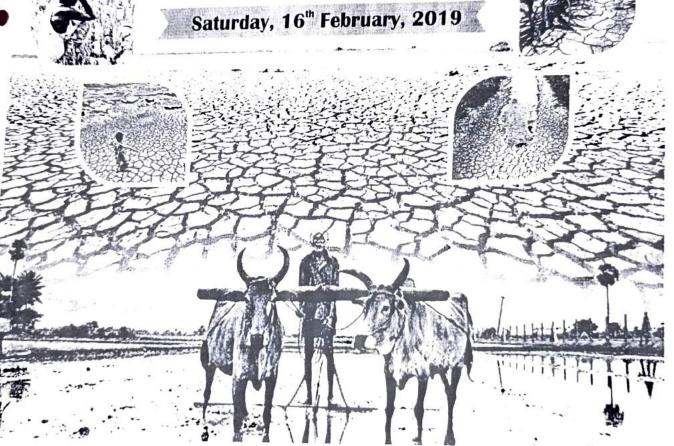
### ONE DAY MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON

## PLIGHT OF INDIAN FARMERS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या व्यथा वेदना,

दशा : समस्या व आव्हाने



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### INDIA'S CURRENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURE TRADE

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#### Abstract

Indian agriculture has greatly contributed to foreign trade. Even in it's traditional form. Emerging world demand for Indian agricultural commodities. India has fairly good comparative trade advantages in Basmati Rice, horticulture products, vegetables, floriculture products, sugar and plantation products. The export of agriculture products increases but unfortunately its share to the total exports has been declined due to low productivity and yield per hectare, lack of competitiveness, most agriculture commodity price in the global market have been coming down sharply. Import duties have been raised for commodities such as sugar, wheat, crude oils etc and quantitative restrictions have removed on exports, FDI flows of Rs.12745 crores.

Keywords: Agriculture market, Agriculture trade, Import and Export

#### Introduction

Indian agriculture has greatly contributed to foreign trade. Even in it's traditional form. Emerging world demand for Indian agricultural commodities. Offers great opportunities but until the beginning of the early 70's Indis has been an importer of a number of agricultural commodities. In recent years, as a result of substantial strides in the total production the marketable surplus and export surplus are ailing the export potentials of Indian agricultural products. Indian agricultural exports have increased at many folds however, the contribution of agricultural exports in the total exports of the country have declined.

#### Objectives of the Study

- 1. To know the present composition of India's agricultural trade
- 2. To know the major export and import value of agricultural products
- 3. To list the current steps towards promotion of agricultural trade

#### Methodology

The secondary data obtained for analysis from agricultural annual reports, articles from journals. The trade composition and trends is analyzed through the percentage and pie diagrams. Data from 2012-13 to 2016-17 taken for analysis and it limits to export and import of agricultural products.

#### Composition of Agricultural Exports

India has emerged as a significant agricultural exporter which has helped producers to take advantage of wider international market. It incentivized their domestic production. Secondly crops exported in large quantities namely rice, cotton, and maize have provide significant increase in area coverage and growth rate of production. According to the agricultural annual report 2017-18 the top ten items of agricultural exports includes Basmati Rice, Spicies, Rice other than Basmati, Cotton row, Sugar, Fresh vegetables, coffee, ground nuts, oil meals and cashew nut.

#### Trends in Agricultural Exports Value

Table 1 indicates the export value during 2012-13 to 2016-17. Agricultural exports increased from Rs.110657 Crore in 2012-13 to Rs.105419 Crore in the year 2016-17 which registered growth of nearly 0.15 percent. The increasing export value primarily due to rise in the export of Basmati rice (from Rs.19409 to Rs.21604 crore), Spices (Rs.15177 to Rs.19442 Crorea), Raw cotton (Rs.20277 to Rs.22338 crores in 2012-13 and 2014-15), Sugar (Rs.8576 to Rs.8678)

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