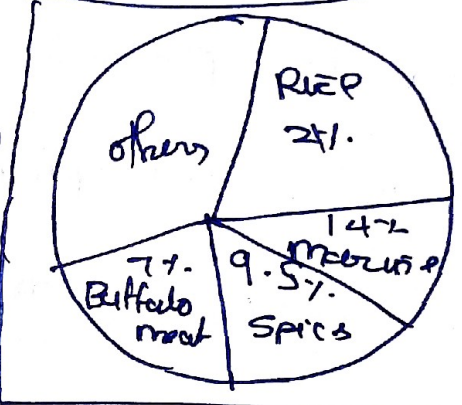


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India definitely has the potential to feed the world and become one of the top food exporters by 2030. Explain

India's agriculture export policy aims to increase the agriculture exports from \$30 billion to \$60 billion by 2022. India stands 2nd in agriculture production at \$367 billion yet the agri export share is 2% of global exports

Agri exports



Issues in agri exports

- ① The export is skewed towards the wealthy farmers as the small and marginal farmers cannot accommodate high costs.
- ② The quality of input materials is crucial for export. The producers cannot maintain the prescribed quality.
- ③ Lack of cold chain infrastructure and priority to few export products such as rice and marise hampers other exports.

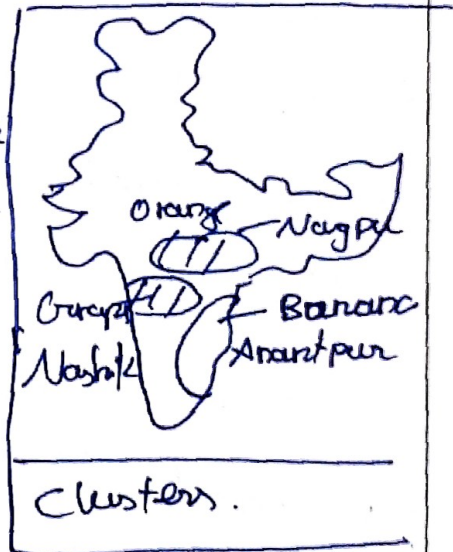
④ The stringent SPS - sanitary and phytosanitary measures by EU countries makes the produce expensive.

To feed the world

① Niche products - development by good marketing and branding can help exports. Products such as millet, Kodak muthi chicken etc can be prioritised.

② Cluster development of agri produce to improve exports can help reach wider diaspora and countries

③ Ropang FPO Farmer producer organisations with the support of NABARD can under the bank for exports.



④ State governments can remove perisibles from the APMC - agricultural produce market committee for seamless movement.

with good quality checks and controls with global value chains can help reach India \$100 Billion in agriculture exports.