

## A STUDY ON EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEMES IN INDIA

Dr. Sameer Kumar

Assistant Professor (Head of Department of Management), Lucknow Public College of  
Professional Studies

Ms. Sweety Shaha

Assistant Professor, Lucknow Public College of Professional Studies

### ABSTRACT

India's export growth initiatives not only motivates but also helps to compensate them for costs. The several initiative was accepted to promote an enhanced, many provision was made like removing of quantities limitations on export, the establishment of SEZs, EXIM banks, ECGC, STC, IIFT etc. India's export in post economic reform scenario shifted from European and other developing countries like Asian, African and Latin American countries. That major basic moves in yielding profit and business dependably go with a managed and fast growth of per capita yield of a nation has been a built-up since the first investigations of monetary growth introduced by Fisher, Kuznets. Such auxiliary movements have been viewed as systems impacting the velocity of growth as well as affecting growth. Both of two type of divisions of the economy nearly taking after each other—the essential optional tertiary or horticulture industry-administrations divisions—have been utilized to portray the run of the mill example of auxiliary change related with what Kuznets called current financial growth. In this paper the author describes about the shifting of Indian export form developed to developing country and the database reports are being taken in reference with the India. The research methodology inculcated is of secondary in nature.

**KEYWORDS-** Developed, Developing, Export Promotion scheme

### INTRODUCTION

Foreign exchange reserves tear down in pre reform period the government of India maintains to this crises loan from International Monetary Fund (IMF). The policy guideline highlighted new technological changes, expanded. From post economic reform 1991 India accepted economic reform, which objects at greater market orientation and more liberalization of country's economy through free constant of government control. Since 1991 India's external sector has undergone significant change. In India's foreign trade policy concentrated more on export growth. India's export growth, the several initiative was accepted to promote an enhanced, many provision was made like removing of quantities limitations on export, the establishment of SEZs, EXIM banks, ECGC, STC, IIFT etc. The present position of India's export is satisfactory and the values of secondary and tertiary export have been more than the target.

From post-reform period the global recession in 2008-09 has affected India's export leading to negative export growth rate but marginally compared to other economics and soon it recovered is positive growth phase in succeeding years. The contribution of India in world commodities exports continuously constant at 1% between 2005-06 but thereafter this tenure and reached to 1.11% in 2007, 1.32% in 2009, 1.52% in 2010-11 and 1.68% in 2014-15.

In present time there has been a major compositional change in India's export basket. Where the contribution of primary products in India's total export has continuously declined and reached 14.91% in 2011-12 from 16.22% in 2004-05 but some agriculture allied products and

export growth rate of grain, marine products, oil meals, and raw cotton were better in 2014-15 while India's contribution in tea and coffee was less. Ores and minerals were a negative development and the contribution of petroleum crude products enhanced.

The contribution of manufactured goods reduced to 61.3% in 2011-12 from 77.8% in 2003-04. The contribution of electronic goods to enhanced.

An assortment of components has been featured in endeavors to clarify the watched relationship amongst growth and basic moves in yield and business. On the demand side, according to Engel's Law describing shifts in the example of demand as salaries rise has been one such factor. On the supply side, intrinsically differential productivities and productivity growth of the three segments has been progressed as an imperative wellspring of this affiliation. The increasing demand of firms for administrations and expanding outsourcing of these have also been represented as essential in explaining at least the eventual shift towards services.

### 1-STAGE OF EXPORT PROMOTION

Stage of export promotion reason, the legislature of India has set up a few organizations whose fundamental capacity is to encourage the business and exchange occupied with exports Institution occupied with export exertion fall in six unmistakable stages.

At the first stage is the in the ministry of commerce industry. This is the first organization that formulates and guides India's trade policy. At the second stage, there are recommended bodies to ascertain that export quandaries are widely dealt with after mutual debate between the Regime and the Industry. At the third stage are the commodity categorical organization, which deal with quandaries relating to individual commodities and groups of commodities. The fourth stage consists of accommodation institution which facilitates and avails the exporters to expand their operations and reach-out more efficaciously to the world markets. The fifth stage comprises of Regime exchanging associations categorically set-up to handle export/import of determined items and to supplement the endeavors of the private liability in this area of export advancement and import administration.

Agencies for export promotion at the state level constitute the sixth stage.

**TABLE 1. EXPORT PROMOTION STAGES OF INSTITUTIONS**

Stages	Bodies	Responsibilities
1	Department of Commerce	The framing of trade policy.
2	Advisory bodies	Coordinating discussions between industry and government for bringing in required changes
3	Commodities Organization	Assist the export effort of the specific product group.
4	Service Organization	Facilitate and assist exporters to expand markets.
5	Government trading Organization	Handle export-import of specific commodity.
6	State Export promotion agencies	Facilitate export promotion from the states.

The ministry of commerce and department of Commerce is allocated a leading role in different matters apprehensive with foreign trade of the country, as well as commercial contact with other countries, promotion, and rule of foreign trade, state trading, etc. Matters

connected to foreign trade are dealt with by eight divisions in the sector of commerce, namely:

- a. Finance division,
- b. Economic division,
- c. Trade policy division,
- d. Foreign trade territorial division,
- e. Export products division,
- f. Service division and
- g. Industries division,
- h. Administrative and General Division,

## **2- ATTACHED OFFICES**

- Director General of Foreign Trade's office  
The Responsibility for the execution of the export and import policies of the government is the DGFT.
- Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGSD)
- Directorate General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD)

## **3- SUBORDINATE OFFICES**

- Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)
- Offices of Development Commissioners of SEZ
- Pay and Accounts Offices (Supply)
- Pay and Accounts Offices(Commerce & Textiles)

## **4-AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATIONS**

### **a. COMMODITY BOARD**

There are five statutory Commodity Boards under the Department of Commerce. These are cause and effect for production, development and export of;

- Tea Board
- Coffee Board
- Spices Board
- Rubber board
- Tobacco Board
- Export Inspection Council.

### **B. Public Sector Undertakings**

- Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) limited
- Project and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) limited
- Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC)

- India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO)
- Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)

### **C. ADVISORY BODIES**

#### **5- NEEDS FOR EXPORT PROMOTION**

- To motivate the organization to export and earn precious foreign exchange
- To promote interests of Indian Exporters
- The export promotion capital goods (EPCG)
- To minimize bureaucratic problems
- To correct the unfavorable balance of trade
- To reduce foreign loans For economic and industrial Development
- To achieve the objective of self-reliance is the main objective of India Plans
- Sell surplus creation during the era of planning
- To finance imports successful execution of the plan
- For the defense essential war equipment, weapons, airplanes Etc
- To roll of central and state government.

#### **THE OBJECTIVE OF EXPORT PROMOTION MEASURES HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED THE FOLLOWING**

- To fast growth rate of export in India.
- To control the bottleneck competition
- To promote the secondary and tertiary sector product.
- To promote the financial assistant and export counselor.
- To promote domestic and low cost product in world market.
- Many type of products faces difficulties in international market.
- After the reform duration accepted new industrial and reform policy guideline.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF STUDY**

Some of the relevant objectives are recognized and stated as follows:

- To examine the Export promotion in India.
- To explore new country's where we are not exporting.
- Export to developing country's as an option of the developed countries.

RESEARCH PROCESS

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM FORMULATING

LITERATURE SURVEY, EXTENSIVE

THE RESEARCH DESIGN

DETERMINING SAMPLE DESIGN

COLLECTION OF THE DATA

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

These are some finding of India's export, post economic reform period-

VARIABLE	COMPOUND GROWTH RATE UPTO(1991-1992)	COMPOUND GROWTH RATE FOR POST REFORM PERIOD UPTO(2021-2022)
India's export	7.9%	14.8%
India's volume indices of export	6.1%	11.1%
India's Unit Value Indices of Export	10.6%	26.2%

Source handbook of statistics of Indian Economy (various issues ) and Author's calculation.

1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCT

Product	1991-1992 growth rate	Growth rate 2021-2022
Tea	0.8%	3%
Coffee	-2.5%	3.1%
Rice	-0.4%	10%
Tobacco	-4.4%	10.6%
Marine product	5.7%	5.4%
Ores & Minerals	2.2%	17.5%

Source- handbook of statistics of Indian economy

In this paper India's Export increased manifold but the share of India in the world exports is still not up-to the expectation. For India's 2% share of the world level contribution till 2022. When we compare the world other country it's not better.

REFERENCES

- 1- Wright, C. (2021). Export Credit Agencies and Global Energy: Promoting National Exports in a Changing World. *Global Policy*, 2(SUPPL.1), 133-143.
- 2- <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1758-5899.2011.00132.x> Ahmad, A. (2016). EXIM Bank of India's Export Financing Strategies:

3. 3-An Analysis EXIM Bank of India View project. [www.theinternationaljournal.org](http://www.theinternationaljournal.org)  
Ahmad, A., & Aziz, A. (n.d.)
4. 4- Exim Bank Of India's Financing to Indian MSME 's Growth & Development.
5. A Study, Reddy, S. (2023).Export Financing Challenges China ASIA NEWS  
JANUARY (Vol. 12).