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.

With an annual agro exports of USD 39 billion in 2019, the country is ranked eighth, after the EU (USD 181 billion), the US (USD 172 billion), Brazil (USD 93 billion), China (USD 83 billion), Canada (USD 69 billion), Indonesia (USD 48 billion) and Thailand (USD 44 billion), the WTC report said quoting the 2019 WTO data.

"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 prudential 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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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 Centre.

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Latest News | India Can Be Among Top-5 Agri Goods Exporters with Effective Policies: Report

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India can be major agro products exporter with effective policy

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

Mumbai, July 29 (IANS) India can emerge as top five exporters of agro commodities in the world, if the central and state governments take effective measures to handhold farmers, a study conducted by MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai showed.

According to the study, through focused intervention in capacity building, India can enhance its agro export to surpass Thailand and Indonesia and become the fifth largest exporter in the world.

"As a first strategy, the government should re-orient the role of its extension centres, viz the 715 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country, to handhold farmers in growing those varieties of crops that are demanded in the global market," a statement on the study said.

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

However, the study pointed out that 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," the statement said.

"India has less than 1 per cent share in world exports of beverages, floriculture, cereal preparations, flour and starch, processed fruits and vegetables."

It recommends that India should explore ‘South Asia and ASEAN’ markets for beverages. Accordingly, the study says that India can tap $1.46 billion worth import demand for non-alcoholic beverages in South Asia and ASEAN countries.

Besides, the study mentions that India’s export of mango pulp has declined from 154,820 tonnes in 2014-15 to 105,873 tonnes 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 statement said.

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

As per FAO data, 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 per cent.

Similarly, India is the largest producer of papaya, lemons and limes; but meets hardly 3.2 per cent of the world import demand for papaya, 0.5 per cent of world import demand for lemons and limes, showed FAO data.
India can be major agro products exporter with effective policy

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

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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

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.
Through focused intervention in capacity building, India can enhance its agro export to surpass Thailand and Indonesia and become the fifth largest exporter in the world.

As a first strategy, the government should re-orient the role of its extension centres, viz. the 715 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) across the country, to handhold farmers in growing those varieties of crops that are demanded in the global market.

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 prudential 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:
India can be major agro products exporter with effective policy

July 30, 2020
Mumbai, July 29 | India can emerge as top five exporters of agro commodities in the world, if the central and state governments take effective measures to handhold farmers, a study conducted by MVIRDC World Trade Center Mumbai showed.

According to the study, through focused intervention in capacity building, India can enhance its agro export to surpass Thailand and Indonesia and become the fifth largest exporter in the world.

"As a first strategy, the government should re-orient the role of its extension centres, viz the 715 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKS) across the country, to handhold farmers in growing those varieties of crops that are demanded in the global market," a statement on the study said.

"Many a times, India’s export consignments are rejected because of presence of pesticides above the prescribed ‘Maximum Residual Limits’ in foreign countries. KVKS should guide farmers on prudential use of pesticides and other agro chemicals so that they conform to the global quality standards."

However, the study pointed out that 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," the statement said.

"India has less than 1 per cent share in world exports of beverages, floriculture, cereal preparations, flour and starch, processed fruits and vegetables."

It recommends that India should explore ‘South Asia and ASEAN’ markets for beverages. Accordingly, the study says that India can tap $1.46 billion worth import demand for non-alcoholic beverages in South Asia and ASEAN countries.

Besides, the study mentions that India’s export of mango pulp has declined from 154,820 tonnes in 2014-15 to 105,873 tonnes 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 statement said.

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

As per FAO data, 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 per cent.

Similarly, India is the largest producer of papaya, lemons and limes; but meets hardly 3.2 per cent of the world import demand for papaya, 0.5 per cent of world import demand for lemons and limes, showed FAO data.
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Besides, the study mentions that India’s export of mango pulp has declined from 154,820 tonnes in 2014-15 to 105,873 tonnes 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 statement said.

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–IANS
rv/sri/askp/
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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 Centre.

https://www.getgreen.co.in/

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.

With an annual agro exports of USD 39 billion in 2019, the country is ranked eighth, after 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), the WTC report said quoting the 2019 WTO data. https://efe7d25bbd233c676d8ff00a7d589ebe.safeframe.googlesyndication.com/safeframe/1-0-37/html/container.html
"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 prudential 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.

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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

News Desk  July 29, 2020  0 comment

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.
गुरुवार, 29 जुलाई (भाषा) विश्व व्यापार केंद्र (डब्ल्यूटीसी) की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रेतों पर व्यापार केंद्रित करने और किसानों को प्रभावी समर्थन देकर आगे बढ़ने 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 मुद्दों की घोषणा की है ताकि किसानों की एपिफेमीसी की मददें के बाद उन्हें बनाने की अनुमति मिल सके, और अन्य बातों के साथ आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम को लिखित किया गया है, जिससे निर्यात को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। डब्ल्यूटीसी की रिपोर्ट में वर्ष 2019 विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यूटीसी) के आंकड़ों के हवाले से कहा गया है कि वर्ष 2019 में 39 अरब डॉलर के वाणिज्य कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात के साथ, भारत का स्थान आठवां था। भारत का स्थान गुरुवार (181 अरब डॉलर), अमेरिका (172 अरब डॉलर), ब्राजील (93 अरब डॉलर), चीन (83 अरब डॉलर), कनाडा (69 अरब डॉलर), इंडोनेशिया (46 अरब डॉलर) और यूएस (44 अरब डॉलर) के बाद था। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, "क्षमता निर्माण दिशा में केंद्रित हम्मशक्ति के माध्यम से, हम अपने कृषि वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ाने हुए चालू और इंडोनेशिया को पीछे छोड़कर बुनियाद में पांचवें सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक देश बन सकते हैं।" अन्य स्रोतों के अनुसार, पहले वर्ष के दौरान, देश ने आयोजित किया 715 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र - किसानों को उन फसलों की किस्मों को उगाने के लिए समर्थन प्रदान करने की वैश्विक स्तर पर बाजारों में विकास हुआ है। अन्य स्रोतों के अनुसार, हर बार, भारतीय निर्यात खेतों को द्वारा आयोजित दिखाई जाता है ज्यादा निर्यातित अधिकतम अधिकृत सीमा से उपर व्यतीत करने के लिए सार्थिक स्तरों के भीतर कृषि वस्तुओं के उत्पादन को हालात किया गया है। इसमें अन्तर्गत है कि "कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के विकास के लिए अन्य सपाटों के विवेकपूर्वक अभ्यास के साथ, भारतीय किसानों के उत्पाद वैश्विक गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुसार हो सकते हैं। रिपोर्ट में दर्ज किया गया है, कृषि वस्तुओं के अंतर्गत अन्य सपाटों के विवेकपूर्वक अभ्यास के साथ, भारतीय किसानों के उत्पाद वैश्विक गुणवत्ता मानकों के अनुसार हो सकते हैं।" रिपोर्ट में दर्ज किया गया है कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम भारत के साथ वैश्विक क्षेत्र बढ़ाने से सीमावर्ती हो गए हैं, जो विदेशों में वैश्विक गुणवत्ता, रंग, आकार और रसायनिक सामग्री के उपस्थितियों के मामलों का अनुकूल हो जाये, जिनके विनिमय दर बढ़ने के लिए वैश्विक स्तर पर बाजारों में निर्यात करने की स्थिति हो सकती है।
भारत प्रभावी नीतियों के साथ शीर्ष-5 कृषि वस्तु निर्यातकों में से एक हो सकता है: रिपोर्ट

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2019 में 39 अबर डॉलर के काफिले कृषि निर्यात के साथ, उत्तरपूर्वी को की रिपोर्ट में 2019 के उत्तरपूर्वी डॉलर का हवाला देते हुए कहा गया है कि देश आठवीं स्थान पर है, यूरोपीय संघ (USD 181 बिलियन), अमेरिका (USD 172 बिलियन), ब्राजील (USD 93 अबर डॉलर), जीन (USD 83 अबर डॉलर), कनाडा (USD 69 अबर डॉलर), दक्षिणी अफ्रीका (USD 66 अबर डॉलर) और पाकिस्तान (USD 44 अबर डॉलर) के बाद क्षमता निर्माण में धारा रखने हेलिंक्न के महामार्ग से, इस पारंपरिक और दुनिया को पाए करने के लिए हमें कृषि निर्यात में उन्नयन कर सकते हैं, और दुनिया में चार्ज बढ़े विराट में बन जाते हैं।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, यदाना निर्माण में कृषि हेलिंक्न के महामार्ग से, इन पारंपरिक और दुनिया को पाए करने के लिए हमें कृषि निर्यात को बढ़ा सकते हैं, और दुनिया में चार्ज बढ़े विराट में बन जाते हैं। इन दशा को हासिल करने के लिए, धारा कार्य के रूप में, अभ्यास में बढ़ा गया है, सकर को अपने विवरण कंपनी द्वारा भर में 715 कृषि विद्यालय की भुगतान को हिस्सा से उपयुक्त कर सकता है। निर्माण के आ निर्माण को काफी उमेद की चुनौती में माना गया है।

पहले बार, विश्वविद्यालय विश्वविद्यालय सीमाओं से अंग्रेजी लैंग्वेज की हस्तगति के कारण भारतीय डॉलर को अक्षरित कर दिया जाता है, जिसमें भारत गया है और भारत गया है कि कृषि विद्यालय कंपनी को दोहराने को और अत्यधिक के रूप में उपयोग करते हैं। कृषि में अभ्यास शक्ति साक्षरता के लिए रोज़गार को बढ़ा सकता है, और अभ्यास को हिस्सा से उपयुक्त कर सकता है, जिसे कार्य करने पर विश्वविद्यालय का देश के दिनों में विवाहित किया गया।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बार बार आ गया है कि हम भारत के कारण देशी कार्य के लिए कृषि विद्यालय को 16 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा गया है, तथा और भारतीय विद्यालय में भी कृषि विद्यालय के कारणों के अनुसार, प्रौद्योगिकी, शिक्षा, और शिक्षा का हिस्सा बड़ा उत्पादक होने के बाद, इस दुनिया के पहले की नंगा का उपयोग कर सकता है 3.2 दिवस, निर्माण के लिए 0.6 प्रतिशत मिलते हैं।

प्रियतार विद्यालय का प्रदेश बड़ा उत्पादक होने के कारण देशी विद्यालय में भारत की हिस्तियों के 16 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा गया है। विद्यालय की प्रौद्योगिकी अभियान का देश के लिए इसके बाद में किया जाएगा कि हम भारत के पहले का कारण नंगा का उपयोग कर सकता है 3.2 दिवस, निर्माण के लिए 0.6 प्रतिशत मिलते हैं।

प्रियतार विद्यालय के उप-कार्यालय विद्यालय, मंगेर और रमुणी उप-कार्यालय के अभियान में विद्यालय की प्रौद्योगिकी अभियान की। रिपोर्ट में विद्यालय निर्माण गया है, वे समाज में कठिनाइयों होने चाहिए और अन्य समाजकर्ता का संबंधित प्रकारों में दोहराए जाने का सकारा है।