

CHAPTER - V

STRUCTURE OF INDIAN EXPORTS - I5.1 Introduction :

Foreign trade occupies a place of strategic importance in general and in the Indian economy in particular as it indicates through imports what types of goods a country lacks and how much of them it needs or is able to buy. Further, exports of a country is an indicator of the potential markets abroad for domestically produced goods and of capacity to import through export earnings. As far as the developing country like India is concerned, the potentiality of export earnings is significantly very important, as its capacity to import in general is contingent upon potentiality of export earnings.

As an economy gets an exposure to the path of economic development, its magnitude and structure of foreign trade is bound to undergo a spectacular change on account of variations in relative demand and supply conditions overtime. In the context of Indian economy, it has been the matter of historical experience, that until 1947, India had a pattern of trade which was substantially of that of colonial and agricultural country. However, with an inception of 'Economic Planning' for industrial development since Independence, India's foreign trade has

undergone a fundamental change and is no longer confined to a few countries and few commodities. In view of these changes, it is imperative as well as interesting to examine the extent to which the magnitude of exports and the structure of exports have undergone a change overtime.

5.2 Magnitude of Exports :

As regards the magnitude of exports, it is important to note that the use of current price figure or constant price figure is not a matter of indifference for analytical purpose. In fact, if the figures of exports of different commodity groups at one point of time are compared with those of another, the use of current price figure is bound to conceal the true picture because the current price figure would involve the effects of inter-commodity variation in the price movements over time.

In the context of undertaking an analysis of magnitude of exports, it is pertinent to note that the analysis should be carried out at current prices as well as at constant prices. As evident from Table 5.1 that the total exports at current prices turns out to be Rs.118021.34 lakhs in 1965-66, while the same turns out to be Rs.766114.57 lakhs in 1981-82. Thus, Indian exports have increased by 32.30% per year on an average. Further, it should be noted that the year 1973-74 is a turning point because the total exports at current prices in the year 1973-74

Table - 5.1

Magnitude of Indian Exports by Major Commodity
Groups At Current Prices , : 1965-66 to 1981-82

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods	Capital Goods	Total Exports
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	77264.34	23057.53	16051.54	1647.93	118021.34
1966-67	73577.96	22501.43	16984.58	1540.47	114604.44
1967-68	74483.33	22025.44	20629.00	1914.25	119052.02
1968-69	76140.56	27589.75	27191.91	4362.70	135284.92
1969-70	74804.12	30176.64	29840.06	5535.65	140356.47
1970-71	82748.75	29051.31	32664.44	7510.94	151975.44
1971-72	93305.01	33104.70	24774.99	7377.63	158562.33
1972-73	103257.12	49398.46	28777.84	8431.51	189864.93
1973-74	140227.41	60810.21	34293.96	11469.17	246800.75
1974-75	188406.22	65713.37	54040.22	28242.92	336402.73
1975-76	213926.72	74680.27	78077.24	25515.30	392199.53
1976-77	245805.82	103282.12	117525.12	29407.53	496020.59
1977-78	282875.16	121826.11	102150.48	40209.36	547601.11
1978-79	281096.26	132552.22	90764.63	39299.32	543712.43
1979-80	358202.96	157372.65	78248.56	57977.95	651802.12
1980-81	409550.75	169237.66	74951.05	52225.53	705964.99
1981-82	414684.79	184510.56	105180.20	61739.02	766114.57

Source : Appendix Table V-1.

have increased by slightly more than double (i.e. 109.11%) as compared to the year 1965-66. This state of affairs can be viewed from the fact that the total exports increased from Rs.118021.34 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs.246800.75 lakhs in 1973-74. Whereas during 1973-74 to 1981-82 the total exports have increased by 210.42%. Thus we can see that over a period of 1965-66 to 1981-82, the total exports have increased by five and a half times. However, the total exports at (1970-71 price level) constant prices display a less impressive magnitudnal change over period of 1965-66 to 1981-82. As evident from Table 5.2 that the total exports at (1970-71 price level) constant prices increased from Rs.162052.99 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs.328363.21 lakhs (i.e 102.63%) in 1981-82. It becomes evident from the above analysis that the total exports at current prices as well as at (1970-71 price level) constant prices display a rising trend with marked differences in magnitudnal change over the period under consideration.

Apart from the above analysis, it must be emphasized that the trends in total exports of a country are the consequences of trends in the exports of different commodities. The total exports consists of four major commodity groups i.e [1] Consumer goods [2] Intermediate goods and raw materials for producing consumer goods [3] Intermediate goods and raw-materials for producing capital goods and [4] Capital goods.

Table 5.2

Magnitude of Indian Exports by Major Commodity Groups
At Constant (1970-71) Prices : 1965-66 to 1981-82

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods	Capital Goods	Total Exports
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	96888.76	34001.50	27938.33	3224.40	162052.99
1966-67	88556.80	35389.30	23524.73	2512.45	149983.28
1967-68	79574.93	26408.96	24176.57	3018.06	13178.52
1968-69	89751.72	34470.42	33514.63	12629.85	170366.62
1969-70	82663.82	35682.86	33378.71	8737.66	160463.05
1970-71	82748.75	24863.44	32664.44	7510.94	147787.57
1971-72	914111.14	26138.32	24675.97	7735.36	149960.79
1972-73	99568.52	35719.16	27235.76	9570.38	172093.82
1973-74	96458.74	38405.70	35058.82	16315.82	186239.08
1974-75	107794.36	44646.61	52277.55	16054.73	220773.25
1975-76	114247.16	42299.92	54421.02	17667.78	228635.88
1976-77	137477.72	54375.63	69214.28	18326.89	279394.52
1977-78	148298.01	44902.14	56962.73	20021.19	270184.07
1978-79	164055.09	45466.13	58550.19	24798.08	292869.49
1979-80	242926.95	54729.83	57154.58	46735.51	401546.87
1980-81	289982.87	69145.07	45503.04	34453.37	439084.35
1981-82	204635.93	43940.10	49279.21	30507.97	328363.21

Source : Appendix Table V-2.

It becomes intelligible from talbe 5.1 and 5.2 that the exports of consumer goods have increased by Rs.337420.45 lakhs i.e. by 436.71% in money terms whereas the same increased by Rs.107747.17 lakhs i.e.111.21% in real terms. In case of intermediate goods and raw materials, for producing consumer goods, the exports have increased by Rs.161453.03 lakhs i.e. 700.22% in money terms whereas the same increased by Rs.9938.60 lakhs i.e. 29.23% in real terms. Similarly, the exports of intermediate goods and raw materials for producing capital goods have increased by Rs.89128.66 lakhs i.e.555.26% in money terms whereas the same increased by Rs.21340.88 lakhs i.e. by 76.38% in real terms over the period under consideration. However, the exports of capital goods have incresed by Rs.60091.09 lakhs i.e. 3646.46% in money terms whereas the same increased by Rs.27283.57 lakhs i.e. 846.16% in real terms. Thus it becomes clear that the exports of capital goods registered a highest percentage increase in money terms as well as in real terms as compared to the percentage change in exports of other major commodity groups over the period under consideration.

As regards an analysis of the magnitude of other individual items belonging to the different groups of commodity exports both in real terms and money terms seems redundant since, Appendix Table V.I and V.2 are self explanatory.

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the trends in magnitude of exports both in real terms as well as in money terms display a rising trend with marked differences in magnitudenal change over the period under consideration.

5.3 Macro and Micro Aspects of Structureal Changes :

The structure of exports can be visualized from the following two aspects:

- [i] Macro (aggregated) and (ii) Micro (disaggregated)¹

Macro aspects of structural changes :

Under macro analysis the prominent features of exports and changes in them can be examined in terms of the following parameters :

- i] Share of exports to NNP
- ii] Share of exports in world exports
- iii] Growth rates of exports
- iv] Instability co-efficients of exports

5.3.1 Share of Exports to NNP : The parameter, share of exports to NNP is of a paramount importance for the economy as it

1. V.R. Panchmukhi suggests to distinguish the macro and micro aspects of trade structure and in its changes, vide, Panchmukhi V.R. : Trade Policies of India, A Quantitative Analysis, P.20, Concept Publishing Co. Delhi 1978.

indicates primarily the degree of outward orientation or openness of the economy in regard to the trade activity and also reflects in a broad way the nature of trade strategies adopted in the economy. Further this ratio of exports to NNP could be interpreted also to mean the supply capability of the economy in regard to exports. Moreover, the behaviour of this ratio is of prime importance to the economy as it is also indicative of presence or absence of tendency to have a comparative advantage² over a period of time. With reference to this, Simon Kuznets stated that 'Given the tendency of small nations to concentrate economic production a limited range of activities, the second general proposition follows. Foreign trade is of greater weight in the economic activity of small nations than in that of large units. This is particularly true of nations that have developed and attained fairly high levels of per capita output and consumption. For at these levels, the variety of goods demanded by ultimate consumers is far wider than that of domestic output of final goods. But it is likely to be true even of underdeveloped countries, for they tend to have some comparative advantages, some resources that permit exports to world markets - whether jute, bananas, oil, coffee or copra'.

2. Kuznets Simon : 'Economic Growth of Small Nations' in Robinson E.A.G.(ed) : Economic Consequences of the Size of Nations, p.18, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., New York, St. Martin press, 1963.

In the context of Indian economy, the total exports and NNP at current prices have reflected a close correspondence with each other over the period under consideration, as is evident from table 5.3. The total exports have increased from Rs.1180 crores in 1965-66 to Rs.7661 crores in 1981-82 i.e. increased by Rs.6481 crores. Whereas NNP has increased from Rs.20637 crores in 1965-66 to Rs.121243 crores in 1981-82 i.e. increased by Rs.100606 crores. In other words, the total exports have increased by 549.24% while NNP has increased by 487.50% over the period under consideration. A closer glance at the table reveals that the proportion of exports to NNP which was 5.72% in 1965-66 remained stagnant around 4.58% on an average during 1966-67 to 1973-74 but thereafter reflected an increasing trend. However, the average proportion of exports to NNP during the period of Annual Plan (i.e. 1966-67 to 1968-69) and Fourth Plan (i.e. 1969-70 to 1973-74) was 4.58% increased to 6.67% during the Fifth Plan period and thereafter further increased to 6.78% during the first three years of the Sixth Plan period. This means that the average proportion of exports to NNP showed an increasing trend over the period under consideration.

Similarly, it becomes clear from Table 5.4 that the total exports and NNP at constant prices (1970-71 price level) have also shown a close correspondence in their movements over a period of 1965-66 to 1981-82. The total exports have increased

Table 5.3

Proportion of India's Total Exports in Net National
Product At Current Prices : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Year	Total Exports At Current ¹ Prices [Rs. in Crores]	N.N.P. At Current ² Prices [Rs. in Crores]	Proportion of Total Exports in N.N.P. [In Percentages]
1	2	3	4
1965-66	1180	20637	5.72
1966-67	1146	23848	4.81
1967-68	1190	28054	4.24
1968-69	1353	28607	4.73
1969-70	1404	31606	4.44
1970-71	1520	34235	4.44
1971-72	1586	36573	4.34
1972-73	1899	40270	4.72
1973-74	2468	50424	4.89
1974-75	3364	59446	5.66
1975-76	3922	62069	6.32
1976-77	4960	66754	7.43
1977-78	5476	75536	7.25
1978-79	5437	81123	6.70
1979-80	6518	88372	7.38
1980-81	7060	106539	6.63
1981-82	7661	121243	6.32

Source : 1. Appendix Table V-1

2. National Account Statistics : (1970-71 - 1981-82),
February 1983, Central Statistical Organisation,
Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning,
Government of India, Appendix pp. 150-153.

Table : 5.4
Proportion of India's Total Exports in Net National Product
At Constant(1970-71) Prices : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Year	Total Exports 1970-71 ¹ Prices [Rs.in Crores]	N.N.P. 1970-71 ² Prices [Rs. in Crores]	Proportion of Total Exports in N.N.P. [In Percentages]
1	2	3	4
1965-66	1621	27103	5.98
1966-67	1500	27298	5.49
1967-68	1332	29715	4.48
1968-69	1704	30513	5.58
1969-70	1605	32408	4.95
1970-71	1478	34235	4.32
1971-72	1500	34715	4.32
1972-73	1721	34191	5.03
1973-74	1862	35967	5.18
1974-75	2208	36502	6.05
1975-76	2286	40064	5.70
1976-77	2794	40271	6.94
1977-78	2702	43951	6.15
1978-79	2929	46386	6.31
1979-80	4015	43922	9.14
1980-81	4391	47490	9.25
1981-82	3284	49887	6.58

Source : 1. Appendix Table V-2

2. National Account Statistics : (1970-71 - 1980-81)
 February 1983, Central Statistical Organization,
 Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning,
 Government of India, Appendix A-I pp.150 - 153.

from Rs.1621 crores in 1965-66 to Rs.3284 crores in 1981-82 i.e. increased by Rs.1663 crores. While NNP has increased from Rs.27103 crores in 1965-66 to Rs.49887 crores in 1981-82 i.e. increased by Rs.22784 crores. In other words, at constant prices, the total exports have increased by 102.60% whereas NNP has increased by 84.06%. Now it becomes clear that exports have increased by larger percentage than NNP at current prices as well as at constant prices. Therefore, this enables us to see clearly from Table 5.4 that the ratio of exports to NNP at constant prices has increased over a period under consideration. The proportion of exports to NNP which was 5.98% in 1965-66 declined to 4.92% on an average during the period of Annual Plan and Fourth Plan. However, this average proportion of exports to NNP increased from 4.92% during 1966-67 to 1973-74 to 6.23% during the Fifth Plan period which further increased to 8.32% during the first three years of the Sixth Plan. This is indicative of the fact that the proportion of exports to NNP has increased at constant prices during the period under consideration.

Hence, it can be concluded from the above discussion that the increasing trend of the ratio of exports to NNP is mainly due to increasing tendency to have comparative advantage over a period of time. This result is in consonance with the
3
view expressed by Simon Kuznets.

3. Kuznets Simon, Op.Cit., P. 18.

As regards, the proportion of exports to NNP, it is commonly held belief that as the rate of economic development accelerates, the ratio of exports to NNP tends to increase over a period of time.⁴ Therefore, to ascertain the relation between them, we have run a simple regression of the form: $Y = a + bx$ to the time series (1965-66 to 1981-82) data at current prices as well as at constant prices of the proportion of exports to NNP (Y) and per capita income (X). Where per capita income is considered as a rough indicator of the level of economic development of a country. Accordingly, the following regression results were obtained for India.

i) At Current Prices :

$$Y = 0.0362058 + 0.0000220 X \quad R^2 = 0.5648$$

* *

(7.276) (4.418)

ii) At Constant Prices :

$$Y = 0.0354393 + 0.0000263 X \quad R^2 = 0.5352$$

* *

(5.620) (4.168)

(Where * : t - Values of regression coefficients are significant at 1% level)

4. W.A. Lewis : The Theory of Economic Growth, Georg Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1955 P.342

+ For Per Capita N.N.P. at Current and Constant (1970-71) prices see Appendix Table : V.7

It becomes evident from the above regression results that the proportion of exports to NNP has increased over a period of time with the level of economic development and both are positively correlated at current prices as well as at constant prices. In case of equation (i) changes in the level of per capita income explains about 56.48% variations in the proportion of exports to NNP whereas in equation (ii) it explains 53.52% variations in the dependent variable.

5.3.2 National Income and Exports : An Inter Country Analysis :

In the context of the Indian economy, we have already seen that the proportion of exports to national income has increased both in real terms and in money terms over a period of time. In other words, the proportion of exports to national income has a rising tendency with the process of economic development of a country. Therefore, in the light of this proposition, this study has attempted to examine the same with respect to different countries of the world at a point of time. This proposition is examined for alternate years following the year 1965 to 1981 by considering those countries for which data on value of exports at f.o.b. and exports inclusive of non-factor services and national income at market prices are available. Thus, we have calculated the proportion of exports to national income in two ways : One excludes the non - factor services

whereas the other includes it. In doing so, we have excluded
 some of the countries[@] on account of the following reasons :

(i) Non-availability of data either on exports or national income or both.

(ii) Differences in time of reporting data on exports and national income (Exports figures are reported as per calendar year, whereas national income figures are reported at financial year, year ending 30th June and 30th September as the case may be)

(iii) Differences in units of currency (i.e. exports figures are expressed in millions of U.S.\$, whereas national income figures are expressed in the currency units of the respective countries). However, the present study has attempted to estimate the proportion of exports to national income during different years only for those countries for which value figures of exports f.o.b. and value figures of exports inclusive of non-factor services and national income at market prices are available in terms of single currency with uniformity in regard to time of reporting. This is done with a view to examine the trend behaviour of the proportion of exports to national income for different groups of the countries of the world over a period under consideration.

@ For list of the excluded countries, see Appendix Table V.8

It can be readily visualized from table 5.5-A showing proportion of exports to national income (where exports refer to exports of goods only) that from among the highly developed countries, the proportion of exports to national income was lowest for the U.S.A., while it was highest for Belgium during the period under consideration. Similarly, within the group of intermediate countries, the proportion of exports to national income was lowest for Spain, whereas highest for Libya during the 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975 and 1977. However, during years 1979 and 1981, the proportion of exports to national income was highest for Ireland but lowest for Panama in the year 1981. Moreover, in case of underdeveloped countries, the proportion of exports to national income came to be lowest for Brazil but highest for Zambia in the year 1965 only. Whereas after 1965 it remained lowest for Turkey but highest for Zambia except for the years 1975 and 1981.

In the year 1975 the highest proportion of exports to national income was represented by Iraq (64.44) while lowest proportion was represented by Turkey (3.97). Whereas the year 1981 differs from the earlier years in the sense that the highest proportion of exports to national income was represented by Korea (34.43) while lowest proportion was represented by Paraguay (5.94).

Table : 5.5 A

Proportion of Exports to National Income
for Different Countries of the World

(Percentage)

No.	Countries	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973
1	Australia	14.65	14.64	14.44	14.24	15.5
2	Austria	19.27	18.87	21.34	21.45	21.35
3	Belgium	41.57	40.01	48	48.53	53.38
4	Brgzil	5.24	5.31	6.01	7	8.33
5	Canada	18.75	20.24	21.63	22.09	24
6	Colombia	9.13	7.98	10.23	8.74	10.86
7	Costa Rica	20.42	22.4	24.04	22.47	24.6
8	Cyprus	18.79	17.95	19.69	18.36	17.69
9	Denmark	25.02	22.41	22.65	22.47	23.49
10	Dominian Republic	14.18	15.09	14.83	15.8	20.78
11	El Salvador	25.15	24.81	22.54	23.89	28.48
12	Fiji	35.65	31.76	37.17	32.13	23.35
13	Finland	20.14	19.59	24.14	23.33	23.35
14	France	11.42	11.1	12.33	14.5	16
15	Garmany	17.27	19.64	21.04	20.17	21.64
16	Ghana	0	0	18.4	21.52	22.43
17	Greece	5.64	7.12	6.46	6.24	9.17
18	Guyana	52.72	53.52	59.06	60.65	49.91
19	Hondruas	27	28.45	27.34	26.76	29.5
20	Hungary	0	0	0	34.47	42.89
21	Iceland	29.42	18.94	32.88	27.29	30.5
22	Iraq	34.19	29.45	31.73	35.28	40.51
23	Ireland	24.26	27.41	27.63	31.23	34.75
24	Italy	12.51	12.61	14.17	14.81	15.74
25	Ivory Cost	30.76	31.25	34.24	31.2	36.11
26	Japan	10.79	9.79	10.73	12.08	10.35
27	Jordon	5.7	8.32	7.77	5.97	10.31
28	Korea	6.18	7.23	8.86	11.73	25.94
29	Libya	66.14	65.43	74	73.39	65.95
30	Malta	15.78	14.96	18.62	18.47	30.17

Cont. Table 5.5-A

No	Countries	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983
1	Australia	14.81	15.13	16.78	14.77	14.72
2	Austria	22.73	23.15	25.43	27.37	0
3	Belgium	50.02	51.96	56.22	62.61	0
4	Brazil	7.29	7.19	6.73	8.8	0
5	Canada	23.57	24.89	29.26	29.2	27.69
6	Colombia	12.2	12.11	0	0	0
7	Costa Rica	27.51	29.18	25.45	45.36	0
8	Cyprus	22.85	33.35	27.8	29.77	26.49
9	Denmark	25.43	23.87	24.87	31.84	32.41
10	Dominican Republic	27.33	18.62	17.46	18.27	0
11	El Salvador	31.56	35.61	35.53	24.56	0
12	Fiji	26.36	26.66	27.32	27.06	0
13	Finland	23.08	23.38	31.52	33.44	30.86
14	France	17.51	19	19.61	20.93	0
15	Germany	24.27	25.72	25.38	29.29	29.59
16	Ghana	18.9	0	0	0	0
17	Greece	11.52	11	10.61	12.39	14.07
18	Guyana	77.44	66.25	63.9	72.54	0
19	Honduras	28.93	33.88	36.97	32.11	0
20	Hungary	46.58	46.6	47.23	43.81	0
21	Iceland	28.84	30.63	38.04	36.98	0
22	Iraq	64.44	0	0	0	0
23	Ireland	42.07	50.64	52.07	50.6	0
24	Italy	20.33	23.48	24.52	24	23.27
25	Ivory Coast	33.18	36.8	31.42	0	0
26	Japan	12.89	13.5	11.86	15.47	0
27	Jordan	13.11	12.55	13.36	16.9	12.04
28	Korea	26.19	29.07	25.29	34.43	0
29	Libya	63	67.06	0	0	0
30	Malta	35.78	48.64	46.45	37.5	0

Cont. Table 5.5-A

No.	Countries	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973
31	Morocco	16.94	16.15	13.94	12.08	14.75
32	Netherlands	37.02	35.45	38.55	41.09	43.19
33	Nicaragua	27.95	24.6	22.81	24.5	28.08
34	Norway	23.79	24.53	26.53	23.7	28.37
35	Panama	13.47	13.23	13.25	10.97	10.33
36	Papua New Guinea	18.71	16.19	20.55	18.78	51.76
37	Paraguay	13.65	10.52	9.83	10.34	13.43
38	Philippines	12.6	12.05	10.33	15.72	19.55
39	Portugal	16.21	16.19	16.53	16.05	16.83
40	South Africa	26.93	25.81	23.65	20.64	24.77
41	Spain	4.64	5.56	7.12	7.79	8
42	Sri Lanka	25.2	19.55	17.68	16.41	14.73
43	Suriname	44.18	0	0	0	60.32
44	Sweden	20.15	19.54	21.2	23.14	25.95
45	Switzerland	23.13	23.58	26.78	25.08	25.1
46	Tanzania	25.7	26.28	22.63	20.77	21.19
47	Thailand	16.17	13.8	11.74	12.98	16
48	Togo	19.08	16.83	20.04	17.74	16.59
49	Tunisia	12.51	14.7	13.72	13.46	16.17
50	Turkey	5.78	4.92	4.12	5	6.17
51	U.K.	14.76	13.98	16.92	17.1	17.85
52	U.S.A.	4.33	4.31	4.4	4.5	5.9
53	Venezuela	35	32.58	28.71	28.42	32.61
54	Zaire	0	0	45.53	37.71	39.87
55	Zambia	61.45	55.62	66.36	49.82	57.34
56	Highly Developed Countries	20.2	19.92	22.11	22.29	23.86
57	Intermediate Countries	22.23	22.47	23.35	24	25.58
58	Underdeveloped Countries	19.73	18.65	18.82	18.41	21.77

Cont. Table 5.5-A

Sr.No	Countires	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983
31	Morocco	17.23	11.95	12.58	16.26	Ø
32	Netherlands	46.74	42.69	44.6	53.98	55.63
33	Nicaragua	26.12	33.11	41.92	21.53	12.29
34	Norway	30.17	30.35	35.61	38.75	39.81
35	Panama	16.56	13.25	11.92	9.32	Ø
36	Papua New Gunea	38.97	45.48	42.33	38.48	Ø
37	Peraaguay	12.24	14.74	9.95	5.94	Ø
38	Philippines	16.13	16.88	16.81	16.34	16.16
39	Portugal	13.78	13.18	Ø	Ø	Ø
40	South Africa	28.75	31.47	40.07	31.97	29.41
41	Spain	8.07	9.33	10.3	12.27	14.14
42	Sri Lanka	15.47	18.71	29.46	27.82	Ø
43	Suriname	62.18	49.5	56.04	Ø	Ø
44	Sweden	26.56	26.06	28.88	29.13	Ø
45	Switzerland	25.83	30.91	29.68	30.22	Ø
46	Tanzania	15.31	14.73	11.7	11.6	Ø
47	Thailand	16.21	19.64	21.44	21.7	17.66
48	Togo	22.16	24.59	23.21	Ø	Ø
49	Tunisia	21.75	19.88	27.05	32.93	Ø
50	Turkey	3.97	3.8	3.64	Ø	Ø
51	U.K.	20.63	24.79	23.45	22.8	Ø
52	U.S.A.	7.78	7.04	8.42	8.89	6.85
53	Venezuela	33.97	28.31	32	32.28	Ø
54	Zaire	26.53	23.97	22.78	12.74	Ø
55	Zambia	41.06	45.44	50.05	31.47	Ø
56	Highly Developed Countries	24.95	25.66	27.58	30.09	29.7
57	Intermediate Countires	27.91	28.89	27.96	28.94	20.22
58	Underdeveloped Countries	22.42	21.54	22.98	21.34	14.54

Note : (i) Exports refer to goods only (ii) For List of Conuntries excluded See, Appendix Table V.8 (iii) For Countries grouped by the level of economic development, see, Appendix Table V.9

Sourece : Calculated on the basis of information available in International Financial Statistics, Year Book 1984, International Monetary Fund.

In global sense of the phenomenon, about 47 countries out of the total of 55 countries of the world, reflected a rising trend of the porportion of exports to national income, while remaining 8 countries: Panama, Portugal, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Tanzania, Turkey and Zambia reflected a falling tendency. Thus about 85.45% of the total number of countries showed a rising trend of the proportion of exports to national income over a period under consideration.

As regards, the trend behaviour of porportion of exports to national income for different groups of the countries of the world, it becomes evident that the trend behaviour of porportion of exports to national income reflected a rising trend. The proportion of exports to national income for highly developed countries⁺⁺ increased from 20.20 in 1965 to 30.09 in the year 1981 which indicated an increase of about 9.89 percent points. Similarly, the same for intermediate countries increased from 22.23 in 1965 to 28.94 in the year 1981 which represented an increase of 6.71 percent points. While for underdeveloped countries it increased from 19.73 in 1965 to 21.34 in the year 1981. Which showed an increase of 1.61 percent points. Thus, it becomes evident that the increase in the proportion of exports to national income was the lowest for underdeveloped countries, while it was highest for highly developed countries.

⁺⁺ For countries grouped by level of economic development,
See Appendix Table V.9.

Further, it can be seen from table 5.5-B, showing proportion of exports to national income (where exports refer to exports of goods and non factor services), that within the group of highly developed countries, the proportion of exports to national income was lowest for the U.S.A., while it was highest for Kuwait during the period under consideration except in the year 1981. However, it should be noted that the year 1981 differs from earlier years in the sense that the proportion of exports to national income was not highest for Kuwait, but it was highest for Netherlands (64.75). Similarly, in the case of intermediate countries, Libya represented the highest proportion of exports to national income i.e. 69.53, 67.03, 75.33, 74.08, 68.28, 63.87 and 68.64 during the years 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, and 1977 respectively. While during 1979 and 1981, the highest proportion of exports to national income was shown by Ireland (i.e. 58.35 and 57.80 in 1979 and 1981 respectively). As regards, the lowest proportion of exports to national income, there are marked differences in terms of countries during the period under consideration. Spain represented the lowest proportion of exports to national income (i.e 6.62, 7.15, 14.64, 15.92 and 16.45 during the years 1965, 1967, 1975, 1977 and 1979 respectively). While Greece represented the lowest proportion of exports to national income of 10.07 in 1969 and Uruguay represented the lowest proportion i.e. 10.08, 14.48 and 15.56 during 1971, 1973 and 1981

Table 5.5-B
Proportion of Exports to National Income for
Different Countries of the World

		(Percentage)				
Sr. No.	Countries	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973
1	Australia	16.82	16.88	16.51	16.29	17.22
2	Austria	29.26	29.89	33.76	36.33	36.85
3	Belgium	39.79	39.77	45.96	47.65	51.9
4	Bolivia	22.39	24.09	22.77	18.4	24.58
5	Brazil	7.14	6.17	6.53	6.94	8.81
6	Cameroon[J]	-	-	21.34	26.66	21.64
7	Canada	22	24.22	25.28	25.29	26.79
8	Chile	-	-	-	-	22.22
9	China People's Rep.	-	-	-	-	-
10	Costa Rica	24.69	27.45	29.13	29.28	33.97
11	Denmark	33.48	29.77	29.45	29.76	30.84
12	Dominican Republic	16.36	18.08	18.31	19	24.12
13	Ecuador	17.15	16.93	14.14	16.76	29.1
14	El Salvador	28.2	27.15	24.8	26.17	31.72
15	Finland	23	22.59	27.61	28.21	29.65
16	France	13.9	13.86	14.91	17.56	18.91
17	Germany	21.01	24.03	25.46	25.18	26.32
18	Ghana	-	-	24.68	23.31	23.07
19	Greece	9.23	11.02	10.07	10.7	14.77
20	Haiti [S]	-	11.34	12.85	13.93	11.89
21	Honduras	30.17	31.14	30.35	29.36	32.67
22	Hungary	-	-	-	34.47	42.88
23	India [F]	4.09	4.95	4.7	4.4	5.09
24	Indonesia	-	9.44	9.77	15.74	22.31
25	Iraq	46.38	40.23	44.58	52.32	49.65
26	Ireland	36.79	40.19	39.95	38.78	41.02
27	Israel	22.94	27.21	32.77	36.31	36.71
28	Italy	15.11	15.41	17.16	17.62	18.49
29	Ivory Coast	31.88	34.77	38.67	38.76	41.9
30	Japan	12.64	11.66	12.71	14.25	12.52
31	Jordan	16.39	15.27	10.86	9.29	22.47
32	Korea	9.08	12.04	14.26	16.3	31.85
33	Kuwait [F]	98.09	75	74.49	87.08	97.3
34	Libya	69.53	67.03	75.33	74.08	68.28
35	Morocco	21.09	20.76	19.31	17.94	21.9
36	Nicaragua	31.15	28.2	26.22	28.45	31.18
37	Netherlands	49.24	46.57	48.8	52.12	53.86
38	New Zealand [F]	23.63	22.76	27.3	24.86	26.46
39	Norway	47.46	49.46	49.5	47.14	51.05
40	Pakistan [J]	6.45	6.11	-	8.3	15.76

Cont. Table 5.5-B

Sr. No.	Countires	(Percentage)			
		1975	1977	1979	1981
1	Australia	16.82	17.25	19.39	17.07
2	Austria	38.38	39.28	42.53	47.17
3	Belgium	50.4	57.23	61.89	71.56
4	Bolivia	23.07	24.49	21.57	-
5	Brazil	7.94	7.79	7.39	9.89
6	Cameroon[J]	25.82	23.22	19.47	-
7	Canada	26.37	27.45	32.16	32.41
8	Chile	31.14	24.05	26.79	19.06
9	China People's Rep.	-	5.28	6.32	9.47
10	Costa Rica	33.22	33.7	29.59	51.42
11	Denmark	33.06	31.77	32.62	41.73
12	Dominican Republic	30.85	21.9	22.77	23.31
13	Ecuador	29.29	27.96	29.76	25.37
14	El Salvador	35.15	40.06	38.84	28.34
15	Finland	28.19	34.49	37.63	40.4
16	France	20.74	22.57	23.11	25.19
17	Germany	29.96	31	30.92	36.44
18	Ghana	20.8	-	-	-
19	Greece	17.59	17.61	18.35	21.46
20	Haiti [S]	23.69	26.33	28.29	27.46
21	Hondruas	32.44	37.54	41.56	36.61
22	Hungary	46.58	46.6	47.23	43.8
23	India [F]	6.89	7.87	8.32	7.44
24	Indonesia	25.31	26.12	33.84	30.72
25	Iraq	61.25	-	-	-
26	Ireland	46.35	55.7	58.35	57.8
27	Israel	38.91	52.98	-	-
28	Italy	23.51	26.8	27.97	27.42
29	Ivory Coast	41.08	46.55	40.66	-
30	Japan	15.76	15.95	14.69	19.25
31	Jordon	32.71	35.46	38.12	44.4
32	Korea	29.13	33.74	29.56	40.06
33	Kuwait [F]	77.56	65.59	71.46	-
34	Libya	63.87	68.64	-	-
35	Morocco	23.27	19.17	17.88	22.28
36	Nicaragua	30.93	37.24	48.76	23.06
37	Netherlands	57.84	52.06	54.16	64.75
38	New Zeland [F]	25.25	29.67	31.29	30.92
39	Norway	49.47	48.97	54.77	58.09
40	Pakistan [J]	12.14	9.48	10.78	12.31

Cont. Table 5.5-B

(Percentage)

Sr. No.	Countries	1965	1967	1969	1971	1973
41	Panama	40.83	42.52	43.52	40.13	39.58
42	Peraguay	16.12	13.36	14.84	14.37	16.06
43	Peru	19.32	19.22	21.67	17.2	15.79
44	Philippines	18.71	18.46	14.19	20.6	24.45
45	Portugal	27.1	27.69	25.34	25.52	26.91
46	South Africa	30.49	29.13	27.01	24.81	29.43
47	Spain	6.62	7.15	15.08	15.79	15.79
48	Sri Lanka	27.08	21.39	19.86	27.83	28.24
49	Sudan [J]	18.84	18.85	18.64	17.93	17.59
50	Sweden	24.14	23.42	25.19	27.44	30.34
51	Switzerland	31.47	31.88	35.61	34.07	33.7
52	Thailand	19.23	20.85	18.65	18.91	21.12
53	Tanzania	27.85	28.49	26.29	25.68	24.13
54	Togo	26.06	28.51	34.66	29.85	22.39
55	Tunisia	19.68	22.7	23.66	25.18	27.12
56	Turkey	5.82	6.17	5.46	7.21	8.61
57	United Kingdom	20.06	19.83	23.37	24.52	25.33
58	United States	5.27	5.33	5.37	5.69	7.23
59	Uruguay	20	14.81	13.69	10.08	14.48
60	Venezuela	37.31	34.72	32.56	30.05	32.94
61	Yemen Arab Rep.	-	-	2.13	1.93	2.76
62	Zambia	60.26	56.21	74.72	51.44	60.27
63	Highly Developed	29.7	28.48	30.9	31.38	33.89
64	Intermediate	28.91	28.92	30.22	29.82	31.26
65	Under Developed	21.87	20.77	21.31	21	23.94

Cont. Table 5.5-B

(Percentage)

Sr. No.	Countries	1975	1977	1979	1981
41	Panama	50.03	48.6	44.28	46.37
42	Peraguay	16.37	21.42	18.06	12.36
43	Peru	13.81	17.99	33.3	21.64
44	Philippines	20.66	21.37	20.68	21.18
45	Portugal	20.7	18.83	-	-
46	South Africa	32.31	37.95	43.35	35.63
47	Spain	14.64	15.92	16.45	19.52
48	Sri Lanka	32.56	41.44	35.53	33.18
49	Sudan [J]	13.29	-	-	-
50	Sweden	31.23	30.82	34.34	34.73
51	Switzerland	34	39.29	37.71	39.62
52	Thailand	20.54	22.68	26.12	27.76
53	Tanzania	19.18	18.88	14.65	13.58
54	Togo	29.26	28.3	26.9	-
55	Tunisia	33.21	32.4	42.4	45.1
56	Turkey	6.27	5.53	5.76	-
57	United Kingdom	28.45	33.7	31.66	30.42
58	United States	9.29	8.69	10.02	10.78
59	Uruguay	16.76	20.24	17.33	15.56
60	Venezuela	35.41	30.04	33.34	33.49
61	Yemen Arab Rep.	4.25	4.24	4.54	6.17
62	Zambia	45.31	48.66	56.87	33.22
63	Highly Developed	33.72	35.26	36.11	36.89
64	Intermediate	33.61	34.57	33.8	34.89
65	Under Developed	24.88	24.75	26.02	24.13

Note : (i) [F] : Financial Year, [J] : Year ending 30th June
[S] : Year ending 30th September

(ii) Exports refer to exports of goods and non-factor services

(iii) For list of countries excluded,
See, Appendix Table V.8

(vi) For Countries grouped by the level of economic development, see Appendix Table V-9

Source : Calculated on the basis of information available in International Financial Statistics Year Book 1984 and 1985, International Monetary Fund, Geneva

respectively. From among the underdeveloped countries, India represented the lowest porportion of exports to national income i.e. 4.09 and 4.95 during the years 1965 and 1967 respectively. Similarly, Yemen Arab Republic also represented the lowest proportion of exports to national income i.e. 2.13, 1.93, 2.76, 4.25, 4.24, 4.54 and 6.17 during 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1981 respectively. As regards, the highest proportion of exports to national income, there are marked differences in terms of countries during the period under consideration. Zambia showed the highest proportion of exports to national income i.e. 60.26, 56.21, 74.72, 60.27, 48.66 and 56.87 in years 1965, 1967, 1969, 1973, 1977 and 1979 respectively. In a similar way, Iraq represented the highest proportion of exports to national income i.e. 52.32 and 61.25 in 1971 and 1975 respectively. Jordon, for the first time in 1981 showed the highest proportion of exports to national income of 44.40.

If we view, the trend behaviour of exports to national income in aggregate terms, then we can visualize that out of about 62 countries of the world under examination, 52 countries reflected a rising trend of the same, while remaining 10 countries: Kuwait, Chile, Portugal, Venezuela, Cameroon, Ghana, Nicaragua, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia reflected a falling tendency. Thus, about 83.87% of the total number of countries showed a rising trend of the proportion of exports to national income over a period under consideration.

As regards, the trend behaviour of the proportion of exports to national income for different groups of countries, it becomes clear that it showed a rising trend. The proportion of exports to national income for highly developed countries increased from 29.70 in 1965 to 36.89 in 1981 which indicated an increase of 7.9 percent points. Similarly, for intermediate countries, the same increased from 28.91 in 1965 to 34.89 in 1981 represented an increase of 5.98 percent point while for underdeveloped countries, it increased from 21.87 in 1965 to 24.13 in 1981 indicated an increase of 2.26 percent points. Thus it becomes evident that, the proportion of exports to national income for underdeveloped countries remained lower than that of for highly developed countries over a period under consideration.

Moreover, it can be discerned from the above analysis that regardless of whichever the definition of exports (i.e exports referring to exports of goods only or exports of goods and non-factor services) adopted for estimating proportion of exports to national income, for various countries of the world, we can observe that for majority of the countries, the proportion of exports to national income has shown a rising trend in terms of cross-section analysis. This supports the view that the proportion of exports to national income is positively related to the process of economic development of a country. This signifies that as the economic development accelerates, a country tends to

have an increase in tendency for comparative advantage leading to an increase in the proportion of exports to national income over a period of time.⁵

5.3.3 Indian Exports and World Exports :

In order to ascertain the outward orientation of Indian exports, it is imperative to examine the magnitude of Indian exports in relation to world exports in terms of its percentage share in world exports and rate of growth over a period of time. With reference to this, Table 5.6 reveals that world exports have increased from 170.5 billions of U.S. Dollars in 1965 to 1662.9 billions of U.S. Dollars in 1983 represented an increase of 875.31%. As against this, Indian exports have increased from 1.687 billions of U.S. Dollars in 1965 to 8.512 billions of U.S. Dollars in 1983 reflected an increase of 404.56%. Further in terms of average percentage rate of growth of exports per annum, world exports have grown at the rate of 14.54% per annum, whereas Indian exports have grown at the rate of 10.27% per annum. As regards, the percentage share of Indian exports in world exports, it has declined from 0.99% in 1965 to 0.51% in 1983. This precipitous decline in India's share in world exports over a period

5. W.A. Lewis, Op.Cit., p.342

Table 5.6

Indian Exports and World Total Exports : 1965 to 1983

Year	Indian Exports (Billions of Dollars)	World Total Exports (Billions of U.S. Dollars)	Percentage Share of Indian Exports in World Total Exports
1	2	3	4
1965	1.687	170.5	0.99
1966	1.954	187.2	1.04
1967	1.613	195.8	0.82
1968	1.761	218.3	0.81
1969	1.835	249.9	0.73
1970	2.026	286.8	0.71
1971	2.034	321.8	0.63
1972	2.448	383.4	0.64
1973	2.917	534.6	0.54
1974	3.926	791.3	0.50
1975	4.355	812.4	0.54
1976	5.549	923.1	0.60
1977	6.378	1048.8	0.61
1978	6.671	1026.3	0.55
1979	7.806	1531.5	0.51
1980	8.242	1876.4	0.44
1981	7.300	1844.8	0.39
1982	9.358	1704.1	0.55
1983	8.512	1662.9	0.51

Source : International Financial Statistics, Year Book 1983
 pp.72-75 and Volume XXXVII, Number 12, December 1984
 p.70, International Monetary Fund.

of 17 years is a manifestation of stagnation in Indian exports which was also empirically evidenced for the period of 1951 to 1961 by Benjamin Cohen⁶

5.3.4 Growth Rates of Indian Exports :

While considering the structure of exports at macro level, the growth rate of different commodity exports is also one of the important parameters that requires to be examined and it is therefore, in this study, an attempt is made to estimate continuous compound rate of growth of exports. In other words, for estimating the growth rates we have fitted a semi-logarithmic function to the exports of different commodity groups at constant prices for the period of 1965-66 to 1981-82.

Algebraically, it may be stated as :

$$Y = ae^{bt}$$

Where Y, t and b denote the exports of different commodities, time and the growth coefficients respectively.

In the above formula, b measures the rate of growth of exports. Thus, this model has been used to measure constant rate of growth of exports of different commodities over time.

6. Cohen Benjamin I. : Op.Cit., pp.590-604

In this present study, an attempt is made to estimate, the constant rate of growth of exports only in real terms because the trend of exports in money terms as well as in real terms tend to diverge from each other over time and as a result, there is bound to be a divergence between trend rate of growth of exports in real terms and money terms.

In the context of above, Table 5.7 throws light on the growth parametric structure of Indian exports in terms of continuously compounded rate of growth for major commodity groups of exports and principal commodity groups of exports. From among the major commodity groups of exports, the rate of growth of capital goods exports being highest was 15.75% whereas the lowest growth rate was registered by exports of intermediate goods for producing consumer goods which was 4.15%. However, the rate of growth of exports of consumer goods and intermediate goods for producing capital goods was 6.96% and 5.82% respectively. In an aggregate terms, the rate of growth of total exports was 6.76%.

Similarly, from among 20 principal commodities of exports, for 5 commodities viz., Sugar & Honey, Gums, Resins & Lac, Vegetable Oils & Fats, Textile Fibre Yarn & Thread and Petroleum & Petroleum products, the growth rates being -3.61%, -2.81%, -1.53%, -2.57 and -3.81% respectively, indicated that the trend rates of growth of exports had declined. There are two commodities viz., Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables and Tea & Mate for

Table : 5.7

Growth Rates of Indian exports : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Sr.No.	Name of the Commodity	Growth Rates (in Percentage)
(1)	(2)	(3)
[A] Major Commodity Groups of Exports:		
I.	Consumer Goods	6.96
II.	Intermediate Goods for producing Consumer Goods	4.15
III.	Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods	5.82
IV.	Capital Goods	15.75
V.	Total Exports	6.76
[B] Principal Commodities of Exports :		
1.	Food Articles	5.44
2.	Non-Food Consumer Articles	7.72
3.	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	0.35
4.	Sugar & Honey	-3.61
5.	Coffee	6.71
6.	Tea & Mate	0.71
7.	Spices	3.91
8.	Chemicals	10.31
9.	Dyeing, Tanning & Colouring Materials	13.74
10.	Gums, Resins & Lac	-2.81
11.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	3.78
12.	Vegetables Oils & Fats	-1.53
13.	Leather and Manufactures there of	5.39
14.	Textile Fibre Yarn & Thread	-2.57
15.	Iron & Steel	12.68
16.	Footwear	1.79
17.	Petroleum & Petroleum Products	-3.81
18.	Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	8.96
19.	Machinery	16.24
20.	Transport Equipment	14.20

Source : Appendix Table : V-2

* Exponential growth rates derived by fitting a Semi-log function to the time series data of exports for the period 1965-66 to 1981-82.

which growth rate was less than 1% i.e. 0.35% and 0.71% respectively. However, the export of Footwear showed a growth rate of 1.79%. From among the rest of 12 commodities, the highest growth rate of 16.24% was registered by machinery followed by 14.20% growth rate for Transport Equipment which belong to the group of capital goods. Moreover, Food Articles and Non-food consumer Articles which belong to the group of consumer goods showed the growth rates of 5.44% and 7.72% respectively. Further, the growth rates of rest of the commodities, viz. Coffee, Spices, Chemicals, Dyeing, Tanning & Colouring Materials, Tobacco unmanufactured, Leather and Manufactures were 6.71%, 3.91%, 10.31%, 13.74%, 3.78%, 5.39%, 12.68% and 8.96% respectively.

5.3.5 Instability in Indian Exports :

Export instability is defined here as short term fluctuations in export receipts corrected for trend. However, some form of trend corrections is a necessary expedient in order to avoid an interpretation of a constant year to year variations (i.e increase or decrease) as indicating instability.

Broadly speaking, there are four main different methods for estimating instability index as enumerated below:

1. The average of percentage deviations from the least square trend line through the actual values.

2. The UN measure of the average annual percentage changes⁷ dividing always by the higher figure.
3. Mac Bean measure of the average annual deviations⁸ from a five year moving averages.
4. Coppock's Log Variance method.⁹

As regards, the second method, it is important to mention that it has some deficiencies. That means a steady increase of 10 per cent per year in the values of a series such as 100, 110, 121 etc. would according to the United Nations Systems, yield fractions like 10/110, 11/121 etc. which when averaged would be less than the conventional 10 per cent, but the resulting percentage would show considerable instability, where in reality¹⁰ there would be none at all.

The third method viz., Mac Bean's measure, it suffers from the disadvantage of losing two years from the beginning and end of the time series.¹¹ The first method involves constant absolute changes from year to year, while Coppock's method involves constant percentage trend.

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7. United Nations Secretariat : Instability in exports Markets of Underdeveloped Countries, U.N. Department of Economic Affairs 1952.
 8. Mac Bean A.I. : Export Instability and Economic Development, p.34, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London, 1966.
 9. Coppock J.D. : International Economic Instability, P.24 McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1962.
 10. Coppock J.D. : Op.Cit., P.24
 11. Mac Bean A.I. : Op.Cit. p.34

The method that involves a constant percentage changes from year-to-year is a better measure than the constant absolute changes from year-to-year and it is for this reason that we have adopted here, the Coppock's method known as 'Log-Variance' method to estimate instability index of Indian exports.

According to Coppock, the instability index equals the antilog of the square root of the logarithmic Variance of the series is given in algebraic terms as :

$$V \log = \frac{1}{N-1} \cdot \sum \left[\log X_{t+1} - \log X_t - \frac{1}{N-1} \cdot \sum (\log X_{t+1} - \log X_t) \right]^2$$

Or

$$V \log = \frac{\sum \left(\log \frac{X_{t+1}}{X_t} - m \right)^2}{N-1}$$

Where N and X is the number of years and value of exports receipts respectively and subscripts indicate the date. Further m refers to the mean value of the logarithmic first differences.

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The process of estimating this index is as follows :

12. Coppock J.D. : Op.Cit. P.24

1. Logarithms are obtained for each annual value of a variable, for example total exports for Year 1, Year 2 etc.
2. The logarithms of the value for year 1 is subtracted from the logarithms of the value for year 2 etc. in order to get first differences of logarithms.
3. The arithmetic mean of the logarithmic first differences is then obtained.
4. The logarithmic mean is subtracted from each year to year logarithmic first difference in order to obtain the logarithmic difference between the actual and average (trend) year to year logarithmic differences.
5. These logarithmic differences from trend some positive and some negative are then squared, summed up and divided by the number of years minus one. The resulting number is termed as 'log variance'.
6. The next step is to take the square root of the log variance and obtain the antilog of the square root value. Unity is then subtracted from antilog and decimal moved two places to the right. The resulting "instability index" is a close approximation of the average year to year percentage variation adjusted for trend.

The instability index for different groups of commodity exports from India is estimated here both in money terms and in real terms. It becomes evident from Table 5.8 the total exports are more stable at current prices with an instability index of 10.18 than at constant prices with an instability index of 16.63. Similarly, the consumer goods, intermediate goods for producing consumer goods and capital goods are more stable at current prices with an instability index of 11.39, 12.73 and 34.28 respectively than at constant prices with an instability index of 17.66, 26.18 and 55.13 respectively. However, the intermediate goods for producing capital goods are more stable at constant prices with an instability index of 21.85 than at current prices with an instability index of 24.58. In short, majority of major commodity groups of exports and total exports, there was greater stability at current prices than at constant prices. Conversely, it means that Indian exports are more unstable at constant prices. But one important thing that is noticeable is that capital goods are more unstable both at current prices as well as at constant prices as compared to consumer goods and intermediate goods.

From among the principal commodities of exports, Sugar & Honey, Vegetable Oils & Fats, and Petroleum & Petroleum products are more unstable at current prices and at constant prices with an instability index of 212.65, 109.74, 117.53 and 228.14, 204.80 and 241.95 respectively as compared to other

Table : 5.8

Instability of Indian Exports of Different Commodities : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Sr.No.	Name of the Commodity	Instability Index of Indian Exports of Different Commodities					
		Period		Period		Period	
		1965-66 to 1981-82		1965-66 to 1970-71		1970-71 to 1981-82	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
[A] Major Commodity Groups of Exports:							
I.	Consumer Goods	11.39	17.66	5.76	9.92	10.59	19.47
II.	Intermediate Goods for producing Consumer Goods	12.73	26.18	11.90	29.69	11.26	24.94
III.	Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods	24.58	21.85	9.52	19.96	29.96	23.73
IV.	Capital Goods	34.28	55.13	38.26	108.53	33.63	30.92
V.	Total Exports	10.18	16.63	5.99	16.12	10.26	16.66
[B] Principal Commodities of Exports :							
1.	Food Articles	20.08	16.77	9.11	11.70	23.67	18.94
2.	Non-Food Consumer Articles	18.67	27.16	9.24	11.18	19.16	31.38
3.	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	20.66	13.40	18.89	14.16	22.13	13.79
4.	Sugar & Honey	212.65	228.14	89.76	142.01	280.38	282.98
5.	Coffee	31.84	29.82	20.78	16.07	36.21	35.65
6.	Tea & Mate	30.26	12.81	25.38	11.10	33.59	14.09
7.	Spices	31.18	24.34	23.12	12.41	35.27	28.26
8.	Chemicals	42.17	55.95	43.52	61.42	44.09	56.30
9.	Dyeing, Tanning & Colouring Materials	41.41	35.73	49.87	41.44	39.49	31.31
10.	Gums, Resins & Lac	28.90	16.09	6.94	15.55	36.01	17.07
11.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	27.34	27.53	42.18	33.62	18.40	25.10
12.	Vegetables Oils & Fats	109.74	204.80	133.05	162.80	100.12	238.43
13.	Leather and Manufactures there of	30.32	59.80	25.36	42.85	33.57	69.55
14.	Textile Fibre Yarn & Thread	62.50	78.89	22.92	71.22	78.32	86.71
15.	Iron & Steel	31.61	28.69	40.98	31.39	28.62	27.45
16.	Footwear	18.70	18.59	9.11	11.57	22.30	21.19
17.	Petroleum & Petroleum Products	117.53	241.95	134.56	128.49	119.04	307.43
18.	Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	38.93	37.01	28.15	43.67	44.90	36.12
19.	Machinery	40.52	66.44	35.68	131.47	40.20	38.71
20.	Transport Equipment	41.81	36.77	53.98	67.60	34.77	17.99

Source : Calculated from Appendix Table : V-1 and V-2.

commodities. However, at current prices, the instability index varies between 18.67 for non-food consumer articles to 212.65 for Sugar & Honey and at constant prices, it varies from 13.40 for Fruits, nuts & Vegetables to 241.95 for Petroleum and petroleum products. Out of the total 20 commodities of principal exports, 11 commodities are more stable at constant prices. These commodities are Food articles, Fruits, nuts & vegetables, Coffee, Tea & Mate, Spices, Dyeing. Tanning & Coluring materials,, Gums, resins & lac, Tobacco unmanufactured, Iron & Steel, Footwear, Rubber & Rubber manufactures and Transport equipment, conversely, these commodities are unstable at current prices.

Similarly, rest of the commodities viz. Sugar & Honey, Chemicals, Tobacco unmanufactured, Vegetable oils & fats, Leather & manufactures thereof, Textile fibre yarn & thread. Petroleum & petroleum products and Machinery are more stable at current prices but unstable at constant prices. It is significant to note here that whatever are the differences in instability index of commodity exports at current prices and at constant prices, they are mainly accounted for by fluctuations in the variation of unit price of commodity exports.

In order to estimate instability index for primary commodities of exports and manufactured products of exports, we have regrouped the consumer goods and intermediate goods for producing consumer goods as primary commodity group and interme-

mediate goods for producing capital goods and capital goods as manufactured products. Accordingly, primary commodity exports show an instability index of 11.22 at current prices and 18.30 at constant prices while manufactured products show an instability index of 21.96 at current prices and 24.20 at constant prices during the period under consideration. Thus, it is found that the manufactured products are more unstable at constant prices than at current prices as compared to primary commodities of exports. This result is in consonance with the empirical findings by J.D. Coppock. He has calculated instability indices of total value of world trade in primary commodities and in manufacturing commodities (1948 to 1958). These show manufactures to have been more unstable with an index of 6.8 compared with an index of 3.8 for other commodities.

As regards, the instability index for primary commodities, the Crawford Report States, "Primary Commodity markets clearly continued to be permeated by a degree of instability appreciably greater than is evident in markets for other products".¹³ However, in case of India, the instability index at current prices and at constant for primary commodities of exports being evidenced as lower than that of for manufactured products provides an evidence conflicting to the hypothesis maintained in the Crawford Report.

13. United Nations Secretariat : Instability in Export Market of Underdeveloped Countries, United Nations, Dept. of Economics Affairs, 1952.

Micro Aspects of Structural Changes :

Apart from the macro level analysis of structural changes in Indian exports, the micro level analysis of structural changes is of a paramount importance. The micro level aspects would mainly refer to commodity composition of exports.

With reference to structural changes in the commodity composition, the following questions need to be analysed :

- (i) What is the degree of concentration in the commodity composition of exports? Has there been any change in the degree of concentration over time?
- (ii) Is there any shift in the shares of the consumer goods, intermediate goods and capital goods in the total exports of a country?

5.3.6 Commodity Concentration Index :

This index is useful to ascertain as to what extent the economic fortune of a country depends on one or few commodities.

As per Michael¹⁴ Michael commodity concentration index is defined as

14. Michael¹⁴ Michael, "Concentration of Exports and Imports, An International Comparison", The Economic Journal, Dec. 1958, pp. 722-736

$$C = \sqrt{\sum (X_i/X)^2} \cdot 100.$$

where x_i refers to exports of i th item from India and X refers to total exports from India in some specified year. The value of commodity concentration index will be lower, more evenly exports are distributed over the various possible categories and vice versa. According to Michaely, the value of - concentration index depends in an important way on what commodity classification scheme is employed.¹⁵ Further, the concentration index will be higher, greater the level of aggregation over the commodities, for at higher level of aggregation, products which are relatively dissimilar are classified together.¹⁶ Massell has estimated commodity concentration index at one digit level and three digit level of SITC groups for different countries of the world and he has also come to the conclusion that concentration index is higher at one digit level than at three digit level of SITC group.

15. Michaely Michael : Op.Cit. pp 722-736

16. Massell Benton F., "Export concentration and fluctuations in Export Earnings : A cross-section analysis", American Economic Review, March 1964, pp.47-63.

In this present study, we have made an attempt to estimate commodity concentration index both at current prices as well as at constant prices at the three digit level of RITC 1965 group.

It would be interesting to examine the trends in the commodity concentration index both in money terms and in real terms. A closer scrutiny of data representing concentration index in money terms and in real terms in Table 5.9 indicates that there is no clear-cut relationship between these two i.e. we cannot conclude that the concentration is greater or smaller in current rupee rather than the in constant rupee.

For the years 1965-66 to 1969-70, 1971-72 to 1972-73, 1974-75 to 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1981-82, the commodity concentration index at constant prices being lower than that of at current prices reflect that exports are more diversified in real terms than in money terms. Whereas for the years, 1970-71, 1973-74, 1976-77 and 1978-79 to 1980-81, the commodity concentration index at current prices being lower than that of at constant prices indicates that exports are more diversified in money terms rather than in real terms.

It can be concluded from the above discussion that, even though the commodity concentration index involves fluctuations both at current prices as well as at constant prices, it

Table 5.9

Commodity Concentration Index of Indian Exports in
Money Terms and in Real Terms : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Year	Commodity concentration Index of Indian Exports By 3-Digit Level Commodity Groups	
	In Money Terms	In Real Terms
1	2	3
1965-66	30.22	27.57
1966-67	29.23	27.00
1967-68	28.31	26.86
1968-69	24.52	22.80
1969-70	22.46	21.76
1970-71	21.67	22.10
1971-72	24.02	23.77
1972-73	21.93	21.80
1973-74	20.90	31.82
1974-75	20.03	18.82
1975-76	20.45	18.56
1976-77	17.90	18.21
1977-78	20.43	17.95
1978-79	20.46	25.96
1979-80	19.31	22.13
1980-81	20.12	35.23
1981-82	19.38	18.62

Source : Estimated on the basis of the data available
in Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of
India, Vol.I, Exports and Re-exports
Published by Directorate General of Commercial
Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta,
Government of India.

reflects a fair increase in the diversification of exports over a period of 17 years. It becomes clear from Table 5.9 that exports are more diversified in money terms than in real terms over the period under consideration, as the same index in money terms has declined by 35.87% while it has declined by 32.46% in real terms over a period of 17 years.

5.3.7 Commodity Composition of Exports :

Prior to an examination of commodity composition of exports, one important point which needs due attention is regarding trends in relative prices of different commodities because divergence in relative prices of different commodity groups could result in to shifts in commodity shares in total exports. Therefore, it becomes very pertinent to inquire about the share of commodity groups in total exports both in money terms as well as in real terms.

It becomes evident from table 5.10 and 5.11 that the share of consumer goods has declined in money terms from 64.84% in the biennium 1965-66 to 1966-67 to 56.49% in the biennium 1979-80 to 1980-81 i.e. it has declined by 12.88% while in real terms, it has increased from 59.42% during the biennial average of 1965-66 to 1966-67 to 63.27% during the biennial average of 1979-80 to 1980-81 i.e. it has increased by 6.48%. Thus, it can

Table 5.10

Biennial Average of the Percentage Share of Export of
Different Commodity Groups to Total Exports At Current Prices

Biennium	Consumer Goods	Intermediate goods for producing Consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing Consumer Goods	Capital Goods
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66 to 1966-67	64.84	19.59	14.21	1.37
1967-68 to 1968-69	59.42	19.44	18.72	2.42
1969-70 to 1970-71	53.88	20.31	21.38	4.44
1971-72 to 1972-73	56.61	23.45	15.40	4.55
1973-74 to 1974-75	56.42	20.08	14.98	6.53
1975-76 to 1976-77	52.06	19.93	21.80	6.22
1977-78 to 1978-79	51.68	23.32	17.67	7.34
1989-80 to 1980-81	56.49	24.06	11.31	8.15

Source : Appendix Table V-1.

Table 5.11

Biennial Average of the Percentage Share of Exports of Different
Commodity Groups to Total Exports At Constant (1970-71) Prices

Biennium	Consumer Goods	Intermediate goods for producing Consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing Consumer Goods	Capital Goods
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1965-66 to 1966-67	59.42	22.29	16.46	1.84
1967-68 to 1968-69	56.22	20.03	18.91	4.85
1969-70 to 1970-71	53.76	19.53	21.45	5.26
1971-72 to 1972-73	59.41	19.09	16.14	5.36
1973-74 to 1974-75	50.31	20.42	21.26	8.02
1975-76 to 1976-77	49.59	18.98	24.29	7.15
1977-78 to 1978-79	55.46	16.07	20.54	7.94
1989-80 to 1980-81	63.27	14.69	12.30	9.75

Source : Appendix Table V-2.

be seen that the share of consumer goods exports to total exports has declined in current rupee while reverse is the case in constant rupee.

Further, the share of intermediate goods for producing consumer goods has increased by 22.82% in money terms while the same has declined by 34.10% in real terms. Whereas the share of intermediate goods for producing capital goods has declined by 20.41% and 25.27% in money terms and in real terms respectively during the period under consideration. However the share of capital goods exports in total exports has increased by 494.89% and 428.89% both in money terms and real terms respectively. Thus, it becomes evident that the share of intermediate goods for producing capital goods has declined in current and constant rupee while the reverse is true in case of the share of capital goods.

It can be concluded that the diversification emerges with respect to consumer goods exports and intermediate goods for producing capital goods as for the former, its share has declined in money terms, whereas for the latter the share has declined both in money terms and in real terms over the period under consideration.

5.4 Relation Between Indian Exports and Economic Development :

It is argued that the development of the economy generally affects its structure of foreign trade in general and exports in particular. However, it is our interest in the present study to ascertain whether there is or not a relationship between the share of different commodity exports to total exports and the level of development of a country. In view of this inquiry to be pursued, we have fitted a bivariate linear regression model of the form $Y = a + bx$ (where Y and X indicate the percentage share of commodity exports to total exports and per capita income respectively) to the time series data for the years 1965-66 to 1981-82 on current year basis and constant year basis for different groups of commodity exports i.e. consumer goods, intermediate goods for producing consumer goods, intermediate goods for producing capital goods and capital goods and food articles. The prime objective of carrying out the bivariate analysis is to ascertain the total explanation of the dependent variable (percentage share of exports of different commodity groups to total exports) by the explanatory variable (per capita income).

Regression Results :

[1] Consumer Goods :

$$Y = 0.6153584 - 0.0000569 X, \quad R^2 = 0.2630$$

ta = 25.0377 Significant at 1 per cent level

tb = 2.3136 Significant at 5 per cent level

[2] Intermediate Goods for producing Consumer Goods :

$$Y = 0.1855502 + 0.0000338 X, \quad R^2 = 0.3117$$

ta = 14.2907 Significant at 1 per cent level

tb = 2.6015 Significant at 5 per cent level

[3] Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods :

$$Y = 0.1959333 - 0.0000309 X, \quad R^2 = 0.1134$$

ta = 8.7892

tb = 1.3852

[4] Capital Goods :

$$Y = 0.0032499 + 0.0000539 X, \quad R^2 = 0.7523$$

ta = 0.4063

tb = 6.7346 Significant at 1 per cent level

[5] Food Articles :

$$Y = 0.2482873 - 0.0000145 X, \quad R^2 = 0.0456$$

$$t_a = 14.5552$$

$$t_b = 0.8494$$

At Constant Prices :

[1] Consumer Goods :

$$Y = 0.4712071 + 0.0001445 X, \quad R^2 = 0.215$$

$$t_a = 2.9405$$

$$t_b = 0.5748$$

[2] Intermediate Goods for producing Consumer Goods :

$$Y = 0.4930407 - 0.0004837 X, \quad R^2 = 0.7152$$

$$t_a = 9.8134 \quad \text{Significant at 1 per cent level}$$

$$t_b = 6.1373 \quad \text{Significant at 5 per cent level}$$

[3] Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods :

$$Y = 0.2180114 - 0.0000490 X, \quad R^2 = 0.0042$$

$$t_a = 1.7608$$

$$t_b = 0.2523$$

[4] Capital Goods :

$$Y = 0.1822596 + 0.0003882 X, \quad R^2 = 0.5487$$

ta = 3.1451 Significant at 1 per cent level

tb = 4.2704 Significant at 1 per cent level

[5] Food Articles :

$$Y = 0.3410404 - 0.0002021 X, \quad R^2 = 0.1088$$

ta = 3.5817

tb = 1.3530

 Note : These regression equations have been estimated on the
 basis of information available in Appendix Table V : 5, 6
 and 7.

Out of 10 regression equations, only three turn out to be significant, on current year basis, consumer goods, Intermediate goods for producing consumer goods and capital goods and two on constant year basis, intermediate goods for producing consumer goods and capital goods. The consumer goods turns out to be significant at 5 per cent level with R^2 0.2630 and negative sign of the slope coefficient on current year basis indicating a negative relationship between its share in total exports and per capita income while on constant year basis it turns out to be insignificant. Further, the intermediate goods for producing

consumer goods turns out to be significant at 5 per cent level with R^2 0.3117 and positive sign of the slope coefficient on current year basis implying a positive relationship between its share in total exports and per capita income while on constant year basis, it turns out to be significant at 1 per cent level with R^2 0.7152 and negative sign of the slope coefficient reflecting negative relationship between its share in total exports and per capita income. However, capital goods turns out to be significant at 1 per cent level on current year basis and constant year basis with R^2 0.7523 and 0.5487 respectively and positive sign of the slope coefficient showing a positive relationship between its share in total exports and per capita income.

From the above analysis, it becomes evident that the share of capital goods in total exports being positively related to per capita income indicates that as economic development of a country takes place, the share of capital goods in total exports tends to rise over a period of time, the result which is in consonance with our expectations. This is so, because, as the economic development takes place, the capital base of the country tends to improve remarkably which gets reflected in to increased production and exports of capital goods.

5.5 India's Exports of Principal Commodities : A Percentage Share Analysis

It becomes evident from tables 5.12 and 5.13 that during the period of 1965-66 to 1981-82 the share of different commodities in total exports reflect different trend behaviour. There are some commodities whose shares in total exports have increased at current prices as well as at constant prices. These commodities are coffee, Dyeing Tanning & Colouring materials, Tobacco unmanufactured, iron & Steel, Petroleum & Petroleum products, Machinery and Transport equipments. While there are some other commodities whose shares have declined at current prices as well as at constant prices. These commodities are Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables, Sugar & Honey, Tea & Mat, Spices, Vegetable Oils & Fats, Textile Fibre Yarn & Thread, Gums, Resins & Lac and Footwear. Moreover, the shares of Food Articles and Non-Food Articles have declined at current prices but increased at constant prices, whereas the share of chemicals and Leather & Manufactures thereof has increased at current prices but declined at constant prices.

Thus, it can be concluded from the above analysis that the divergence in relative price movements has resulted in to a shift in the commodity shares and shares of different commodity groups in total exports. When the impact of price change is removed, it shows an entirely renverse trend of shares of some of the commodity groups to total exports.

Table : 5.12

India's Exports of Principal Commodities:
(Percentage Distribution) At Current Prices

Year	Food Artic- les	Non-Food Consumer Articles	Fruits Nuts & Vegeta- bles	Sugar & Honey	Coffee	Tea & Mate	Spices	Chemi- cals	Dying, Tanning & Colouring Materials	Gums, Resins & Lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
965-66	21.82	43.65	4.44	1.58	1.73	9.73	3.08	0.35	0.16	0.61
966-67	26.03	38.17	4.8	1.58	1.38	13.63	2.54	0.23	0.11	0.67
967-68	26.48	36.08	4.33	1.38	1.53	15.14	2.29	0.26	0.17	0.62
968-69	23.12	33.16	5.36	0.76	1.33	11.57	1.85	0.34	0.27	0.6
969-70	21.54	31.76	5.01	0.63	1.4	8.87	2.46	0.4	0.29	0.64
970-71	23.27	31.17	4.28	1.93	1.65	9.75	2.55	0.6	0.48	0.68
971-72	23.92	34.93	4.44	1.96	1.39	9.86	2.28	0.52	0.34	0.75
972-73	23.31	31.07	4.27	0.72	1.73	7.76	1.53	0.46	0.49	0.6
973-74	19.7	37.12	3.65	1.74	1.86	7.87	2.23	0.68	0.46	0.83
974-75	27.05	28.95	4	10.1	1.53	6.66	1.82	1.08	0.69	0.97
975-76	29.15	25.4	3.34	12.1	1.7	6.04	1.81	0.62	0.48	0.47
976-77	20.39	29.17	3.19	3.02	2.3	5.9	1.47	0.73	0.67	0.34
977-78	25.15	26.51	3.58	0.34	3.48	10.14	2.5	0.57	0.65	0.32
978-79	24.11	27.59	2.63	2.54	2.65	6.26	2.72	0.91	0.62	0.4
979-80	23.31	31.64	2.78	2.29	2.51	5.64	2.29	0.81	0.67	0.36
980-81	19.29	38.73	3.11	0.56	3.03	6.03	1.58	0.72	0.72	0.33
981-82	21.71	32.41	2.44	0.83	1.91	5.16	1.29	0.66	0.57	0.4

Cont. Table 5.12

Year	Tobacco Unmanu- factured	Vege- table Oils & Fats	Leather Fibre Yarn & Manufac- tures Thereof	Textile Fibre Yarn & Thread	Iron & Steel	Foot- wear	Petroleum & Petroleum Products	Rubber & Rubber Manufa- ctures	Machi- nery	Trans- port Equip- ment
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
65-66	2.61	0.56	3.8	1.83	0.6	0.7	0.16	0.29	1.06	0.33
66-67	1.88	0.25	5.42	2.63	0.48	0.77	1.03	0.3	0.96	0.38
67-68	3.26	0.33	4.49	2.12	0.91	0.77	0.76	0.25	1.14	0.47
68-69	2.6	0.86	5.37	2.07	1.26	0.68	0.89	0.34	2.01	1.21
69-70	2.33	0.35	5.79	2.16	1.69	0.66	0.8	0.34	2.75	1.19
70-71	2.06	0.46	4.75	2.72	1.83	0.75	0.64	0.45	2.9	2.04
71-72	2.66	0.48	5.72	3.01	1.53	0.74	0.67	0.49	2.7	1.95
72-73	3.22	1.3	9.04	2.73	1.58	0.68	1.52	0.34	2.78	1.66
73-74	2.77	1.25	6.86	2.19	1.56	0.54	0.5	0.42	3.02	1.63
74-75	2.39	1	4.09	1.74	2.02	0.61	0.49	0.41	6.48	1.91
75-76	2.37	0.85	4.95	1.5	2.07	0.56	0.64	0.28	4.38	2.12
76-77	1.95	0.98	5.15	1.32	2.64	0.6	0.37	0.62	4.05	1.87
77-78	2.07	0.38	4.46	0.61	3.93	0.44	0.29	0.49	5.22	2.12
78-79	2.04	0.25	6	0.7	3.43	0.42	0.25	0.37	4.96	2.27
79-80	1.57	0.64	7.43	1.48	3.04	0.52	0.29	0.32	4.59	4.31
80-81	1.76	0.21	4.76	3.22	2.59	0.57	0.35	0.37	4.63	2.77
81-82	2.67	0.23	4.82	0.97	2.82	0.47	2.88	0.4	5.3	2.76

Source : Calculated from Appendix Table V.1

Table : 5.13

India's Exports of Principal Commodities:
(Percentage Distribution) At Constant (1970-71) Prices

Year	Food Artic- les	Non-Food Consumer Articles	Fruits Nuts & Vegeta- bles	Sugar & Honey	Coffee	Tea & Mate	Spices	Chemi- cals	Dying, Tanning & Colouring Materials	Gums, Resins & Lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1965-66	19.47	40.32	3.87	1.58	1.24	9.06	3.15	0.62	0.11	0.79
1966-67	21.49	37.55	4.11	2.02	1.31	9.44	2.93	0.3	0.09	0.64
1967-68	24.21	35.54	4.61	1.39	1.92	11.36	3.19	0.29	0.16	0.73
1968-69	23.35	29.33	4.53	4.69	1.32	8.77	2.38	0.29	0.22	0.63
1969-70	23.16	28.36	4.6	4.18	1.58	8.07	2.14	0.36	0.26	0.65
1970-71	23.93	32.06	4.4	1.98	1.7	10.03	2.63	0.61	0.49	0.7
1971-72	24.89	36.06	4.73	1.72	1.84	10.35	3.57	0.57	0.31	0.71
1972-73	24.66	33.19	4.58	0.49	2.29	8.35	2.13	0.63	0.46	0.43
1973-74	20.25	31.54	3.39	1.06	2.16	7.6	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.34
1974-75	20.8	28.02	3.44	2.48	2.73	7.57	1.93	0.86	0.43	0.35
1975-76	21.75	28.22	3.26	4.15	1.94	6.91	2.06	0.62	0.33	0.3
1976-77	17.22	31.98	2.81	1.64	1.3	6.48	1.63	0.75	0.4	0.24
1977-78	17.51	37.37	2.49	0.22	1.06	6.07	2.33	0.54	0.45	0.24
1978-79	18.71	37.3	2.31	2	1.71	4.38	2.77	1.36	0.41	0.27
1979-80	19.78	40.72	1.66	1.17	1.14	3.77	2.27	0.69	0.34	0.2
1980-81	14.48	51.56	1.41	0.14	1.53	3.88	1.58	0.39	0.33	0.19
1981-82	25.76	36.56	2.26	0.48	1.73	4.84	1.97	0.41	0.4	0.25



Table 5.13 Contd.

Year	Tobacco Unmanu- Factured	Vege- table Oils & Fats	Leather Fibre Yarn & Manufac- tures Thereof	Textile Fibre Yarn & Thread	Iron & Steel	Foot- wear	Petroleum & Petroleum Products	Rubber & Rubber Manufa- ctures	Machi- nery	Trans- port Equip- ment
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
65-66	2.31	0.38	4.01	2.17	0.58	0.51	0.94	0.21	1.55	0.44
66-67	1.65	0.16	5.5	4.3	0.58	0.66	0.28	0.37	1.28	0.4
67-68	2.75	0.31	5.92	2.47	1.03	0.71	0.72	0.53	1.64	0.63
68-69	2.04	0.92	7.1	1.93	1.26	0.66	0.83	0.52	6.08	1.34
69-70	2.23	0.41	7.56	3.43	1.87	0.68	0.99	0.35	4.33	1.12
70-71	2.12	0.48	4.88	2.8	1.88	0.77	0.66	0.47	2.99	2.09
71-72	2.52	0.52	2.94	2.76	1.44	0.89	0.48	0.51	3.6	1.56
72-73	3.62	1.11	5.44	2.35	1.4	0.71	0.98	0.42	4.11	1.45
73-74	2.77	0.75	7.47	2.21	1.44	0.65	0.16	0.61	7.31	1.45
74-75	2.24	0.74	5.12	1.62	1.45	0.69	0.18	0.54	5.7	1.57
75-76	0.21	0.91	6.21	1.61	1.59	0.51	1.8	0.44	5.95	1.78
76-77	1.91	1.21	4.79	1.22	1.99	0.55	0.18	0.58	5.08	1.47
77-78	2.18	0.07	5	0.51	3.22	0.49	0.13	0.83	5.46	1.95
78-79	1.77	0.12	4.97	0.48	2.59	0.38	0.12	0.43	6.74	1.73
79-80	1.56	0.29	4.09	0.9	1.68	0.29	0.05	0.4	10.05	1.59
80-81	1.18	0.05	6.77	1.96	1.2	0.32	0.08	0.36	6.39	1.46
81-82	2.32	0.1	2.83	0.8	2	0.32	1.14	0.35	7.09	2.2

Source : Calculated from Appendix Table CV-2

APPENDIX TABLE - V.I
 INDIAN EXPORTS AT CURRENT PRICES : 1965 TO 1981-82
 Post-Devaluation(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	CONSUMER GOODS :	77264.34	73577.96	74483.33	76140.56
1.	FOODS ARTICLES :	25749.7	29833.03	31524.62	31277.17
[a]	Cereals	42.17	38.08	59.97	130.64
[b]	Dairy Products	2.4	3.79	8.86	4.35
[c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	5249.07	5501.65	5160.33	7250.2
[d]	Sugar and Honey	1864.48	1814.25	1643.91	1037.35
[e]	Coffee	2038.16	1583.89	1817.79	1795.96
[f]	Tea	11483.74	15621.89	18019.74	15650.92
[g]	Spices	3636.56	2913.59	2724.1	2514.2
[h]	Other Food Articles	1433.12	2355.89	2089.92	2893.55
2	NON-FOOD CONSUMER ARTICLES	51514.64	43744.93	42958.71	44863.39
[a]	Beverages and Tobacco	333.83	111.41	74.88	64.07
[b]	Manufactured				
[b]	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	178.17	377.09	332.79	399.97
[c]	Paper and paper board	189.52	193.15	283.53	738.17
[d]	Travel Goods	13.06	10.67	18.48	18.27
[e]	clothing	1005.4	688.29	881.66	1473.07
[f]	Footwear	826.21	877.58	916.29	918.43
[g]	Scientific, medical, optical measuring and photographic Instruments	297.42	159.02	426.34	367.15
[h]	Watches & clocks	1.46	0.39	0.96	0.47
[i]	Textile Fabrics :	256.64	307.81	476.15	596.78
(i)	Cotton Fabrics	24.47	18.94	28.34	59.75
(ii)	Silken Fabrics	128.2	158.08	264.01	313.24
(iii)	Woollen fabrics	103.97	130.79	183.8	223.79
[j]	Others	48412.93	41019.52	39547.63	40287.01
II.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERMEDIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CONSUMER GOODS	23057.53 (20731.55)	22501.43 (20188.61)	22025.44 (18987.98)	27589.75 (23113.74)

Cont. Table V.1

Post-Devaluation(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	7	8	9	10
I.	CONSUMER GOODS :	74804.12	82748.75	93305.01	103257.12
1.	FOODS ARTICLES :	30230.01	35370.96	37921.13	44258.47
[a]	Cereals	260.51	505.48	1120.22	7220.81
[b]	Dairy Products	6.16	8.86	20.52	45.18
[c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	7027.53	6501.74	7034.78	8115.68
[d]	Sugar and Honey	884.49	2929.83	3103.03	1377.47
[e]	Coffee	1961.55	2510.5	2207.19	3292.97
[f]	Tea	12450.29	14824.7	15631.44	14729.34
[g]	Spices	3448.84	3880.53	3617.54	2912.91
[h]	Other Food Articles	4190.64	4209.32	5186.41	6564.11
2	NON-FOOD CONSUMER ARTICLES	44574.11	47377.79	55383.88	58998.65
[a]	Beverages and Tobacco	65.06	117.23	285.95	298.2
	Manufactured				
[b]	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	597.36	846.48	962.5	1032.24
[c]	Paper and paper board	488	540.83	294.12	416.16
[d]	Travel Goods	69.75	61.99	84.46	229.66
[e]	clothing	2160.82	3019.84	3767.25	561.66
[f]	Footwear	923.06	1144.04	1176.08	1285.74
[g]	Scientific, medical, optical measuring and photographic Instruments	524.16	729.83	670.25	876.39
[h]	Watches & clocks	1	2.17	1.96	2.06
[i]	Textile Fabrics :	717.14	675.98	2339.88	530.39
(i)	Cotton Fabrics	59.44	66.28	76	29.46
(ii)	Silken Fabrics	454.36	310.5	2042.18	329.39
(iii)	Woollen fabrics	203.34	299.2	221.7	171.54
[j]	Others	39027.76	40239.4	45799.43	53766.15
II.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERMEDIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CONSUMER GOODS	30176.64 (25979.92)	29051.31 (24863.44)	33104.7 (27953.24)	49398.46 (41605.53)

Cont. Table V.1

Post-Devaluation(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	11	12	13	14
I.	CONSUMER GOODS :	140227.41	188406.22	213926.72	245805.82
1.	FOODS ARTICLES :	48618.48	91012.4	114315.02	101116.1
[a]	Cereals	696.29	2167.97	1442.55	1021.34
[b]	Dairy Products	7.91	4.34	15.32	57.82
[c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	9019.95	13489.14	13120.58	15824.09
[d]	Sugar and Honey	4286.64	33970.56	47475.1	14972.42
[e]	Coffee	4601.3	5135.51	6665.26	11404.97
[f]	Tea	14484.9	22398.51	23681.43	29286.99
[g]	Spices	5489.58	6133.3	7096.19	7292.33
[h]	Other Food Articles	10031.91	7713.07	14818.59	21256.14
2	NON-FOOD CONSUMER ARTICLES	91608.93	97393.82	99611.7	144689.72
[a]	Beverages and Tobacco	255.28	190.97	537.58	642.22
[b]	Manufactured				
[b]	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	1494.92	2267.43	2214.94	2341.79
[c]	Paper and paper board	690.35	747.22	544.65	626.31
[d]	Travel Goods	306.6	383.93	644.27	643.39
[e]	clothing	9545.45	13603.56	19991.92	32502.11
[f]	Footwear	1338.59	2047.26	2194.54	2956.99
[g]	Scientific, medical, optical measuring and photographic Instruments	787.62	997.62	1244.32	1262.92
[h]	Watches & clocks	14.78	22.36	29.93	24.69
[i]	Textile Fabrics :	524.27	680.35	670.15	764.13
(i)	Cotton Fabrics	30.01	63.56	43.17	12.07
(ii)	Silken Fabrics	285.26	450.63	479.55	585.4
(iii)	Woollen fabrics	209	166.16	147.43	166.66
[j]	Others	76651.07	76453.12	71539.4	102925.17
II.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERMEDIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CONSUMER GOODS	60810.21 (50138.72)	65713.37 (56223.14)	74680.27 (62385.94)	103282.12 (79038.62)

Cont. Table V.1

Post-Devaluation(Rupees in Lakhs)

sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
.	CONSUMER GOODS :	282875.16	281096.26	358202.96	409550.75	414684.79
1.	FOODS ARTICLES :	137720	13100.65	151944.84	136157.22	166357.7
a]	Cereals	5653.3	10562.02	19113.41	5090.24	37637.5
b]	Dairy Products	120.57	53.44	103.29	52.52	158.48
c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	19633.48	14298.97	18123.64	21931.61	18677.62
d]	Sugar and Honey	1870.78	13573.61	14910.23	3985.87	6379.99
e]	Coffee	19069.49	14391.59	16327.89	21415.66	14596.48
f]	Tea	555531.7	34045.26	36783.96	42550.39	39520.41
g]	Spices	13702.22	14805.57	14936.36	11136.68	9876.41
h]	Other Food Articles	22138.46	29370.19	31645.96	29994.25	39510.81
2	NON-FOOD CONSUMER ARTICLES	145155.16	149995.61	206258.12	273393.53	248327.09
a]	Beverages and Tobacco	453.05	631.27	1344.06	1690.35	3151.08
b]	Manufactured Medicinal & Pharmaceuitical Products	3309.74	5637.74	8746.96	60129.79	12197.79
c]	Paper and paper board	700.28	719.72	529.58	678.15	596.74
d]	Travel Goods	907.66	1404.38	1571.71	1825.96	2379.69
e]	clothing	32952.25	45891.09	50123.78	56537.83	65814.42
f]	Footwear	2403.46	2286.36	3389.5	4007.22	3598.77
g]	Scientific, medical, optical measuring and photographic Instruments	1646.33	2959.51	2796.38	4439.87	3990.2
h]	Watches & clocks	55.39	183.53	59.79	98.99	277.19
i]	Textile Fabrics :	1064.42	1398.18	1712.66	1843.32	2910.04
(i)	Cotton Fabrics	24.8	20.81	4.7	14.78	21.97
ii)	Silken Fabrics	875.66	1114.27	1385.99	1504.98	2430.11
iii)	Woollen fabrics	163.96	263.1	321.97	323.56	457.96
j]	Others	101662.58	88883.83	135983.7	142142.05	153411.17
I.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERME- DIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CONSUMER GOODS	121826.11 (67246.01)	132552.22 (61493.4)	157372.65 (105477.85)	169237.66 (109045.2)	184510.56 (108403.65)

Appendix Table V.1 [Contd.]

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	CHEMICALS	409.14	264.36	307.98	464.16	560.48
	[a] Organic & In-organic	298.1	194.54	221.02	329.03	442.65
	[b] Chemical Materials & Products	111.04	69.82	86.96	135.13	117.83
2.	Copra & Coconut Kernel	-	1.24	0.53	-	-
3.	Dyeing, Tanning &	188.97	131.61	205.33	365.91	403.4
4.	Fertilizers	0.1	0.13	0	1.35	0
5.	Gums, resins & Lac	721.94	769.33	739.36	809.85	903.78
6.	Hides & Skins undressed	1504.39	1608.55	738.81	504.3	830.57
7.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	3083.21	2151.52	3884.96	3516.36	3270.55
8.	Vegetable Oils & Fats	659.21	283.37	396.23	1171.18	495.07
9.	Animal Oils & Fats	1.59	0.59	1.23	2.57	2.28
10.	Leather & Manufactures thereof	4480.11	6208.5	5344.3	7261.94	8131.18
11.	Furskins, Tanned or dressed	1.61	4.9	1.07	5.03	22.63
12.	TEXTILE, FIBRES, YARN & THREAD	2160.95	3012.29	2522.88	2804	3034.63
	[a] Silk Yarn & Thread	1.51	3.61	2.67	3.74	5.6
	[b] Cotton raw	971.86	1110.44	1475.06	1110.49	1469.04
	[c] Cotton twist yarn & thread	697.09	977.06	763.12	1431.82	1104.44
	[d] Jute	485.57	907.16	271.9	255.26	422.01
	[e] Silk	0.22	0.89	1.52	0.97	23.64
	[f] Synthetic fibre Yarn & thread	3.59	0.55	8.1	0.52	3.91
	[g] Wool and Wool tops	0.07	11.27	0.08	-	5.92
	[h] Woollen yarn & kintting wool	1.04	1.31	0.43	1.2	0.07
13.	Others	9846.31 (7520.33)	8065.04 (5752.32)	7882.76 (4845.3)	10683.1 (6207.09)	12522.37 (8325.65)
III.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERMEDIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CAPITAL GOODS	16051.54	16984.58	20629	27191.91	29840.06

Appendix Table V.1 [Contd.]

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	8	9	10	11
1.	CHEMICALS	906.29	826.25	867.63	1683.36
	[a] Organic & In-organic	783.94	717.66	764.35	1442.82
	[b] Chemical Materials & Products	122.358	108.59	103.28	240.54
2.	Copra & Coconut Kernel	-	-	0.05	0.55
3.	Dyeing, Tanning &	725.98	545.06	926.51	1138.39
4.	Fertilizers	0.93	188.93	67.39	1.16
5.	Gums, resins & Lac	1031.94	1183.71	1139.46	2053.47
6.	Hides & Skins undressed	376.85	62.9	82.54	137.74
7.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	3139.76	4224.61	6106.98	6841.46
8.	Vegetable Oils & Fats	703.2	757.32	2462.75	3084.83
9.	Animal Oils & Fats	2.41	21.9	57.48	3.53
10.	Leather & Manufactures thereof	7216.92	9073.64	17167.48	16931.03
11.	Furskins, Tanned or dressed	1.24	2.91	283.55	286.78
12.	TEXTILE, FIBRES, YARN & THREAD	4131.77	4769.25	5189.35	5396.74
	[a] Silk Yarn & Thread	13.43	8.63	50.91	22.78
	[b] Cotton raw	1395.37	1664.27	2157.61	3239.95
	[c] Cotton twist yarn & thread	2216.52	1768	2467.53	1597.3
	[d] Jute	428.9	1303.1	489.47	442.3
	[e] Silk	1.43	1.79	2.26	8.9
	[f] Synthetic fibre Yarn & thread	76.12	19.75	15.27	77.37
	[g] Wool and Wool tops	-	1.02	0.01	-
	[h] Woollen yarn & knitting wool	-	2.69	6.29	8.14
13.	Others	10814.02 (6626.15)	11448.22 (6296.76)	15047.29 (7254.36)	23251.17 (12579.68)
III.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERMEDIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CAPITAL GOODS	32664.44	24774.99	28777.84	34293.96

Appendix Table V.1 [Contd.]

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	12	13	14	15
1.	CHEMICALS	3621.05	2424.3	3626.06	3121.95
	[a] Organic & In-organic	2704.04	2201.89	3118.39	2701.87
	[b] Chemical Materials & Products	917.02	222.41	507.67	420.08
2.	Copra & Coconut Kernel	0.52	3.79	14.36	13.37
3.	Dyeing, Tanning &	2317.86	1879.21	3325.41	3555.13
4.	Fertilizers	-	-	0.95	1.09
5.	Gums, resins & Lac	3271.43	1827.93	1673.18	1769.42
6.	Hides & Skins undressed	28.94	15.28	22.73	26.28
7.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	8035.51	9309.55	9661.81	11320.91
8.	Vegetable Oils & Fats	3365.49	3329.28	4857.71	2068.28
9.	Animal Oils & Fats	13.03	31.64	3.43	8.82
10.	Leather & Manufactures thereof	13773.33	19406.13	25570.15	24434.02
11.	Furskins, Tanned or dressed	722.53	723.77	851.37	361.9
12.	TEXTILE, FIBRES, YARN & THREAD	5859.48	5877.14	6566.81	3316.16
	[a] Silk Yarn & Thread	5.99	9.83	37.14	24.03
	[b] Cotton raw	1521.74	3924.156	2699.34	70.15
	[c] Cotton twist yarn & thread	2517.12	887.96	3613.37	3020.31
	[d] Jute	1787.89	1044.24	162.3	170.42
	[e] Silk	1.09	3.74	3.4	0.3
	[f] Synthetic fibre Yarn & thread	21.87	3.1	32.04	23.27
	[g] Wool and Wool tops	-	-	-	2.74
	[h] Woollen yarn & kintting wool	3.78	4.12	19.22	4.94
13.	Others	24704.19 (15213.96)	29852.25 (17557.92)	47107.82 (22864.32)	71828.78 (17248.68)
III.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERMEDIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CAPITAL GOODS	54040.22	78077.24	117525.12	102150.48

Appendix Table V.1 [Contd.]

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	16	17	18	19
1.	CHEMICALS	4948.21	5300.54	5100	5019.41
	[a] Organic & In-organic	4415.96	4290.88	4516.74	4105.13
	[b] Chemical Materials & Products	532.25	1009.66	583.26	914.28
2.	Copra & Coconut Kernel	201.68	820.47	87.02	983.32
3.	Dyeing, Tanning &	3350.04	4394.21	5071.88	4403.78
4.	Fertilizers	-	0.55	187.64	3.4
5.	Gums, resins & Lac	2188.01	2358.93	2353.96	3063.38
6.	Hides & Skins undressed	39.51	44.37	58.47	41.86
7.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	11072.06	10225.01	12441.12	20493.41
8.	Vegetable Oils & Fats	1358.06	4179.8	1469.65	1739.51
9.	Animal Oils & Fats	42.87	30.87	22.59	16.36
10.	Leather & Manufactures thereof	32547.5	48460.77	33628.8	36921.76
11.	Furskins, Tanned or dressed	77.84	94.93	84.54	13.17
12.	TEXTILE, FIBRES, YARN & THREAD	3820.75	9633.16	22744.26	7440.15
	[a] Silk Yarn & Thread	11.58	10.45	10.82	24.05
	[b] Cotton raw	1601.02	7509.82	16487.55	3631.52
	[c] Cotton twist yarn & thread	1977.54	1799.28	5622.25	2447.4
	[d] Jute	138.15	214.97	533.08	1252.99
	[e] Silk	20.11	-	0.78	2.22
	[f] Synthetic fibre Yarn & thread	47.38	79.33	61.26	72.19
	[g] Wool and Wool tops	1.02	-	-	0.11
	[h] Woollen yarn & knitting wool	23.95	19.31	28.52	9.67
13.	Others	72905.69 (1846.87)	71829.04 (19934.24)	85987.73 (25795.27)	104371.05 (28264.14)
III.	RAW-MATERIALS & INTERMEDIATE GOODS FOR PRODUCING CAPITAL GOODS	90764.63	78248.56	74951.05	105180.2

Appendix Table V.1 Contd.

r. s.	Name of the Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	METAL & METAL MANUFACTURES	862.67	670.37	1257.8	3217.29	4082.79
	[a] Iron & Steel	707.16	555.15	1083.86	1712.64	2374.36
	[b] Non-Ferrous Metal	155.51	115.22	173.94	1504.65	1708.43
	(i) Aluminium	50.47	56.67	86.94	847.34	754.8
	(ii) Copper	77.1	43.8	30.26	311.65	405.21
	(iii) Tin	0.97	0.92	3.6	0.71	12.29
	(iv) Zinc	14.57	1.11	1.82	0.73	1.25
	(v) Others	12.4	12.72	51.32	344.22	534.88
2.	PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	194.92	1179.32	904.61	1210.25	1119.17
3.	RUBBER & RUBBER MANUFACTURED	347.73	346.63	304.41	464.9	472.04
	[a] Natural, Reclaimed & Synthetic	2.45	0.69	1.19	1.63	3.73
	[b] Rubber Manufactured	345.28	345.94	302.91	463.27	468.32
4.	OTHERS	14646.22	14788.26	18162.18	22299.47	24166.06
[V.]	Capital Goods	1647.93	1540.47	1914.25	4362.7	5535.65
1.	Machinery	1254.51	1100.04	1352.85	2723.18	3858.87
	[a] Electrical	504.33	503.07	560.76	1327.99	1455.33
	[b] Electrical	750.18	596.97	792.09	1395.19	2403.54
2.	Transport Equipment	393.42	440.43	561.4	1639.52	1676.78
	[a] Railway Locomotives and Wagons	2.23	82.11	112.78	685.48	83.37
	[b] Road & Moton Vehicles	182.58	189.85	225.21	569.82	1112.96
	[c] Bicycles	43.15	51.56	106.04	146.86	155.69
	[d] Aircraft	13.87	39.7	4.61	5.61	11.49
	[e] Others	151.59	77.21	112.76	231.75	313.27
7.	Total Exports: (I + II + III + IV)	118021.34	114604.44	119052.02	135284.92	140356.47
		(115695.36)	(112291.62)	(116014.56)	(130808.91)	(136159.75)

Appendix Table V.1 Contd.

c.	Name of the Commodity	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
		8	9	10	11
1.	METAL & METAL MANUFACTURES	3993.7	3230.37	3831.69	5421.96
	[a] Iron & Steel	2784.39	2431.21	2997.93	3845.9
	[b] Non-Ferrous Metal	1209.31	799.12	833.76	1576.06
	(i) Aluminium	494.88	339.4	345.45	397.01
	(ii) Copper	698.67	447.02	475.43	590.41
	(iii) Tin	3.86	7.73	3.9	7.69
	(iv) Zinc	4.17	1.91	7.14	10.26
	(v) Others	7.73	3.06	1.84	570.69
2.	PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	969.52	1068.42	2881.31	1244.36
3.	RUBBER & RUBBER MANUFACTURED	689.45	775.06	648.78	1027.74
	[a] Natural, Reclaimed & Synthetic	3.78	9.06	14.96	135.09
	[b] Rubber Manufactured	685.67	766	633.82	892.65
4.	OTHERS	27011.77	19701.14	21416.06	26599.9
IV.	Capital Goods	7510.94	7377.63	8431.51	11469.17
	Machinery	4415.86	4283.54	5279.03	7455.01
	[a] Electrical	1608.09	1867.43	2343.08	2834
	[b] Electrical	2807.77	2416.11	2935.95	4621.01
	Transport Equipment	3095.08	3094.09	3152.48	4014.16
	[a] Railway Locomotives and Wagons	281.27	694.03	396.18	651.23
	[b] Road & Moton Vehicles	2090.27	1493.55	1598.86	1502.47
	[c] Bicycles	243.88	166.66	305.22	264.99
	[d] Aircraft	7.83	166.28	18.59	29.54
	[e] Others	471.37	573.57	833.63	1565.93
	Total Exports:	151975.44	15862.33	189864.93	246800.75
	(I + II + III + IV)	(147787.57)	(153410.87)	(182072)	(236129.26)

Appendix Table V.1 Contd.

1.	Name of the Commodity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
2.					
1	2	12	13	14	15
..	METAL & METAL MANUFACTURES	15668.9	26956.23	30902.21	31469.86
	[a] Iron & Steel	6804.66	8139.02	13094.84	21539.19
	[b] Non-Ferrous Metal	8864.24	18817.21	17807.37	9930.67
	(i) Aluminium	542.11	1265.41	2447.62	1947.61
	(ii) Copper	267.92	134.34	143.89	88.5
	(iii) Tin	3.93	1.27	2.25	6.02
	(iv) Zinc	31.84	0.46	2.95	6.6
	(v) Others	8018.44	17415.73	15210.66	7881.94
2.	PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1664.03	2526.23	1846.51	1571.92
3.	RUBBER & RUBBER MANUFACTURED	1386.94	1121.61	3064.71	2685.72
	[a] Natural, Reclaimed & Synthetic	83.96	3.78	761.42	771.54
	[b] Rubber Manufactured	1302.98	1117.83	2303.29	1914.18
4.	OTHERS	35320.35	474783.17	81711.69	66422.98
IV.	Capital Goods	28242.92	25515.3	29407.53	40209.36
..	Machinery	21807.48	17197.11	20122.72	28587.34
	[a] Electrical	5628.74	6396.98	8285.95	8665.58
	[b] Electrical	16178.74	10800.13	11836.77	19921.76
5.	Transport Equipment	6435.44	8318.19	9284.81	11622.02
	[a] Railway Locomotives and Wagons	977.42	1366.14	1129.33	632.92
	[b] Road & Moton Vehicles	3024.68	4231.16	5332.71	7227.97
	[c] Bicycles	352.24	611.69	624.28	797.03
	[d] Aircraft	71.78	32.81	21.94	12.45
	[e] Others	2009.32	2076.39	2176.55	2951.65
6.	Total Exports:	336402.73	392199.53	496020.59	547601.11
	(I + II + III + IV)	(3269112.5)	(379905.2)	(471777.09)	(492481.01)

Appendix Table V.1 Contd.

r. S.	Name of the Commodity	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
		16	17	18	19
1.	METAL & METAL MANUFACTURES	29206.85	21936.36	19846.09	22787.59
	[a] Iron & Steel	18626.83	19817.93	18279.75	21573.13
	[b] Non-Ferrous Metal	10580.02	2118.43	1566.34	1214.46
	(i) Aluminium	891.03	1495.49	898.72	839.25
	(ii) Copper	183.66	332.22	571.38	255.85
	(iii) Tin	1.74	0.41	11.67	28.96
	(iv) Zinc	2.33	26.81	49.45	77.88
	(v) Others	9501.26	263.5	35.12	12.52
2.	PETROLEUM & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1379.65	1883.57	2491.48	22093.25
3.	RUBBER & RUBBER MANUFACTURED	2008	2106.89	2587.86	3092.17
	[a] Natural, Reclaimed & Synthetic	37.66	29.56	11.18	33.31
	[b] Rubber Manufactured	1907.34	2077.33	2576.68	3058.86
4.	OTHERS	58170.13	52321.74	50025.62	57207.19
IV.	Capital Goods	39299.32	57977.95	52225.53	61739.02
I.	Machinery	26970.29	29916.6	32675.82	40583.69
	[a] Electrical	9595.03	10237.57	11673.22	14588.2
	[b] Electrical	17375.26	19679.03	21002.5	25995.49
	Transport Equipment	12329.03	28061.35	19549.71	21155.33
	[a] Railway Locomotives and Wagons	603.18	4595.88	2341.97	1454.03
	[b] Road & Motor Vehicles	7673.94	8988.78	11159.15	13132.06
	[c] Bicycles	847.96	964.13	2078.25	1789.18
	[d] Aircraft	3.16	28.45	170.21	569.89
	[e] Others	3200.79	4807.11	3800.13	4210.17
V.	Total Exports: (I + II + III + IV)	543712.43	651802.12	705964.99	766114.57
		(472653.61)	(599907.32)	(645772.53)	(690007.66)

- te : (i) The Value figures of total exports are exclusive of re-exports as the percentage share of exports in total exports formed less than one percent, See Appendix Table V.3
- (ii) The Value figures of exports given in the brackets are exclusive of the value figures of exports of RITC 1965 Commodity Group 667 - Pearls and precious and semiprecious stones worked or unworked. These bracketed figures are used for computation of price and quantum indices of exports as for this group, the quantity data are not available.
- (iii) With effect from 6th June 1966, Government of India has devalued the rupee by 36.5% by reducing its par value from 0.186621 gramme of gold to 0.118489 gramme of gold. As a result export value has been multiplied by 1.575 in order to make comparable export value before and after June 1966 (i.e. for April 1965 to May 1966).

urce : Estimates are derived on the basis of information available in Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol.1, Exports and Re-Exports, Published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India for the years 1965-66 to 1981-82.

APPENDIX TABLE V - 2
INDIAN EXPORTS AT CONSTANT (1970-71) PRICES : 1965-66 TO 1981-82

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Consumer Goods :	96888.76	88556.8	79574.93	89751.72
1.	Foods Articles :	31547.43	32232.38	32242.24	39778.93
[a]	Cereals	44.62	43.22	60.54	106.35
[b]	Dairy Products	3.72	5.77	11.91	4.84
[c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	6272.1	6170.69	6144.71	7720.4
[d]	Sugar and Honey	2566.17	3029.65	1850.81	7996.1
[e]	Coffee	2004.28	1970.65	2559.31	2252.96
[f]	Tea	14685.41	14164.48	15127.96	14941.33
[g]	Spices	5111.91	4393.55	4247.43	4060.02
[h]	Other Food Articles	859.22	2454.37	2239.57	2696.93
2	Non-Food Consumer Articles :	65341.33	56324.42	47332.69	49972.79
[a]	Beverages and Tobacco	328.45	125.41	87.36	27.58
	Manufactured				
[b]	Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	729.06	404.45	386.26	555.81
[c]	Paper and paper board	203.69	230.65	331.34	651.9
[d]	Travel Goods	7.63	8.51	12.55	13.95
[e]	clothing	1337.91	728.34	660.58	1742.28
[f]	Footwear	818.95	989.46	940.24	1117.74
[g]	Scientific, medical, optical Measuring and Photographic Instruments	560.59	283.84	645.7	368.23
[h]	Watches & clocks	1.55	0.61	0.82	0.43
[i]	Textile Fabrics	262.87	230.67	288.22	373.58
(i)	Cotton Fabrics :	37.01	19.1	28.43	60.12
(ii)	Silken Fabrics	34.01	45.85	74.9	86.79
(iii)	Woollen fabrics	191.85	165.72	184.89	226.67
[j]	Others	61090.63	53322.48	43979.62	45121.29
II.	Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Consumer Goods :	34001.5	35389.3	26408.96	34470.42
1.	Chemicals :	997.01	446.56	381.65	488.09
[a]	Organic & In-Organic	441.56	290.48	256.67	282.59
[b]	Chemical Materials and Products	555.45	156.08	124.98	205.5

APPENDIX TABLE V - 2

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	7	8	9	10
I.	Consumer Goods :	82663.82	82748.75	91411.14	99568.52
1.	Foods Articles :	37161.7	35370.96	37329.7	42446.21
[a]	Cereals	226.39	505.48	188.36	6865.49
[b]	Dairly Products	6.83	8.86	22.31	30.25
[c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	7377.1	6501.74	7090.74	7881.47
[d]	Sugar and Honey	6704.48	2929.83	2574.4	846.21
[e]	Coffee	2536.93	2510.5	2760.93	3949.17
[f]	Tea	12953.91	14824.7	15517.6	14376.18
[g]	Spices	3428.96	3880.53	5348.54	3668.16
[h]	Other Food Articles	3927.1	4209.32	3826.82	4829.28
2	Non-Food Consumer Articles :	45502.12	47377.79	54081.44	57122.31
[a]	Beverages and Tobacco	85.48	117.23	287.38	192.42
[b]	Manufactured Medicinal & Pharmaceuitical Products	692.55	846.48	2170.18	1600.44
[c]	Paper and paper board	525.85	540.83	255.57	351.05
[d]	Travel Goods	48.23	61.99	63.92	149.42
[e]	clothing	1916.48	3019.84	3436.96	5174.14
[f]	Footwear	1097.23	1144.04	1336.52	1228.61
[g]	Scientific, medical, optical Measuring and Photographic Instruments	658.07	729.83	842.23	818.21
[h]	Watches & clocks	0.67	2.17	1.43	2.16
[i]	Textile Fabrics	411.06	675.98	397.95	292.61
(i)	Cotton Fabrics :	61.04	66.28	66.14	23.77
(ii)	Silken Fabrics	122.86	310.5	79.05	78.87
(iii)	Woollen fabrics	227.16	299.2	252.76	189.97
[j]	Others	40066.5	40239.4	45289.3	47313.25
II.	Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Consumer Goods :	35682.86	24863.44	26138.32	35719.16
1.	Chemicals :	580.68	906.29	859.55	1085.56
[a]	Organic & In-Organic	499.2	783.94	758.14	819
[b]	Chemical Materials and Products	81.48	122.35	101.41	266.56

APPENDIX TABLE V - 2 Contd.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	11	12	13	14
I.	Consumer Goods :	96458.74	107794.36	114247.16	137477.72
1.	Foods Articles :	37718.39	45927.63	49733.6	48124.13
[a]	Cereals	246.03	645.45	565.2	840.73
[b]	Dairly Products	5.08	2.71	9.39	28.69
[c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	6315.48	7599.53	7444.46	7855.11
[d]	Sugar and Honey	1979.54	5472.54	9495.41	4592.33
[e]	Coffee	4028.52	6035.11	4447.63	3624.27
[f]	Tea	14155.95	16721.5	15794.79	18092.37
[g]	Spices	5035.19	4252.17	4719.2	4568.1
[h]	Other Food Articles	5952.6	5198.62	7257.52	8522.53
2	Non-Food Consumer Articles :	58740.35	61866.73	64513.56	89353.59
[a]	Beverages and Tobacco	215.42	128.56	339.25	394.02
[b]	Manufactured Medicinal & Pharmaceutical Products	5482.8	3718.25	1239.58	3043.52
[c]	Paper and paper board	425.19	448.58	194.69	252.89
[d]	Travel Goods	119.54	134.62	189.99	264.48
[e]	clothing	7695.31	9360.39	13032.68	20563.32
[f]	Footwear	1215.04	1515.39	1173.63	1534.65
[g]	Scientific, medical, optical Measuring and Photographic Instruments	834.6	1010.28	876.83	864.25
[h]	Watches & clocks	9.88	5.62	14.91	10.18
[i]	Textile Fabrics	288.52	219.29	188.57	193.27
(i)	Cotton Fabrics :	21.86	26.35	20	4.82
(ii)	Silken Fabrics	101.64	81.81	79.94	87.78
(iii)	Woollen fabrics	165.02	111.31	88.63	100.67
[j]	Others	42454.05	45325.75	47263.43	62233.01
II.	Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Consumer Goods :	38405.7	44646.61	42299.92	54375.63
1.	Chemicals :	1312.58	1907.92	1426.76	2102.2
[a]	Organic & In-Organic	1164.98	1449.36	1249.31	1785.29
[b]	Chemical Materials and Products	147.6	458.56	177.45	316.91

APPENDIX TABLE V - 2 Contd.

(Rupees in Lakhs)						
Sr. No.	Name of the Commodity	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
I.	Consumer Goods :	148298.01	164055.09	242926.95	289982.87	204635.93
1.	Foods Articles :	47318.55	54803.55	79418.34	63576.23	84572.85
a]	Cereals	4382.87	1746.73	12528.12	11849.6	13867.85
b]	Dairly Products	48.13	26.87	39.13	40.87	41.62
c]	Fruits, Nuts & Vegetables	6739.01	6766.11	6676.88	6174.29	7413.36
d]	Sugar and Honey	604.13	5856.04	4709.1	626.86	1565.42
e]	Coffee	2855.2	5003.7	4577.06	6719.63	5689.45
f]	Tea	16405.48	12828.28	15154.13	17055.14	15908.32
g]	Spices	6286.64	8107.27	9130.79	6958.74	6471.12
h]	Other Food Articles	9997.09	14468.55	26603.13	14151.1	33615.71
2	Non-Food Consumer Articles :	100979.46	109251.54	163508.61	226406.64	120063.08
a]	Beverages and Tobacco	268.31	360.37	787.14	828.04	1454.35
b]	Manufactured Medicinal & Pharmaceuitical Products	7742.89	16690.59	22753.74	146121.38	28681.04
c]	Paper and paper board	256.91	242.83	155.29	130.14	156.03
d]	Travel Goods	410.91	471.8	409.99	356.06	384.74
e]	clothing	17089.63	20972.03	63716.11	14704.06	20682.63
f]	Footwear	1313.27	1113.14	1178.07	1385.25	1060.42
g]	Scientific, medical, optical Measuring and Photographic Instruments	981.14	1486.3	1156.56	1670.14	1578.99
h]	Watches & clocks	13.92	46.34	19.92	36.06	97.8
i]	Textile Fabrics	206.88	275.98	322.42	326.85	480.12
(i)	Cotton Fabrics :	10.8	5.89	1.01	4.57	4.97
ii)	Silken Fabrics	122.3	146.49	179.74	179.91	277.28
iii)	Woollen fabrics	73.78	123.6	141.67	142.37	197.87
j]	Others	72695.6	67592.16	73009.37	60848.66	65486.96
I.	Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Consumer Goods :	44902.14	45466.13	54729.83	69145.07	43940.1
1.	Chemicals :	1469.3	3988.37	2758.65	1709.38	1362.48
[a]	Organic & In-Organic	1255.05	3758.62	2269.74	1507.63	1122.13
[b]	Chemical Materials and Products	214.25	229.75	488.91	201.75	240.35

Appendix Table V.2 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
2	3	4	5	6	7
Copra & Coconut Kernel		0.6	0.25	-	-
Dyeing, Tanning & Colouring Materials	177.22	139.69	219.25	377.39	414.07
Fertilizers	1.87	3.55		21.47	-
Gums, Resins & Lac	1281.07	961.52	976.42	1074.43	1037.52
Hides & Skins Undressed	1091.43	1109.05	669.33	505.59	667.51
Tobacco Unmanufactured	3738.75	2471.04	3657	3477.69	3538.14
Vegetables Oils & Fats	619.8	239.42	406.5	1565.75	665.78
Animal Oils & Fats	1.87	0.7	1023	2.32	1.84
Leather & Manufactures thereof	6500.96	8246.31	7883.81	12088.43	12129.98
Furskins, Tanned or dressed	0.15	0.41	0.3	8.33	31.78
Textile Fibres, Yarn & Thread	3516.88	6435.25	3288.41	3292.04	5503.93
[a] Silk	0.76	1.34	0.91	0.83	2.29
[b] Cotton Raw	1547.85	1443.68	1939.81	1232.62	1526.49
[c] Cotton twist Yarn & Thread	1365.51	4127.06	1037.8	1784.13	3506.72
[d] Jute	491.01	849.52	301.97	271.95	390.94
[e] Silk	1.37	1.11	0.9	0.71	31.53
[f] Synthetic fibre yarn & Thread	109.7	0.34	6.62	0.39	3.22
[g] Wool & Wooltops	0.07	11.6	0.06		6.71
[h] Woollen yarn & knitting wool	0.61	0.6	0.54	1.41	0.03
Others	16074.69	15335.21	8924.72	11568.89	11066.63

Appendix Table V.2 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	8	9	10	11
	Copra & Coconut Kernel			0.02	0.31
	Dyeing, Tanning & Colouring Materials	725.98	467.71	800.59	749.83
	Fertilizers	0.93	3.11	678.7	10.27
	Gums, Resins & Lac	1031.94	1065.91	735.97	642.27
	Hides & Skins Undressed	376.85	49.15	57.23	50.44
	Tobacco Unmanufactured	3139.76	3781.04	6235.93	5162.2
	Vegetables Oils & Fats	703.2	775.17	1911.91	1390.92
	Animal Oils & Fats	2.41	8.44	40.57	2.29
0.	Leather & Manufactures thereof	7216.92	4404.29	9364.56	13905.13
1.	Furskins, Tanned or dressed	1.24	3.58	315.37	280.02
2.	Textile Fibres, Yarn & Thread	4131.77	4142.26	4037.48	4111.36
	[a] Silk	13.43	5.11	7.55	4.22
	[b] Cotton Raw	1395.37	1395.47	1650.98	2383.34
	[c] Cotton twist Yarn & Thread	2216.52	1554.74	1876.03	1120.83
	[d] Jute	428.19	1163.08	469.82	536.83
	[e] Silk	1.43	1.42	2.38	5.81
	[f] Synthetic fibre yarn & thread	76.12	19.99	24.29	56.45
	[g] Wool & Wooltops			1.46	0.01
	[h] Woollen yarn & knitting wool		2.45	4.97	3.74
3.	Others	6626.15	10578.11	10455.27	10788.08

Appendix Table V.2.3 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	12	13	14	15
Copra & Coconut Kernel		0.18	2.01	0.67	6.37
Dyeing, Tanning & Colouring Materials		956.11	764.94	1122.83	1218.04
Fertilizers				13.81	2.84
Gums, Resins & Lac		772.18	679.18	665.07	640.12
Hides & Skins Undressed		14.54	5.06	2.63	2.64
Tobacco Unmanufactured		4948.81	4902.3	5348.23	5902.24
Vegetables Oils & Fats		1627.38	2081.91	3388.51	183.27
Animal Oils & Fats		9.28	8.77	1.45	1.86
Leather & Manufactures thereof		11302.52	14198.57	13372.75	13531.16
Furskins, Tanned or dressed		679.36	614.71	546.96	932.7
Textile Fibres, Yarn & Thread		3578.08	3670.17	3460.6	1365.36
[a] Silk		1.35	3.93	15.13	6.6
[b] Cotton Raw		868.89	2257.62	1329.65	14.29
[c] Cotton twist Yarn & Thread		1058.02	506.91	1764.73	1132.72
[d] Jute		1636.15	866.97	241.73	193.32
[e] Silk		0.68	30.42	24.59	2.08
[f] Synthetic fibre yarn & thread		10.38	2.18	25.88	11.99
[g] Wool & Wooltops					3.55
[h] Woollen yarn & knitting wool		2.61	2.14	5.06	1.01
Others		18850.26	18357.61	24403.92	19646.24

Appendix Table V.2 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	16	17	18	19
Copra & Coconut Kernel		75.59	276.67	34.81	236.16
Dyeing, Tanning & Colouring Materials		1205.58	1317.82	1442.69	1329.34
Fertilizers		-	0.11	990.04	7.84
Gums, Resins & Lac		783.64	788.97	832.69	829.19
Hides & Skins Undressed		10.2	7.98	11.99	5.19
Tobacco Unmanufactured		5184.76	6270.56	5201.73	7617.53
Vegetables Oils & Fats		353.96	1182.08	203.67	313.29
Animal Oils & Fats		9.95	7.23	6.13	5.39
Leather & Manufactures thereof		14551.59	1644.37	29747.76	9291.82
1. Furskins, Tanned or dressed		114.68	399.78	106.7	4.54
2. Textile Fibres, Yarn & Thread		1412.44	3631.99	8611.42	2618.96
[a] Silk		10.26	3.09	2.88	11.9
[b] Cotton Raw		513.46	2850.32	5717.88	1028.79
[c] Cotton twist Yarn & Thread		630.54	530.32	2480.09	572.82
[d] Jute		163.26	217.4	389.66	980.57
[e] Silk		61.03	-	0.36	1.83
[f] Synthetic fibre yarn & thread		21.93	28.05	17.66	20.15
[g] Wool & Wooltops		1.18	-	-	0.06
[h] Woollen yarn & knitting wool		10.78	2.81	2.89	2.84
3. Others		17775.57	21587.62	20246.06	20318.37

Appendix Table V.2 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
2	3	4	5	6	7
Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Capital Goods	27938.33	23524.73	24176.57	33514.63	33378.71
Metal & Metal Manufactures	1195.73	1059.59	1639.76	4484.96	5107.67
[a] Iron & Steel	934.44	864.16	1376.22	2150.75	2993.59
[b] Non-ferrous Metals	261.29	195.43	263.54	2334.21	2114.08
(i) Aluminium	52.41	79.59	110.25	1563.95	1042.77
(ii) Copper	138.02	72.2	39.83	349.69	437.24
(iii) Tin	0.83	0.83	6.79	0.89	22.9
(iv) Zinc	1.14	1.36	2.5	0.93	1.19
(v) Others	68.89	41.45	104.17	418.75	609.98
Petroleum & Petroleum Products	1524.34	417.14	953.84	1420.08	1580.88
Rubber & Rubber Manufactured	334.83	560.99	700.65	882.54	555.64
[a] Natural, reclaimed & synthetic	1.94	0.47	0.83	1.45	3.64
[b] Rubber manufactured	332.89	560.52	699.82	881.09	552.58
Others	24883.43	21487.01	20882.32	26727.05	26134.52
Capital Goods	3224.4	2512.45	3018.06	12629.85	8737.66
Machinery	2516.23	1915.49	2180.81	10351.02	6944.83
[a] Electrical	929.04	1029.4	827.05	2549.06	2237.72
[b] Non-Electrical	1587.19	886.09	1353.76	7801.96	4707.11
Transport Equipments	708.17	596.96	837.25	2278.83	1792.83
[a] Railway Locomotives & Wagons	0.5	110.16	274.45	1127.61	105.05
[b] Road & Motor Vehicles	526.94	289.16	352.85	733.65	1231.15
[c] Bicycles	63.95	50.93	100.1	151.02	159.76
[d] Aircrafts	31.61	44.18	2.36	14.14	8.25
[e] Others	85.17	102.53	107.49	252.41	288.62
Total Exports: (I+II+III+IV)	162052.99	149983.28	133178.52	170366.62	160463.05

Appendix Table V.2 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74

1	2	8	9	10	11

I.	Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Capital Goods	32664.44	24675.97	27235.76	35058.82
.	Metal & Metal Manufactures	3993.7	3008.66	2803.41	3769.19
	[a] Iron & Steel	2784.39	2160.6	2410.55	2692.04
	[b] Non-ferrous Metals	1209.31	848.06	392.86	1077.15
	(i) Aluminium	494.88	315.63	320.73	304.1
	(ii) Copper	698.67	522.84	63.51	562.55
	(iii) Tin	3.86	6.32	3.01	6.91
	(iv) Zinc	4.17	0.55	4.71	4.93
	(v) Others	7.73	2.72	0.9	198.66
.	Petroleum & Petroleum Products	969.52	722.29	1699.45	299.42
.	Rubber & Rubber Manufactured	689.45	767.82	717.86	1144.06
	[a] Natural, reclaimed & synthetic	3.78	8.87	13.67	114.53
	[b] Rubber manufactured	685.67	758.95	704.19	1029.53
.	Others	27011.77	20177.2	22015.04	29846.15
V.	Capital Goods	7510.94	7735.36	9570.38	16315.82
.	Machinery	4415.86	5395.78	7073.46	13622.88
	[a] Electrical	1608.09	1788.27	1889.96	2864.68
	[b] Non-Electrical	2807.77	3607.51	5183.5	10758.2
.	Transport Equipments	3095.08	2339.58	2496.92	2692.94
	[a] Railway Locomotives & Wagons	281.27	536.17	209.64	398.33
	[b] Road & Motor Vehicles	2090.27	1160.19	1354.46	1138.56
	[c] Bicycles	243.88	153.68	260.09	207.17
	[d] Aircrafts	7.83	31.76	32.67	22.47
	[e] Others	471.37	457.78	640.06	926.41
.	Total Exports: (I+II+III+IV)	147787.57	149960.79	172093.82	186239.08

Appendix Table V.2 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	12	13	14	15
I. Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Capital Goods		52277.55	54421.02	69214.28	56962.73
Metal & Metal Manufactures		8684.06	15684.09	16719.37	13841.69
[a] Iron & Steel		3192.51	3647.69	5571.07	8701.5
[b] Non-ferrous Metals		5491.55	12036.4	11148.3	5140.19
(i) Aluminium		250.1	980.67	2206.76	714.56
(ii) Copper		143.98	72.41	93.59	42.52
(iii) Tin		2.99	0.49	1.09	2.73
(iv) Zinc		15.16	0.16	0.42	1.07
(v) Others		5079.02	10982.67	8846.44	4379.31
Petroleum & Petroleum Products		398.34	4115.94	509.11	352.24
Rubber & Rubber Manufactured		1193.66	1001.08	1614.68	2256.72
[a] Natural, reclaimed & synthetic		48.88	2.24	53.39	523.4
[b] Rubber manufactured		1144.78	998.84	1561.29	1733.32
Others		42001.49	33619.91	50371.12	40512.08
II. Capital Goods		16054.73	17667.78	18326.89	20021.19
Machinery		12591.1	13598.04	14209.68	14753.91
[a] Electrical		3400.14	3992.9	5024.85	3529.74
[b] Non-Electrical		9190.96	9605.14	9184.83	11224.17
Transport Equipments		3463.63	4069.74	4117.21	5267.28
[a] Railway Locomotives & Wagons		362.87	521.95	375.22	399.28
[b] Road & Motor Vehicles		1901.11	2252.86	2532.2	3354.61
[c] Bicycles		186.88	362.57	324.78	394.55
[d] Aircrafts		46.86	70.17	102.1	28.55
[e] Others		965.91	862.19	782.91	1090.29
Total Exports: (I+II+III+IV)		220773.25	228635.88	279394.52	270184.07

Appendix Table V.2 [Contd.]

Name of the Commodity		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	16	17	18	19
I. Raw-Materials & Intermediate Goods for Producing Capital Goods		58550.19	57154.58	45503.04	49279.21
Metal & Metal Manufactures		12820.52	7435.09	5963.93	6890.57
[a] Iron & Steel		7584.71	6762.65	5269.32	6544.38
[b] Non-ferrous Metals		5235.81	672.65	694.61	346.19
(i) Aluminium		303.02	310.65	207.94	185.67
(ii) Copper		82.83	203.65	441.67	94.41
(iii) Tin		0.49	0.13	5.03	12.44
(iv) Zinc		0.45	5.67	23.46	22.25
(v) Others		4849.02	152.72	16.51	31.42
Petroleum & Petroleum Products		361.35	207.77	367.99	3753.12
Rubber & Rubber Manufactured		1246.26	1519.34	1585.89	1799.45
[a] Natural, reclaimed & synthetic		17.84	13.7	13.06	11.95
[b] Rubber manufactured		1228.42	1577.64	1572.83	1787.5
Others		44122.06	47920.38	37585.23	36836.07
V. Capital Goods		24798.08	46735.51	34453.37	30507.97
Machinery		19725.5	40369.82	28064.18	23295.6
[a] Electrical		3760.28	4333.99	3592.87	3661.89
[b] Non-Electrical		15965.22	36035.83	24471.31	19633.71
Transport Equipments		5072.58	6365.69	6389.19	7212.37
[a] Railway Locomotives & Wagons		162.17	978.67	513.73	150.87
[b] Road & Motor Vehicles		3494.35	3748	3904.57	4490.48
[c] Bicycles		398.94	426.57	821.61	742.56
[d] Aircrafts		24.18	44.22	85.96	182.55
[e] Others		992.94	1168.23	1063.32	1645.91
Total Exports: (I+II+III+IV)		292869.49	401546.87	439084.35	328363.21

te :

) The Value figures of exports are exclusive of re-exports

i) The value figures of exports of raw materials and intermediate goods for producing consumer goods are exclusive of RITC 1965 commodity group

667 - Pearls & Precious Stones unworked or worked, as for this commodity group quantity data are not available.

ruce :

imate are derived on the basis of information available in Monthly Statistics of the India, Vol. I, Exports & Re-Exports, published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India for the years, 1965-66 to 1981-82.

Appendix Table V - 3

Percentage Share of Re-Exports in India's Total Exports

1965-66 to 1981-82

Year	Value of Re-Exports (in `000 Rs.)	Value of Total Exports (in `000 Rs.)	Percentage Share of Re-Exports in Total Export (in % age)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1965-66	39,898	126,87,566	0.31
1966-67	56,157	115,28,769	0.48
1967-68	58,666	119,28,027	0.49
1968-69	36,811	135,63,413	0.27
1969-70	45,743	140,86,381	0.32
1970-71	1,07,742	152,43,876	0.70
1971-72	50,707	156,35,442	0.32
1972-73	64,403	195,44,505	0.32
1973-74	50,603	247,81,595	0.20
1974-75	55,193	329,86,218	0.16
1975-76	1,03,058	393,12,792	0.26
1976-77	1,36,474	512,90,640	0.26
1977-78	1,03,641	536,31,833	0.19
1978-79	1,80,316	570,65,968	0.31
1979-80	1,60,404	638,86,331	0.25
1980-81	1,73,250	669,33,804	0.25
1981-82	76,056	779,82,989	0.09

+ Note : The value figures of exports and re-exports are adjusted for Devaluation of Rupee undertaken by Govt. of India on 6th June 1966 by raising value figures by 57.5% in order to establish comparability.

Source : Various Issues of March 1966 to 1982 of Monthly Statistics of the Foreign trade of India, Vol. I Exports and Re-Exports, Published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, Calcutta, Government of India.

APPENDIX TABLE V-4

CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES OF EXPORTS
IN TO DIFFERENT COMMODITY GROUPS⁺

Name of the Commodity Groups	Article Code Numbers of RITC 1965 group
I. <u>Consumer Goods:</u>	
1. <u>Food Articles :</u>	
[a] Cereals	Ø41, Ø42, Ø43, Ø44 and Ø45
[b] Dairy products	Ø22, Ø23 and Ø24
[c] Fruits, nuts and Vegetables	Ø51, Ø52, Ø53, Ø54 and Ø55
[d] Sugar and honey	Ø61
[e] Coffe	Ø71
[f] Tea	Ø741
[g] Spices	Ø75
[h] other food items	ØØ1, Ø11, Ø12, Ø13, Ø25, Ø31, Ø32, Ø46, Ø47, Ø48, Ø62, Ø72, Ø73, Ø91 & Ø99
2. <u>Non-Food consumer Articles :</u>	
[a] Beverages & Tobacco manufactured	111, 112 & 122
[b] Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	541
[c] Paper, paperboard and manufactures there of	641 & 642
[d] Travel goods	831
[e] clothing	841 & 842
[f] footwear	851

[g] Scientific, medical, optical

Measuring photographic instruments 861, 862 and 863

[h] Watches and clocks 864

[i] Textile fabrics :

(i) Cotton fabrics 6585219, 6585229, 6585239, 6585259, 6585300, 6585603

(ii) Silkenfabrics 6531103, 6531105 to 6531107, 6531111, 6531201,
65321202 and 6531300

(iii) Woollen fabrics 6532

[j] Others * 081, 551, 553, 554, 653 *, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658 *, 659, 665,
666, 821, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897 and 899

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* [Note : (i) 653 excludes silken and woollen fabrics,
(ii) 658 excludes cotton fabrics)

II. Raw-Materials and Intermediate Goods for Producing Consumer Goods :

1. Chemicals :

[a] Organic and In-organic - 512, 513 and 514

[b] Chemical materials and products - 599

2. Copra and coconut Kernel - 2212 and 2213

3. Dyeing tanning and colouring materials - 532, 533, and 534

4. Fertilizers manufactured -561

5. Gums, resins and lac - 2922

6. Hides and skins undressed - 211

7. Tobacco unmanufactured - 121

8. Vegetable oils and fats - 421 and 422

9. Animal oils and fats -411

10. Leather and manufactures thereof - 611 and 612

11. Furskins, tanned or dressed - 613

12. Textile fibres, Yarn and thread :

[a] Silk yarn and thread -6511

[b] Cotton raw -2631101 to 2631159 and 2631201 to 2631204

[c] Cotton twist yarn and thread - 6513 and 6514

[d] Jute raw 2613

[f] Synthetic fibre yarn and thread - 6516

[g] Wool and wool tops - 2626 and 2628

[h] Woollen yarn and Knitting Wool - 6512

13. Others : 212, 221^{*} 241, 251, 261^{*} 262^{*} 263, 265, 266, 267,
 271, 275, 291, 292^{*}, 431, 515, 631, 632, 633, 651, 664,^{*}
 667 and 812

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Note : (i) 221 excludes copra and coconut Kernel

(ii) 261 excludes raw silk

(iii) 262 excludes wool and wool tops

(iv) 263 excludes raw cotton

(v) 292 excludes Gums, resins and lac

(vi) 651 excludes, skilken, Woollen, cotton twist and Synthetic
 fibre yarn and thread)

III Raw Materials and Intermediate Goods for producing Capital goods :

1. Metal and Metal Manufactures :

[a] Iron and Steel - 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697 and 698

[b] Non-ferrous metals

(i) Aluminium - 684

(ii) Copper - 682

(iii) Tin - 687

(iv) Zinc - 686

(v) Others - 681, 683, 685, 688 and 689

2. Petroleum and Petroleum Products :

[a] Petroleum crude and partly refined - 331

[b] Petroleum products - 332 and 521

3. Rubber, raw and manufactured :

[a] Natural, reclaimed and synthetic - 231

[b] Manufactured - 621 and 629

4. Others - 242, 243, 244, 273, 274, 276, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285,
286, 321, 341, 571, 661, 663, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675,
676, 677, 678 and 679

IV Capital goods :

1. Machinery :

[a] Electrical - 722, 723, 724, 725, 726 and 729

[b] Non Electrical - 711, 712, 714, 715, 717, 718 and 719

2. Transport Equipment :

[a] Railway locomotives and wagons - 731

[b] Road and Motor Vehicles - 732

[c] Bicycles - 7331101

[d] Aircraft - 734

*
[e] Others - 733 and 735*
(Note : 733 excludes bicycles)

+ See, Bepin Behari : Imports in a Developing Economy,
First Edition, 1965, Published by
Vora & Co. Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3 Round Building, Bombay.
pp. 176-181

Appendix Table : V-5

Percentage Share of Major Commodity Groups of Exports
in India's Total Exports At Current Prices : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Year	Consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods	Total of Intermedi- ate Goods	Capital Goods
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	65.47	19.54	13.60	33.14	1.39
1966-67	64.20	19.64	14.82	34.46	1.34
1967-68	62.56	18.50	17.33	35.83	1.61
1968-69	56.28	20.39	20.10	40.49	3.23
1969-70	53.30	21.50	21.26	42.76	3.94
1970-71	54.45	19.12	21.49	40.61	4.94
1971-72	58.84	20.88	15.63	36.51	4.65
1972-73	54.38	26.02	15.16	41.18	4.44
1973-74	56.82	24.64	13.89	38.53	4.65
1974-75	56.01	19.53	16.06	35.59	8.40
1975-76	54.55	19.04	19.91	38.95	6.50
1976-77	49.56	20.82	23.69	44.51	5.93
1977-78	51.66	22.25	18.65	40.91	7.44
1978-79	51.70	24.38	16.69	41.07	7.23
1979-80	54.96	24.14	12.00	36.14	8.90
1980-81	58.01	23.97	10.62	34.59	7.40
1981-82	54.13	24.08	13.73	37.81	8.06

Source : Calculated from Appendix Table V-1.

Appendix Table : V-6

Percentage Share of Major Commodity Groups of Exports
in India's Total Exports At 1970-71 Prices : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Year	Consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing consumer Goods	Intermediate Goods for producing Capital Goods	Total of Intermedi- ate Goods	Capital Goods
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	59.79	20.98	17.24	38.22	1.99
1966-67	59.04	23.60	15.68	39.28	1.68
1967-68	59.75	19.83	18.15	37.98	2.27
1968-69	52.68	20.23	19.67	39.90	7.42
1969-70	51.52	22.24	20.80	43.04	5.44
1970-71	56.00	16.82	22.10	38.92	5.08
1971-72	60.96	17.43	16.45	33.88	5.16
1972-73	57.86	20.75	15.83	36.58	5.56
1973-74	51.79	20.62	18.83	39.45	8.76
1974-75	48.83	20.22	23.68	43.90	7.27
1975-76	49.97	18.50	23.80	42.30	7.73
1976-77	49.21	19.46	24.77	44.23	6.56
1977-78	54.89	16.62	21.08	37.70	7.41
1978-79	56.02	15.52	20.00	35.52	8.46
1979-80	60.50	13.63	14.23	27.86	11.64
1980-81	66.04	15.75	10.36	26.11	7.85
1981-82	62.32	13.38	15.01	28.39	9.29

Source : Calculated from Appendix Table V-2.

Appendix Table : V-7

India's Per Capita N.N.P. at Current and Constant
(1970-71) Prices : 1965-66 to 1981-82

Year	Per Capita N.N.P. of India at Current Prices [in Rs.]	Per Capita N.N.P. of India at Constant (1970-71) Prices [in Rs.]
(1)	(2)	(3)
1965-66	425.5	558.8
1966-67	481.8	551.5
1967-68	554.4	587.3
1968-69	552.3	589.1
1969-70	597.5	612.6
1970-71	632.8	632.8
1971-72	660.2	626.6
1972-73	711.5	604.1
1973-74	870.9	621.2
1974-75	1005.9	617.6
1975-76	1024.2	661.1
1976-77	1067.7	649.5
1977-78	1191.4	693.2
1978-79	1251.9	715.8
1979-80	1332.9	662.5
1980-81	1571.4	700.4
1981-82	1749.5	719.9

Source : National Account Statistics : (1970-71 to
1981-82), February 1983, Central Statistical
Organization, Department of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning, Government of India,
Appendix A-1, PP.150-153.

Appendix Table : V.8

List of the Countries Excluded

[A] Countries for which the financial statistics are not reported in International Financial Statistics:

Angola, Bulgaria, British, West Indies, Cambodia,,
Chad, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Formosa, Guinea, Laos,
Mozambique, Poland, Puerto Rico, Rhodesia and U.S.S.R.

[B] Countries for which data on 'National Income' at market prices are not reported in IFS : Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahrain, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Dominica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, Upper Volta, United Arab Emirates, Yemen P.D. Republic, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

[C] Countries for which the available statistics on exports and national income differ with respect to time of reporting and units of currency :

Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lesotho, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, etc.

Note : (i) Countries listed in [A], [B] and [C] are excluded for Table 5.5-A.

(ii) Countries listed in [A] and [B] are excluded for 5.5-B

Appendix Table : V.9

Countries Grouped by Level of Economic Development

[A] Highly Developed Countries :

Australia	Japan	United States
Belgium	Kuwait	
Canada	Netherlands	
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	
Denmark	Norway	
Finland	Sweden	
France	Switzerland	
Germany	U.S.S.R.	
Israel	United Kingdom	

[B] Intermediate Countries :

Argentina	Italy	Republic of South Africa
Austria	Jamaica	Romania
Bulgaria	Labanon	Singapore
Chile	Libya	Spain
Costa Rica	Mexico	Uruguay
Cuba	Panama	Venezuela
Greece	Poland	Yugoslavia
Hungary	Portugal	
Ireland	Purcto Rico	

[C] Underdeveloped Countries :Africa :

Algeria	Malagasy Republic	Togo
Angolu	Malawi	Tanisia
Cameroon	Mali	Uganda
Chad	Morocco	United Arab Republic
Congo	Mozambique	Upper Volta
Dahomey	Niger	Zambia
Ethiopia	Nigeria	Americas
Ghana	Rhodesia	Bolivia
Guinea	Rwanda	Brazil
Ivory Coast	Senegal	British West Indies
Kenya	Sudan	Colombia
Liberia	Tanzania	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Hondruas	
El Salvador	Nicaragua	
Gnatemala	Paraguay	
Haiti	Pem	

Asia :

Afghanistan	Laos	Vietnam
Burma	Malaysia	Yemen
Combodia	Nepal	Europe
Ceylon	North Korea	Albania

China	Pakistan
Formasa	Philippines
India	Saudi Arabia
Indonesia	South Korea
Iran	Syria
Iraq	Thailand
Jordon	Turkey

Source : United Nation's Statistical Office, Centre for
International Studies, 1971.