017-18 | 212934.1 | 132825 | 80109 |
| 2018-19 | 228082.1 | 118960 | 109122 |
| 2019-20 | 210923.7 | 125597 | 85326 |
| 2020-21 | 245888.5 | 131134 | 114755 |
| 2021-22 | 276039.0 | 209350 | 66689 |

**(ii) Agricultural and Allied Products Imports**

The Agricultural and Allied products of Indian Imports *comprises major commodities, namely,* Cotton Raw & Waste; Vegetable Oil; Pulses; Fruits & vegetables; Pulp and Waste paper and Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles are taken for the analysis purpose of this study. Table 3.4 and 3.5 shows the performance of agriculture & allied products of Indian Imports in absolute terms and in percentage under the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22.

The data reveals that the share of agriculture and allied imports in 2009-10 have been Rs.43490 Crores which rose to Rs.209350 Crores in 2021-22. The CAGR of Indian Imports is 0.098 per cent and the CAGR of Agricultural & Allied Products is 0.128 per cent under the study period from 2009-10 to 2021-22.

**Table 3.4:** Performance of Agriculture & Allied Products of Indian Imports
Under the Period from 2009-10 to 2021-22Rs. Crores

| Year/ Commodity | Total Imports | Agr/ Allied Products | 1. Cotton Raw & Waste | 2. Vegetable Oil | 3. Pulses | 4. Fruits & vegetables | 5. Pulp and Waste paper | 6. Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009-10 | 1363736 | 43490 | 1241 | 22317 | 10629 | 3121 | 2206 | 3976 |
| 2010-11 | 1683467 | 45895 | 622 | 25920 | 7512 | 3996 | 2831 | 5013 |
| 2011-12 | 2345463 | 64777 | 1059 | 38909 | 9448 | 5053 | 3452 | 6856 |
| 2012-13 | 2669162 | 95735 | 2467 | 61271 | 13345 | 6773 | 4057 | 7823 |
| 2013-14 | 2715434 | 94100 | 2376 | 56836 | 12793 | 8342 | 4648 | 9105 |
| 2014-15 | 2737087 | 111357 | 3102 | 64890 | 17063 | 10182 | 5781 | 10340 |
| 2015-16 | 2490306 | 126463 | 2566 | 68677 | 25619 | 12113 | 6265 | 11224 |
| 2016-17 | 2577675 | 136483 | 6339 | 73039 | 28523 | 11965 | 6537 | 10079 |
| 2017-18 | 3001033 | 132825 | 6307 | 74996 | 18749 | 13489 | 7442 | 11843 |
| 2018-19 | 3594675 | 118960 | 4383 | 69024 | 8035 | 15027 | 9186 | 13305 |
| 2019-20 | 3360954 | 125597 | 9371 | 68558 | 10221 | 15757 | 8091 | 13599 |
| 2020-21 | 2915958 | 131134 | 2861 | 82123 | 11938 | 16817 | 6303 | 11092 |
| 2021-22 | 4572775 | 209350 | 4169 | 141532 | 16628 | 19687 | 11934 | 15400 |
| CAGR | 0.098 | 0.128 | 0.098 | 0.153 | 0.035 | 0.152 | 0.139 | 0.110 |

The data of table 3.5 shows the performance of Agriculture & Allied Products of Indian Imports in percentage terms, which reveals that the commodity, 'Vegetable oil' has significant contribution i. e.67.61 per cent in the total imports of Agriculture & Allied Products in India under the study period. The imports of 'Fruits & Vegetables'has also the major share of 9.40 percent in the total imports of Agriculture & Allied Products in India under the study period. The imports of 'Pulses' has got third position, which has 7.94 percent in the total imports of Agriculture & Allied Products in India under the study period. The share in imports of 'Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles' is 7.36 per cent; 'Pulp and Waste paper' is 5.70 per cent and; 'Cotton Raw and Waste' is 1.99 per cent in the total Indian imports under the study period.

**Table 3.5:** Performance of Agriculture & Allied Products of Indian Imports (in percentages)

| Year/ Commodity | Total of Imports of Agr/ Allied Products | Share of Agr/ Allied Products in total imports | 1. Cotton Raw & Waste | 2. Vegetable Oil | 3. Pulses | 4. Fruits & vegetables | 5. Pulp and Waste paper | 6. Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009-10 | 43490 | 3.189 | 2.85 | 51.31 | 24.44 | 7.18 | 5.07 | 9.14 |
| 2010-11 | 45895 | 2.726 | 1.36 | 56.48 | 16.37 | 8.71 | 6.17 | 10.92 |
| 2011-12 | 64777 | 2.762 | 1.64 | 60.07 | 14.59 | 7.80 | 5.33 | 10.58 |
| 2012-13 | 95735 | 3.587 | 2.58 | 64.00 | 13.94 | 7.07 | 4.24 | 8.17 |
| 2013-14 | 94100 | 3.465 | 2.52 | 60.40 | 13.59 | 8.87 | 4.94 | 9.68 |
| 2014-15 | 111357 | 4.068 | 2.79 | 58.27 | 15.32 | 9.14 | 5.19 | 9.29 |
| 2015-16 | 126463 | 5.078 | 2.03 | 54.31 | 20.26 | 9.58 | 4.95 | 8.88 |
| 2016-17 | 136483 | 5.295 | 4.64 | 53.52 | 20.90 | 8.77 | 4.79 | 7.38 |
| 2017-18 | 132825 | 4.426 | 4.75 | 56.46 | 14.12 | 10.16 | 5.60 | 8.92 |
| 2018-19 | 118960 | 3.309 | 3.68 | 58.02 | 6.75 | 12.63 | 7.72 | 11.18 |
| 2019-20 | 125597 | 3.737 | 7.46 | 54.59 | 8.14 | 12.55 | 6.44 | 10.83 |
| 2020-21 | 131134 | 4.497 | 2.18 | 62.63 | 9.10 | 12.82 | 4.81 | 8.46 |
| 2021-22 | 209350 | 4.578 | 1.99 | 67.61 | 7.94 | 9.40 | 5.70 | 7.36 |

Under the Period from 2009-10 to 2021-22

## 4. Conclusion and Policy Implications

The present study has been conducted to examine the exports and imports of agriculture commodities in India by using the secondary data covering a period of 13 years from 2009-10 to 2021-22. For this purpose, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of exports and imports of agriculture commodities of Indian Economy has been calculated during the study period. The total exports value of Agriculture and its allied activities in 2009-10 has been Rs.69868.03 Crores, which rose to Rs.276038.55 crores in 2021-22 by increasing 8.77 Percent as compared to 2009-10. It is clear from the findings of the present study that agriculture export of India has occupying the place of vanity in the total export. The share of agricultural & allied products in total exports is showing increasing trend in absolute terms under the study period. However, the growth rate of agricultural & allied products in total exports (in percentage terms) shows different results which means 'unstable growth'. The share of agricultural & allied products in total exports is 8.26 percent in 2009-10, which is increased to 10.43 per cent in 2013-14, it further declined to 8.77 in the year 2021-22. Overall, the study found that Indian agricultural export performance during the period from 2009-10 to 2021-22 is positive and satisfactory.

On the other side, the agriculture and allied imports in 2009-10 was Rs.43490 Crores, which increased to Rs.209350 Crores in 2021-22 under the study period. The performance of Agriculture & Allied Products of Indian Imports (in percentage terms) reveals that the 'Vegetable oil' has significant contribution i. e.67.61 per cent in the total imports of Agriculture & Allied Products in India under the study period. The imports of 'Fruits & Vegetables' has also the major share of 9.40 percent in the total imports of Agriculture & Allied Products in India under the study

period. The imports of 'Pulses' has 7.94 percent; Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles' is 7.36 per cent; 'Pulp and Waste paper' is 5.70 per cent and; 'Cotton Raw and Waste' is 1.99 per cent in the total Indian Agricultural & Allied imports under the study period.

The study found that the CAGR of Exports of agriculture & allied products is 0.11 and, it is 0.12 in case of Imports of agriculture & allied products during the study period. The balance of trade in agriculture has favorably increased from Rs.26378 Crore to Rs.66689 Crore during the same period in 2021-22. The study recommended to the Government of India that there is need to establish a stable and predictable agriculture export policy, which aims at reinvigorating the entire value chain from export-oriented farm production and processing to transportation, infrastructure, and market access. The existing agriculture policy of India was established with a focus on agricultural export-oriented production, export promotion, better farmer realization, and synchronization within policies and programs of the Government of India.

On the basis of findings, the present study recommended to the government of India that there is need of a viable agriculture export policy, which will follow farmer's centric approach. This approach will achieve the main two objectives, i. e. food security and maintain a friendly environment for flourishing Indian agricultural exporters. It will also provide a big push to food processing and manufacturing units to have higher growth in food production. This will definitely enhance the share of Indian value-added processed products in its Agriculture export basket at world level.

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