

Chapter No.5

Impact of WTO Agreement on Export and Import of Agriculture products in Maharashtra

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5.1) Introduction :

The WTO agreement on Agriculture provides for new opportunities for increased international trade in Agriculture. Until 1994 agriculture was outside of the GATT preview. The original General agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT 1947) applied to trade in agriculture also it allowed various exceptions to the rules on non tariff measures and subsidies, which led to severe distortions in world agriculture trade. It allowed countries to use export subsidies on primary agricultural products but prohibited export subsidies on industrial products. The GATT rules also allowed countries to resort to import restrictions (e.g. import quotas) in the agriculture sector under certain conditions to enforce measures to effectively limit domestic production. This resulted in a proliferation of impediments to world agriculture trade, including by means of import bans, quotas setting the maximum level of imports, minimum import prices, non tariff measures maintained by state-trading enterprises etc.

This insulation of domestic markets was in part due to the fact that in the aftermath of the Second World War many governments were concerned primarily with increasing domestic agriculture production so as to feed their growing populations. Import access barriers, particularly in the developed world, ensured that domestic production could be sold. At the same time export subsidies were increasingly used by them to dump their surpluses on to the world market. Depressing world market prices. This factor and world low food prices reduced the incentives for farmers in developing countries to increase or even maintain their agriculture production levels. To get to the roots of the disarray in world agriculture, it was felt that the disciplines of GATT, which traditionally focused only import access problems, should be extended to measure affecting trade in agriculture, including domestic agriculture policies and the subsidization agriculture exports.

It was felt necessary to reform agriculture policies in order to achieve trade liberalization in agriculture. The idea was to progressively reduce trade distorting subsidies, improve import access and curb export subsidies in agriculture. These negotiating ideas were further developed subsequent consultations till some broad agreement was hammered out. The agreement was hammered out. The agreement on Agriculture (A.A) as it stands today formed of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (1986-93) and it was signed as part of the Uruguay Round agreement by the member countries in April 1994 at Marrakesh in Morocco. It came into force on 1st January, 1995. Under the agreement on Agriculture on (AoA.) the main counter would have

to drastically reduce subsidies granted to the farm sector and convert them into tariffs. The tariff rates would be reduced and appropriately bound against subsequent increase.

5.2) WTO and Agricultural Export :

The WTO agreements are a milestone in the development of the international trade in agricultural commodities. Agriculture has been brought under international discipline which is of great significance on the part of the LDCs in general and India in particular. It is very difficult to foresee the exact outcome of the world Trade organization (WTO). There are complexities involved in various provisions. The challenge is left to the agriculturists to provide them an opportunity for making some heroic efforts to capture the world market. Traditionally, plantation and the fibre crops occupied prime position in the agricultural export of our country. Oil seeds a dominant position in the imports.

Some horticulture commodities are becoming popular in foreign countries for example India is exporting onion to more than 45 countries and major countries like VAE, Malasiya, Singapur, Shri-Lahka, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Kuwait and Mauritius. Horticultural export is emerging industry in India. Export of grapes from India has increased many folds ever since it started in 1991 but still faces the quality constrains. It is estimated that the market could go up to Rs. 23000 crores within the next six to seven years. Government is looking for potential rise in Horticultural exports from India. IBDI is examining a case by case basis the floricultural unit's rehabilitation package.

The WTO agreement and agriculture had entered the signify phase of negotiations in 2000-01 as required by article 20 of the agreement. In the plantation sector, apart from AMS and tarification of quantitative restrictions, plantation commodities have been faced with non tariff wall imposed by the WTO agreement on sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

The principal problems faced by the different sections of the floriplantation industry arise from various situations. The WTO agreement binds 100 percent of agricultural products tariff lines and requires developing and developed countries to bring down both bound and applied tariffs the pattern of tariff cuts has not been specified. This has significant implication on the floriculture industry.¹

Cut flower exports from India face higher import duties in Europe (13%) during non-peak market. When flowers are required the tariff rates are lowered to 5 to 6 percent. But the real tariff work out on fob plus freight to 17 percent. Due to higher tariff walls, the Indian flowers have to search out the domestic markets. India should be very particular in negotiating the scientific criteria for reduction in import tariffs.

India has submitted to the WTO a negative AMS plantation commodities are left out of AMS calculations. But these commodities are the subject to AMS in future. India has to situate bulk of domestic support extended to plantation commodities in the permissible green box category. Domestic support extended to India coffee and spices in Western Ghats and to Indian tea, large cardamom and endemic chillies in the North East and Eastern Himalays –eminently qualify under regional development and environmental causes to be landed and lacked up in the green box. The regional assistance schemes and environmental support schemes are exempted from the regimentation of the WTO agreement on subsidies and countervailing measures.

The existing scope of sample analysis methods is narrow and do not suit to Indian spice exporters. Notifications of new regulations are required to be made known to the exporters. Even the codex standards will not look into sample analysis, which is a strong inducement to utilize sps standards as NTBS.

In the changing export marketing scenario, every industry is facing high degree of economic pressure in export business, which today to longer depend on domestic market alone. Export or perish has now become a slogan for furthering of expert business activities and at times offering the only solution to its survival.

On the other hand, since 1993 the EV through its various technical directives has made use of a recognized quality standard which is an increasingly essential requirement for doing business with EV countries. A well documented and efficiently implemented ISO 9000 quality management system (AMS) provides an exhibitive opportunity to fulfil this requirement and through while not obligatory becomes mandatory requirement for exporting in Europe. It other words an exporter with ISO 9000 certification has better chances of placing our products in the European market without such a certification some people view this as unilateral to free trade.

The quality system as documented and implemented must satisfy the requirements of the appropriate ISO 9000 standard. Involvement of the approved third party for certification is important.

5.3) India's Agricultural Import

From the import data for the period of 1990-91 to 2007-08 it is seen that the import of wheat, rice, coffee, fresh fruits, millets, sugarcane individually have not more than Rs.15 crore, which is insignificant to the total domestic production of these items.

Increase in imports of certain agricultural commodities like edible oil, areca nut, skimmed milk powder was noticed recently. In case of edible oil (crude and refined), the duties have been regularly revised to check the growth in imports. Similarly, import duty on skimmed milk powder and areca nut has also been increased. The increase in duty on skimmed milk powder has been very effective and the imports have come down heavily. The total imports of this item, which stood at Rs. 101 crore during the year 2000 has come down to less than Rs.3 crore during the first seven months of the financial year 2000-01.

There are apprehensions in certain quarters that the prices of tea, coffee, pepper, natural rubber, raw jute, milk and cream have declined significantly on account of a surge in imports. Whereas prices are mainly a function of demand and supply, the demand of a particular product depends to a great extent on consumer preferences. An analysis of the import data reveals that there has been no significant surge in the import of these items. It will not be correct in general to attribute the present decline in domestic prices of such commodities except edible oils to import surges or to our WTO commitment for the domestic sector.

So the decade of 1990, witnessed two significant developments that has profound impact on agriculture trade. The first development relates to liberalisation of economic policy as part of the economic reform programmes initiated in 1991. The second development concerns the new international trade regime following Uruguay Round agreement and formation of WTO performance of agricultural imports in relation to these two developments.

Table No. 5.1

Share of agricultural in total import during 1990-91 to 2007-08

Year	Total Imports	Agricultural Imports	% Share of Agriculture
1990-91	43170 (0.82)	1205 (0.50%)	2.79
1991-92	47850 (0.91)	1478 (0.62)	3.09
1992-93	63374 (1.21)	2876 (1.21)	4.54
1993-94	75101 (1.39)	2327 (0.38)	3.18
1994-95	89970 (1.72)	5937 (2.50)	6.60
1995-96	122678 (2.34)	5890 (2.48)	4.80
1996-97	138919 (2.65)	6612 (2.78)	4.76
1997-98	154176 (2.95)	8784 (3.70)	5.70
1998-99	178331 (3.41)	14566 (6.13)	8.17
1999-2000	215528 (4.12)	16066 (6.76)	7.45
2000-01	228306 (4.37)	12086 (5.09)	5.29
2001-02	245199 (4.69)	16256 (6.84)	6.63
2002-03	297205 (5.68)	17608 (7.41)	5.92
2003-04	359107 (6.87)	21972 (9.25)	6.12
2004-05	501064 (9.59)	22811 (9.60)	4.55
2005-06	660408 (12.64)	21499 (9.05)	3.26
2006-07	840506 (18.47)	29771 (12.54)	3.09
Total	118.6	131.7	0.59

Source: Agricultural statistics at a Glance 2008

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

Table 5.1 clearly indicates that after economic reforms, agricultural imports have not shown any dynamism. As is observable from the table while the share of agriculture in imports was 2.79 percent in 1990-91, the lowest even share during the two decades the share declined to the highest share of 3.09 percent in the year 2007-08. Though Indian agricultural import share prior to liberalization period has been fluctuating on and ultimately decline to 3.18 percent in the year 1993-94 and again

rose to 7.45 percent in 1999-2000, It further declined in post reforms period with fluctuation agriculture import trade.²

5.4) India's Agricultural Exports

Economic reforms in year 1991 gave a big boost to agricultural exports. The main factor for this impressive export growth was that international prices of several agricultural commodities were well above the domestic prices and liberalization provided the opportunity to exploit this advantage. These achievements in farm exports led to the belief that Indian agricultural was highly export competitive and generated favourable environment for freeing agriculture trade. This happened at a time when multilateral trade agreement on trade and tariff (GATT) was being finalized. It was anticipated that implementation of the new agreement would benefit developing countries like India. Thus global liberalization of agriculture trade was further seen as a great opportunity for promoting farm exports.

The information about commodity agricultural exports from India from 1991-92 to 2007-08 in value terms has been given in table 5.2 in early 1990 the share of food grain in the total agricultural export was about 10-12 percent. Another important item of export was marine products having a significant share in the total agricultural exports. Oilseeds, tea, coffee, spices cashew, meat preparations, paper wood products etc. were other principal farm exports. India and Pakistan are the principal exporters of basmati rice in the world. Basmati rice is nature gift exclusive to the India sub-content. The farmers of this sub content (India and Pakistan) have been growing scented rice since centuries (Ahuja, et al. 1995). In the recent years a large number of inferior varieties of basmati rice have come into the picture. These varieties are particularly cultivated by the farmers of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Some exporters/millers mix these inferior varieties of basmati rice with the superior ones to make quick buck. It adversely affects our reputation in the international market particularly in the developed countries. Hence to encourage export of farm produce on a large scale, quality aspect has to be given top priority by the exporters' policy makers and all other.³

Table No. 5.2

Share of agricultural in total export during 1990-91 to 2007-08

Year	Total Imports	Agricultural Imports	% Share of Agriculture
1990-91	32527 (0.82)	6012 (1.13)	18.49
1991-92	44041 (1.11)	7838 (1.47)	17.80
1992-93	56688 (1.43)	9040 (1.70)	16.84
1993-94	69748 (1.76)	12586 (2.37)	18.05
1994-95	82673 (2.09)	13222 (2.49)	15.99
1995-96	106353 (2.69)	20397 (3.84)	19.18
1996-97	118817 (3.01)	24161 (4.55)	20.33
1997-98	130110 (3.30)	24832 (4.68)	19.09
1998-99	139751 (3.54)	25510 (4.81)	18.25
1999-2000	159097 (4.03)	25313 (4.77)	15.91
2000-01	201356 (5.10)	28657 (5.40)	14.23
2001-02	209017 (5.30)	29728 (5.60)	14.22
2002-03	255137 (6.47)	34653 (6.53)	13.58
2003-04	293366 (7.44)	37266 (7.02)	12.70
2004-05	375339 (9.52)	41602 (7.84)	11.08
2005-06	456417 (11.05)	49216 (9.28)	10.78
2006-07	571779 (14.50)	62411 (11.77)	10.92
2007-08	640172 (16.25)	77769 (14.66)	12.15
Total	3942388 (100)	530213 (100)	279.51
	103.78	60.30	-1.90

Source: Agricultural statistics at a Glance 2008-2008

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

Table 5.2 clearly indicates that after economic reforms, agricultural imports have not shown any dynamism. As is observable from the table while the share of agriculture in imports was 18.49 percent in 1990-91, the highest even share during the two decades the share declined to the lowest share of 12.15 percent in the year 2007-

08. Though Indian agricultural import share prior to liberalization period has been fluctuating on and ultimately decline to 20.33 percent in the year 1996-97 and again rose to 10.78 percent in 2005-06, It further declined in past reforms period with marginal fluctuation and have fallen at eh level of 15.91 percent. The range of agriculture export falling in the decade 1990-91 to 2000-01 has been approximately 4.26 percent point while the range of agriculture exports falling in between the year 2000-01 to 2007-08 has been 2.08 percent approximately.

5.5) Causes of slow exports of agro products

The slow growth of exports of India's agricultural product exports is attributable to numerous reasons. The major causes are lower prices of agricultural commodities in foreign markets, economic crisis in south East Asian countries and Japan and the decrease in exports to Some of India's trade partners such as Indonesia and Bangladesh. The developed countries continued subsidizing exports of farm products in the interest of food security/ maintaining farm incomes and preserving the farming population distorting agriculture trade unfavourable to the developing countries. The market access was thwarted by these countries restarting to tariff rate quota i.e. importing certain amount of the product at low rate of tariff duty and the successive import of the same products at higher rate of tariff marking the imports from the developing countries costly in their market. India has followed low tariff rates compared to the negotiated tariff rates so far as imports of several agricultural products in concerned from abroad.⁴

5.6) Horticultural Exports in Maharashtra

Horticulture sector in Maharashtra is an important segment of the economy of Maharashtra state in particular and Indian economy in general. Maharashtra is the third largest producer or horticultural craps and large exporter as well. It contributed 9.22 percent of horticultural production in India in 2005-06 fruits and vegetables consist of the major contribution in the total horticultural production. Its share in India fruit production is 19.95 percent in 2005-06. Maharashtra ranks first in the production of fruits and seventh in vegetable production in India in 2005-06. Maharashtra state figures on the export map of India with specific reference to horticulture products.

A complete understanding of competitiveness of Maharashtra major horticulture crops has proved elusive because the agriculture sector has not been

subject to an integrated analysis from farm to retail. Most of the studies have examined only a single stage of supply chain for example farm productivity, marketing efficiency. In isolation from rest of supply chain. Therefore the policy makers are not in a position to assess the problems associated at the different stages of supply chain. Some of the exports survey to assess the current situation of export of horticultural products from Maharashtra. The survey has also attempted to understand the constraints faced by horticultural experts in Maharashtra. This study undertake the export competitiveness of major horticulture crops of Maharashtra, based on the primary surveys that covered the exporters in the state of Maharashtra thus it provides an integrated view of the horticulture sector of the state.⁵

5.7) Maharashtra Agriculture Export Products

The export of agricultural products are generally classified into number of categories e.g. forest, fruits, fresh vegetables, processed fruits and vegetables, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, dried fruits and vegetables, cannot fruits and vegetables etc. we choose the major exporting fruits and vegetables in Maharashtra namely onion, vegetables, Mango, Grapes and other fruits for the purpose of easy to analyze table 5.3 illustrates the export trend of fruits and vegetables from Maharashtra during the period from 1996-97 to 2006-07. Lot of statistical confusions are observed in the data tabulation, for example in Maharashtra state no plantation of Apple is seen, but apple has been shown exported from Mumbai. It is very difficult to estimate state wise export and import data because the produce from other state areas may possible get exported from states, if exporters belong to the exporting states.

However, the major horticultural export from Maharashtra state consists of mango and its products Grape, strawberry, Banana, Citrus, Oranges, dried fruits and vegetables, onion, cut flowers, dehydrated fruits and vegetables etc. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad are the important airports from where the exports of horticultural products is possible.⁶

Since 1990. In Maharashtra state by ambitious plans of an orchard progress states growth is increased in fruit production and fruit cultivation field. Now Maharashtra state is number one in the country in fruit production. By the end of the year, 2004 total 13.22 lakhs hectare area under fruit cultivation of the state. Only mango production is highest in fruit cultivation among sequent cashew nut, orange, pomegranate, mosambi, banana, grapes etc. In the production of fruits Maharashtra

pomegranate and grapes share is serially 82.23 percent and 82.58 percent in total India's fruits production on the world wide level states Nagpur is famous for orange, Nashik and Sangli for Grapes, Rantnagiri for Alphanso Mango, Jalgaon for Banana, Solapur for Pomegranate and Jalana for Citrus fruits. For the purpose of easy to analyze table no. 5.3 illustrates the export trend of fruits and vegetables from Maharashtra during the period from 1996-97 to 2006-07.

Table No. 5.3
Maharashtra Agriculture Export during the reform
Period 1996-97 to 2006-07

		(Rs. Lakhs)				
		(Tonns)				
Year	Quantity/V alue	Onion	Vegetables	Mango	Grapes	Other fruits
1996-97	Quantity	341600 (7.28)	43110 (4.47)	16102 (4.67)	18899 (7.68)	24925 (6.23)
	Value	21216 (5.75)	4556 (3.56)	2916 (4.68)	4738 (5.16)	970 (1.81)
1997-98	Quantity	299413 (6.38)	59009 (6.12)	27881 (8.08)	21427 (8.41)	9690 (2.42)
	Value	18184 (4.93)	6844 (5.35)	4415 (7.09)	5941 (6.47)	1089 (2.03)
1998-99	Quantity	133000 (2.83)	38792 (4.02)	27244 (7.90)	10372 (4.21)	6723 (1.68)
	Value	10347 (2.80)	6140 (4.80)	5143 (8.26)	3409 (3.71)	1075 (2.00)
1999-2000	Quantity	192000 (4.09)	69375 (7.19)	22510 (6.52)	12674 (5.15)	10945 (2.73)
	Value	17229 (4.67)	8648 (6.76)	4650 (7.46)	4999 (5.45)	1690 (3.15)
2000-01	Quantity	102000 (2.17)	83995 (8.71)	24121 (6.99)	18582 (7.55)	12186 (3.04)
	Value	7925 (2.14)	11451 (8.96)	4460 (7.16)	7468 (8.14)	1732 (3.23)
2001-02	Quantity	35348 (0.75)	102054 (1058)	28878 (8.37)	13145 (5.34)	16578 (4.14)
	Value	26594 (7.21)	14993 (11.73)	5264 (8.45)	5418 (5.90)	2191 (4.09)
2002-03	Quantity	406116 (8.65)	31034 (3.21)	22953 (6.65)	13139 (5.34)	11266 (2.81)
	Value	25730 (6.97)	15125 (11.83)	5054 (8.11)	5142 (5.60)	1551 (2.89)
2003-04	Quantity	730947 (15.58)	112992 (11.72)	39358 (11.41)	24105 (9.80)	22394 (5.60)
	Value	60848 (16.50)	15136 (11.84)	7184 (11.54)	9530 (10.39)	2569 (4.80)

2004-05	Quantity	739684 (15.77)	123947 (12.85)	34762 (10.08)	35406 (14.40)	82172 (20.55)
	Value	54750 (14.85)	15194 (11.89)	5824 (9.35)	11560 (12.60)	10293 (19.24)
2005-06	Quantity	816431 (17.40)	141232 (14.64)	15245 (13.29)	37835 (15.38)	95003 (23.76)
	Value	60194 (16.32)	14406 (11.27)	8327 (13.37)	15023 (16.38)	13540 (25.31)
2006-07	Quantity	893178 (19.04)	158522 (16.44)	55728 (16.16)	40264 (16.37)	107834 (26.97)
	Value	65638 (17.80)	15294 (11.96)	9012 (14.47)	18486 (20.15)	16787 (31.38)
Total	Quantity	4689717 (100)	964062 (100)	344782 (100)	245848 (100)	399710 (100)
	Value	368655 (100)	127787 (100)	62249 (100)	91714 (100)	53487 (100)
Growth rate	Quantity	14.67	24.53	22.37	10.27	30.23
	Value	19.03	21.42	19.00	26.30	1.01

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Government of Maharashtra, Pune.

Note: Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

A) Onion: Onion is most important crops in Maharashtra. Onion shows a significant increase in its exports. In 1996-97 onion export was 21216 lakhs. This has increased to Rs. 65638 lakhs in 2006-2007. There is increasing growth rate by 19.03 in 2006-2007.

The main problem of onion export is the payment of exported commodities is delayed for nearly 180 days. The farmers waiting period is less, so Farmers are not interested in export trading. Some rich farmers, whose waiting capacity is more, they Campbell the society to undertake export trading, provided they have a quality produce and no market intelligence services and market extension services are made available etc.

B) Vegetables: In the category of vegetables potato, tomato is included. A vegetable shows a very significant increase in its export. Vegetable shows a increasing growth rate 21.42 percent in 2006-07 over the base year 1996-97. In 1996-97 export of vegetables was Rs. 4556 lakhs which has increased to Rs. 15294 lakhs in 2006-07. The problem of vegetables export is mainly lack of proper infrastructure including storages, transport and chilling facilities have hindered the large scale fruit processing and exports. Besides inadequate air cargo at reasonable rate at a time has been major constraint in increasing many times due to failure of a particular crop and increased local demand has caused to restrict exports. This has happened to onion in the 1997-98. Suitable and exportable varieties are not developed. No proper

packaging is made etc. Exports of vegetables are showing increasing trend it is very helpful for the state economy as well as Indian economy.

C) Mango: Mango is the most important fruits in Maharashtra state. Mango shows a significant increase in its exports. Export shows an increasing growth rate by 19.60 percent in 2006-2007 over the base year 1996-97. In 1996-97 export of Mango was Rs. 2916 lakhs which has increased to Rs. 9012 lakhs in 2006-07. Among the export varieties Alphonso Mango of Kokan region and Kesar mango of Aurangabad and other part of Maharashtra, share good amount of share, whereas 5.40 % of the total mango production in India is showed. The mango importing countries are USA, Canada, Russia, France, Switzerland, Kuwait, Kenya, and Australia.

The main problem of mango export is weak market finance, export strategy has not set the marketing system, Brand names, inadequate strategies, domination of private traders, lack of funds, lack of co-ordination between institutional agencies, lack of infrastructural facilities are the major problems faced by the horticulture sector in export trading.

D) Grapes: Grape is the most important crops in Maharashtra. Maharashtra is grape growing state in India. Almost all exportable grape quantity from India is exported from Maharashtra. Especially Western Maharashtra is famous for the grapes production.

The export of grapes shows an increasing growth rate by 26.3 percent in 2006-07 over the base year. 1996-97. in 1996-97 export of grapes was Rs. 4738 lakhs, which has increased to 18486 lakhs in 2006-07. Compared to other fruits, a grape shows a growth of 26.30 % which is very low. The main grapes importing countries are England, USA, Germany, France, Netherland, and Sweeden.

The main problem of grapes export are tendency of indiscriminate export, which are not based of prioritization of products in the context of strength or consumers choice, post harvest infrastructure is still weak, no sufficient air cargo on subsidized rates are available export strategy has not set the marketing system, subsidy to pre-harvest operations is being harvested by rich farmers. Export culture does not exist among the growers, lack of infrastructures facilities are some major problems faced by the horticulture sector in export trading.

E) Other Fruits: The category of other fruits it's including Bananas, cashew nut, strawberry etc. The export of other fruits shows a significant low increase in its export. In 1997-98 export of other fruit was Rs. 1430 lakhs, which has increased to

16787 lakhs in 2006-07. This is the only category which shows the dedicating increase during the period under study.

This decrease is mainly due to the lack of proper infrastructure, including storages, transport and chilling facilities have hindered the large scale fruit processing and exports and suitable and exportable varieties are not developed no proper packaging is made, cold storage facilities at airport do not exist and strong data base is not available. However the day to day increases in the share of agricultural sector in total national export it seen. It is not helpful for the state as well as India's economy.

5.8) Development of Agriculture Export Zones:

The setting up of the agriculture export zones is intended to provide remunerative returns to the growers by enhancing the marketability of the producer of these zones in the international as well as domestic markets. These zones are identified by the state governments for an end to end development to promote export of identified products from a geographical contiguous area. The idea is to dovetail all the incentive schemes, both central and state, and evolve a comprehensive package of services for intensive delivery to the farmers, processors, and exports.⁷

5.9) Government Policies for Export:

From last 25 years, Indian Government has recognized the importance of horticulture development in the country. Dr. Swaminathan Committee has also properly pointed out the growing need of horticulture for various views i.e. for domestic need, earning of Foreign exchange, generating employment opportunities and for nutritional improvements. The major goals in agricultural products export have been classified in there ways production, marketing and processing.

These goals were for some determinates like

- i) To meet the domestic requirement of protective fruits for rising population.
- ii) To provide raw material for industries.
- iii) To develop proper systems for reducing post harvest losses.
- iv) To enhance export.

Maharashtra state has implemented various schemes for development of horticultural marketing. Apart from this state Government has established the agricultural marketing board in 1986 under the recommendations of national

commission on agriculture for specially marketing purpose. Maharashtra state agricultural marketing board has succeeded in achieving tremendous progress in the area of development of agricultural marketing especially in export of fruits. Majority of exports are through the farmers' organizations like man grape and man mango. MSAMB commitment has made it possible to establish pre cooling and cold storage facility for handling of perishable for the first time in the country through technology transfer contact with companies from USA, BARC, NCRT and many others.

5.10) Conclusions:

The board conclusions that emerge from the study of trends in agricultural export in Maharashtra during the period 1990-91 to 2006-07 are summarized as follows

The export of fruits & vegetables in Maharashtra shows an increasing trend during the period under the study. The export of onion shows an increasing trend by 19.03 % in 2006-07 over the base year 1996-97. In 1996-97 export of onion shares Rs. 21216 lakhs which has increased to Rs. 65638 lakhs in 2006-07. The export of vegetable also shows a very significant increase in its exports. In 1996-97 export of vegetables was Rs. 4556 lakhs which has increased to 15294 lakhs in 2006-07. There is an increasing trend by 21-42 percent in 2006-07 over the base year 1996-97

The export of Mango also shows an increasing trend by 19 % in 2006-07 over the base year 1996-97. In 1996-97 export of mango was Rs. 2916 lakhs which has increase to Rs. 9012 lakhs in 2006-07. Export of grapes was Rs. 4738 lakhs in 1996-97 which has increased to Rs. 18486 lakhs in 2006-07.

The category of other fruits shows in 1996-97 export of other fruits was Rs. 970 lakhs which has increased to 16787 lakhs in 2006-07. This increase is mainly due to lack of infrastructural facilities and processing facilities in the state.

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