



CONTRIBUTION OF EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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INTRODUCTION:

Exports make significant contribution to our countries economy. Export trade helps the process of transfer of technology and skills, which constitute an indispensable source of development. It gives an opportunity for the country to learn from the achievements and failures of advanced or developed countries and stimulates speedy economic development.

It also enables greater inflow of foreign exchange which contributes to satisfactory balance of payments position. The export barriers in India have been hampering Indian exports to a great extent and most of such barriers have been announced by the European Union regarding certification requirements, application of pesticides, dumping of waste products. But the most significant export barrier faced by the Indian exporters is red tapism which is mostly accompanied by corruption. However, the government of India has considered plans to liberate the Indian exporters from the cumbersome paper works and simplify the required procedures.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. Review the performance of industrial goods in exports of India.
2. The following table shows the principal exports of India. It is classified or divided into four sections.
 - i) Agriculture and allied products
 - ii) Ores and minerals
 - iii) Manufacturing goods
 - iv) Mineral, Fuels and Lubricants

Table No. 1.1: Composition of Exports

(Rs. in thousand crore)

	1990-91	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
I) Agricultural and allied products of which	6317 (19.40)	9457 (17.61)	13021 (18.66)	13712 (16.58)	21138 (19.87)	24239 (20.40)	25419 (19.53)	26104 (18.67)	25016 (15.67)	28582. (14.04)	29312 (14.02)	33691 (13.20)
II) Ores and minerals (excluding Coal) of which	1497 (4.59)	18.14 (3.37)	2371 (3.39)	2538 (3.06)	3061 (2.87)	3185 (2.68)	3062 (2.35)	2827 (2.02)	3005 (1.88)	4139 (2.03)	4736 (2.26)	7591 (2.97)
III) Manufactured goods of which	23736 (72.91)	40435 (75.31)	52702 (75.55)	64688 (78.24)	80219 (75.42)	88528 (75.50)	99824 (76.72)	109787 (78.55)	127532 (79.92)	160723 (78.95)	161161 (77.10)	198760 (77.90)
IV) Mineral fuels and lubricants (including Coal)	948 (2.91)	1520 (2.83)	1554 (2.22)	1610 (1.94)	1761 (1.65)	1832 (1.54)	1399 (1.07)	594 (0.42)	3399 (2.13)	8822 (4.33)	10411 (4.98)	13102 (5.13)
V) Others	55 (0.16)	462 (0.86)	103 (0.14)	126 (0.15)	174 (0.16)	1033 (0.86)	397 (0.30)	440 (0.31)	609 (0.38)	1305 (0.64)	3398 (1.62)	1993 (0.78)
VI) Total	32553 (100)	53688 (100)	69751 (100)	82674 (100)	106353 (100)	118817 (100)	130101 (100)	139752 (100)	159561 (100)	203571 (100)	209018 (100)	255137 (100)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
I) Agricultural and allied products of which	36247 (12.35)	38079 (10.52)	46703 (10.23)	58959 (10.31)	76006 (11.58)	81710 (9.71)	85211 (10.07)	113116 (9.89)	180279 (12.29)	223170 (13.65)	260907 (13.79)
II) Ores and minerals (excluding Coal) of which	8876 (3.02)	22422 (6.19)	23733 (5.19)	27311 (4.77)	32887 (5.01)	36411 (4.33)	41265 (4.88)	46152 (4.03)	40953 (2.79)	30892 (1.89)	34827 (1.84)
III) Manufactured goods of which	228246 (77.80)	266552 (73.65)	328507 (71.97)	392447 (68.63)	422353 (64.39)	587020 (69.82)	570046 (67.41)	777424 (69.03)	964388 (65.78)	1035058 (63.33)	1204072 (63.67)
IV) Mineral fuels and lubricants (including Coal)	17159 (5.84)	31221 (8.62)	52538 (11.51)	85542 (14.96)	116878 (17.82)	126575 (15.05)	136623 (16.15)	192282 (16.82)	273231 (18.63)	337566 (20.65)	391281 (20.63)
V) Others	2839 (0.96)	3605 (0.99)	4937 (1.08)	7520 (1.31)	7740 (1.18)	9039 (1.07)	12389 (1.46)	13675 (1.19)	7108 (0.48)	7633 (0.46)	-
VI) Total	293367 (100)	361879 (100)	456418 (100)	571779 (100)	655864 (100)	840755 (100)	845534 (100)	1142649 (100)	1465959 (100)	1634319 (100)	1891086 (100)

Source : Compiled from various Issues of Economic Survey Report, Economic Survey, 1995-96 to 2011-12

India's economy developed because of the share of exports increased every year in the post reform period. Table No. 6.1 showed the data of composition of exports. In the beginning of the post reform period in 1990-91 the value of total export showed at Rs. 32,553 crore, which is increased continuously and reached at Rs. 139752 crore in the year 1998-99. There after it further increased and recorded at Rs. 293367 crore in the year 2003-04. The table showed the increasing trend of total exports of India, which showed at Rs. 840755 crore in the year 2008-09. There after the value of exports increased for three consecutive years which was Rs. 1142649 crore in the year 2010-11 and Rs. 1465959 crore in the year 2011-12 and Rs. 1634319 crore in the year 2012-13. In the next provisional year in 2013-14 it stood at Rs. 1891086 crore.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR:

The exports growth of agriculture and allied sector showed second highest position in the table, which is stood at Rs. 6317 crore in 1990-91, which showed constant growth and increased to Rs. 26104 crore in 1998-99 but decreased in the year 1999-2000 and stood at Rs. 25016 crore. There after it showed continuous growth in exports and increased in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, which stood at Rs. 76006 crore and Rs. 81710 crore respectively. The table showed rapid increase in exports of agriculture and allied products for three consecutive years which was Rs. 113116 crore in the year 2012-13. In the provisional year 2013-14 it showed a peak performance and stood at Rs. 260906 crore. The table analyses the share of agriculture and allied sector which stood at 19.40 percent in 1990-91 and increased with fluctuation and showed a peak performance in 1996-97 and stood at 20.40 percent. But there after table shows the continuous decreased position in exports of agriculture and allied products, which stood at 10.23 percent in the year 2005-06. But thereafter the share of exports improved which stood at 12.29 percent in the year 2011-12 and 13.79 percent in the year 2012-13. Thereafter in the provisional year it showed the excellent share of export.

ORES AND MINERALS:

Exports of ores and minerals showed steady rise since liberalization policy was implemented exports of ores and minerals occupied the lowest progress in the table. This sector showed performance at Rs. 1497 crore in the year 1991. The table showed continuous growth of this sector which reached at Rs. 3185 crore in the year 1996-97, but declined in the year 1998-99 and stood at Rs. 2827 crore. There after it further increased and recorded excellent performance which stood at Rs. 46152 crore in the year 2010-11, but declined in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 and recorded at Rs. 40953 crore and Rs. 30892 crore respectively which was improved slightly and recorded at Rs.

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34827 crore in the provisional year 2013-14. Mining in Goa was banned in September 2012 freezing shipments that reached about 50 million tonnes in the year 2010-11 fiscal year. In neighbouring Karnataka, where the ban started in 2011, exports remain frozen even though it was lifted in April.

Bans on iron ore mining and exports in top producing states of Karnataka and Goa have choked the industry so hard that MMTC is one of many firms exiting. Even efforts to fully lift the bans make it past the many bureaucratic and legal hurdles iron and ore mines do not expect complete resumption of production until late 2014. The additional tax burden on the Indian iron ore exporters will marginalize Indian exports resulting in closure of many mines ores and minerals sector showed the export share at 4.59 percent in the year 1991, which was further decreased and showed bad performance at 1.88 percent in the year 1999-2000. But further increased and showed good performance share which stood at 6.19 percent and declined in the year 2012-13, which recorded at 1.89 percent. In the provisional year 2013-14 the percentage share of this sector stood at 1.84 percent.

MANUFACTURE GOODS:

The table showed the excellent performance of manufacturing sector. The structure of Indian exports is changing in favour of manufactured goods. The table showed the export of manufacturing sector boomed tremendously. Manufactured products account for a major share of the increase in aggregate exports over the period 1990-91 to 2013-14. In the year 1991 the export of manufactured goods showed the growth at Rs. 23735 crore, which showed constant growth and increased at Rs. 984388 crore. There after it showed excellent growth of export of manufactured goods sector makes significant contribution to the Indian economy. The share of exports of this sector stood at 72.91 percent in the year 1991. The table showed the highest share of manufactured goods which stood at 79.92 percent in the year 1999-2000 but decreased badly in the year 2007-08, which recorded at 64.39 percent and 63.33 percent in the year 2012-13. In the next year the percentage share of manufacturing goods sector reached at extreme level, which stood at 63.47 percent.

MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS:

Mineral fuels and lubricants (Including coal) showed satisfactory position of exports and stood at Rs. 948 crore in the year 1990-91, which was further increased and stood at Rs. 1832 crore in 1996-97. There after it increase again in the year 1999-2000 and stood at Rs. 3399 crore, which further increased and reached at Rs. 126575 crore in the year 2008-09. It showed the excellent performance in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (P), which stood at Rs. 337566

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crore and Rs. 391281 crore respectively. The export share of this sector recorded at 2.91 percent in the year 1991, which was further decreased and showed at 0.42 percent in the year 1998-99. There after it showed 17.82 percent in the year 2007-08. Again it showed excellent share of export in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, which stood at 18.63 percent and 20.65 percent respectively. In the provisional year 2013-14, the exports of this industry showed at peak performance at 26.69 percent.

OTHER SECTORS:

Other sectors showed the value of exports at Rs. 55 crore in the year 1990-91, which increased in the year 1996-97 at Rs. 1033 crore, but declined at Rs. 397 crore. Thereafter in the year 2003-04 the value of exports of this sector increased to Rs. 2839 crore, which further increased and showed highest growth at Rs. 13675 crore in the year 2010-11 and decreased in the year 2012-13 and recorded at Rs. 7633 crore. But in the provisional year 2013-14, it showed bad performance and stood at negative position with Rs. 1578476 crore. The table showed the share of other industry which stood at 0.16 percent in the year 1990-91, which improved in the year 2001-02 and reached at 1.62 percent but declined badly at 0.46 percent in the year 2012-13. In the provisional year 2013-14 again it decreased and stood at negative position, which recorded - 504.93 percent.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURING GOODS: COMPOSITION ANALYSIS:

India has traditionally been an exports of agricultural raw material and manufactures based on agricultural raw materials. There has been continuous decline in the share of agricultural and allied sector. But manufactured goods sector is the engine of India's export. There is tremendous increase in manufacturing goods.

Table No. 1.2: Exports of Manufacturing Goods: Composition of Analysis

(Rs. in thousand crore)

	1990-91	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
III.) Manufactured goods of which	25880	45650	57698	71272	87993	96499	90224	99361	113159	95363	93732	159167
III.1) Textile fabrics and manufactures (excluding carpets handmade) of which	6832 (26.39)	12498 (27.37)	14863 (25.75)	19945 (27.98)	24149 (27.44)	27793 (28.80)	32109 (35.58)	35581 (35.80)	40178 (35.50)	-	-	43753 (7.48)
III.1.1) Cotton yarn, fabrics, made ups etc.	2100	3911	4821	7014	8619	11082	12132	11661	13388	16030	14655	16217
III.1.2) Readymade garments of all textile materials	4012 (15.50)	6931 (15.18)	8112 (14.05)	10305 (14.45)	12295 (13.97)	13324 (13.80)	14405 (15.96)	18364 (18.48)	20649 (18.24)	25478 (6.71)	23877 (5.47)	27536 (17.30)
III.2) Coir Yarn and manufactures	48 (0.18)	90 (0.19)	130 (0.22)	173 (0.24)	210 (0.23)	217 (0.22)	255 (0.28)	317 (0.31)	200 (0.17)	221 (0.23)	295 (0.31)	355 (0.22)
III.3) Jute manufactures including twist & yarn	298 (1.15)	365 (0.79)	389 (0.67)	473 (0.66)	621 (0.70)	552 (0.57)	694 (0.76)	582 (0.58)	544 (0.48)	932 (0.97)	612 (0.65)	907 (0.56)
III.4) Leather & leather manufactures including leather footwear, leather travel goods and leather garments	2600 (10.04)	3700 (8.10)	4077 (7.06)	5057 (7.09)	5790 (6.58)	5609 (5.81)	6061 (6.71)	6847 (6.89)	6890 (6.08)	8914 (9.34)	9110 (9.71)	8944 (5.61)
III.5) Handicrafts (including carpets handmade) of which	6167 (23.82)	10957 (24.00)	14955 (25.91)	16730 (23.47)	20501 (23.29)	20110 (20.83)	3480 (3.85)	4950 (4.98)	5058 (4.46)	5097 (5.34)	4406 (4.70)	5742 (3.60)
III.5.1) Gems and Jewellery	5247	8896	12533	14131	17644	16872	19867	24945	32716	33734	34845	43806
III.6) Chemicals and allied products @	2111 (8.15)	3991 (8.74)	5688 (9.85)	7642 (10.72)	9849 (11.19)	11463 (11.87)	13692 (15.17)	14211 (14.30)	17389 (15.36)	22851 (23.96)	22339 (23.83)	28456 (17.87)
III.7) Machinery, transport and metal manufactures including iron and steel (b)	3812 (14.72)	7118 (15.59)	9484 (16.43)	10947 (15.35)	14578 (16.56)	17431 (18.06)	19528 (21.64)	18479 (18.59)	22251 (19.66)	31870 (33.41)	33093 (35.30)	43474 (27.31)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
III.) Manufactured goods of which	180673	162206	204666	259249	280070	394895	362798	522341	554787	696860	805327
III.1) Textile fabrics and manufactures (excluding carpets handmade) of which	44234 (24.48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III.1.1) Cotton yarn, fabrics, made ups etc.	15600	14474	17456	19089	18721	18930	17479	25086	21624	40947	53914
III.1.2) Readymade garments of all textile materials	28634 (15.84)	27809 (17.14)	37952 (18.54)	40238 (15.52)	39002 (13.92)	50294 (12.73)	50791 (13.99)	51010 (9.76)	65613 (11.82)	70343 (10.09)	90402 (11.22)
III.2) Coir Yarn and manufactures	357 (0.19)	455 (0.28)	590 (0.28)	660 (0.25)	645 (0.23)	681 (0.17)	760 (0.20)	694 (0.13)	1018 (0.18)	1069 (0.15)	1395 (0.17)
III.3) Jute manufactures including twist & yarn	1113 (0.61)	981 (0.60)	1318 (0.64)	1178 (0.45)	1313 (0.46)	1377 (0.34)	1033 (0.28)	2086 (0.39)	2226 (0.40)	2124 (0.30)	2296 (0.28)
III.4) Leather & leather manufactures including leather footwear, leather travel goods and leather garments	9938 (5.50)	10439 (6.43)	11915 (5.82)	13651 (5.26)	13674 (4.88)	16355 (4.14)	15946 (4.39)	17168 (3.28)	22973 (4.14)	26596 (3.81)	34517 (4.28)
III.5) Handicrafts (including carpets handmade) of which	4867 (2.69)	4204 (2.59)	5683 (2.77)	6049 (2.33)	5769 (2.05)	4890 (1.23)	4508 (1.24)	5947 (1.13)	5383 (0.97)	6463 (0.92)	7969 (0.98)
III.5.1) Gems and Jewellery	48586	61711	68752	72295	79228	128575	137568	167846	213889	236162	248465
III.6) Chemicals and allied products @	34915 (19.32)	43670 (26.92)	52839 (25.81)	64307 (24.80)	69868 (24.94)	104442 (26.44)	108687 (29.95)	132054 (25.28)	177872 (32.06)	250325 (35.92)	250325 (31.08)
III.7) Machinery, transport and metal manufactures including iron and steel (b)	56615 (31.33)	74648 (46.02)	94369 (46.10)	133166 (51.36)	149799 (53.48)	216856 (54.91)	181073 (49.91)	313382 (59.99)	279702 (50.41)	339940 (48.78)	418423 (51.95)

*Source : Compiled from various Issues of Economic Survey Report, Economic Survey, 1995-96 to 2011-12
@ Chemicals and allied products figures relate to "Basic Chemicals:" and "Plastic Linoleum Products".
(b) Also includes electric goods and computer software,*

MANUFACTURING GOODS:

Table No. 1.2 shows the export of manufacturing sector boomed tremendously. The total export of manufacturing goods stood at Rs. 25880 crore in the year 1990-91, which showed constant growth and recorded at Rs. 96499 crore in the year 1996-97. In the next year in 1997-98, the exports of manufacturing sector decreased slightly and registered at Rs. 90224 crore in the year 1997-98. There after it improved and showed good performance at Rs. 113159 crore in the year 1999-2000 and Rs. 159167 crore in the year 2002-03. Thereafter it further increased and registered the growth at Rs. 394895 crore in the year 2008-09. The table showed rapid increased in exports and stood at Rs. 696860 crore in the year 2012-13. It showed excellent growth in provisional year 2013-14, which was the highest during the entire span of our study and stood at Rs. 805327 crore.

TEXTILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURES:

The exports of textile fabrics and manufactures export was increased to Rs. 6892 crore in 1991 and Rs. 12498 crore in 1992-93. This sharp growth in textiles is one of the highlights of the industrial performance during 1992-93. The value of exports further increased and recorded at Rs. 40178 crore in the year 1999-2000. There after it increased in the year 2002-03 and 2003-04, which registered at Rs. 43753 crore and Rs. 44234 crore respectively. In view of the recessionary trend in the textiles sector, the government has been supporting the textile sectors exports through various policy initiatives to enable the sector to increase market share in the global textiles markets. Government has introduced several export promotion measures in the Union Budget 2011-12 as well as through schemes of the foreign trade policy 2009-14, including incentives under the focus market scheme and focus product scheme enhancing the coverage of the market linked focus product scheme for textile product and extension of the market linked focus product scheme to increase India's market share in various countries.

The share of textile fabrics and manufactures stood at 26.39 percent in the year 1990-91, which increased with fluctuation and registered at 28.80 percent in the year 1996-97. In the year 1998-99, it showed a peak performance at 35.50 percent. Thereafter it showed declining growth for two consecutive years, which was 27.48 percent in the year 2002-03 and 24.48 percent in the year 2003-04.

COTTON YARN FABRICS INDUSTRIES:

The table showed the exports of cotton yarn fabrics industries at Rs. 2100 crore in the year 1990-91, which further increased and stood at Rs. 12132 crore in the year 1997-98. Thereafter it increased in the year 2006-07 and showed the performance at Rs. 19089 crore and in the year 2010-11, it improved again and

registered at Rs. 25086 crore. In the provisional year 2013-14, it showed a peak performance at Rs. 53914 crore.

READYMADE GARMENTS:

The value of exports of readymade garments increased to Rs. 4012 crore in the year 1990-91, which further increased and reached at Rs. 28634 crore in the year 2003-04. The table showed that the exports of this industry declined slightly in the year 2004-05 and stood at Rs. 27809 crore. But thereafter it showed continuous growth in exports, which showed excellent growth in the year 2012-13 and registered at Rs. 70343 crore. In the provisional year 2013-14 it showed at Rs. 90402 crore.

An export of readymade garments has emerged as an important foreign exchange earner in recent years. The share of readymade garments of all textile materials registered at 15.50 percent and in the year 1990-91, which is declined in the year 1996-97 and stood at 13.8 percent. But in the year 2000-01, it improved and reached at the highest during the entire span of our study, which stood at 26.71 percent. Thereafter it further decreased and recorded at 15.84 percent in 2003-04. In the year 2005-06, it showed good performance at 18.54 percent, but declined badly in the year 2010-11 and stood at 9.76 percent. Thereafter it slightly improved and showed the increasing growth for two consecutive years, which was 10.09 percent in the year 2012-13 and 11.22 percent in the provisional year 2013-14.

COIR YARN AND MANUFACTURES:

Coir yarn and manufactures showed slow growth in exports comparatively iron and steel and gems and jewellery. It showed Rs. 48 crore in the year 1990-91, which further increased and recorded at Rs. 317 crore in the year 1998-99. The table showed that the exports of this industry declined in the year 1999-2000, which stood at Rs. 200 crore. But thereafter it showed continuous growth in the exports in the year 2005-06 and 2006-07, which stood at Rs. 590 crore and Rs. 660 crore respectively. Again it improved and reached at the excellent position in the years 2012-13 at Rs. 1069 crore and in the provisional year 2013-14, which stood at Rs. 1395 crore.

The export share of coir yarn and manufactures stood at 0.18 percent in the year 1990-91. Thereafter the share of this industry increased which stood at 0.31 percent for the two years 1998-99 and 2001-02. But thereafter it further decreased slightly and registered in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14, which stood at 0.15 percent and 0.17 percent respectively.

JUTE MANUFACTURES:

Exports of jute manufactures including twist and yarn industries registered the growth at Rs. 298 crore in the year 1990-91 and increased to Rs. 621 crore in the year 1995-96. Industry showed good performance in the year 2003-04, which stood at Rs. 1113 crore and in the year 2005-06, which registered at Rs. 1318 crore, but decreased slightly in the year 2006-07 and recorded at Rs. 1178 crore. Thereafter it improved in the year 2010-11 and stood at Rs. 2086 crore and increased with fluctuation, which showed good performance for the provisional year in 2013-14 and stood at Rs. 2296 crore.

The most important export item before trade policy reform was jute manufactures including twist and yarn and it contributed 1.15 percent of total export earnings in the year 1990-91 since then its share declined. In the year in 1996-97 the export share of this industry declined at 0.57 percent and 0.17 percent in the year 1999-2000, which improved slightly in the year 2011-12 and stood at 0.40 percent, but further decreased in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 (provisional year), which recorded at 0.30 percent and 0.28 percent respectively.

LEATHER MANUFACTURES:

Leather and leather manufacturers industry increased to Rs. 2600 crore in the year 1990-91, which showed continuous growth and recorded at Rs. 9110 crore in the year 2001-02. The exports was increased because a number of policy initiatives have been taken by the government in recent years to encourage value added exports of leather products. In the next year in 2002-03 it decreased slightly and stood at Rs. 8944 crore, but further increased and registered at Rs. 16355 crore in the year 2008-09. Thereafter the table showed increasing growth for three consecutive year, which was Rs. 22973 crore in the year 2011-12 and Rs. 26596 crore in the year 2012-13 and Rs. 34517 crore in the provisional year 2013-14.

Exports of leather and leather manufactures including leather footwear, leather travel goods and leather garments stood at 10.04 percent in the year 1990-91, which declined slightly in the year 2000-01 and stood at 9.34 percent. Thereafter again, the export share of this industry improved slightly in the year 2013-14, which stood at 3.81 percent and 4.28 percent respectively.

HANDICRAFTS:

Handicrafts (including carpets handmade) of which stood at 23.82 percent in the year 1990-91, which increased to 25.91 percent in the year 1993-94. Thereafter it decreased badly in the year 2006-07, which stood at 2.33 percent and 0.92 percent in the year 2012-13. But improved slightly in the provisional year 2013-14 and registered at 0.98 percent.

Handicrafts industry showed the value of exports at Rs. 6167 crore in the year 1990-91, which further increased and recorded at Rs. 20501 crore in the year 1995-96. In the year 2002-03, it improved and stood at Rs. 5742 crore but decreased badly in the year 2004-05, which showed at Rs. 4205 crore. But thereafter in the year 2011-12 and in the year 2012-13 the value of exports increased to Rs. 5383 crore and Rs. 6463 crore respectively. In the provisional year in 2013-14 it showed excellent growth at Rs. 7969 crore.

GEMS AND JEWELLERY:

Gems and jewellery was the most important export items for Indian trade. The exports of gems and jewellery showed speedy rise, which was stood at Rs. 5247 crore in the year 1990-91 and increased to Rs. 32716 crore in the year 1999-2000. The table showed continuous excellent performance of exports of gems and jewellery, which recorded at Rs. 43806 crore in the year 2002-03. In order to give a boost to exports of gems and jewellery, government of India took major policy initiatives during 2003-04 focused on reducing the barriers to imported raw materials. The table showed the exports of this sector boomed and reached at Rs. 236162 crore in the year 2012-13. In the provisional year 2013-14, it showed the highest position and registered at Rs. 248465 crore.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS:

Chemicals and allied products, which stood at Rs. 2111 crore in the year 1990-91, which further increased and recorded at Rs. 22851 crore in the year 2000-01. The export growth of chemical industry slightly decreased in the year 2001-02 and stood at Rs. 22339 crore. But there after the value of export increased of this industry and registered at Rs. 177872 crore in the year 2011-12. Then the value of export growth of industry increased again, which stood at Rs. 250325 crore for two consecutive year in 2012-13 and 2013-14 (provisional) year. An important reason for this excellent performance has been increase in the exports of drugs, pharmaceutical and fine chemicals.

The results of industrialization are also expressed through increases in export of chemicals and allied products. The export share of chemicals and allied products rose to 8.15 percent in the year 1990-91, which further increased and stood at 15.17 percent in the year 1997-98. In the year 2004-05, it showed good performance and stood at 26.92 percent. The export share of this industry slightly decreased in the year 2010-11 and stood at 25.28 percent. The export share of this industry showed a peak performance at 35.92 percent in the year 2012-13, which is showed good performance than provisional year 2013-14.

MACHINERY TRANSPORT AND METAL MANUFACTURES:

The table showed the highest export of machinery transport and metal manufactures including iron and steel at Rs. 3812 crore in 1990-91. The exports increased continuously and showed excellent performance in the year 2003-04 and 2004-05, which stood at Rs. 56615 crore and Rs. 74648 crore respectively. And further increased and stood at Rs. 216856 crore in the year 2008-09. In the next year in 2009-10, it slightly declined and registered at Rs. 181073 crore. There after the exports are jumped for two consecutive year, which was Rs. 279702 crore in the year 2011-12 and Rs. 339940 crore in the year 2012-13. In the next year in 2013-14 (p), it showed excellent growth at Rs. 418423 crore.

During our study period the export share of machinery transport and metal manufactures including iron and steel have increased significantly. This industry occupied the first place in India's export earning from 1990-91 to 2013-14. In the year 1990-91, the export share of this industry stood at 14.72 percent. The export share increased in the year 2003-04 and registered at 31.33 percent, which further increased and stood at 54.91 percent in the year 2008-09. It showed the highest performance in the year 2010-11, which stood at 59.99 percent. Thereafter it decreased slightly in the year 2012-13 and recorded at 48.78 percent but improved again and stood at 51.95 percent in the provisional year 2013-14.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Exports from India are growing but its share in world export market is far from satisfactory exports are essential for earning the valuable foreign exchange, which is required for import payments of know-how technology and latest machineries.
2. New economic policy is an export led growth. In case of India, however the growth of exports has not been fast and the imports also have not fallen. As a result, the deficit in trade still is an issue of concern. India's position in total global exports also has not gone up and efforts for more export promotion are needed.

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