

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

**REPORT  
of  
TASK FORCE  
on  
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS**

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## CONTENTS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>Page No.</i>
1. Preface	...	...	...	...	(i) to (ii)
2. Chapter—I	...	...	Review of Agricultural Exports	...	1-4
3. Chapter—II	...	...	Potential for Agricultural Exports	...	5-9
4. Chapter—III	...	...	Policy Considerations	...	10-13
5. Chapter—IV	...	...	Recommendations for Development of Export	...	14-20
<b>LIST OF STATEMENTS</b>					
(i) Statement I	...	...	Indian Exports— Sector-Wise	...	21
(ii) Statement II	...	...	Indian Exports— Sector-wise Details	...	22-24
(iii) Statement III	...	...	Production Source-wise Major items of exports of agriculture	...	25-27
(iv) Statement IV	...	...	Chief Items of Agricultural Exports	...	28-31
(v) Statement IV A	...	...	Chief Items arranged in order of export value	...	32-33
(vi) Statement V	...	...	Quantity value and Unit value of exports of major agricultural items in the past three years	...	34-42
(vii) Statement VI	...	...	Total Production and Exports of Major Agricultural Commodities	...	43-47
(viii) Statement VII	...	...	Agricultural Exports Grouped Competing/Non- Competing	...	48-49
(ix) Statement VIII	...	...	Areas for Production Projects for Green Vegetables for the Export Markets	...	50-51

## PREFACE

It has been felt that in the recent past on account of various adverse factors, such as recession in the world trade, protectionist tendencies adopted by the developed countries, fall in dollar value and pressure of domestic demand on certain mass consumption items, the growth rate of exports has been under considerable pressure.

The new policy *inter alia* aims at regulating the export of mass consumption items in order to subserve the domestic priorities and it is therefore necessary to explore new commodities and new markets to sustain the present tempo of exports and to further expand with a view to attaining targetted export growth rate of 7% per annum in real terms.

In order to impart a new impetus to exports of agricultural and agro-based products with due consideration to domestic consumption as also potential for increased agricultural production in specific directions, the Ministry of Commerce set up a Task Force on Agricultural Exports under the Chairmanship of Shri G. V. K. Rao, Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, with Shri V. C. Pande, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, as its convenor.

In its deliberations, the Task Force consisted of Dr. G. S. Kalkat, the then Additional Secretary, Shri P. S. Appu, Shri S. P. Mukerji, Shri R. C. Sood, Additional Secretaries, Shri B. P. Srivastava, Inspector General of Forests, Dr. D. R. Bhumbala, Agriculture Commissioner, Smt. S L. Singla, Joint Secretary, in the Department of Agriculture, Shri V. S. Raghavan, Additional Secretary, Department of Food, Shri U. S. Kang, Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission, and Shri Vijay Kelkar, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce.

The terms of reference of the Task Force were as follows :—

- (i) to review the present trends in world trade, and the structure of Indian exports of the given product group;
- (ii) to identify major commodity/item-wise export potential and recommend their export targets for the period of Sixth Plan and beyond;
- (iii) to identify the priority-wise measures necessary to remove the existing production and capacity constraints in order to actualise the targetted exportable surplus;
- (iv) to identify external markets for intensive export drive and the required market strategies for export promotion;

- (v) to review the existing policy frame-work and identify necessary changes and policies for export assistance, export services and export infrastructure in order to achieve export targets; and
- (vi) to recommend an information, reporting and reviewing system for continuously dealing with the items upto (v) above.

The report of the Task Force was facilitated by detailed discussions in three sub-groups, namely, those on Animal Husbandry, Horticulture & Crop Production & Miscellaneous including Forest Produce.

## CHAPTER—I

# Review of Agricultural Exports

Material wealth is of either agricultural or mineral origin. Out of our total exports, Metals, Minerals, and their products, which includes Engineering goods, Chemicals, Iron & Steel etc., accounted for 38% (1910 crores) of our exports during 1976-77 (4068 crores). This group of exports has grown from 667 crores or 27% of total exports in 1974-75. (See Statement—I) Indian Exports Sector-wise.

The remaining 60% of exports are of agricultural origin. This includes agricultural commodities traded as such and products made from agricultural raw materials. The latter group of products — Textiles, Clothing, Leather, Footwear, Paper, Essential oils, and Resins, Chemicals, Rubber manufacture, Furniture etc., are generally treated as industrial products of these industries. The share of this group has been 25-35% in the total exports. It stood at 1378 crores in 1976-77 with the chief components being :—

	Rs. Crores
Textile	708
Clothing	325
Leather	263
Footwear	30
Rubber Manufactures	23

(See Statement—II) Indian Exports Sector-wise details.

The availability of Raw Jute and Cotton specially medium staple and the regulation of their prices are perhaps the most important problems facing the textile industries. Increase in the slaughtering of Bovines can raise our availability of Bovine Skins & Hides and improve their quality. Programmes for greater recovery of Skins and Hides of fallen animals and regulation of prices in the Raw Hides and Skins trade are greatly relevant to the future of Leather Industry. The agricultural portion of this industry is of crucial importance. The price of the raw material provided by agriculture contributes about 60% of the cost in most cases. Even so by convention this group of exports is not regarded as belonging to Agricultural Sector.

It is usual to consider Agricultural Exports as consisting of Food items and other Raw Materials. These can be products of Crop Agriculture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry or Forestry origin. (See Statement—III—Agricultural Exports—Source-wise—Main items). Food items cover both human and animal food; this can be fresh produced and processed foods. Food items in 1976-77 accounted for Rs. 1490 crores while crude raw materials Rs. 188 crores. Our trade in Agricultural Raw materials is low as we are not major exporters of Raw Cotton, Raw Jute, Crude Rubber and Timber.

A few general aspects about our Agricultural items—Food & Raw Materials may be noted :—

### (a) Large Number of Items

The traded items are large in number. Each Group accounts for exports of about 300 items—Items each with exports above 50 lakh have been identified.

1976-77

	Total items No.	Exports Rs. crores	Chief items No.	Exports Rs. crores
Food items	295	1491	68	1428
Raw Materials	227	188	45	183

Out of these 96% and 98% of exports are accounted by 68 and 45 items respectively each having exports above 50 lakhs. (See Statement—IV—Chief Items Agri. Exports.)

**(b) Fluctuations in Trade**

The international prices, the size of the export market for Indian agricultural items and the domestic policy about exports of agricultural items exhibit considerable changes from year to year. (See Statement—V).

8. The international prices of the following items showed sharp decline in 1976-77 or 1977-78.

	Rs./Tonnes	
	1975-76	1977-78
Basmati Rice	3804	2830
Refined Sugar	3943	2367
Shellac	16734	8250
Guar Gum	4786	3500

Prices also fell for Ossieu, Crushed Bones, Bone Grist.

The quantity exported also fell sharply in case of the following :—

<i>International Reasons</i>	<i>Domestic Reasons</i>
Basmati Rice	Barley
Refined Sugar	Cashewnuts
CSNL	Onions
Tamarind	Potatoes
Ginger	Tea (1977-78 fall)
Cumin Seed	Coffee (1976-77 fall)
Cotton Seed Extractions	Oilseeds (HPS, Niger Seed etc.)

Domestic reasons in case of Cashewnuts was the non-availability of Raw Cashewnuts. In all other cases Barley, Onions, Potatoes, Tea, Coffee, GNE, HPS, Niger Seeds, Sesame Seeds, Kardi Seeds and Timber it was physical regulation/or quotas of exports.

**(c) Static Major Items**

The quantity exported of some of the chief items has been more or less static or has not exceeded the best performance.

The following 10 items which account for 77% of the total export of food items are not likely to register increase in quantity :—

Rs. Crores

Items	Maximum quantity (Tonnes)	Value 1976-77
1. Prawns	50,000	163
2. Cashewnuts	40,000	106
3. Walnuts	6,000	6
4. Sugar	10 lakh	148
5. Tea	2.5 lakhs	293
6. Coffee	60,000	113
7. Pepper	25,000	38
8. Cardamom	2,500	23
9. GNE	12 lakhs	168
10. VFC	70,000	87
77% of total food items : 1492		1145

In the above, in case of sugar, groundnut extractions and VFC tobacco it is a question of the optimum share of the international trade; we can have greater surplus but we are not likely to get further market than these quantities. In other cases the above quantities represent limits imposed by production and exports surplus that is available. The exports of these 10 major agricultural commodities will largely grow with rise in export unit value. We can, therefore, presume that the rate of growth of exports of the above quantities will be according to the rise in export prices in these commodities.

**(d) Potential Areas :**

Ministry of Commerce has carried out studies to determine the export potential of items and group of items in agricultural exports. According to the market surveys while the present exports of the following items are low the export potential of these groups is extremely high. Within the agriculture sector the following may be taken as the dynamic areas where exports can be developed :

	<i>Potential</i>
Live animals & Meat and Meat products	130 crores
Dairy products/eggs and poultry products	10 crores
Fish & Fish products	300 crores
Cereals	300 crores
Fruits & Vegetables	125 crores

**(e) Exports as Share of Production :**

We have compared the total production and exports of all the major agricultural commodities—Statement VI & VII. It will be seen that exports consist of either items exclusively produced for exports or where exports are of a very small percentage of the total production of the item.

**Export Production Items :**

Frog meat, prawns, lobsters, mushrooms, animal casings, guar gum, curry powder. (Here exports is over 90% of the total production).



### **Export Oriented Items :**

Cashewnuts walnuts, VFC tobacco, Pepper, Cardamom, Tea, Coffee. (Here the exports account for 50 to 75% of the total production).

### **Clear Surplus Items :**

Mango juice, linseed oil, sal oil, cardamum, groundnut extractions, sugar and castor oil. (Exports 30 to 50% of total production).

### **Where exports are less than 10% of the production :**

Turmeric 8%, Nigerseed 8%, Onions 8%, Sesame seed 7%, Basmati rice negligible, Deoiled rice bran 5%, Guar meal 5%, Potatoes 4%, Bidi tobacco 4%, Buffalo meat 4%, Wheat bran 2.5%, HPS Groundnuts 2%.

### **Negligible percentage :**

Chillies, mutton, fresh mango, bidi, live sheep and goats, ghee, eggs, cuminseed, celery seed.

In Statement—VII we have clearly identified between items where the exports compete with the domestic demand and where they do not.

### **(f) Excess Capacity :**

Out of 169 million hectares under agriculture production, the production of cereals and pulses accounts for 126 million hectares (about 75%). The total value of exports from cereals and pulses sector are not more than 1.3% of the total agricultural exports. It will, therefore, be seen that what is central to agricultural production is extremely marginal to present day agricultural exports. It is the sector of other crops which account for 15 million hectares or about 9% of the total area under agriculture which provides for the bulk of our exports. According to a rough and ready calculation the total exports would not mean an engagement of more than 10 million hectares. Considering the potential of growth in agricultural production outlined in the NCA Report we have immense production capacity for exports.

It must be remembered that the present level of yields in vegetables, fruits, oilseeds is extremely low compared to world standards. These can be improved in some cases to levels twice as much and in others four times as much as present day yields. This increase in production can well look after growth in domestic demand and contribute to export surplus.

## CHAPTER—II

# Potential for Agricultural Exports

A statement has been prepared RITC classification wise showing the present level of exports and the potential of exports. We have given details of the chief items only. The price rise indicated between present and potential is due to the improvement of unit value which must take place ; we are at present getting lower prices than what we should ; we feel that improvement of quality control and marketing should improve the unit value. The comparison is, therefore, on current constant prices effectively. It may also be mentioned that present level is not always the 1976-77 export level but in some cases take into account the best level of exports in the past 2/3 years. It therefore in effect presents a best years' picture. ,

According to our estimates the total Agricultural exports can rise as follows :—

	(Rs. in Crores)	
	<i>Present Exports</i>	<i>Potential Exports (end of VI Plan)</i>
Total Agricultural Exports	1848.7	3125.1
Total Food Items	1660.7	2875.1
Crude Raw Materials	188	250

The details by groups have been given below :

	(Rs. in Crores)	
	<i>Present level</i>	<i>Potential</i>
00 Live animals	4.00	55.0
01 Meat	21.40	80.0
02 Dairy Products & Eggs	1.30	9.0
03 Fish	178	311.60
04 Cereals	31	312.50
05 Fruits/Vegetables/Nuts	177	300
06 Sugar	130	250
07 Coffee/Tea/Spices	727.5	852
08 Animal Feed	190	300
09 Misc. Foods	5	10
11 Beverages	0.50	5
12 Tobacco	102	170
13 Oilseeds	48	120
42 Fixed Vegetable Oils	45	100
	1660.7	2875.1
Total Food		
Grude Raw Material	188	250
	1848.7	3125.1
Grand Total		

## Details—Export Potential of Agricultural Products

RITC	<i>Base year</i>	<i>End of VI Plan</i>	
00	<b>Live Animals</b>	Q 1 lakh Nos.	5 lakh Nos.
	1. Sheep & Goats	UV 250 V 2.50 crores	300 15 crores
	2. Buffaloes	10,000 Nos. 1,500 1.5 crores	2 lakh Nos. 2,000 40 crores
	00 Total :	4.0 crores -----	55 crores -----
01	<b>Meat</b>		
	3. Frog Meat	Q 3000 T 23/kg. 6.9 crores	3000 T 25/kg. 7.50 crores
	4. Buffalo Meat	10,000 T Rs. 8/kg. 8.0 crores	50,000 T Rs. 10/kg. 50 crores
	5. Mutton	5,000 T Rs. 13/kg. 6.5 crores	15,000 T Rs. 15/kg. 22.50 crores
	01 Total :	21.4 crores -----	80 crores -----
02	<b>Dairy Products E</b>		
	6. Eggs	25 million 0.40 1.0 crore	100 million 0.40 4 crores
	7. Ghee	125 T 15/kg. 0.3 crores	1000 T 25/kg. 2.5 crores
	Other items (Poultry Mea /Broilers/etc.)	— 1.30	2.5 9.00
	02 Total	1.30	9.00

03	<b>Fish</b>		
	8. Frozen Prawns	50,000 T 32/kg. 160 crores	70,000 T 40/kg. 280 crores
	9. Lobsters	638 T 65/kg. 4 crores	800 T 70/kg. 5.60 crores
	10. Pomfrets	3,000 T 10/kg. 3 crores	5,000 T 12/kg. 6 crores
	Other items (Tuna, Cuttle Fish etc.)	11 crores	20 crores
	03 Total :	178 crores	311.6 crores
		<hr/>	<hr/>
04	<b>Cereals</b>		
	11. Superfine Rice including Basmati	50,000 T 5/kg. 125 crores	2 lakh tonnes 6/kg. 120 crores
	Rice other	—	5 lakh tonnes 2.50/kg. 125 crores
	12. Wheat/Products	50,000 T 1/kg. 5 crores	5 lakh tonnes 1.25/kg. 62.5 crores
	13. Barley	10,000 T 1/kg. 1 crore	50,000 T 1/kg. 5 crores
	04 Total :	31 crores	312.50 crores
		<hr/>	<hr/>
05	<b>Fruits/Vegetables/Nuts :</b>		
	14. Cashewnuts	40,000 37/kg. 148 crores	50,000 35/kg. 175 crores
	15. Onions	1.50 lakh 1.25/kg. 18.75 crores	5.0 lakh 1.30/kg. 65 crores
	16. Potatoes	40,000 T 1/kg. 4 crores	2 lakh tonnes 1.20/kg. 24 crores

	17. Mangoes	3,500 T 8/kg. 2.8 crores	10,000 T 10/kg. 10 crores
	18. Fruit Juices	7,000 T 5/kg. 3.5 crores	25,000 T 5/kg. 12.5 crores
	Others	-----	15 crores
	05 Total :	177 crores	300 crores
		-----	-----
06	<b>Sugar :</b>		
	19. Refined Sugar	6.5 lakh tonnes 2,000/T 130 crores	10 lakh T 2,500/T 250 crores
	06 Total :	130 crores	250 crores
		-----	-----
07	<b>Coffee/Tea/Spices</b>		
	20. Coffee/Tea	650 crores	732 crores
	20 (a) Coffee	70,000 24 165 crores	75,800 24 181.92 crores
	20 (b) Tea	2,19,940 25.29 556.30	2,75,000 20 550
	21. Pepper	25,000 T 47.5 crores	35,000 T 70 crores
	22. Other Spices	30 crores	50 crores
	07 Total :	727.5 crores	852 crores
		-----	-----
08	<b>Animal Feed :</b>		
	23. GNE	7.50 lakh T 1200 90 crores	10 lakh T 1500 150 crores
	Others	100 crores	150 crores
	08 Total :	190 crores	300 crores
		-----	-----
09	<b>Misc. Foods :</b>		
		5 crores	10 crores
		-----	-----
11	<b>Beverages</b>		
		0.50 crores	5 crores
		-----	-----

12	<b>Tobacco</b>		
	24. VFC	70,000 13/kg. 91 crores	100,000 15/kg. 150 crores
	Others	11 crores	20 crores
	12 Total :	102 crores	170 crores
		<hr/>	<hr/>
13	<b>Oilseeds :</b>		
	25. HPS	1 lakh 4500/T 45 crores	2 lakh 5500/T 110 crores
	26 Others (Niger/Sesame/Kardi)	10,000 3,000/T 3 crores	20,000 5,000/T 10 crores
	13 Total :	48 crores	120 crores
		<hr/>	<hr/>
42	<b>Eixed Vegetable Oils :</b>		
	27. Castor Oil	50,000 T 6/kg. 30 crores	1 lakh tonnes 7/kg. 70 crores
	28. Other Oils (Sal, Linseed, Cocoa Butter, substitute)	15 crores	30 crores
	42 Total :	45 crores	100 crores
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total Food	1660.7	2875.1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Crude Raw Materials	188 crores	250 crores
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Grand Total :	1848.7	3125.1
		<hr/>	<hr/>

## CHAPTER—III

# Policy Considerations

### Safeguarding the Interest of the Growers

In the export of agricultural commodities the interests of the growers, the consumers at home, the processors of agricultural commodities and the exporters are interlinked. Of these the growers especially the small and marginal farmers are at a considerable disadvantage not only because of their economic handicaps but also because they are most scattered and least organised. Yet, they constitute the prime factor in the exports of agricultural commodities.

The economic condition of the small and marginal farmers who predominate in our agrarian system cannot improve unless they take to production of high value exportable crops. The interest of the consumers also is safeguarded if exportable surplus is created in the commodities which have good export potential. This will be possible only when the cultivators are assured of ready market, internal or foreign and a reasonable price. As some of these crops are also perishable, production will not go up unless we develop the facilities to procure, store, process and transport such commodities.

The role of the private trade of exporters could be more functional. Their approach has so far been localised in time and space and removed from primary growers as a result of which prices in the local terminal market of certain commodities tend to shoot up at the time of sudden exports, hitting the local consumers but without any corresponding remuneration flowing to the growers. In such a situation a stable and planned policy of export and production will be in the best interests of the consumers, the growers, the trade and our export image. Any economic system which allows individuals or groups freedom to exploit others and has adverse affect on the price stability or export potential or the needs of the consumers cannot be left to itself. There would therefore be a twin need of organising the growers for generating exportable surplus in selected commodities and involving them through growers cooperatives or other public or private or joint sector agencies in getting their produce marketed profitably in internal or foreign markets. Only with such linkage between production, marketing and export can it be ensured that growers get reasonable returns on the exports. The private exporters can also participate in this venture within the basic policy of safeguarding the basic interests of the growers, the consumers and the trade.

### Advantages of Agricultural Exports

Agricultural production is undertaken in villages and the persons employed are from the lower income groups. Agricultural production has a low capital requirement and requires negligible foreign exchange. Increasing returns of agricultural production or expanding production through exports therefore improves incomes and provides employment to the most needy part of our population. It has no income redistribution problem as industrial profits have.

## Exports—Opportunity for Agricultural Development

Export market offers opportunities which can change the whole economics of cultivation for our growers. For Instance :

	Export Price FOB	Usual wholesale Price—India
Sal Oil	Rs. 12 per kg.	Rs. 5 per kg.
Green Vegetables	Rs. 3 per kg.	Less than Re. 1 per kg.
Sheep/Goat	Rs. 125 per animal	Rs. 75-90 per animal
Basmati Rice	Rs. 6 per kg.	Rs. 4 per kg.
Onions	Rs 1.50 per kg.	40 to 80 P. per kg.
Potatoes	Above Re. 1 per kg.	Below Re. 1 per kg.
HPS Groundnuts/Nigerseed/ sesame seed/kardi seed	Over Rs. 5 per kg.	Below Rs. 2 per kg.

There are certain sectors of Agricultural production where development can be initiated by catering for the export demand as it cannot be done by relying on the domestic demand alone. We have an extremely inadequate processed fruit and vegetable industry. The reason is the limited purchasing power of the Indian consumer to buy canned products. Without the market demand for preserved fruit and vegetables the horticultural produce is at the mercy of fresh market; we have wastage of 25% of fruits and vegetables that we produce; there is no incentive to produce high quality fruits and vegetables as the harvest prices are more profitable for low cost low quality produce. The industry for fruit juices, jams, products can develop for the export market and thus provide a fair deal for the market gardeners. If we recollect that production of fruits and vegetables is extremely labour intensive a greater production of fruits and vegetables is further desirable as it would have impact on the rural employment.

Again, our meat prices are such that meat cannot be raised on farms. Our schemes of stabilisation of migratory sheep population on fenced pastures has failed because the mutton and wool prices do not pay for the costs. We can only afford migratory low cost sheep husbandry. If meat and animal production is partly for exports it provides hope for doing something for the shepherds who are the lowliest of the lowly in rural India.

Collection of Sal seed linked to production of Cocoa butter substitute for the chocolate industry provides an opportunity to pay really remunerative prices to tribal collecting Sal seed.

### Low Incidence of Cash Assistance

Agricultural exports are carried out with the least amount of cash assistance. The earning of foreign exchange is *net*, as neither capital nor components have to be imported for agricultural production. No cash assistance is given to the major items of Agricultural exports—which contribute bulk of the exports of agriculture sector. These are Prawns, Cashewnuts, Frog Meat, Lobsters; Tea, Coffee, GNE, Pepper, HPS, VFC, Cardamom etc. Out of the total list of 111 items listed at Statement—IV-A



only 17 items are given cash assistance. Cash assistance in fact is given only to the following groups :

- A Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, Processed Foods.
- B Fish Products other than Prawns.
- C Instant Tea, Packet Tea etc.
- D Instant Coffee, Extracts etc.
- E Walnut Kernels.
- F Cotton seed Extractions and De-oiled Rice Bran.

	Total Agricultural Exports	Value of exports on which Cash Assistance is given	Percentage
1975-76	1637.94	53.59	3%
1976-77	1674.88	133.73	8%

### Consistent Policy

It has been said that no well considered and planned attempt has been made to develop agricultural exports. The exporters and traders have reported opportunities afforded by the International Market and Government have allowed or disallowed exports on the consideration of domestic availability and domestic prices. In short, we have not had an independent export policy for agricultural exports ; we had a domestic policy for agricultural production and prices and exports policy has been derived from it. The real criticism is not that we have given supremacy to domestic availability and prices but that our export policy has been *ad hoc*, short term and mere reaction to situations. We could serve both the interest of domestic consumers and exports better if we had a larger perspective and consistent approach.

In one sense to meet even domestic demand for agricultural products it is necessary to target production considerably higher than the actual demand. Agricultural production fluctuates considerably and due to a large number of reasons. If we have to ensure production of 100 units of agricultural commodities our planning must be to produce at least 110 units. This basic fact about agricultural production provides a case for providing an additional export market for agricultural commodities. If a country is an exporter of agricultural commodity in a year of short production it can meet the supply deficiencies to the domestic market by reducing the exports thus avoiding effect on domestic supply.

Banning export of an item is an easy action to take. In some cases the rise in domestic prices was later proven to be provoked by entirely different reasons, though in the heat and hurry to do something about it exports were promptly stopped. The cost of ban of exports is rarely computed ; traders and growers of agricultural produce are small persons and are not organised enough to protest vigorously. Banning exports does not increase the production of the commodity. On the contrary shrinkage of market leads to disincentive for production. If we live with high prices for a season we are rewarded by improvement in production in the next season.

We would like to emphasise that there should be proper planning to retain our export markets and to consolidate them. Other countries go to a considerable length of trouble to retain markets when they are threatened. We have recently lost some important markets like groundnut extractions market in USSR, onion market of Malaysia and fresh vegetable market of the Gulf Area. It is some times worthwhile to even arrange imports for domestic requirements so that minimum supply to one's traditional

market is kept up. We have elsewhere recommended that in case of crop failures the shortages must be shared between the domestic consumption and exports in case of important export items. Exporters of agricultural commodities from India have not taken steps to consolidate a particular market by ensuring that goods of only proper quality are exported. The present high premium commended by U.S. Soyabean extractions is the result of the efforts of the U.S. Soyabean industry. In contrast, our oilcakes and animal food materials are constantly in trouble in one country or the other on account of toxicity problems. Our miscellaneous food products have also been regular targets of the Health Authorities of the importing countries. Instead of surviving from crisis to crisis the exporter associations of various agricultural commodities should have a target for improving the unit value of each of the important products in the chief markets.

The Task Force would, therefore, like to make the following policy recommendations :

- (1) Export Policy with regard to agricultural products should be long-term. The minimum validity period of the Export Policy for an agricultural commodity shall be three years; though it could be more for commodities which are not sensitive to internal pulls of demand. Frequent changes in export policy should be avoided in view of the likely adverse effect on foreign markets and growers at home.
- (2) In times of shortages and rise in domestic prices, we must still export a minimum quantity to retain the export markets. For our major exports commodities, we should have a minimum export target. Export markets must be preserved even in periods of low international prices by giving suitable cash assistance.
- (3) We must have programmes of market consolidation involving improvement of unit value and improvement of quality of our exports and also diversification of export both in terms of commodities and countries.
- (4) There should be closer linkage between exporters and producers of exportable surpluses so that (a) reasonable price to the producers and quality of the products to the foreign markets are assured, (b) the growers get due share of profit and (c) the quantity exported has minimum effect on availability and prices in the internal market.
- (5) Our export policy should be oriented towards generating more employment especially amongst the small and marginal farmers, tribals and agricultural labourer. Export of value added agricultural commodities, contract cultivation of high value exportable crops through small and marginal farmers, export of dairy and other animal husbandry and forest based products through agricultural labourers and tribals should receive special attention.
- (6) Any trend of export trade being handled by a few traders should be nipped by encouraging cooperatives of growers and other public sector agencies especially in sectors where the growers are vulnerable to exploitation.
- (7) The Government should play a more positive role in identifying new market potential, developing and researching on agro products for foreign tastes and assisting the growers, the processors and the traders with consultancy and other services like market intelligence and financing through export import banks.

## CHAPTER—IV

# Recommendations for Development of Export

### Infra Structure for Exports

#### A. Commodity Boards :

In case of a commodity with an export market the domestic market prices are not determined by balance of supplies and demand in India. The prices of Pepper or Tea and Marine Products depends upon international demand and supply factors. Projection of prices for the coming season is a complicated exercise requiring complex information. It is not possible for growers specially small growers to be enlightened about it. Even the exporters have a day to day and tactical view. We need a Commodity Board to take an integrated view and to plan production programmes and have schemes to ensure that growers receive a fair share of the export price. The Task Force recommends that we should consider setting up Commodity Boards in the following products :—

- (a) Shellac
- (b) Pepper & Spices
- (c) Meat
- (d) Oilseed/Oil/Oilcakes

#### B. Transport & Storages :

Our chief market for food items is in the Gulf area and Middle East. A considerable part of the fresh cargo has to be sent by Air. It also requires to be brought in refrigerated Road/Railway Transport from the production area to the embarkation point. We have to have cold storage for transit period at the Air Ports and Ports. The present volume of perishable exports may not be large but one important factor inhibiting its growth is precisely the lack of these facilities. The Task Force feels that a bolder view needs to be taken. Some of the suggestions made in this regard which may be given consideration are the following :—

- (a) Cold storage for fruits and vegetables and meat at Bombay Port.
- (b) Improvement of Jodhpur Air Port to take Boeings so that exports of meat and vegetables could be undertaken.
- (c) Cold storage facilities at Delhi and Santa Cruz.
- (d) Increase in the refrigerated van services of the Railway on main trunk routes.

#### C. Freight Subsidies :

Agricultural produce of backward and remote areas is handicapped because of transport costs to come to chief markets. This has effected marketing of pineapples, ginger, timber and other producers of Eastern States. Exports from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, North Eastern States (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur etc.) require a freight

subsidy on the rail/road freight. We should have a scheme of transport subsidy for certain products and certain areas to reduce the cost of transport to the Main Terminal Markets.

Again, cash assistance in the case of perishables exported by Air should be replaced by Freight Assistance @ 10—15%.

**D. Quality Inspection :**

Export Inspection functions are being presently shared between Agricultural Marketing Adviser and the Export Inspection Council. It takes a very long time for the AMA's Organisation to become operative for arranging the inspection of any commodity. We have to perhaps restrict the AMA inspection to certain basic groups only. The Task Force would like to emphasise the developmental role of the quality inspection. The inspection Agency with the EIC should be able to set for itself certain targets of improvement of unit value of our products. Such planning should be undertaken and there should be organisation to implement such plans.

**E. Import Duty on Processed Food Equipments :**

The development of industry producing—Meat products, Cereal products, Sugar products, Fruit products, Vegetable products, Beverages etc., is necessary for our agricultural development. At present such units cannot be set up either entirely for exports or entirely for domestic sales. We have to import new types of machinery and plants for the processed food industry. Without such an industry the grower and producer is at the mercy of the immediate fresh market. This induces waste, preference for poor quality over best varieties and speculation. It is in the fundamental interest of growers that there is growth of processed foods. We have to think of giving incentives for the development of Processed Food Industry. Task Force recommends that the import of plants/equipment, should be entirely duty free. Some of our problems can only be solved by the very latest technology and hence advanced equipment should be allowed duty free.

**F. Export Production and Contract Cultivation :**

The Task Force noted that programmes for the production of items like onions, potatoes, green vegetables, flowers and certain fruits would require to be undertaken if the exports are to be developed without any rise in prices for the domestic consumers. In such selected crops development projects should be undertaken in selected areas for increasing the total production. An illustrative list of areas where production projects for 9 Selected Green Vegetables for exports from Delhi & Bombay should be undertaken is at Statement-VIII. This is illustrative and similar areas have to be identified for fruits and flowers. It was felt that the system of contract cultivation would be more suitable for items which have to be produced for the export markets. Information is now available about the fruits vegetables and flowers where there is a strong export demand. We definitely need programmes to increase production of onions, potatoes, green vegetables in selected areas.

We recommend that Plan Schemes should be budgeted for covering such extension projects and Contract Cultivation Projects.

## Recommendations for Development of Exports of Various Items

### 1. MEAT BOARD :

1.01 The recent Report of IIFT for Development of Exports of Meat and live animals should be quickly processed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce. We specially recommended for adopting the setting up of a Meat Board for regulating the domestic marketing and export of meat. The development of meat industry has to have the following strategy :

(a) Setting up modern abattoirs in the Public Sector and licensing Meat Plants in the Private Sector.

(b) Linking development of production of Meat Animal by the farmers with the procurement of the Meat Trade either for exports or domestic sales. The development of animal production has to be done by Government specially under the schemes like DPAP, SFDA/MFAL etc. There has to be regulation in the sale of animals to the meat industry for the benefits to go to the animal growers.

(c) Development of Disease Free Zone. This has to be done sooner or later.

### 2.01 Poultry ;

Poultry market in India shrinks substantially in summer. Expansion of poultry is easy, employment intensive and can be taken up in rural areas. We have made a beginning in exports of eggs which can easily be expanded and a beginning can be made in other poultry items like Poultry meat, Broilers etc. It may be necessary to give cash assistance to eggs and day old chickens for some time so that our market in Gulf Area is consolidated.

### 3. FISH

#### 3.01 Prawns :

There has been negligible increase in Prawns catches specially of Kerala Coast. We have however presumed a rise in quantity by 50% which is on the basis of IIFT/USDA study.

#### 3.02 Pomfret :

It is proposed to take active steps to increase the production of Pomfrets both for domestic and export markets. The catches of pomfrets have increased sharply in the past 2/3 years specially from Gujarat Coast.

#### 3.03 Tuna :

The earlier projections were that Tuna would become second to Prawns in the export trade. More recent judgment is that there are serious problems in developing Tuna fisheries. The Tuna fish is rather low priced and private Companies have been shy of going into it. Assistance to State Fishery Corporations for developing Tuna fishing is proposed to be given. The licensing conditions for collaboration and joint ventures for Tuna fishing are also proposed to be relaxed. The Ministry of Agriculture will come up with a Tuna Project for the VI Plan shortly.

#### 4. CEREALS :

##### 4.01 One per cent Export of Cereals :

Cereal exports are the big league of agricultural exports. The NCA had predicted that by 1985 we shall be regular exporters of cereals. Export of about 1.25 million tonnes of cereals in a year is negligible compared to our production of 125 million tonnes (barely 1%). We are well placed to develop cereal trade in Gulf Area and to some developing countries. In case the recommendation of the Task Force for developing Cereal Trade is accepted we must take the precaution of remaining in the market even in adverse years i.e., either of high prices in India or low prices abroad. We must for instance export a minimum amount of wheat (50,000 T) Rice (50,000 T) Barley (10,000 T).

#### 5. NUTS/FRUITS/VEGETABLES :

5.01 Cashew Kernel exports will tend to go down as availability of imported cashewnuts goes down. Our VI Plan target should be to double cashewnut production to 4 lakh tonnes. The possibility of making cashewnuts a Plantation Crop will have to be investigated fully. The readiest investment for Cashew Plantations can come from the exporters. It is the logical source of funds also as they are the chief beneficiaries of cashewnut cultivations.

##### 5.02 Onions :

It was indicated that an export market of at least 5 lakh tonnes of onions can be developed. The price realisation would be largely better than in the domestic market. The Agriculture Ministry was firmly of the view that there was no problem in producing this amount of extra quantity of onion for exports. Further attention required to be paid to the storage problems of Onions. Incentive for improving production in the various important onion growing areas should be undertaken through special schemes.

##### 5.03 Potatoes :

It is recommended that potato exports should be developed in view of the increase in production of the improved varieties of potatoes. Currently, it is possible to export 50,000 tonnes of potatoes which should be the minimum export level for each year. Cultivators in Punjab, Haryana and U.P. complained when the exports were stopped as for the domestic market alone economics of growing improved varieties is not attractive. Potato also has storage problems where further investment has to be made. The cost of cold storage can be reduced by exempting refrigeration machinery and equipment used for cold storage from excise duty.

##### 5.04 Fresh Vegetables :

It is recommended that a minimum export level of 10,000 tonnes of fresh vegetables should be agreed upon. The Commerce Ministry has indicated the vegetables and areas where the production needs to be intensified. We should also encourage direct exports by growers cooperatives and by cooperatives undertaking only export production. We could also encourage export of vegetables when exporters buy them directly from the growers instead of terminal markets in the big cities. It is recommended that for export of fresh vegetables by Air a freight subsidy should replace cash assistance.

#### **5.05 Fruit Juices :**

The chief fruit juice exported is the mango juice. The chief problems relate to the quality of cans and the cost of cans and packaging. It is this which makes us uncompetitive. The Task Force recommends that the import of flitop cans should be allowed for export of mango juices and other juices. This type of can is not manufactured in India. The draw-back and cash assistance are reportedly inadequate and make our prices about \$ 2 per carton higher than of our competitors. A further examination should be undertaken to fully neutralise the extra cost.

The Task Force feels that fruit juices specially mango juice is likely to emerge as one of our chief items. The possibility of other types of packaging like tetra pack should also be explored.

#### **5.06 Mango :**

Alfanzo is the only mango variety which is in great demand for export because of its excellent quality, flavour, taste etc. This variety has very exacting climate requirements and its production is confined to Konkan region of Maharashtra along the coastal belt. A project for additional production covering at least 10,000 hectares should be undertaken in this area with central assistance.

#### **6.01 Sugar :**

It is in our long term interest to remain exporters of sugar. We can be regular exporters of 10 lakh tonnes of sugar without creating any domestic sugar problems. We should judge the profitability of sugar exports on a 5 year budget basis. The exports of sugar should continue to be canalised through the STC and be on Government account. There is at present a market of Gur of about 3000 Tonnes. This can be increased to 10,000 tonnes.

#### **7. COFFEE/TEA/SPICES :**

##### **7.01 Pepper and other Spices :**

There is need for a more vigorous production programme and rationalisation of domestic markets in pepper. We are also losing our market share in exports. We recommend a Pepper and Spices Board to be set up on the lines of other Commodity Boards.

#### **8. ANIMAL FEED AND OIL SEEDS :**

Export quota for oil extractions should depend on strict assessment of domestic demand. The present system of export quotas with obligation on Export Association, to supply domestic users GNE at Rs. 1000 per tonne seems to be well devised. We find that there is considerable scope of increasing the earnings of oil cake exports by improving the quality of extractions and having standardisation. It may also be worthwhile to subsidise the domestic sale of groundnut extractions to small farmers to wean them from the wasteful consumption of oil cakes. The earning of export duty of Rs. 125 per tonne which comes to Rs. 10 to 12.50 crores should be used for this purpose.

##### **9.01 Tobacco :**

It is recommended that the area under light soil VFC tobacco should be increased without increasing the total area under VFC tobacco. This means that the tobacco area in the Guntur district and similar area of heavy black soils has to be replaced for cultivation by long staple

cotton. It will be necessary to fully explore the possibilities of exporting the long staple cotton on a continuous basis before cultivators can be persuaded to switch from tobacco to long staple cotton in Guntur and other heavy soil areas. This is a task which must be undertaken by the Tobacco Board, the Cotton Corporation of India and the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### **10. Oil Seeds :**

We have recommended a quota of export of 2 lakh tonnes of HPS in a year of normal crops. Even in bad years we should remain in the market by exporting at least 50,000 tonnes so that buyers do not develop other sources of supply. The same position holds for exports of Niger, Kardi or Sesame seeds.

#### **11. FIXED VEGETABLE OILS :**

##### **11.01 Castor Oil :**

There is a great need to have a market survey in depth about the consumption of castor oil for various end uses. We have to take preventive action for losing the market to synthetic substitutes. We should explore the possibility of having long term agreement for exports of Castor Oil to USSR. We should consider giving cash assistance for exports of castor oil products derivatives.

#### **12. CRUDE RAW MATERIALS :**

##### **12.01 Herbs :**

The present level of exports of Indian herbs is around Rs. 8 crores. Adequate information is not available about the herbs that have to be grown for exports. The Task Force felt that this is an area in which there are distinct possibilities of boosting exports. A further study would have to be undertaken by the Minor Forest Branch of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

##### **12.02 Karaya Gum :**

About 90% of the domestic production of Karaya Gum which is between 5,000 to 6,000 tonnes is exported. It is recommended that studies should be undertaken to boost production of this item and its exports. Further plantations can be undertaken by the Forest Department of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Rajasthan. Such forests should be near the tribal population. Proper training should be imparted to the tribals on scientific methods of collection of Karaya Gum. A greater emphasis needs to be laid on scientific tapping methods which have been developed by the F.R.I., Dehra Dun.

##### **12.03 Minor Oil Seeds :**

An export market has recently been found for Sal Oil and Cocoa Butter Substitute made from Sal Oil. There are some possibilities with regard to Mahua, Dhupa and Mango oils also. These can also provide base for cocoa butter substitute. With these export markets it is now possible to pay very much higher wages for the collection of these minor oil seeds. As far as possible the contract of collection of minor oil seeds should be given to Tribal Corporations and cooperatives so that the benefit of good oil seed prices goes to the tribals.



It is also necessary to undertake considerable amount of infrastructure investment on roads and godowns for storing the seeds in the inaccessible areas of the forests. The export market has very stringent quality requirements. Sufficient provision must be made in the plans of the State Governments to undertake construction of such roads and storages.

The present day market for Sal extractions is at very low prices and the domestic market is negligible. The development of Sal oil would require a viable outlet of Sal extractions also. We should invest sufficiently in research for removing Tannic acid from the sal extractions. Detoxified Sal Extractions would command a good price as a source of energy in animal feed. We may also consider giving cash assistance on the export of Sal extractions to develop the trade.

**12.04 Flowers/Flower Seeds :**

We have yet to make a beginning in flower/flower seeds exports. This can be a highly lucrative trade. Export marketing here may require cash subsidy for some time.

**12.05 Shellac :**

The Task Force recommends that a final decision should be taken on the Lac Marketing Board proposal in the current Financial Year. The Commerce Ministry is examining alternatives of the best marketing system and a decision will be taken in consultation with the State Governments concerned, the Home Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry.

## Indian Exports – Sector-wise

	(Rs. Crores)			
	1976-77	1975-76	1975-74	1974-73
A. Agriculture	1491.64 (30%)	1470.70 (37%)	1158.56 (36%)	818.70 (33%)
B. Agricultural Raw Materials	188.24 (4%)	167.24 (4%)	129.47 (4%)	96.62 (4%)
C. Products using as Raw Materials	1377.66 (28%)	1025.76 (25%)	968.87 (30%)	883.14 (36%)
D. Minerals Metals Products etc.	1910.22 (38%)	1362.18 (34%)	996.90 (30%)	667.21 (27%)
	4967.76	4025.88	3253.80	2465.67
			3298.62	2518.34

## Indian Exports

(Rs. Crores)

## A.—AGRICULTURE—FOOD ITEMS

RITC

	1976-77	1975-76
00 Live Animals	2.87	0.36
01 Meat & Meat Products	17.88	11.00
02 Dairy Products & Eggs	1.44	0.24
03 Fish & Fish Products	178.22	125.89
04 Cereals, Pulses & Preparations	17.69	19.29
05 Nuts	111.64	79.40
Fruits	13.50	9.07
Vegetables	33.10	24.13
06 Sugar	150.07	474.93
07 Coffee, Tea, Coca	407.62	304.09
Spices	72.92	71.52
08 Animal Feed	256.53	106.62
09 Food Preparations	4.18	6.81
	(1267.70)	(1253.32)
11 Beverages	0.57	0.11
12 Tobacco & Manufactures	102.10	98.41
22 Oil seeds	71.16	82.20
42 Fixed Vegetable Oils & Products	48.58	35.62
43 (Part Vanaspati)	1.53	1.04
	<u>223.94</u>	<u>217.38</u>
	<u>1491.64</u>	<u>1470.70</u>

## B.—AGRICULTURE—OTHER RAW MATERIALS

RITC

	1976-77	1975-76
21 Undressed skins, Hides, Fur skins	0.78	0.18
23 Crude Rubber	7.61	0.03
24 Wood Lumber Cork	19.21	13.23
26 Fibres, Raw, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Jute	51.79	64.31
27 Crude Animal and Vegetable materials	106.54	87.47
41 Animal Oils and Fats	0.03	0.31

RITC	1976-77	1975-76
43 Animal & Vegetable Oil and Fat Processed & Waxes (less Vanaspati)	1.88 1.53 <hr/> 0.35	1.26 1.04 <hr/> 0.22
941 Animal NES	1.93 <hr/> 188.24	1.49 <hr/> 164.24
<b>C—PRODUCTS BASED ON AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS</b>		
	1976-77	1975-76
25 Pulp & Waste-Paper	0.34	0.04
5511 Essential Oils	3.87	3.81
5995 Starches/Glues	0.42	0.26
5996 Wood & Resin based Chemical Products	2.06	0.64
61 Leather	263.49	201.48
62 Rubber Manufactures	23.03	11.23
63 Wood & Cork Manufactures	11.47	6.01
64 Paper, Board Manufactures	6.26	5.46
65 Textiles	707.65	569.14
82 Furniture	4.48	2.85
84 Clothing	325.02	202.06
85 Footwears	29.57 <hr/> 1377.66	22.06 <hr/> 1025.76
<b>D—PRODUCTS BASED ON MINERALS, METALS ETC.</b>		
	1976-77	1975-76
27 Crude Fertilisers & Minerals	41.83	30.68
28 Metalled Ferrous Ores and Metal Scrap	298.16	265.31
3 Mineral Fuels Lubricants Related Materials	32.70 <hr/> 117.27	37.04 <hr/> 90.47
5 Chemicals (Except 5511, 5995 & 5996) (—)	6.35 <hr/> 110.92	4.71 <hr/> 85.76
66 Non Metallic Mineral Manufactures	310.12	187.12

RITC	1976-77	1975-76
67 Iron & Steel	387.21	121.51
68 Non-ferous Metals	178.07	201.97
69 Manufactures of Metals	130.95	82.07
7 Machinery & Transport Equipment	294.08	256.39
81 Sanitary, Plumbing etc.	2.72	2.02
83 Travel Goods	6.43	6.50
86 Instruments	12.87	12.90
89 Musical Instruments	97.39	67.05
9 Miscellaneous Except 941.	8.70	7.35
	1.93	1.49
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6.77	5.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1910.22	1362.18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
A.	1941.64	1470.70
B.	188.24	164.24
C.	1377.66	1025.76
D.	1910.22	1362.18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4967.76	4025.88
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PRODUCTION SOURCE-WISE  
Major Items of Exports of Agriculture

(Rs. Crores)

Crop Agriculture	Plantation Crops	Animal Husbandry	Fisheries	Forestry	Processed Items
6. Cashew nuts 105.98	1. Tea 292.87	24. Bones 7.71	3. Frozen Prawns 163.71	21. Rose Wood 11.16	2. GNE 168.39
7. VFC 87.56	5. Coffee 112.58	25. Frog Meat 7.30	28. Lobsters 6.76	22. Shellac 9.12	4. Sugar 148.12
8. HPS 65.24	12. Cardamom 23.04	29. Buffalo Meat 6.58	47. Pomfrets 2.56	23. Herbs 8.02	11. DRB 23.14
9. Black Pepper 38.22	27. Natural Rubber 6.32	39. Wool De-greased 4.26	81. Fish Maws 1.14	37. Karaya Gum 4.48	13. Castor Oil 22.02
10. Psyllium Husk 26.52	(4) 435.31	40. Ossein 4.13	88. Shark Fins 0.88	57. Teak 2.09	14. C. SEX 21.78
15. Onions 18.85		41. Mutton 3.97	(5) 175.05	68. Bidi Leaf 1.42	16. Linseed Oil 18.44
17. Cotton (above 20mm) 17.54		53. Sheep and Goats 2.23		74. Sandalwood 1.30	19. Linseed Ex. 17.12
18. Opium Crude 17.27		54. Geasy Wool 2.20		85. Birds 0.94	20. Guar Gum 15.12
26. Bengal Deshi 6.93		65. Sheep Guts 1.51		93. Monkeys 0.85	30. CAF 6.26
31. Basmati Rice 6.12		69. Cattle Guts 1.37		97. Charcoal 0.72	36. Mango Juice 4.61
32. Soft Waste 5.90		73. Goat Hair 1.33		98. Sandalwood 0.70	44. Biscuits 2.84
33. Potatoes 5.89				99. Railway Sleepers 0.66	50. Sal Oil 2.44
				101. Tamarind 0.66	51. Cigarettes 2.27
				103. Sawn Teak 0.62	55. Kardi Ex. 2.18
				106. Tamarind Seed 0.52	52. Tea 2.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
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34. Ginger	5.84	84. Bones	0.95	109. Red	0.43	concentrates
35. Walnuts	5.59	Grist		Sanders		
38. Turmeric	4.44	91. Eggs	0.86	(16)	43.03	
42. Barley	3.71	107. Bristles	0.50			
43. Cotton	2.10	108. Bovines	0.50			
Sweepings						
45. Chillies	2.73	(15)	45.80			
46. Palmyra	2.61					
Fibre						
48. Cotton	2.52					
(below						
20mm)						
49. Niger Seed	2.47					56. Hookah
58. Coriander	2.07					Tobacco
59. Mangoes	1.98					60. Ground
61. Sesame	1.85					nut Oil
Seed						66. Oleoresins
62. Yellow	1.77					of spices
Pickings						71. Curry
63. Celery	1.54					Powder
64. U.M. Bidi	1.51					72. Molasses
67. Sun Natu	1.43					75. Mango
70. Cumin Seed	1.37					Chutney
76. Senna Pods	1.28					83. Fish Meal
77. Other	1.27					87. Sesame Ex.
Fresh Veg.						90. Vanaspati
78. Mulberry silk	1.27					96. Wheat
79. Raw Jute	1.23					Bran
80. Sun Hemp	1.21					102. Bidi
82. Mushrooms	1.06					0.66





1976-77

Chief Items (Each above 0.50 crores)

Rs. in Crores

A—AGRICULTURE—FOOD ITEMS

RITC	Name	Total Value	No. of Items	Chief Items	Value
00	Live Animals	2.87	(6)	1. Sheep Lamb Goats	2.23
01	Meat	17.88	(6)	2. Bovine Cattle	0.50
02	Dairy Products & Eggs	1.44	(9)	3. Frog Meat	7.30
03	Fish	178.22	(16)	4. Buffalo Meat	6.50
04	Cereals	17.69	(31)	5. Mutton	3.97
05	Fruits	13.50 (F)	(31)	6. Eggs	0.86
	Vegetables	33.10 (V)	(32)	7. Malted	0.32
	Nuts	111.64 (N)	(7)	8. Frozen Prawns	163.71
				9. Lobsters	6.76
				10. Pomfret	2.56
				11. Rice	6.12
				12. Barley	3.71
				13. Biscuits (Pulses)	2.84
				14. Cashew Nuts	105.98
				15. Onions	18.85
				16. Potatoes	5.89
				17. Walnuts	5.59
				18. Mango Juice	4.61
				19. Mangoes	1.98
				20. Mango Jam etc.	1.75
				21. Mango Chutney	1.28
				22. Other fresh Vegetables	1.27
				23. Mushrooms	1.06
				24. Oranges	0.79
				25. Dried Tamarind	0.66
				26. Garlic	0.54
06	Sugar	150.07	(15)	27. Refined Sugar	148.12
07	Coffee, Tea, Coca	407.62	(18)	28. Molasses	1.34
	Spices	72.92	(29)	29. Tea	292.87
				30. Coffee	112.58
				31. Black Pepper	38.22

RITC	Name	Total Value	No. of Items	Chief Items	Value
				32. Cardamom	23.04
				33. Ginger	5.84
				34. Turmeric	4.44
				35. Chillies	2.73
				36. Coriander	2.07
				37. Celery	1.54
				38. Cumin	1.37
				39. Curry Powder	1.34
				40. Fennel	0.81
08	Animal Feed	256.53	(27)	42. GNE	169.39
				43. DRB	23.14
				44. CSE	21.78
				45. Linseed	17.12
				46. CAP	6.26
				47. Kardi	2.18
				48. Fish Meal	1.05
				49. Sesame	0.90
				50. Wheat Bran	0.75
09	Misc. Goods	4.18	(10)	51. Tea Concentrates	2.26
11	Beverages	0.57	(9)	52. Beer	0.34
12	Tobacco	102.10	(17)	53. VFC	87.56
				54. Cigarettes	2.27
				55. Hooka Tobacco	2.10
				56. U.M. Bidi	1.51
				57. Sun Natu	1.43
				58. V.S.C.	0.92
				59. Bidi	0.66
22	Oilseeds	71.16	(14)	60. HPS (K)	59.39
				HPS (S)	5.25
					65.24
				61. Niger	2.47
				62. Sesame	1.85
42	Fixed Vegetable Oil	48.58	(14)	63. Castor Oil	22.02
				64. Linseed	18.44
				65. Sal Oil	2.44
				66. Groundnut	1.96
				67. Cashew Shell Oil	1.07
43	Hydrogenated Oil	1.53	(4)	68. Vanaspati	0.86
		<u>1491.64</u>	<u>295</u> Items	68 Items	<u>1428.53</u>
					96%

## 1976-77

## B—AGRICULTURE—CRUDE RAW MATERIALS ETC.

RITC	Name	Group Value	No. of Items	Chief Items	Value
21.	Undressed Hides, Skins & Fur Skins	0.78	(18)	—	—
23.	Crude Rubber	7.61	(16)	Natural Rubber	6.82
24.	Wood, Lumber & Cork	19.21	(31)	Rosewood	11.16
				Teak	2.09
				Sandal wood	1.30
				Charcoal	0.72
26.	Fibres Raw	51.79		Rly. Sleepers	0.66
	Cotton	38.74		Sawn Teak	0.62
	Wool	8.04		Red Sanders	0.43
	Jute	1.62	(40)	Mulberry	1.27
	Silk	1.48		Silk waste	
	Sun Hemp	1.21			
				Sheep wool de-greased	4.26
				Sheep wool greasy	2.20
				Goat hair	1.33
				Cotton (over 20mm)	17.54
				Bengal Deshi	6.93
				Soft waste	5.90
				Cotton Sweepings	3.10
				Cotton (below 20mm)	2.52
				Yellow Pickings	1.77
				Yarn waste	0.85
29.	Crude Animal and Vegetable Materials	106.54	(108)	Raw Jute	1.23
				Sun Hemp	1.21
				Bones (Crushed)	7.71
				Ossein	4.13
				Bone Grist	0.95

RITC	Name	Total Value	No. of Items	Chief Items	Value
				Bristles	0.50
				Sheep Guts	1.51
				Cattle Guts	1.37
				Fish Maws	1.14
				Shark Fins	0.88
				Henna Leaves	0.50
				& Powder	
				Oleoresins of Spices	1.45
				Karaya Gum	4.48
				Shellac	9.12
				Betel Nuts	0.66
				Psyllium Husk	26.52
				Sandal Wood	0.70
				Senna Leaves & Pods	1.28
				Tamarind	0.52
				Herbs	8.02
				Opium crude	17.27
				Guar Gum	15.12
				Palmyra Fibre	2.61
				Bidi Leaf	1.42
41.	Animal Oils & Fats	0.03	3	—	—
			6	—	—
43.	Processed Oils & Waxes	0.35	6	Birds	0.34
				Monkeys	0.85
941.	Animals NES	1.93			
		<u>188.24</u>	<u>227</u>	(45)	<u>183.56</u>
					98%

## AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS 1976-77

## Chief Items—above 0.50 crores each

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name	Value	Sl. No.	Name	Value
1.	Tea	(292.87)	35.	Walnuts	(5.59)
2.	GNE	(168.30)	36.	Mango Juice	(4.61)
3.	Frozen Prawns	(163.71)	37.	Karaya Gum	(4.48)
4.	Refined Sugar	(148.12)	38.	Turmeric	(4.44)
5.	Coffee	(112.51)	39.	Wool Degreased	(4.26)
6.	Cashew Nuts	(105.98)	40.	Ossein	(4.13)
7.	V F C	( 87.56)	41.	Mutton	(3.97)
8.	H P S	( 65.24)	42.	Barley	(3.71)
9.	Black Pepper	( 38.22)	43.	Cotton Sweepings	(2.10)
10.	Psyllium Husk	( 26.52)	44.	Biscuits	(2.48)
11.	D R B	( 23.14)	45.	Chillies	(2.73)
12.	Cardamon	( 23.04)	46.	Palmyra Fibre	(2.61)
13.	Castor Oil	( 22.02)	47.	Pomfrets	(2.56)
14.	C. Sex	( 21.28)	48.	Cotton (below 20mm)	(2.52)
15.	Onions	( 18.85)	49.	Niger seed	(2.47)
16.	Linseed Oil	( 18.44)	50.	Sal Oil	(2.44)
17.	Cotton (Above 20mm)	( 17.54)	51.	Cigarettes	(2.27)
18.	Opium Crude	( 17.27)	52.	Tea Concentrates	(2.26)
19.	Linseed Ex.	( 17.12)	53.	Sheep Goats	(2.23)
20.	Guar Gum	( 15.12)	54.	Greasy Wool	(2.20)
21.	Rose Wood	( 11.16)	55.	Kardi Extraction	(2.18)
22.	Shellac	( 9.12)	56.	Hookah Tobacco	(2.10)
23.	Herbs	( 8.02)	57.	Teak	(2.09)
24.	Bones Crushed	( 7.71)	58.	Corriander	(2.07)
25.	Frog Meat	( 7.30)	59.	Mangoes	(1.98)
26.	Bengal Deshi	( 6.93)	60.	Groundnut Oil	(1.90)
27.	Natural Rubber	( 6.82)	61.	Sesame Seed	(1.85)
28.	Lobsters	( 6.76)	62.	Yellow Pickings	(1.77)
29.	Buffalo Meat	( 6.58)	63.	Celery	(1.54)
30.	C. A. F.	( 6.26)	64.	U. M. Bidi	(1.51)
31.	Basmati Rice	( 6.12)	65.	Sheep Guts	(1.51)
32.	Soft Waste	( 5.90)	66.	Oleoresins of Spices	(1.45)
33.	Potato	( 5.85)	67.	Sun Natu	(1.43)
34.	Ginger	( 5.84)	68.	Bidi Leaf	(1.42)

69. Cattle Guts	(1.37)	91. Eggs	(0.86)
70. Cumin Seed	(1.37)	92. Yarn Waste	(0.85)
71. Curry Powder	(1.34)	93. Monkeys	(0.85)
72. Molasses	(1.34)	94. Fennel	(0.81)
73. Goat Hair	(1.33)	95. Oranges	(0.79)
74. Sandal Wood	(1.30)	96. Wheat Bran	(0.75)
75. Mango Chutney	(1.28)	97. Charcoal	(0.72)
76. Senna Pods	(1.28)	98. Sandal Wood	(0.70)
77. Other Fresh Vegetables	(1.27)	99. Rly. Sleepers	(0.66)
78. Mulbery Silk Waster	(1.27)	100. Betel Nuts	(0.66)
79. Raw Jute	(1.23)	101. Tamarind	(0.66)
80. Sun Hemp	(1.21)	102. Bidi	(0.66)
81. Fish Maws	(1.14)	103. Sawn Teak	(0.62)
82. Mushrooms	(1.06)	104. Garlic	(0.54)
83. Fish Meal	(1.05)	105. Cerria	(0.53)
84. Bones Grist	(0.95)	106. Tamarind Seed	(0.52)
85. Birds	(0.94)	107. Bristles	(0.50)
86. V. S. C.	(0.92)	108. Bovines	(0.50)
87. Sesame Extraction	(0.90)	109. Red Sanders	(0.43)
88. Shark Fins	(0.88)	110. Beer	(0.34)
89. Henna Leaves	(0.87)	111. Ghee	(0.32)
90. Vanaspati	(0.86)		

EXPORT STATISTICS  
A—Agriculture—Food Items

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Sheep, Lamb & Goats	Thousand Nos.	9	119.8	110.6
		Rs. crores	0.22	2.23	2.60
		Rs./animal	244	186	236
2.	Bovine Cattle	No.	786	3110	N.A.
		Rs. crores	0.01	0.50	N.A.
		Rs./animal	1272	1624	
3.	Frog Meat	Tonnes	2237	3019	2809
		Rs. crores	5.44	7.17	6.67
		Rs./kg.	24.30	23.75	23.0
4.	Buffalo Meat	Tonnes	4131	8295	9412
		Rs. crores	3.24	6.58	7.14
		Rs./kg.	7.84	7.93	7.60
5.	Mutton	Tonnes	1244	3113	4975
		Rs. crores	1.57	3.98	6.26
		Rs./kg.	12.66	12.77	12.58
6.	Eggs	Lakh Nos.	20.30	210.09	0.51
		Rs. crores	0.06	0.86	(provisional)
		Rs./egg	0.29	0.40	0.40
7.	Melted Butter (Ghee)	Tonnes	63	118.2	125.3
		Rs. crores	0.11	0.32	0.25
		Rs./kg.	17	27	20
8.	Frozen Prawns	Tonnes	46779	49375	50067
		Rs. crores	115.95	161.99	158.30
		Rs./kg.	24.79	32.80	31.61
9.	Lobsters	Tonnes	437	512	638
		Rs. crores	2.28	3.30	3.96
		Rs./kg.	52.20	64.45	62.07
10.	Pomfret	Tonnes	174	2592	
		Rs. crores	0.16	2.56	
		Rs./kg.	9.20	9.88	
11.	Basmati Rice	Tonnes	34281	20817	10000
		Rs. crores	13.04	6.12	2.83
		Rs./tonne	3804	2940	2830
12.	Barley	Tonnes	150	34461	
		Rs. crores	0.01	3.72	
		Rs./tonne	667	1079	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
13.	Biscuits	Tonnes	2020	3723	3222
		Rs. crores	1.52	2.83	2.36
		Rs./kg.	7.52	7.50	7.32
14.	Cashewnuts	Thousand T.	53.6	51.5	39.1
		Rs. crores	16.13	105.99	147.61
		Rs./kg.	7.93	20.55	37.74
15.	Onions	Th. Tonnes	112	163	52
		Rs. crores	3.84	18.85	7.96
		Rs./tonne	1235	1156	1519
16.	Potatoes	Th. Tonnes	30	44.6	
		Rs. crores	3.48	5.85	
		Rs./tonne	1160	1300	
17.	Walnuts	Tonnes	4004	5409	6182
		Rs. crores	3.24	5.60	7.33
		Rs./kg.	8.10	9.98	11.86
18.	Mango Juice	Tonnes	5044	9633	5706
		Rs. crores	2.01	4.61	2.84
		Rs./kg.	3.98	4.79	4.98
19.	Mangoes	Tonnes	3905	3443	3000
		Rs. crores	1.61	1.97	2.40
		Rs./kg.	4.12	5.72	8.0
20.	Mango Jams etc.	Tonnes	657	3015	
		Rs. crores	0.32	1.74	
		Rs./kg.	4.87	5.77	
21.	Mango Chutney & Pickles etc.	Tonnes	3051	2802	
		Rs. crores	1.63	1.48	
		Rs./kg.	5.34	5.28	
22.	Mushrooms	Tonnes	40	24	27.6
		Rs. crores	1.07	1.07	1.79
		Rs./kg.	267.5	446	648.6
23.	Oranges	Tonnes	2415	4398	
		Rs. crores	0.48	0.79	
		Rs./kg.	1.99	1.80	
24.	Dried Tamarind	Tonnes	2763	2283	
		Rs. crores	0.69	0.65	
		Rs./kg.	2.50	2.85	
25.	Garlic	Tonnes	930	2911	2464
		Rs. crores	0.25	0.58	0.89
		Rs./kg.	2.69	1.99	3.61



Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
26.	Refined Sugar	Lakh Tonnes	11.88	5.80	0.69
		Rs. crores	468.48	148.12	16.33
		Rs./tonnes	3943	2554	2367
27.	Molasses	Tonnes	54975	36144	
		Rs. crores	1.48	1.34	
		Rs./tonne	269.2	370.7	
28.	Tea	Th. Tonnes	211.41	242.40	219.60
		Rs. crores	238.29	295.26	556.00
		Rs./kg.	11.27	12.18	25.32
29.	Coffee	Tonnes	59386	51532	54790
		Rs. crores	66.65	151.32	227
		Rs /kg.	11.22	29.36	41.43
30.	Black Pepper	Tonnes	24226	20527	25250
		Rs. crores	33.88	38.24	50 05
		Rs./kg.	13.99	18.62	19.82
31.	Cardamom (Small)	Tonnes	1941	893	2683
		Rs. crores	19.38	14.03	46 99
		Rs./kg.	99.84	157.11	157.14
32.	Ginger	Tonnes	4786	4460	2464
		Rs. crores	4.10	5.84	13.64
		Rs./kg.	8.88	13.09	14.41
33.	Turmeric	Th. Tonnes	11.75	11.79	9.19
		Rs. crores	4.21	4.44	7.19
		Rs./kg.	3.58	3.76	7.72
34.	Chillies	Tonnes	3532	3128	4610
		Rs. crores	3.18	2.72	4.01
		Rs./kg.	9.00	8.69	8.70
35.	Coriander	Tonnes	755	2903	9378
		Rs. crores	0.35	2.06	6.40
		Rs./kg.	4.63	7.09	6 82
36.	Celery	Tonnes	2243	2735	2597
		Rs. crores	1.15	1.54	2.21
		Rs./kg.	5.11	5.63	8.51
37.	Cumin	Tonnes	2492	1335	239
		Rs. crores	2.01	1.37	0.47
		Rs./kg.	8.10	10.26	19.65
38.	Curry Powder	Tonnes	1325	1552	1720
		Rs. crores	1.12	1.34	1.82
		Rs./kg.	8.46	8.63	10.52

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	976-77	1977-78
39.	Fennel	Tonnes	615	1288	927
		Rs. crores	0.56	0.81	0.57
		Rs./kg.	9.11	6.29	6.15
40.	Groundnut Extractions	Lakh Tonnes	5.99	12.34	5.50
		Rs. crores	55.72	168.39	85.00
		Rs./tonne	930	1365	1545
41.	Deoiled Rice Bran	Lakh Tonnes	1.91	4.11	3.07
		Rs. crores	8.75	23.14	14.63
		Rs./tonne	458	563	476
42.	Cotton seed Extractions & Expellers	Lakh Tonnes	1.87	1.73	1.56
		Rs. crores	15.08	21.78	23.86
		Rs./tonne	806	1259	23.86
43.	Linseed Extractions	Lakh Tonnes	0.74	1.47	1.50
		Rs. crores	7.64	17.12	18.00
		Rs./tonne	1032	1165	1200
44.	Compound Animal Feed	Tonnes	3888	45863	N.A.
		Rs. crores	0.39	6.27	
		Rs./tonne	1003	11367	
45.	Kardiseed Extractions	Lakh Tonnes	0.68	0.44	
		Rs. crores	2.18	2.82	
		Rs./tonne	320	640	
46.	Fish Meal	Tonnes	1072	5211	
		Rs. crores	0.19	1.06	
		Rs./tonne	1772	2034	
47.	Sesame Extractions	Tonnes	6777	5774	6000
		Rs. crores	1.07	0.90	0.90
		Rs./tonne	1576	1559	1500
48.	Wheat Bran	Tonnes	8000	8000	5000
		Rs. crores	0.67	0.75	0.50
		Rs./tonne	837.5	937.5	1000
49.	Tea Concentrates	Tonnes	458	524	
		Rs. crores	1.86	2.26	
		Rs./kg.	40.61	43.13	
50.	Tobacco (all types)	Tonnes	74279	80134	75399
		Rs. crores	93.09	96.61	110.61
		Rs./kg.	12.53	12.06	14.67
51.	V.F.C. Tobacco	Tonnes	64502	67114	
		Rs. crores	86.29	87.56	
		Rs./kg.	13.36	13.05	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
52.	Cigarettes	Tonnes	1387	1000	
		Rs. crores	3.40	2.27	
		Rs./kg.	24.51	22.70	
53.	Hooka Tobacco	Tonnes	2355	3851	
		Rs. crores	1.27	2.10	
		Rs./kg.	5.39	5.46	
54.	U.M. Bidi	Tonnes	4582	2346	
		Rs. crores	3.18	1.51	
		Rs./kg.	6.90	6.40	
55.	Sun Natu	Tonnes	760	1332	
		Rs. crores	0.74	1.43	
		Rs./kg.	9.73	10.74	
56.	V.S.C.	Tonnes	3410	934	
		Rs. crores	2.34	0.92	
		Rs./kg.	6.86	9.89	
57.	Bidi	Tonnes	121	297	
		Rs. crores	0.30	0.67	
		Rs./kg.	24.79	22.56	
58.	HPS Ground nuts	Lakh Tonnes	1.13	1.37	Negligible
		Rs. crores	49.83	65.24	
		Rs./tonne	4410	4762	
59.	Niger seed	Tonnes	12000	9000	Negligible
		Rs. crores	3.30	2.47	
		Rs./tonne	2750	2744	
60.	Sesameseed	Tonnes	31000	4000	Negligible
		Rs. crores	13.55	1.85	
		Rs./tonne	4371	4625	
61.	Castor Oil	Tonnes	23000	41000	26000
		Rs. crores	9.97	22.0	21.4
		Rs./tonne	4335	5366	8230
62.	Linseed Oil	Th. Tonne	29	42	Negligible
		Rs. crores	19.47	18.44	
		Rs./tonne	6714	4390	
63.	Sal Oil	Tonnes	375	2000	2000
		Rs. crores	0.94	2.44	2.45
		Rs./tonne	25067	12200	12250
64.	Groundnut Oil	Tonnes	54	3399	
		Rs. crores	0.04	1.96	
		Rs./tonne	7407	5766	
65.	Cashew Shell Oil	Tonnes	6729	4840	2587
		Rs. crores	1.49	1.08	1.07
		Rs./tonne	2214	2231	4078
66.	Vanaspati	Tonnes	255	1069	N.A.
		Rs. crores	0.23	0.86	
		Rs./tonne	9020	8045	

EXPORT STATISTICS

B—Agriculture—Crude Raw Materials etc.

EXPORTS

Sl. No	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Natural Rubber	Tonnes	Nil	10548	
		Rs. crores	—	6.82	
		Rs./tonne		6466	
2.	Rosewood	CU Metre	15742	21937	
		Rs. crores	6.81	11.17	
		Rs./CU.M	4326	5092	
3.	Teak	CU.M	7972	5649	
		Rs. crores	2.99	2.09	
		Rs./CU.M	3750	3750	
4.	Sandalwood	Tonnes	349	354	
		Rs. crores	1.15	1.30	
		Rs./tonne	32951	37143	
5.	Charcoal	Tonnes	51	7519	
		Rs. crores	0.01	0.72	
		Rs./tonne	196	957	
6.	Railway Sleepers	Tonnes	4152	8500	
		Rs. crores	0.35	0.66	
		Rs./tonne	843	776	
7.	Sawn Teak	CU.M	384	920	
		Rs. crores	0.12	0.22	
		Rs./CU.M	3125	2391	
8.	Red Sanders	CU.M	615	529	
		Rs. crores	0.32	0.43	
		Rs./CU.M	5203	8128	
9.	Mulbery Silk waste	Tonnes	842	1088	
		Rs. crores	0.95	1.27	
		Rs./tonne	11283	11673	
10.	Sheep wool greasy	Tonnes	1698	1669	
		Rs. crores	2.09	2.20	
		Rs./tonne	12309	12949	
11.	Sheep wool-degreased	Tonnes	1080	2605	
		Rs. crores	1.49	4.26	
		Rs./tonne	13796	16353	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
12.	Goat hair	Tonnes	3307	2156	
		Rs. crores	1.33	1.33	
		Rs./tonne	4022	6169	
13.	Cotton (over 20mm)	Tonnes	14865	18670	
		Rs. crores	12.93	17.54	
		Rs./tonne	8698	9394	
14.	Bengal Deshi	Tonnes	36003	9300	
		Rs. crores	15.30	6.93	
		Rs./tonne	7027	7451	
15.	Soft waste	Tonnes	6359	7772	
		Rs. crores	3.50	5.92	
		Rs./tonne	5504	7617	
16.	Cotton Sweepings	Tonnes	1416	2435	
		Rs. crores	1.27	3.10	
		Rs./tonnes	8969	12731	
17.	Cotton (below 20mm)	Tonnes	565	2630	
		Rs. crores	0.53	2.52	
		Rs./tonne	9380	9473	
18.	Yellow Pickings	Tonnes	762	2631	
		Rs. crores	0.44	1.77	
		Rs./tonne	5774	6727	
19.	Yarn waste	Tonnes	16	1714	
		Rs. crores	0.01	0.85	
		Rs./tonne	6250	4959	
20.	Raw Jute	Tonnes	35604	3728	
		Rs. crores	10.10	1.23	
		Rs./tonne	2837	3299	
21.	Sun Hemp	Tonnes	1101	5491	
		Rs. crores	0.19	1.21	
		Rs./tonne	1726	2203	
22.	Bones Crushed	Tonnes	41055	64201	
		Rs. crores	5.67	7.71	
		Rs./tonne	1381	1201	
23.	Ossein	Tonnes	2102	5204	
		Rs. crores	3.32	4.13	
		Rs./tonnes	11037	7936	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
24.	Bone Grist	Tonnes	4680	10058	
		Rs. crores	0.48	0.95	
		Rs./tonne	1026	944	
25.	Bristles	Tonnes	60	50	
		Rs. crores	0.62	0.50	
		Rs./kg.	103	100	
26.	Sheep Guts	Tonnes	125	154	
		Rs. crores	1.11	1.51	
		Rs./kg.	89	98	
27.	Cattle Guts	Tonnes	259	246	
		Rs. crores	1.40	1.37	
		Rs./kg.	54.05	55.69	
28.	Fish Maws	Tonnes	164	174	
		Rs. crores	0.74	1.14	
		Rs./kg.	45.12	65.52	
29.	Shark Fins	Tonnes	146	152	
		Rs. crores	0.47	0.88	
		Rs./kg.	32.19	57.89	
30.	Henna Leaves & Powder	Tonnes	3278	3988	
		Rs. crores	0.67	0.87	
		Rs./kg.	2.04	2.18	
31.	Oleoresins of Spices	Tonnes	44	121	
		Rs. crores	0.47	1.45	
		Rs./kg.	106.82	119.83	
32.	Karaya Gum	Tonnes	4169	5275	
		Rs. crores	3.12	4.48	
		Rs./tonne	7484	8493	
33.	Shellac	Tonnes	7217	6505	
		Rs. crores	12.08	9.12	
		Rs./tonne	16734	14020	
34.	Betelnuts	Tonnes	559	603	
		Rs. crores	0.54	0.66	
		Rs./tonne	9.66	10.96	
35.	Psyllium Husk	Tonnes	4246	9883	
		Rs. crore	5.62	16.53	
		Rs./kg.	13.24	16.73	

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
36.	Sandalwood Chips and dust	Tonnes	488	684	
		Rs. crores	0.36	0.70	
		Rs./tonnes	5328	10234	
37.	Senna Leaves & Pods	Tonnes	5437	4480	
		Rs. crores	1.55	1.28	
		Rs./kg.	2.85	2.86	
38.	Tamarind seeds	Tonnes	12303	13910	
		Rs. crores	9.38	0.52	
		Rs./kg.	1.52	1.33	
39.	Herbs	Tonnes	10326	19296	
		Rs. crores	3.64	8.02	
		Rs./kg.	3.52	4.16	
40.	Opium crude	Tonnes	667	416	
		Rs. crores	24.95	17.27	
		Rs./kg.	374	416	
41.	Guar Gum	Tonnes	22836	45110	
		Rs. crores	10.93	15.12	
		Rs./tonnes	4786	3352	
42.	Palmyra Fibre	Tonnes	5994	7400	
		Rs. crores	2.09	2.61	
		Rs./tonne	3487	3527	
43.	Bidi Leaf	Tonnes	3580	4003	
		Rs. crores	0.96	1.42	
		Rs /tonne	2682	3550	
44.	Birds	Thousand Nos.	1711	1367	
		Rs. crores	0.88	0.93	
45.	Monkeys	Nos.	27906	20267	
		Rs. crores	0.50	0.85	

## Total Production and Exports of Major Agricultural Commodities

		Q. Tonnes	V. Rs. Crores	UV. Rs. 1/Kg. Unless otherwise indicated
	<b>1975-76</b>			
1. Frog Meat	2237 4.40 24.33			Over 90% Neg. domestic demand
2. Prawns	46779 115.96 24.79			Over 90% Paenied Prawns
3. Lobsters	438 2.29 52.0			Over 90%
4. Mushrooms	41 1.07 261.0			Over 90%
5. Animal Casings	385 2.52 94.37			Over 90% Neg. domestic
6. Guar Gum	14786 8.62 5.83			Over 80%
7. Curry Powder	1325 1.12 8.46			Over 75% Export Production
8. VFC	64402 86.20 13.36			VF 93,400      72%
VSC	3,410 3.34 6.86			
9. Pepper	23,681 33.83 13.39			Official    28,530    83% Trade      38,500    62%



10. Castor Oil	22.798 9.97 4.37		50,000	80,000	63%
11. Walnuts	400.4 3.24 8.09		(Kernel Wt)	2660 4200 (Kwt) (14,000)	63%
12. Mango Juice	5005 2.01 5.15		8,000 (1975-76) 10,000 (Usual)		63%
13. Cashew Nuts	53,640 96.13 17.92		(Domestic Nuts	70,000 T)	
<b>1976-77</b>					
14. Linseed Oil	29,328 19.47 67.04		80,000	170,000	47% (50.6%)
15. Sal Oil	754 0.94 11.32		NA		(50%)
16. Mango Pickles	3051 1.63 5.14		8000 (10,000 T Usual)		88%
17. Cardamon	2001		5000 T.		40%
18. GN Extractions	5.99 75.72 930	Lakh Tonnes Tonnes		1974-75 16.69 1975-76 22.00 Mean 19.35	31%
19. Kardi Exports	68,000 2.19 322	Tonnes		1.25 lakh tonnes Average 5 yrs.	54% 46%
20. Linseed Extractions	0.74 7.64 1022/T	Lakhs		3.30 lakh Tonnes	22%
21. Cottonseed Extraction	1.52 12.0 190/Tonnes	Lakh Tonnes		10.15 Lakh Tonnes	18%
22. Ginger	4786 4.10 8.88		41230		12%

		(Sugar All Sweeteners)		
23. Sugar	12.03 Lakh tonnes 474.90 3925/T	1974-75 47.97 1975-76 42.62 Mean 45.29	121 (26% Sugar) 108 (11% All)	
24. Turmeric	11.755 4.21 3.85	1,53,700		8%
25. Niger seed	12,104 3.30 2.73	155000		8%
26. Onions	1.12 Lakh Tonnes 13.85 1273	15 Lakh tonnes		8%
27. Sesame Seed	31,329 13.55 4.32	4.65 Lakh Tonnes		7%
28. Basmati Rice	33,182 13.58 3.83	Basmati 5 Lakh All 437 Lakhs		6% (Neg.)
29. De-Oiled Rice Bran	1.91 Lakh 8.75 4.58	43 Lakh Tonnes		5%
30. Guar Meal	4000 0.42 0.04	75000 Tonnes		5%
31. Potatoes	29,872 3.48 1.17	74,32000 Tonnes		4%
32. Bidi U.M. Tobacco	45,820 3.18 6.93	1.10 Lakh Tonnes		4%
33. Biscuits	2020 1.52 7.52	59805 Tonnes		4%
34. Sesame Extractions	6777 1.07 1579	1.90 Lakh Tonnes		4%
35. Buffalo Meat (Offals)	4132 3.24 7.84	Pot. 7 Lakh Tonnes Actual 1.5 Lakh tonnes		4%
36. Wheat Bran	7560 0.67 881/T	3 Lakh Tonnes		2.5%
37. Cigarettes	1386 3.34 24.56	60907 T		2%

38. HPS Groundnut	1.13 Lakh Tonnes 49.84 44.22/Tonnes	69.91 (Pods) 52.43 (Kernels)	
39. Safflower Seed	4000	1.91 Lakh Tonnes	
40. Chillies	3532 3.18 9.0	498500	0.7%
41. Mutton	1244 1.58 12.66	3.85 Lakh Tonnes 12.24 (Potential)	0.3%
42. Fresh Mango	3906 1.61 4.13	75 Lakh Tonnes	0.2%
43. Bidi	40.82 0.30 24.82	N.A.	Neg.
44. Live Sheep & Goats	9001 (Nos.) 0.22 247/Animal	112 Million (Pop) 61 Million (Cullings)	Neg.
45. Ghee	63 0.11 17.22	5.80 Lakh Tonnes	Neg.
46. Eggs	2.5 Lakh Nos. 0.66 0.32	9000 Million	Neg.
47. Live Poultry	95829 0.03 2.59	N.A.	Neg.
48. Other Edible Fish	1283 3.66 28.54	N.A.	Neg.
49. Cumin Seed	2492 2.01 8.1		
50. Celery Seed	2243 1.15 5.11		

Above 30 Crores		30 Crores—5 Crores		5 Crores—1 Crore		Below 1 Crore	
1. Sugar	474.90	8. Linseed Oil	19.47	19. Turmeric	4.21	42. Sal Oil	0.94
2. Prawns	115.96	9. Cardamom	19.11	20. Ginger	4.10	43. Wheat Bran	0.67
3. Cashew	96.13	10. C & E	15.55	21. Other Edible	3.66	44. Guar Meal	0.42
4. V.F.C.	88.54	11. Onions	13.85	Fish		45. Safflower	0.40
5. GNE	55.72	12. Sesame Seed	13.55	22. Potatoes	3.48	Seed	
6. HPS	49.84	13. Rice	13.04	23. Cigarettes	3.34	46. Bidi	0.30
7. Pepper	33.83	14. Castor Oil	9.97	24. Niger Seed	3.30	47. Live Sheep	0.22
	(914.92)	15. DRB	8.75	25. Buffalo Meat	3.24	and Goats	
		16. Guar Gum	8.62	26. Walnuts	3.24	48. Ghee	0.11
		17. Linseed Extraction	7.64	27. Chillies	3.18	49. Eggs	0.06
		18. Frog Meat	5.44	28. Bidi UM	3.18	50. Chicken	0.08
			(134.99)	29. Animal Casings	2.52		
				30. Lobsters	2.29		
				31. Kardi Extrn.	2.19		(3.15)
				32. Mango Juice	2.01		
				33. Cumin Seed	2.01		
				34. Mango Pickle	1.63		
				35. Fresh Mango	1.61		
				36. Mutton	1.58		1107.75
				37. Biscuits	1.52		
				38. Celery	1.15		67%
				39. Curry Powder	1.12		
				40. Mushrooms	1.07		
				41. Sesame Extrn.	1.07		
					(54.69)		

## Agricultural Exports Grouped Competing/Non-competing

	Rs./crores	Rs./Kg. U.V.	% of Products Exported
<b>(A) Export Production Items</b>			
Frog Meat	5.44	24.37	
Prawns	115.96	24.79	
Lobsters	2.29	52.0	
Mushrooms	1.07	261.0	
Animal Casings	2.52	94.37	
Guar Gum	8.62	5.83	
Curry Powder	1.12	8.46	
	<hr/> 137.02 <hr/>	<hr/>	
<b>(B) Export Oriented Items</b>			
Cashewnuts	96.13	17.92	75%
Walnuts	3.24	8.09	63%
VFC Tobacco	88.54	13.36	72%
Pepper	33.83	13.39	70%
Cardamom	19.11	90.00	40%
	<hr/> 240.85 <hr/>	<hr/>	
Tea	263.85		
Coffee	66.65		
	<hr/> 330.46 <hr/>		
<b>(C) Clear Surplus Items</b>			
Castor Oil	9.97		
Linseed Oil	19.47		
Sal Oil	0.94		
Buffalo Meat	3.24		
	<hr/> 33.62 <hr/>		

		Tonnes	Exports % Production	UV (Rs./Kg.)
<b>(D) No Domestic Price Problem Linked with Export Potential/Small Exports</b>				
Ginger	4.10	4786	12%	8.88
Turmeric	4.21	11,755	8%	3.58
Celery Seed	1.15	2,343	Neg.	8.1
Chillies	3.18	3,532	0.7%	9.0
Cumin Seed	2.01	2,492	Neg.	8.1
Basmati Rice	13.04	33,182	Neg. (Rice)	3.83
Mango Juice	2.01	5,005	63%	5.15
Mango Pickle	1.63	3,051	88%	5.14
Bidi U.M.	3.18	45,820	5%	1.04
Bidi	0.30	40.82	Neg.	24.82
Ghee	0.11	63	Neg.	17.22
Biscuits	1.52	2,020	4%	7.52
Cigarettes	3.34	1,386	2%	24.56
Eggs	0.06	2.5 lakh Nos.	Neg.	0.32
Chicken	0.03	1 lakh Nos.	Neg.	2.59
<b>(E) Competing Exports</b>				
Other Edible Fish	3.66	1,283	Neg.	28.54
Live Sheep & Goat	0.22	9,001 (Nos)	Neg.	247/animals
Mutton	1.58	1244	0.3%	32.66
HPS Groundnuts	49.84	1.13 lakh	2%	4.42
Sesame Seed	13.55	31,329	7%	4.32
Safflower Seed	0.40	4,000	Neg.	2.50
Niger Seed	3.30	12,104	8%	2.73
GNE	55.72	6 lakhs	31%	930/Tonnes
CSE	15.55	1.52 lakhs	18%	790/Tonnes
DRB	8.75	1.91 lakhs	5%	458/Tonnes
Sesame Extraction	1.07	6777	4%	1579/Tonnes
Linseed Extraction	7.64	0.74 lakh tonnes	22%	1032/Tonnes
Kardi Extraction	2.19	0.68 lakh tonnes	46%	322/Tonnes
Wheat Bran	0.67	7550	2.5%	881/Tonnes
Guar Meal	0.42	4000	5%	1.04/
Potatoes	3.48	29,872	4%	1.17/kg.
Onions	13.85	1.12 lakh tonnes	8%	1.27/Kg
Fresh Mango	1.61	3906	3.2%	4.13
	(183.50)		(75 lakh tonnes)	
Sugar	474.90	12.03 lakh tonnes	26% Sugar 11% All Sweetners	3.93/Kg.

### Areas for Production Projects for Green Vegetables for the Export Markets

	Bombay Market	Delhi Market
1. Bhindi	Gandhi Nagar (Lavarpur, Ratnapur, Shahpur, Raisan Kobo, Karia) Ahmedabad (Khaslodia, Chanlodia, Sharvadia, Narol, Isanpur, Vanch, Kuha, Kanbha, Kunjad, Kasindra, Bakrol) Surat Poona Satara	Hansi
2. Bindi	Thana Colaba Baroda Nasik Poona Jalgaon Ahmedabad	Amritsar Panipat
3. Bottlegourd	Surat Thana Colaba	Karnal (Garhgaar)
4. Karela	Surat Thana Poona (Green variety)	Amrohi Hardwar Calcutta
5. Green Chillies	Colaba Poona Nasik Thana Ahmedabad	Madras (Karappa) Agra Mathura Ferozpur Jullundur Swai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

	<b>Bombay Market</b>	<b>Delhi Market</b>
6. French Bean	Mahabaleshwar Karnataka	Dehradun Simla Mussoorie
7. Cabbage	Nasik Surat Baroda Tamil Nadu	Dehradun Simla Hapur
8. Arvi	Thana Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh	Jhansi Dehradun
9. Garlic	Indore Itawah Jamnagar	





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