## AN EXPANDED , SECTORAL LEVEL, LONG TERM ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S GROWTH STORY

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## ABSTRACT

A stable currency is a significant issue for any country's international trade. The stable rate of Yuan vis-à-vis the volatile Rupee in the international market, for the past five years corroborates this fact ${ }^{1}$.

| 1 | Exchange rate | Rs \& Yuan <br> /per \$ | Rs. 48.3 | Yuan 6.8 | Yuan is nearly fixed. Rupee is <br> floating |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Exchange rate <br> history 2007-11 ( <br> 5 yrs ) | summary | Min <br> $39.21 / M a x$ <br> 51.79 | Min 6.37 <br> /Max 7.89 | Rupee highly volatile and losing <br> ground. Yuan relatively very <br> stable and gaining ground |
| 3 | Change in \% | $1995-09$ | -30.9 | +23.0 |  |

The rupee has been more volatile and continuously losing ground whereas Yuan has remained stable and gradually gaining ground. One of the most influential factor (apart from the floating $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{s}$ fixed rate system )behind a stable currency is the country's current account surplus. India has been facing a persistent current account deficit for the past so many years (Annexure I).

On the other hand China's trade balance has been showing a surplus ${ }^{2}$

| International Trade |  | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Imports | \$ Billion | 11.69 | 13.81 | 18.76 | 20.3 |
| Exports | \$ Billion | 15.31 | 16.24 | 20.77 | 22.22 |
| Net Trade (Exports - Imports) | \$ Billion | 3.62 | 2.43 | 2.01 | 1.92 |
| Exports / Imports | \$ Billion | 131 | 118 | 111 | 109 |
| Balance of Payment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current Balance | \$ Million | 29324 | 15667 | 20519 | 5099 |
| Balance on Goods | \$ Million | 46614 | 36206 | 34474 | 13443 |
| Balance on services | \$ Million | -4925 | -7509 | -5600 | -3211 |

[^0]Normally what happens is, whenever a deeper analysis of deficit trade balance is carried out, exports of a particular category of goods are compared with imports of that category. If exports are greater than imports that sector is a thrust sector and is given proper attention so more exports are achieved. On the other hand if a particular category's imports are greater than it's exports then ways and means of indigenization of such goods are thought.

Keeping such thrust sectors in mind, if a still deeper analysis of thrust products is carried out, it leads to startling facts about the composition of raw material in the manufacturing process of such goods. The researcher proposes to present this expanded level analysis from past data to bring out an important factor behind India's weakening rupee.

KEYWORDS - Overall Trade Balance, Sector-wise Trade Balance, Indigenous raw material, Imported raw material.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

All the data is secondary, collected from commerce.nic.in website and cmie prowess database. Simple arithmetic has been employed by the researcher in calculating trade balance. Same HSC codes have been used in assimilating both export and import data so as to position the export of items in one category of goods against it's imports.

Data has been collected over a period of thirteen years for exports and imports. At the end of thirteen years the total exports are subtracted from imports to give net trade balance, positive or negative.

Deeper level data for a thrust product category has been collected for twenty years 1991-2000 and 2001-2010.

Wherever, measurement of growth was required, instead of CAGR, (Compounded annual growth rate) formula a simple mean / initial value formula is used. CAGR uses only the first figure and the last and ignores the figures for the intervening period. if either of these is an outlier then reading gets distorted. The mean figure uses all the intervening data and is a robust measure.

## INTRODUCTION

Behind all the hype of India shining it is interesting to see if the economic growth in various sectors has taken in it's stride consumption of indigenous raw material or consumption of imported raw material.

The study presumes that if a particular sector has increased it's sales during a particular time period then naturally it has benefitted all those who have been the suppliers of raw materials to
that sector. If the supplier of raw materials are further bi furcated into indigenous and imported then it is an interesting study to compare that with the growth of a particular sector whether the indigenous raw material supplies have grown at a higher rate compared to imported raw material supplies or it is vice versa or further still both have grown at the same rate. If unfortunately for a particular sector if the consumption of imported raw material has grown at a higher rate then it implies that, all the rhetoric about indigenization of Indian products has not materialized into action.

If the rate of indigenous consumption of raw material has increased more than the consumption of imported raw material then it can be safely assumed that growth has benefitted Indian soil more than foreign suppliers.

OVERALL TRADE BALANCE - If one studies the merchandise trade balance from 1997 to 2009 and calculates the aggregate exports and imports some sectors have thrown up positive trade balance while most of the sectors have shown a negative trade balance.

Out of fifty seven categories of products which contribute to a positive trade balance (Annexure II) the first seven categories alone account for appr. 51\% of the total positive trade balance. These sectors are
a) Textile articles, textile raw materials and cotton (36 \%),
b) Pharmaceutical products (5.6 \%),
c) Cereals (5.2 \%) and
d) Marine products (Fish and other aquatic invertebrates - 4.5\%)

A cursory glance tells us that except pharmaceutical products the other categories are non value added items (i.e raw materials and basic resources)the exports of which might be feeding the knowledge industries of the developed world. If say for instance, these very textile items after being added further value are imported back to our country then it reminds us of the preindependence days when raw cotton was feeding the textile mills of Lancashire and Wales.

Moreover, as per normal policy, these sectors which are contributing to trade surplus are considered to be our star performers. They are eligible for various incentive schemes provided by the Government from time to time. All efforts are made that exports of these sectors increase further so as to achieve incremental trade surplus.

But, a still deeper insight brings out disturbing factors as far as the overall sales of these very sectors are concerned. The raw material which fuels these sectors comes from broadly two sources .Indigenous and Imported. If a particular sector as a whole has increased it's sales then by what rate the indigenous raw material has grown and by what rate imported raw material has increased. Let us take the above thrust sectors one by one.

The growth rate for 2001 - 2010 should be magnified as it is on the back of a larger base figure of 2000. If 2010 figure is compared with the figure of 1991 then it might result in some heart failures.
I) Textile sector sales (1358 companies ), domestic as well as international, is on the back of imported raw material the proportion of which is growing at an astounding phase.

| Year | Sales | Ind raw <br> material | Imp. raw <br> material |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1991 | 133416.3 | 547.2 | 18.7 |
| 1992 | 165988 | 14.9 | 1.7 |
| 1993 | 196389 | 3310.7 | 391.3 |
| 1994 | 237603.7 | 8384.7 | 829.5 |
| 1995 | 297978.7 | 10571.2 | 1445.5 |
| 1996 | 376323.7 | 9375.9 | 669.9 |
| 1997 | 386477.5 | 22197.8 | 4448.2 |
| 1998 | 424104 | 35792.1 | 4098.7 |
| 1999 | 446969.7 | 42492.4 | 3875.7 |
| 2000 | 498030.7 | 161887.4 | 25473.8 |
| CAGR | -0.58523 | 31.87 | 150.35 |
| mn/l val | 2.37 | 53.83 | $\mathbf{2 2 0 . 6 0}$ |


| year | Sales | Ind | Imported |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2001 | 549777.2 | 202963.5 | 38439.9 |
| 2002 | 515791.9 | 186481.8 | 41438 |
| 2003 | 572050.1 | 217175.5 | 36033.5 |
| 2004 | 592268.9 | 221964.6 | 42718.8 |
| 2005 | 665346.5 | 257222.4 | 52562.9 |
| 2006 | 715540.1 | 274260 | 53743.9 |
| 2007 | 835486.1 | 340830.6 | 52914 |
| 2008 | 973549.5 | 478096.5 | 59389.3 |
| 2009 | 1061211 | 483485.4 | 72858.8 |
| 2010 | 1141396 | 449785.1 | 89824.2 |
| CAGR | -0.76 | -0.75 | -0.74 |
| mn/lval | 1.38 | 1.53 | 1.40 |

II) Taking the case of drugs and pharmaceutical industry (617 companies) the growth of these goods has inadvertently been on the back of foreign raw material supplies.

Table - Indigenous and imported raw material as a component of pharma sales

|  | sale of <br> goods | Indi rm <br> con. | Imp. rm <br> consumed |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1991 | 43051.3 | 23.8 | 0.7 |
| 1992 | 57308.7 | 365 | 92.3 |
| 1993 | 70298.8 | 645.3 | 166.8 |
| 1994 | 86566.3 | 2748.4 | 735.9 |
| 1995 | 105500.8 | 3308.5 | 1314 |
| 1996 | 128497.1 | 4407.3 | 2496 |
| 1997 | 142642.9 | 5039.6 | 4745 |
| 1998 | 159709.7 | 9888.2 | 5729.8 |
| 1999 | 195476.5 | 15005.2 | 6890.1 |
| 2000 | 218663.8 | 44229.5 | 23651.5 |
| CAGR |  |  |  |
| mn/I Val | $\mathbf{2 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 9 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 4 6 . 0 1}$ |


| year | Sales | Ind | Imported |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2001 | 217025.6 | 53387.9 | 29641.5 |
| 2002 | 240778.3 | 59753.6 | 33625.6 |
| 2003 | 292701 | 69057.4 | 42618.6 |
| 2004 | 340117.3 | 76144.3 | 48547.2 |
| 2005 | 358024.3 | 73385.1 | 52171.5 |
| 2006 | 409077.2 | 88161.6 | 69835.6 |
| 2007 | 509027.2 | 114586.3 | 82659.8 |
| 2008 | 587933.5 | 138805.1 | 93508.2 |
| 2009 | 693201.2 | 169166.6 | 110522 |
| 2010 | 781371.9 | 190635.5 | 121519.8 |
| CAGR | -0.599 | -0.60 | -0.54 |
| mn/lval | 2.04 | 1.93 | $\mathbf{2 . 3 0}$ |

III) Other agricultural products (for Cereals - 303 companies)

|  | sale of goods | Ind rm <br> con. | Imp rm <br> con. |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1991 | 12355.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1992 | 14302.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 15384 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 25227.3 | 387.3 | 0 |
| 1995 | 35997.6 | 1279.9 | 12.6 |
| 1996 | 46562.8 | 380.4 | 63.6 |
| 1997 | 25921.6 | 193.1 | 34.1 |
| 1998 | 30070.1 | 3086.3 | 192.1 |
| 1999 | 30981.2 | 2536.1 | 855.3 |
| 2000 | 34839 | 14288.2 | 1370.9 |
| $\mathbf{m n} / \mathbf{I V}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 6 6}$ |


| year | Sales | Ind | Imp |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2001 | 39280.3 | 14923 | 3794.6 |
| 2002 | 49085.4 | 18328.1 | 3659.4 |
| 2003 | 59237.7 | 20431.5 | 5865.5 |
| 2004 | 64549.9 | 19618.8 | 3032.3 |
| 2005 | 75336.3 | 28132.8 | 3648.2 |
| 2006 | 97380.2 | 44585.9 | 7683.8 |
| 2007 | 110829.7 | 53553.2 | 7525 |
| 2008 | 157458.8 | 78177.1 | 10544 |
| 2009 | 179881.2 | 83475.4 | 11593.9 |
| 2010 | 172481.9 | 85973.3 | 11345.5 |
| CAGR | -0.51 | -0.35 | -0.66 |
| mn/I val | $\mathbf{2 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 8 1}$ |

IV) Marine Products (80 companies )

|  | sale of <br> goods | Ind rm <br> con. | Imported <br> raw materials <br> lonsumed |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1991 | 238 | 0 | 0 |
| 1992 | 401.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1993 | 923.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1994 | 2682.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1995 | 5008.8 | 19.6 | 60.8 |
| 1996 | 3930 | 0 | 0 |
| 1997 | 2821.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1998 | 2994 | 1272.3 | 5.9 |
| 1999 | 6421.8 | 2366.2 | 6.9 |
| 2000 | 9654.3 | 2912.3 | 0 |
| mn/Ini <br> Val | 14.73 |  |  |


| year | Sales | Ind | Importe <br> d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 11800.2 | 4041.4 | 0 |
| 2002 | 8477.1 | 3249.8 | 22.2 |
| 2003 | 16005.6 | 6157 | 4.1 |
| 2004 | 17511.8 | 6182.9 | 37.6 |
| 2005 | 11811.1 | 2711.5 | 0 |
| 2006 | 13675.6 | 1826.8 | 0 |
| 2007 | 13683 | 1382.9 | 0 |
| 2008 | 10434.6 | 1490.9 | 0 |
| 2009 | 9327.8 | 3114.6 | 4.6 |
| 2010 | 9751.1 | 3179.9 | 6.4 |
| CAGR | 0.90818 | 0.91257 | \#DIV/0! |
| $\mathrm{mn} / \mathrm{l}$ val | 1.03 | 0.82 | \#DIV/0! |

As we see, except marine products, the star sectors are thriving on the back of imported raw material which will further distort the trade balance. If we are considering these as our thrust sectors, we have to simultaneously look into ways and means of indigenization of the imported raw material so as to achieve an effective positive trade balance in the long run.

On the other hand an analysis of those categories of goods which lead to a negative trade balance (Annexure III) gives us further insight into the nature of foreign trade of India.

Leaving aside the high import bills on fuel alone ( $44.61 \%$ of negative trade balance ) the remaining categories which constitute the major negative trade balance items are
a) Defense equipment ( $11.72 \%$ )
b) Electrical machinery ( 9.373 \%)
c) Gems and Jewellery ( $6.89 \%$ )
d) Aircraft ( 4.614 \% )
e) Fertilisers ( $3.46 \%$ )

The above six categories (incl. fuel ) account for $80 \%$ of negative trade balance.
Giving a thrust to the sales of items contributing to positive trade balance and indigenizing the imported items which lead to negative trade balance has always been the main plank of our foreign trade policy.

As far as the composition of imported raw material in these sectors, we are considering as an example only the electrical machinery industry.

Electrical Machinery (414 companies )

|  | lales | Ind | Imp |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1991 | 57573.2 | 145.2 | 4.6 |
| 1992 | 71649.7 | 599.4 | 99.9 |
| 1993 | 84603.6 | 1538.1 | 552.6 |
| 1994 | 93386.1 | 2957.3 | 1027.7 |
| 1995 | 112736.2 | 2409.8 | 1082.3 |
| 1996 | 140136.4 | 1222.6 | 89.2 |
| 1997 | 146271.6 | 2513.5 | 100.2 |
| 1998 | 144531.3 | 4882 | 674.9 |
| 1999 | 164257.2 | 12142.5 | 2726 |
| 2000 | 175773.7 | 58407.7 | 16127.9 |
| CAGR | -0.66 | 43.69 | 388.56 |
| mn/I val | 2.06 | 59.79 | $\mathbf{4 8 8 . 8 1}$ |


|  | Sales | Ind | Imported |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1991 | 190397.9 | 79171.7 | 18118.7 |
| 1992 | 193551.7 | 78530.3 | 21087 |
| 1993 | 180378.1 | 75062 | 17788.1 |
| 1994 | 192010.1 | 79331.6 | 17442.1 |
| 1995 | 238690 | 102371.3 | 25339.8 |
| 1996 | 314397.9 | 138277.1 | 40130.4 |
| 1997 | 424152 | 191070.7 | 51632.6 |
| 1998 | 544420.7 | 257080.8 | 66401.5 |
| 1999 | 578390.3 | 275076.4 | 68811.4 |
| 2000 | 570000.1 | 289557.9 | 73069 |
| CAGR | -0.66 | -0.59 | -0.55 |
| mn/I val | $\mathbf{1 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 2 0}$ |

## CONCLUSION

A proper framework of indigenization has to be arrived at so as to gradually decrease the proportion of imported raw material in our manufacturing sector. We can start from the star sectors which have a ready market and the indigenization process will pay off immediately. Our batch of professional who are serving companies on other soils can be retained to initiate the manufacturing of these items. In the long run, such a policy can pay off in effectively reducing the negative trade balance and eventually lead to a stable currency apart from various other structural benefits for the country.

## ANNEXURE I

## Trade balance between 1997-98 and 2008-09 ${ }^{3}$

Table no. 1.1

| SI no | Year | TB in CR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $1997-1998$ | -17413.6998 |
| 2 | $1998-1999$ | -18499.2798 |
| 3 | $1999-2000$ | -18181.5677 |
| 4 | $2000-2001$ | -11929.6284 |
| 5 | $2001-2002$ | -17323.705 |
| 6 | $2002-2003$ | -19805.1615 |
| 7 | $2003-2004$ | -25176.3466 |
| 8 | $2004-2005$ | -29862.3112 |
| 9 | $2005-2006$ | -62148.9563 |
| 10 | $2006-2007$ | -95376.5381 |
| 11 | $2007-2008$ | -106442.4678 |
| 12 | $2008-2009$ | -146011.0275 |

Import-Export Trade Deficit between 1997-98 and 2008-09


Graph of the above table showing Balance of Payment condition from the year 1997 to
$\underline{2009}$

[^1]ANNEXURE II
( Exports > Imports from 1997 to 2009 )

| S.No | Class of <br> Goods | Commodities and highest foreign <br> exchange earners | Value of <br> Earnings in <br> Rupees ( Cr $)$ | Percentage <br> in total <br> earnings |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Tex | ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND <br> CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, NOT <br> KNITTED OR CROCHETED. | 22473031.71 | 13.893 |
| 2 | Tex | ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND <br> CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED <br> OR CORCHETED. | 14262394.62 | 8.817 |
| 3 | pharma | COTTON. | 13521291.09 | 8.359 |
| 4 | PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS | 9140646.39 | 5.651 |  |
| 5 | maxine | CEREALS. | OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE <br> ARTICLES; SETS; WORN CLOTHING <br> AND WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES; <br> RAGS | 8229437.94 |
| 6 | FISH AND CRUSTACEEANS, <br> MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC <br> INVERTABRATES. | 7255851.52 | 5.486 |  |
| 8 | auto | VEHICLES OTHER THAN RAILWAY <br> OR TRAMWAY ROLLING STOCK, | 6738456.15 | 4.166 |
| AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES |  |  |  |  |
| THEREOF. |  |  |  |  |


| 19 | animal prdts | MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL. | 2574152.41 | 1.591 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | agri | OIL SEEDS AND OLEA. FRUITS; MISC. GRAINS, SEEDS AND FRUIT; INDUSTRIAL OR MEDICINAL PLANTS; STRAW AND FODDER. | 2059684.5 | 1.273 |
| 21 | minerals | ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS. | 2053108.77 | 1.269 |
| 22 | pharma | TANNING OR DYEING EXTRACTS; TANNINS AND THEIR DERI. DYES, PIGMENTS AND OTHER COLOURING MATTER; PAINTS AND VER; PUTTY AND OTHER MASTICS; INKS. | 1851231 | 1.144 |
| 23 | agri | TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES. | 1640797.77 | 1.014 |
| 24 | agri | SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY. | 1574827.91 | 0.974 |
| 25 | minerals | COPPER AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | 1524627.01 | 0.943 |
| 26 | agri | LAC; GUMS, RESINS AND OTHER VEGETABLE SAPS AND EXTRACTS. | 1478997.35 | 0.914 |
| 27 | animal prdts | RAW HIDES AND SKINS (OTHER THAN FURSKINS) AND LEATHER | 1460748.89 | 0.903 |
| 28 | agri | ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS; PERFUMERY, COSMETIC OR TOILET PREPARATIONS. | 1221136.91 | 0.755 |
| 29 | art | WORKS OF ART COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES. | 1072197.44 | 0.663 |
| 30 | agri | EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OR CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS. | 762560.95 | 0.471 |
| 31 | agri and dairy | DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HONEY; EDIBLE PROD. OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPEC. OR INCLUDED. | 641363.99 | 0.396 |
| 32 | edible oils | MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS. | 635709.5 | 0.393 |
| 33 | tex | SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE FABRICS; LACE; TAPESTRIES; TRIMMINGS; EMBROIDERY. | 566035.26 | 0.350 |
| 34 | agri | PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT, NUTS OR OTHER PARTS OF PLANTS. | 502645.69 | 0.311 |
| 35 | art of base metals | TOOLS IMPLEMENTS, CUTLERY, SPOONS AND FORKS, OF BASE METAL; PARTS THEREOF OF BASE METAL. | 498683.43 | 0.308 |


| 36 | marine | PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH OR OF CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS OR OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES | 465876.32 | 0.288 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 | agri | PREPARED FEATHERS AND DOWN AND ARTICLES MADE OF FEATHERS OR OF DOWN; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR. | 426847.4 | 0.264 |
| 38 | tex | OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRES; PAPER YARN AND WOVEN FABRICS OF PAPER YARN. | 422728.09 | 0.261 |
| 39 | base metal | MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL. | 381262.51 | 0.236 |
| 40 | agri | PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR, STARCH OR MILK; PASTRYCOOKS PRODUCTS. | 358887.65 | 0.222 |
| 41 | rubber | RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | 343176.24 | 0.212 |
| 42 | silk | SILK | 315922.54 | 0.195 |
| 43 | agri | LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS; BULBS; ROOTS AND THE LIKE; CUT FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE. | 269530.61 | 0.167 |
| 44 | agri | PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INULIN; WHEAT GLUTEN. | 229420.27 | 0.142 |
| 45 | misc manf | MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES. | 193550.79 | 0.120 |
| 46 | animal prdts | PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED. | 170215.69 | 0.105 |
| 47 | agri | ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES. | 139530.05 | 0.086 |
| 48 | phosphorus | EXPLOSIVES; PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS; MATCHES; PYROPHORIC ALLOYS; CERTAIN COMBUSTIBLE PREPARATIONS. | 116100.65 | 0.072 |
| 49 | agri | VEGETABLE PLAITING MATERIALS; VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED. | 103510.13 | 0.064 |
| 50 | tex -rm | WADDING, FELT AND NONWOVENS; SPACIAL YARNS; TWINE, CORDAGE, ROPES AND CABLES AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | 88645.99 | 0.055 |
| 51 | toys | TOYS, GAMES AND SPORTS REQUISITES; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF. | 75940.71 | 0.047 |
| 52 | headgear | HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF. | 38299.73 | 0.024 |


| 53 | tex and <br> furnishings | FURNITURE; BEDDING, <br> MATTRESSES, MATTRESS <br> SUPPORTS, CUSHIONS AND <br> SIMILAR STUFFED FURNISHING; <br> LAMPS AND LIGHTING FITTINGS <br> NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR <br> INC | 26694.61 | 0.017 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 54 | agri | MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF <br> ESPARTO OR OF OTHER PLAITING <br> MATERIALS; BASKETWARE AND <br> WICKERWORK. | 14400.46 | 0.009 |
| 55 | animal <br> prdts | LIVE ANIMALS. | 0.000 |  |
| 56 | mus. <br> Instruments | MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS <br> AND ACCESSORIES OF SUCH <br> ARTICLES. | 11275.84 | 0.007 |
| 57 | arms and <br> amm. | ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS <br> AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF. | 1989.87 | 0.001 |

## ANNEXURE III

( Exports < Imports from 1997 to 2009 )

| S.No | Class of Goods | Highest Foreign Exchange Losers ( Imp > Exp | Value of Import exp in Rs (Crores) | Percentage in total import bill |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Fuel | MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR DISTILLATION; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANCES; MINERAL WAXES. | -160126402.88 | 44.618 |
| 2 | Defense eqp. And machinery | NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; PARTS THEREOF. | -42086899.25 | 11.727 |
| 3 | Electrical machinery | ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS,AND PARTS. | -33636568.64 | 9.373 |
| 4 | Gems and Jewellery | NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS,PRECIOUS OR SEMIPRECIOUS STONES,PRE.METALS,CLAD WITH PRE.METAL AND ARTCLS THEREOF;IMIT.JEWLRY;COIN. | -24752271.55 | 6.897 |
| 5 | Aircraft | AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT, AND PARTS THEREOF. | -16560074.80 | 4.614 |
| 6 | Fertilisers | FERTILISERS. | -12448909.44 | 3.469 |
| 7 | Animal prdts | ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PRE. EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXEX. | -10112889.51 | 2.818 |
| 8 | Precision instruments | OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC CINEMATOGRAPHIC MEASURING, CHECKING PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INST. AND APPARATUS PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF; | -8625169.17 | 2.403 |
| 9 | rare earth metals | INORGANIC CHEMICALS; ORGANIC OR INORGANIC COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS, OF RARE-EARTH METALS, OR RADI. ELEM. OR OF ISOTOPES. | -7638141.26 | 2.128 |
| 10 | spl uses | PROJECT GOODS; SOME SPECIAL USES. | -6746964.03 | 1.880 |
| 11 | ships | SHIPS, BOATS AND FLOATING STRUCTURES. | -5803078.94 | 1.617 |
| 12 | wood and art | WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL. | -3812227.92 | 1.062 |


| 13 | base iron and steel | IRON AND STEEL | -3685933.34 | 1.027 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | organic chemicals | ORGANIC CHEMICALS | -3149966.79 | 0.878 |
| 15 | paper | PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD. | -2735101.94 | 0.762 |
| 16 | wood pulp | PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; WASTE AND SCRAP OF PAPER OR PAPERBOARD. | -2485301.22 | 0.693 |
| 17 | plastic | PLASTIC AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | -2326249.79 | 0.648 |
| 18 | agri prdts | EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS. | -1463474.34 | 0.408 |
| 19 | nickel | NICKEL AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | -1454421.29 | 0.405 |
| 20 | printing material | PRINTED BOOKDS, NEWSPAPERS, PICTURES AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE PRINTING INDUSTRY; MANUSCRIPTS, TYPESCRIPTS AND PLANS. | -1182273.82 | 0.329 |
| 21 | cinematographic goods | PHOTOGRAPHIC OR CINEMATOGRAPHIC GOODS. | -1054386.68 | 0.294 |
| 22 | tex manf fr industrial use | IMPREGNATED, COATED, COVERED OR LAMINATED TEXTILE FABRICS; TEXTILE ARTICLES OF A KIND SUITABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE. | -992401.67 | 0.277 |
| 23 | chem prdts | MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS. | -926815.94 | 0.258 |
| 24 | lead | LEAD AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | -767995.13 | 0.214 |
| 25 | wool | WOOL, FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR, HORSEHAIR YARN AND WOVEN FABRIC. | -760649.78 | 0.212 |
| 26 | aluminium | ALUMINIUM AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | -568073.42 | 0.158 |
| 27 | lime and cement | SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIALS, LIME AND CEMENT. | -509895.20 | 0.142 |
| 28 | base metals | OTHER BASE METALS; CERMETS; ARTICLES THEREOF. | -433317.38 | 0.121 |
| 29 | railways and locomotives | RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING-STOCK AND PARTS THEREOF; RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY TRACK FIXTURES AND FITTINGS AND PARTS THEREOF; MECHANICAL | -409093.32 | 0.114 |
| 30 | ceramic | CERAMIC PRODUCTS. | -392714.48 | 0.109 |


| 31 | soaps and <br> chemicals | SOAP, ORGANIC SURFACE-ACTIVE <br> AGENTS, WASHING PREPARATIONS, <br> LURRICATING PREPARATIONS, <br> ARTFICLAL WAXES, PREPARED WAXES, <br> POLISHING OR SCOURING PREP. | -334667.04 | 0.093 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 32 | zinc | ZINC AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | -224087.23 | 0.062 |
| 33 | wine | BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR. | -180127.71 | 0.050 |
| 34 | tin | TIN AND ARTICLES THEREOF. | -147570.83 | 0.041 |
| 35 | cocoa | COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS. |  |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Statistical Outline of India, 2009-10, Tata Services Ltd. Table 316, Page No. 284.
    ${ }^{2}$ China in the World Economy - An OECD Economic and Statistical Survey OECD 2002, Kogan Page London and Sterling VA, Page no.812.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Trade statistics - Ministry of Commerce; website www.commerce.nic.in. For the respective years total exports have been subtracted from total imports to arrive at the trade balance.

