

India can be among top-5 agri goods exporters with effective policies: Report

The report comes at a time when the government has announced some reforms in the farm sector by allowing farmers to sell produce outside the regulated APMC markets, and relaxing the Essential Commodities Act, among others, which can help boost exports.



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"Through focused intervention in capacity-building, we can enhance our agro exports to surpass Thailand and Indonesia, and become the fifth-largest exporter in the world," according to the report.

To attain this, as a first step, the study said, the government should re-orient the role of its extension centres — the 715 krishi vigyan kendras across the country — to handhold farmers in growing those varieties of crops that have demand in the global markets.

Many a time, Indian consignments are rejected because of the presence of pesticides above the prescribed maximum residual limits, the study noted and said "krishi vigyan kendras should guide farmers on prudent use of pesticides and other chemicals so that they conform to the global quality standards".

Having attained self-sufficiency in agriculture, we need to re-orient our extension services system, which was developed in the days of the green revolution that focused on attaining self-sufficiency in farm production,” the report said.

The report added that it is time we move towards growing quality food for the global markets rather than quantity.

One key focus area could be cultivating horticulture crops that conform to the quality, colour, shape and chemical contents acceptable in foreign countries or which are fit for further processing.

Despite being the second-largest producer of fruits and vegetables, India’s share in global exports is under 1.8 per cent. In spite of being the largest producer of papayas, lemons and limes, we meet hardly 3.2 per cent of the world papaya demand, 0.5 per cent for lemons and limes, according to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization.

In the past decade, India made remarkable progress in exports of niche items like capsicum chilly, castor oil, tobacco extracts and sweet biscuits, apart from basmati rice, meat and marine products.

“These success stories should be and can be replicated in other potential food items,” the report concluded.

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Representative image

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India can be major agro products exporter with effective policy

by CanIndia New Wire Service | July 29, 2020 | 0 | 32

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Published: Jul 29, 2020 08:23 PM by IANS

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BUSINESS 📅 29th July 2020

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India can be the top 5 exporters of agro products with effective policy measures

TOPICS: #Ms. Rupa Naik Senior Director MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai

MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai



Ms. Rupa Naik, Senior Director, MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai -File Photo GPN

POSTED BY: SACHIN MURDESHWAR JULY 29, 2020



MUMBAI, 29 JULY, 2020 (GPN): A study conducted by MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai found that India can be among the top five exporters of agro commodities in the world if the central and state governments take effective measures to handhold farmers.

The study was released at a time when Government of India announced major reforms such as allowing farmers to sell produce outside the regulated APMC markets, relaxing Essential Commodities Act etc., as part of the Aatmanirbhar economic package in May 2020.

Currently, India ranks eighth with annual agro exports of USD 39 billion (bn), after EU (USD 181 bn), USA (USD 172 bn), Brazil (USD 93 bn), China (USD 83 bn), Canada (USD 69 bn), Indonesia (USD 46 bn) and Thailand (USD 44 bn), latest data from WTO shows.

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Many a times, India's export consignments are rejected because of presence of pesticides above the prescribed Maximum Residual Limits (MRLs) in foreign countries. KVKs should guide farmers on prudent use of pesticides and other agro chemicals so that they conform to the global quality standards.

Speaking about the export strategy for agriculture sector, **Ms. Rupa Naik, Senior Director, MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai** said, "India's agriculture extension system was developed in the days of Green Revolution when increasing quantity to attain self-sufficiency was the policy target. Now that India has attained self-sufficiency in agriculture, we need to re-orient our extension services towards growing quality food for the global market, rather than quantity."

Explaining further about the export-oriented approach for agriculture, Ms. Naik said, "India produces huge quantity of food crops, majority of which are not of suitable for further processing or value addition. It is time India focuses on cultivating horticulture crops that conform to the quality, colour, shape and chemical contents acceptable in foreign countries or which are fit for further processing."

India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world and yet its share in world exports is 1.7-1.8%. India is the largest producer of papaya, lemons and limes; but meets hardly 3.2% of the world import demand for papaya, 0.5% of world import demand for lemons and limes, shows data from FAO.

In the last decade, India has made remarkable progress in export of niche products such as capsicum chilly, castor oil, tobacco extracts and sweet biscuits. India has also made considerable progress in export of basmati rice, meat and marine products. These success stories should be replicated in other potential food products.

India has less than 1% share in world exports of beverages, floriculture, cereal preparations, flour and starch, processed fruits and vegetables. India should explore South Asia and ASEAN markets for beverages. According to the study, India can tap USD 1.46 billion worth import demand for non alcoholic beverages in South Asia and ASEAN countries.

India is said to have the second largest resource of bamboo after China, with 136 species and around 13.96 million hectare of land under bamboo cultivation, the highest in the world. Despite this, India exports hardly USD 64 million worth of value added bamboo products, which caters to hardly 2.83% of world import (of USD 2.26 billion).

It is a cause of concern that India's export of mango pulp has declined from 154,820 tonne in 2014-15 to 105,873 tonne in 2018-19. There is a need to set up more mango clusters in the country to enhance production capacity and arrest this declining trend.

The study carries meticulous analysis of EXIM data to highlight export potential across fruits, vegetables, honey, marine products and value added agro commodities. The study proposes 18 policy recommendations to strengthen India's agriculture exports, based on survey conducted with industry players, agriculture scientists and consultants from global institutions such as World Bank and FAO.

A summary of the study can be accessed from the weblink:

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Business

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MUMBAI

29-July-2020



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by IANS

Indo Asian News Service

29 July 2020

in Newswire



Farmer. (File Photo: IANS)

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AGRICULTURE RURAL STORIES

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By Livemint - July 31, 2020

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By shifting its focus on cultivation and effectively handholding farmers, the country can be among the top-five exporters of agro commodities, according to a report by the World Trade CentreTopicsWorld Trade CentreIndia

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"Having attained self-sufficiency in agriculture, we need to re-orient our extension services system, which was developed in the days of the green revolution that focused on attaining self-sufficiency in farm production," the report said.

The report added that it is time we move towards growing quality food for the global markets rather than quantity.

One key focus area could be cultivating horticulture crops that conform to the quality, colour, shape and chemical contents acceptable in foreign countries or which are fit for further processing.

Despite being the second-largest producer of fruits and vegetables, India's share in global exports is under 1.8%. In spite of being the largest producer of papayas, lemons and limes, we meet hardly 3.2% of the world papaya demand, 0.5% for lemons and limes, according to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization.<https://efe7d25bbd233c676d8ff00a7d589ebe.safeframe.google syndication.com/safeframe/1-0-37/html/container.html>

In the past decade, India made remarkable progress in exports of niche items like capsicum chilly, castor oil, tobacco extracts and sweet biscuits, apart from basmati rice, meat and marine products.

"These success stories should be and can be replicated in other potential food items," the report concluded.

Effective policies can take India to top 5 agri-exporters: Report



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New Delhi: India can be among the top five exporters of agri-commodities by focusing on cultivation and effective hand holding of farmers, according to a report by the World Trade Centre.

India in 2019 was ranked eighth with annual agro exports of USD 39 billion. The EU (USD 181 billion), the US (USD 172 billion), Brazil (USD 93 billion), China (USD 83 billion), Canada (USD 69 billion), Indonesia (USD 46 billion) and Thailand (USD 44 billion) are among top agri-exporters, the WTC report said.

“Through focused intervention in capacity-building, we can enhance our agro exports to surpass Thailand and Indonesia and become the fifth largest exporter in the world,” says the report.

To attain this, as a first step, the study said, the government should re-orient the role of its extension centres—the 715 krishi vigyan kendras across the country—to handhold farmers in growing those varieties of crops that have demand in the global markets.

Despite being the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables, India's share in world exports is under 1.8 per cent. In spite of being the largest producer of papayas, lemons and limes we meet hardly 3.2 per cent of the world papaya demand, 0.5 per cent for lemons and limes, according to the FAO data.

In the past decade, it can be noted that India made remarkable progress in exports of niche items like capsicum chilly, castor oil, tobacco extracts and sweet biscuits, apart from basmati rice, meat and marine products.

मुंबई, 29 जुलाई (भाषा) विश्व व्यापार केन्द्र (डब्ल्यूटीसी) की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार खेती पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने और किसानों को प्रभावी समर्थन देकर आगे बढ़ाने से, देश कृषि वस्तुओं के शीर्ष पांच निर्यातकों में शामिल हो सकता है। यह रिपोर्ट ऐसे समय में आई है जब सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र में कुछ सुधारों की घोषणा की है ताकि किसानों को एपीएमसी की मंडियों के बाहर उपज बेचने की अनुमति मिल सके, और अन्य बातों के साथ आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम को शिथिल किया गया है, जिससे निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिल सके। डब्ल्यूटीसी की रिपोर्ट में वर्ष 2019 विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यूटीओ) के आंकड़ों के हवाले से कहा गया है कि वर्ष 2019 में 39 अरब डॉलर के वार्षिक कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात के साथ, भारत का स्थान आठवां था। भारत का स्थान यूरोपीय संघ (181 अरब डॉलर), अमेरिका (172 अरब डॉलर), ब्राज़ील (93 अरब डॉलर), चीन (83 अरब डॉलर), कनाडा (69 अरब डॉलर), इंडोनेशिया (46 अरब डॉलर) और थाईलैंड (44 अरब डॉलर) के बाद था। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, “क्षमता निर्माण दिशा में केंद्रित हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से, हम अपने कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ाते हुए थाईलैंड और इंडोनेशिया को पीछे छोड़कर दुनिया में पांचवां सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक देश बन सकते हैं।” अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि इस स्थिति को हासिल करने के लिए पहले कदम के रूप में, सरकार को अपने विस्तार केंद्रों की भूमिका पुनर्निर्धारित करना चाहिए - देश भर में 715 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र - किसानों को उन फसलों की किस्मों को उगाने के लिए समर्थन प्रदान करें जिनकी वैश्विक स्तर पर बाजारों में मांग है। अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि कई बार, भारतीय निर्यात खेपों को इसलिए ठुकरा दिया जाता है क्योंकि निर्धारित अधिकतम अवशिष्ट सीमा से ऊपर कीटनाशकों की उपस्थिति होती है। इसमें कहा गया है कि “कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों को कीटनाशकों और अन्य रसायनों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग पर किसानों का मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए ताकि भारतीय किसानों के उत्पाद वैश्विक गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूप हो सकें। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, “कृषि में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल करने के बाद, हमें अपनी विस्तार सेवाओं की प्रणाली को पुनर्निर्धारित करने की जरूरत है, जिन्हें कृषि उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल करने की ओर केंद्रित हरित क्रांति के दिनों में विकसित की गई थी।” रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम मात्रा के साथ वैश्विक खाद्य बाजारों में गुणवत्ता की ओर बढ़ें। इसमें कहा गया है कि इस दिशा में ध्यान का एक प्रमुख केन्द्र बागवानी फसलों की खेती हो सकती है जो विदेशों में स्वीकार्य गुणवत्ता, रंग, आकार और रासायनिक सामग्री की उपस्थिति के मानकों के अनुरूप हो या जो आगे के प्रसंस्करण के लिए उपयुक्त हों। फलों और सब्जियों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश होने के बावजूद, वैश्विक निर्यात में भारत की हिस्सेदारी 1.8 प्रतिशत से कम है। खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक, पपीते, नींबू के सबसे बड़े उत्पादक होने के बावजूद, हम दुनिया के पपीते की मांग का 3.2 प्रतिशत, नींबू की मांग का 0.5 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मुश्किल से पूरा कर पाते हैं। पिछले एक दशक में, भारत ने बासमती चावल, मांस और समुद्री उत्पादों के अलावा शिमला मिर्च, अरंडी का तेल, तंबाकू के अर्क और मीठे बिस्कुट जैसे वस्तुओं के निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है। रिपोर्ट में निष्कर्ष निकाला गया, “ये सफल प्रयासों को अन्य संभावना रखने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों में दोहराई जानी चाहिये या इनके दोहराया जा सकता है।”



भारत प्रभावी नीतियों के साथ शीर्ष-5 कृषि वस्तु निर्यातकों में से एक हो सकता है: रिपोर्ट

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वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर की एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, खेती पर अपना ध्यान केंद्रित करके और प्रभावी रूप से किसानों को हाथ में लेकर, देश कृषि वस्तुओं के शीर्ष-पांच निर्यातकों में से एक हो सकता है। यह रिपोर्ट ऐसे समय में आई है जब सरकार ने किसानों को विनियमित एपीएमसी बाजारों के बाहर उपज बेचने और आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम में ढील देने की अनुमति देकर कृषि क्षेत्र में कुछ सुधारों की घोषणा की है, जिससे निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में मदद मिल सकती है।

2019 में 39 अरब डॉलर के वार्षिक कृषि निर्यात के साथ, डब्ल्यूटीसी की रिपोर्ट में 2019 के डब्ल्यूटीओ डेटा का हवाला देते हुए कहा गया है कि देश आठवें स्थान पर है, यूरोपीय संघ (USD 181 बिलियन), अमेरिका (USD 172 बिलियन), ब्राजील (USD 93 अरब डॉलर), चीन (USD 83 अरब डॉलर), कनाडा (USD 69 अरब डॉलर), इंडोनेशिया (USD 46 अरब डॉलर) और थाईलैंड (USD 44 अरब डॉलर) के बाद क्षमता निर्माण में ध्यान केंद्रित हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से, हम थाईलैंड और इंडोनेशिया को पार करने के लिए हमारे कृषि निर्यात में वृद्धि कर सकते हैं, और दुनिया में पांचवें सबसे बड़े निर्यातक बन जाते हैं।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, क्षमता निर्माण में केंद्रित हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से, हम थाईलैंड और इंडोनेशिया को पार करने के लिए अपने कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ा सकते हैं, और दुनिया में पांचवां सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक बन सकते हैं। इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए, पहले कदम के रूप में, अध्ययन में कहा गया है, सरकार को अपने विस्तार केंद्रों-देश भर में 715 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की भूमिका को फिर से उन्मुख करना चाहिए। किसानों को उन किस्मों की फसलों को उगाने में हाथ लगाना चाहिए जिनकी वैश्विक बाजारों में मांग है।

कई बार, निर्धारित अधिकतम अवशिष्ट सीमाओं से ऊपर कीटनाशकों की उपस्थिति के कारण भारतीय खेप को अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है, अध्ययन में कहा गया है और कहा गया है कि कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों को कीटनाशकों और अन्य रसायनों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग पर किसानों का मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए ताकि वे वैश्विक गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुरूप हों। कृषि में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के बाद, हमें अपनी विस्तार सेवा प्रणाली को फिर से उन्मुख करने की जरूरत है, जिसे प्राप्त करने पर केंद्रित हरित क्रांति के दिनों में विकसित किया गया था।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम मात्रा के बजाय वैश्विक बाजारों के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण भोजन बढ़ाने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ें। एक प्रमुख फोकस क्षेत्र बागवानी फसलों की खेती हो सकती है जो विदेशों में स्वीकार्य गुणवत्ता, रंग, आकार और रासायनिक सामग्री के अनुरूप है या जो आगे के प्रसंस्करण के लिए उपयुक्त हैं।

फलों और सब्जियों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक होने के बावजूद वैश्विक निर्यात में भारत की हिस्सेदारी 18 प्रतिशत से कम है। खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, पपीता, नींबू और नींबू का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक होने के बावजूद, हम दुनिया के पपीते की मांग का मुश्किल से 3.2 प्रतिशत, नींबू और नींबू के लिए 0.5 प्रतिशत मिलते हैं।

पिछले एक दशक में भारत ने बासमती चावल, मांस और समुद्री उत्पादों के अलावा शिमला मिर्च मिर्च, अरंडी का तेल, तंबाकू के अर्क और मीठे बिस्कुट जैसी आला वस्तुओं के निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की। रिपोर्ट में निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है, ये सफलता की कहानियां होनी चाहिए और अन्य संभावित खाद्य पदार्थों में दोहराई जा सकती हैं।