

Exports performance of primary products in India

Dr. Pesala Peter

*Consultant, Agricultural Development and Rural Transformation Centre,
Institute for Social and Economic Change, Nagarabhavi, Bengaluru-560 072, India
drpesalapeter@gmail.com*

Abstract

Objectives: To assess highest export performance of commodity within agricultural products. Also to analyze the export performance of agriculture products in India.

Methods/Statistical analysis: We collected the secondary data from Hand Book of Statistics on the Indian Economy, published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). And data analyzed through calculated Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) during 1990-91 to 2013-14 in agricultural commodities. In addition, we used simple percentage shares of various products in the agriculture sector in mentioned years.

Findings: Among the products, primary products exports share is occupied the third place. Among the agriculture products, rice exports growth rate was higher in the first reform period. Overall, the rice growth rate is higher. From 1991-92 to 2004-05, marine products' share is higher within products and rice products export's share also higher in few years in study period. Among the three products, other ores and minerals export's CAGR has increased tremendously.

Improvements/Applications: The Government of India has to give needful subsidies to the agriculture sector; this leads to increase the exports performance.

Keywords: Primary products, Marine products, Exports.

1. Introduction

The Indian agriculture sector occupies an important place in Indian economy. Manufacturing sector plays a significant role. Now days, the service sector and the industrial sector are the major contributors to the Indian economy. The liberalization, privatization and globalization have come up with many challenges and to create wide opportunities to Indian economy. These process are gear up year after year, as a result, the domestic market also becoming more competitive and export market finding difficult to survive. The primary objective of economic reforms is to accelerate economic growth to achieve the efficiency of the manufacturing industry through increased competitive pressure and access to imported inputs at international level [1-5]. The set of new economic policies initiated by the government of India, started in July 1991 have been a major breakthrough in the policy initiatives in the country. The policies have been designed to meet the precarious financial position of the country. But these policies have very significant long term implications for the design of socio-economic development in India. The government of India introduced liberalization, privatization and globalization in 1991. These three things come under new economic reforms. After that restrictions were removed in exports and imports. Government of India (2016) [6] published "State of Indian Agriculture 2015-16" and mentioned the importance of agriculture sector in India. The agriculture and allied sector contributions of production, employment and exports growth rate is increasing constantly. At the same time the contribution of agriculture in GDP continually declining due to service sector and manufacturing sectors are contributing significant growth. According to [6] report, the agriculture and allied sector contributed 14% to the GDP during 2013-14. It means that contribution of GDP drastically coming down. The main objective of the paper is to study the highest export performance of commodity within agricultural products. Secondly, to analyse the exports performance of agriculture products in India.

2. Methodology

We are collected the secondary data from Hand Book of Statistics on the Indian Economy, published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). And data analyzed through calculated Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) during 1990-91 to 2013-14. In addition to that we used simple percentages shares of various products in the agriculture sector in mentioned years.

3. Results and Discussion of the study

The government of India segregated in Indian products into four products namely; primary products (Agriculture), manufacturing goods, petroleum products and other commodities. For the study purpose, we divided into two groups; first reform period considered from 1991-92 to 2001-02 and second reforms period study considered from 2001-02 to 2013-14. Among the products, manufactured good exports CAGR is higher in second reforms period (2001-02 to 2013-14) and followed by petroleum products, primary products and others. In the same manner, Indian total export's growth is tremendously increased in second reforms period as compared to first reform period (1991-92 to 2001-02). Similar results happen in case of total study period (1991-92 to 2013-14) and the details are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Compound Annual Growth Rates for export commodities in India

Study period	Primary Products	Manufactured Goods	Petroleum Products	Others (all Commodities)	Total Exports/ All Commodities
1991-92 to 2001-02	24.8	133.5	7.6	5.1	171.0
2001-02 to 2013-14	169.8	645.1	247.9	37.8	1100.6
1991-92 to 2013-14	123.3	495.2	164.9	25.9	809.4

Source: The author estimated based on the Hand Book on the Indian Economy, RBI, 2013-14

The manufacture goods share is very higher in all the years and followed by primary products. The primary products share was occupied in second place during 1991-92 to 2006-07. And the petroleum products share tremendously increased during 2007-08 onwards, but the share of petroleum products constantly increased in 2005-06 onwards. In the case of other commodities, share fluctuated during the study period and the details are presented in Table 2.

3.1. Primary products

Based on the nature of products, the governance is divided into two major groups, those are: agriculture and allied products and ores and minerals. Among two groups, annual growth rate has increased in the second reform period as compared to the first reform period. But in the case of agriculture and allied products, growth rate has increased tremendously as compared to ores and mineral groups and details are presented in Table 3. The exports share of agriculture and allied products, exports are higher from 1991-92 to 2005-06 as compared to ores and minerals; but in 2006 onward the agriculture and allied exports share increased enormously. In the case of ores and minerals, during 2004-05 onwards the exports come down drastically.

Table 2. Exports share of within four major components in India ('Billion)

Year	Primary Products	Manufactured Goods	Petroleum Products	Others (All Commodities)	Total Exports /All Commodities
1990-91	78(23.8)	233(71.6)	9(2.9)	5(1.7)	326
1991-92	102(23.1)	324(73.6)	10(2.3)	4(1.0)	440
1992-93	112(20.9)	407(75.7)	14(2.6)	5(1.0)	537
1993-94	154(22.1)	522(74.9)	12(1.8)	8(1.2)	698
1994-95	164(19.8)	641(77.5)	13(1.6)	9(1.1)	827
1995-96	243(22.8)	794(74.7)	15(1.4)	11(1.1)	1064
1996-97	285(24.0)	874(73.5)	17(1.4)	12(1.0)	1188

1997-98	286(22.0)	987(75.8)	13(1.0)	16(1.2)	1301
1998-99	291(20.9)	1085(77.6)	4(0.3)	17(1.2)	1398
1999-00	283(17.7)	1288(80.7)	2(0.1)	24(1.5)	1596
2000-01	326(16.0)	1569(77.1)	85(4.2)	56(2.8)	2036
2001-02	342(16.3)	1591(76.1)	101(4.8)	56(2.7)	2090
2002-03	421(16.5)	1948(76.3)	125(4.9)	58(2.3)	2551
2003-04	455(15.5)	2228(76.0)	164(5.6)	86(2.9)	2934
2004-05	609(16.2)	2729(72.7)	314(8.4)	102(2.7)	3753
2005-06	725(15.9)	3213(70.4)	515(11.3)	111(2.4)	4564
2006-07	891(15.6)	3843(67.2)	845(14.8)	139(2.4)	5718
2007-08	1109(16.9)	4146(63.2)	1142(17.4)	161(2.5)	6559
2008-09	1165(13.9)	5664(67.4)	1234(14.7)	344(4.1)	8408
2009-10	1252(14.8)	5465(64.6)	1329(15.7)	409(4.8)	8455
2010-11	1496(13.1)	7199(63.0)	1888(16.5)	846(7.4)	11429
2011-12	2201(15.0)	8886(60.6)	2679(18.3)	894(6.1)	14660
2012-13	2533(15.5)	9954(60.9)	3308(20.2)	547(3.3)	16343
2013-14	2915(15.4)	11624(61.4)	3803(20.1)	601(3.2)	18942

Source: The author estimated based on data source of Hand Book on the Indian Economy, RBI,

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages to row total

Table 3. Compound annual growth rate within primary products

Sl. No	Years	1991-92 to 2001-02	2001-02 to 2013-14	1991-92 to 2013-14
A	Agriculture and Allied Products	21.3	177.1	109.4
B	Ores and Minerals	3.5	22.0	14.0

Source: The author estimated based on the Hand Book on the Indian Economy, RBI, 2013-14

3.2. Exports performance of agriculture and allied products

Based on nature of products, agriculture and allied products are divided: Tea, Coffee, Rice, Wheat, Cotton including waste, Tobacco, Cashew including Cashew Nut Shell Liquid, Spices, Fruits and Vegetables, Processed Fruits, Juices, Miscellaneous Processed items, Marine products, Sugar and Molasses, Meat and Meat preparations and other agriculture and allied products. Among the products, rice exports growth (3%) is higher in the first reform period (1991-92 to 2001-02) and in the case of cotton including waste exports growth is negatively contributed. In the same manner, during the second reform (2001-02 to 2013-14) period, all products growth increased extremely. But, rice (34%) products occupied first place and followed by other agriculture and allied products (29%), meat and meat preparations (20%), marine products (19%), cotton raw including waste (17%) and oil meals (12%) and details are presented in Table 4. The overall period, the rice product growth rate is higher, followed by other agriculture and allied products (18%) and marine products (13%). It reveals that rice products contributed significant exports growth as compared to other products. In the same manner the meat and meat preparations of exports growth increased constantly. One study [7] estimated India is the number one rank in the world for buffalo population. India is more buffalo meat producer in the world and also second largest producer of goat meat in the world. In case of India, is not particular bred for rearing and prepare for meat production. The live stock sector is provides great employment opportunities to the rural people and nearly 400 million people were employed Directly or indirectly nearly 2.5 lakhs workers were engaged for preparing the meat and they were most of them were illiterates.

According to [7], the meat production has increased during 2007 to 2012. Indian Buffalos are of great demand in International level due to lean character and near organic nature. India's export of sheep/ goat meat also increased from 2011-12 to 2013-14 due to demand in international market. In [8] focused on meat and its exports in India. The study used seasonal auto regressive integrated moving average (SARIMA) methodology used for forecasting of monthly export of meat and meat products in India. According to study India is occupied top position in cattle population. Out of total meat production, India exports only 20%. The study used data from November 1992 to December 2011. Based on the SARIMA method the study finds that meat exports increased in significantly during study period.

Table 4. Compound annual growth rate of agriculture and allied products

Sl. No	Name of the agriculture products	1991-92 to 2001-02	2001-02 to 2013-14	1991-92 to 2013-14
1	Tea	0.7	2.3	1.6
2	Coffee	0.9	2.8	2.0
3	Rice	2.5	33.7	20.1
4	Wheat	0.4	6.8	4.0
5	Cotton Raw including Waste	-0.6	16.9	9.3
6	Tobacco	0.6	4.1	2.6
7	Cashew including Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	1.6	2.4	2.0
8	Spices	1.4	11.0	6.8
9	Oil Meals	1.4	11.5	7.1
10	Fruits and Vegetables	0.6	7.0	4.2
11	Processed Fruits, Juices, Miscellaneous Processed Items	1.1	6.2	4.0
12	Marine Products	5.4	18.7	12.9
13	Sugar and Molasses	0.5	5.2	3.1
14	Meat and Meat Preparations	1.3	19.8	11.8
15	Other Agriculture and Allied Products	3.4	28.6	17.7

Source: The author estimated based on the Hand Book on the Indian Economy, RBI, 2013-14

3.3. Exports share within agriculture and allied products

In [9] studied the trade barriers, comparative advantages, geographical proximity etc. is the main determinants of export destinations of any product. The contribution of share in exports within agriculture products details are discussed here. During 1990-91, tea products (18%) share was very high and followed by marine products (16%). Marine products (18%) and Tea (15%) exports share is higher in 1991-92. In 1992-93, marine products (19%) and oil meals (17%) products exports share is higher as compared to other products. Marine (20%) and Oil meals (18%) contributed significant exports share within products in 1993-94. In 1994-95, marine (27%) and oil meals (14%) shares are higher as compared to other products.

Rice (23%) and marine products (17%) contributed higher exports within agriculture products in 1995-96. In addition to that, rice product exports started higher from this year onwards. Another study [10] emphasized on rice export from India: trends, problems and prospects, and results revealed that the share of rice in total exports was 1.1% during 2010-11. In the same manner India was the first exporter in rice and followed by Vietnam and Thailand during the study period. The government of India has given more importance to rice production to exports to other countries. In this situation the Government of India created four new zones for India to exports the rice. India is exports basmati rice, which is very quality and high demand in abroad. In addition to that, India is also exporting non-basmati rice and broken rice to other countries. The Indian rice exports are increased constantly. In 1996-97, marine (16%) and oil meals (14%) exports share is higher and same products share is higher in 1997-98. Again a rice product (25%) export is higher and followed by marine product (21%) in 1998-99. During 1999-2000, the marine products (21%) and other agriculture products (15%) shares are higher. From 2000-01 to 2004-05, only marine and other agriculture and allied products exports shares are higher as compared to other products.

During 2005-06 and 2006-07 other agriculture and allied products and marine products share is higher as compared other products. Similarly, rice (16%) product in 2007-2008 and other agriculture and allied products (17%) in 2008-09 are contributed higher share in exports within agriculture products. In case of 2009-10, other agriculture and allied products (15%) and rice (11%) share is more as compared to other products. During 2010-11 and 2011-2012, other agriculture and allied products and cotton raw including waste products shares are higher in within products. One study [11-13] examined the cotton production, exports and price: A Comparative analysis of India and USA. The author emphasized on cotton exports share of India in world exports. According to his estimation, during 1997-2007 production and exports increased at 138% and 872% respectively. According to author India was a cheaper cotton producer as compared to USA. 50% of the cotton was exported by USA in 1997. During study period India was top ten exports of cotton countries. During the study period India's share was 2.5% in 1997 and 17% in 2007. It indicates that, India's cotton share was increased tremendously.

Table 5. Share in within agriculture products

Year/ Commodity	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	Other Agriculture and Allied Products	Total
1990-91	17.8	4.2	7.7	0.5	14.1	4.4	7.4	3.9	10.1	3.5	3.5	16.0	0.6	2.3	4.0	100
1991-92	15.3	4.2	9.6	1.6	3.9	4.8	8.6	4.7	11.7	4.4	2.4	18.3	2.0	2.9	5.7	100
1992-93	10.8	4.1	10.7	0.1	2.0	5.2	8.2	4.3	17.0	3.4	2.5	19.2	3.9	2.8	5.6	100
1993-94	8.4	4.3	10.2	0.0	5.2	3.7	8.3	4.5	18.4	3.3	2.2	20.2	1.4	2.7	7.2	100
1994-95	7.4	7.9	9.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	9.4	4.6	13.5	3.3	2.7	26.7	0.5	3.0	8.6	100
1995-96	5.8	7.4	22.5	1.8	1.0	2.2	6.1	3.9	11.5	2.6	4.4	16.6	2.5	3.1	8.7	100
1996-97	4.3	5.9	13.0	2.9	6.5	3.1	5.3	4.9	14.3	2.4	4.5	16.4	4.4	2.9	9.2	100
1997-98	7.6	6.9	13.7	0.0	3.3	4.3	5.7	5.7	13.9	2.4	2.6	18.2	1.0	3.3	11.2	100
1998-99	8.9	6.8	24.7	0.0	0.8	3.0	6.4	6.4	7.6	2.1	2.8	17.2	0.1	3.1	9.9	100
1999-00	7.3	5.9	12.9	0.0	0.3	4.2	10.1	7.3	6.7	2.6	3.5	21.1	0.2	3.4	14.5	100
2000-01	6.6	4.3	10.7	1.5	0.8	3.2	7.5	5.9	7.5	3.1	4.8	23.3	1.9	5.4	13.4	100
2001-02	6.1	3.9	11.3	4.7	0.2	2.9	6.4	5.3	8.0	3.7	4.4	21.0	6.3	4.2	11.6	100
2002-03	5.1	3.1	18.0	5.4	0.2	3.1	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.6	21.3	5.6	4.2	9.8	100
2003-04	4.7	3.1	12.0	6.9	2.7	3.2	4.9	4.5	9.7	5.2	4.1	17.6	3.6	5.0	12.8	100
2004-05	4.8	2.8	17.8	3.8	1.1	3.3	6.5	4.9	8.3	4.7	3.4	17.0	0.4	5.0	16.1	100
2005-06	3.8	3.5	13.8	1.2	6.4	2.9	5.7	4.7	10.8	4.7	3.5	15.6	1.3	6.1	15.9	100
2006-07	3.4	3.4	12.3	0.1	10.6	2.9	4.4	5.5	9.6	0.2	3.2	13.9	5.7	5.8	19.0	100
2007-08	2.7	2.5	15.8	0.0	11.9	2.6	3.0	5.8	11.0	4.1	2.9	9.3	7.6	5.1	15.5	100
2008-09	3.3	2.8	13.8	0.0	3.6	4.3	3.6	7.9	12.7	5.6	3.9	8.8	5.6	6.7	17.4	100
2009-10	3.5	2.4	13.4	0.0	11.3	5.2	3.4	7.3	9.3	6.4	3.9	11.8	0.2	7.5	14.6	100
2010-11	3.0	2.7	10.5	0.0	11.9	3.6	2.6	7.3	10.0	4.4	3.3	10.8	5.1	8.1	16.5	100
2011-12	2.3	2.5	13.4	0.6	12.0	2.2	2.5	7.4	6.6	3.2	3.1	9.2	5.0	7.9	22.2	100
2012-13	2.1	2.1	15.2	4.7	9.1	2.3	1.8	6.9	7.4	3.1	3.1	8.5	4.0	8.0	21.7	100
2013-14	1.9	1.9	18.2	3.6	8.6	2.4	2.0	6.2	6.6	3.8	3.7	11.9	2.8	10.6	15.9	100

Source: The author estimated based on the Hand Book on the Indian Economy, RBI, 2013-14

In 2012-03 other agriculture and allied products (22%) and rice (15%) exports shares are higher. Rice and other agriculture and allied products (16%) shares are higher in 2013-14 and details are presented in Table 5. According to study [9], after China, India is the second largest producer of food processing sector. Many (beverages, processed and frozen fruit and vegetable products, marine and meat products and ready to eat food, etc.) food items are comes under processed food items. In our study results reveals that it contribution is very less. The main reason was, it lacks of cold storage facilities, nearly 20 to 25 % of the food produces is loss. This is a problem which India is facing and it will be overcome very soon. Processed food is still unable to achieve the economies of scale due to above said problem. In the same manner, Indian tobacco exports growth also not significant, as compared to other products. According to study tobacco crop production in India is the world's the second largest producer and it exports more than 80 countries in the world. According to study there are almost all declines in the consumption of tobacco and its products with respect to the total private consumption expenditure. According to author India is a major exporter of unmanufactured tobacco.

The overall result reveals that from 1991-92 to 2004-05; marine products share is higher within agricultural products. In [13] examined exports of Indian marine products with special reference to reefer container operations. They estimated during 2010-11, India occupied leading top five seafood exports in the world. At the same time, the share of marine products was 2.5% in world exports during the study period. Other agriculture and allied products share is higher in 2005-06, 2007-08, 2008-09 to 2012-13. And rice products exports share is also higher in few years during the study period.

The share of tea exports growth is also declined in 1990-91 (18%) to 2013-14 (2%). In [14] examined, tea exports and production and consumption during 1985-2003 applying almon polynomial lag model. The tea industry is facing acute problems in many years. According to study, plucking of course leaves and poor manufacturing practice would lead to worsening in quality of tea. In the same manner the green tea leaves yield per hectare is also varying from place to place and situation. The export share of Indian tea during study period is declined due to severe competition from Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Kenya and China.

4. Exports performance of within ores and minerals

Ores and minerals products are part of primary product. This is divided into three categories, namely: Iron ore, Mica and Other ores and minerals. All three products, growth rates are increased in second reform period as compared to first reform period. Iron ore is the essential raw material for iron & steel industry. According one study [15] iron and steel is importance of the products in India. The author suggested based on level of per capita consumption of steel is treated as an important index of the level of socio-economic development and living standard of the people in any country. India is a large number of irons are required for construction of bridges, railway tracks, ships, vehicles and etc.

Table 6. CAGR on ores and minerals

Name of the Product	1991-92to 2001-02	2001-02 to2013-14	1991-92to 2013-14
Iron Ore	0.6	6.1	3.7
Mica	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other Ores and Minerals	2.9	15.7	10.2

Source: The author estimated based on the Hand Book on the Indian Economy, RBI, 2013-14

Table 7. Share within ores and minerals

Year/ Commodity	Iron Ore	Mica	Other Ores and Minerals	Total(Ores and Minerals)
1990-91	60.3	2.0	37.7	100
1991-92	62.6	1.5	35.8	100
1992-93	51.7	1.1	47.2	100
1993-94	49.3	1.0	49.7	100
1994-95	41.8	0.7	57.5	100
1995-96	43.8	0.7	55.5	100
1996-97	41.0	0.6	58.4	100
1997-98	44.9	1.0	54.1	100
1998-99	43.0	1.2	55.9	100
1999-00	29.6	1.1	69.3	100
2000-01	31.0	0.8	68.2	100
2001-02	33.8	0.9	65.3	100
2002-03	43.5	0.4	56.1	100
2003-04	47.5	1.0	51.5	100
2004-05	64.5	0.3	35.2	100
2005-06	61.7	0.3	38.0	100
2006-07	55.7	0.2	44.0	100
2007-08	63.7	0.2	36.0	100
2008-09	60.6	0.4	39.1	100
2009-10	69.0	0.3	30.7	100
2010-11	54.4	0.5	45.1	100
2011-12	54.8	0.6	44.6	100
2012-13	29.4	0.9	69.7	100
2013-14	28.2	0.9	70.9	100

Source: The author estimated based on the Hand Book on the Indian Economy, RBI, 2013-14

The steel industry exported during 2006-07 was 6.26%. After liberalization, globalization, no shortage of iron and steel production in India. The iron and steel exports increased 3.25 million tons in 2009-10 to 5.98 million tons in 2013-14. It means that an export is also increased constantly. In the same manner, we are importing some variety of iron from other countries. According to report [16], India is one of the leading producers as well as exporters of iron ore in the world. Iron ore is the essential raw material for iron & steel industry. During 2011-12, the total of 126.4 million tons of iron ore was exported. The exports of iron ore increased to 47.15 million tons in 2011-12 and from 46.89 million tons in 2010-11. It indicates that it increased slightly. Among three products, other ores and minerals exports CAGR is increased tremendously during study period as compared to other products. Whereas mica growth is zero in first reform period and increased in second reform period and all details are presented in Table 6.

According to report [17] expressed that India was enjoyed in the contribution of production and exports past 100 years. Recently the mica growth declined due to there was no much demand, at the same time India is having sufficient resource. India exported 127,882 tons in 2013-14 and in 127,610 tons in 2012-13. It increased very slightly [17]. Ores and Minerals CAGR details are presented in Table 6. In initial level iron ore exports share is very higher in 1990-91 to 1992-93. Again ore exports share is increased during 2004-05 to 2011-12. Remaining period iron ore exports share is drastically declined and other ores and minerals share is increased and details are presented in Table 7. In case of mica exports share is less than 2% in all the study periods.

5. Conclusion of the study

Among the products, primary products exports share is occupied third place. Among the agriculture products, rice exports growth rate was higher in first reform period and overall study period. It means that rice products contributed significantly than other products. In 1991-92 to 2004-05, marine products share is higher in within agriculture and allied products. Other agriculture and allied products share is also higher in 2005-06, 2007-08, 2008-09 to 2012-13. And rice products exports share is also fluctuated during the study period. Among the three products, other ores and minerals exports growth rate is increased tremendously. Whereas, mica growth is zero in first reform period. In remaining periods, the iron ore exports share is drastically declined and other ores and minerals share has increased. In the case of mica, exports share was less than 2% in all the study periods.

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