

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

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#### **6.1 Major Findings**

The study provides some findings which are followings

- Potato has maximum cultivated and produced commodity in India.
- Pomegranate is more exported commodity in terms of price while Grapes and Onion are more exported commodities in terms of quantity from India during the study period.
- Guava, Mango and Onion have most competitiveness in world from India.

#### **6.2 Conclusion**

The study has three objectives which have already discussed in previous chapters (chapter 4 and chapter 5) the major aim of study is to check export competitiveness of major horticulture crops from India. It has observed that the India has placed at second in the production of fruits (13.6%) vegetables (14%) in the world next only China in 2013-14. In terms of world production, India has ranked first in the production of Banana (27.8%), Guava and Mango(45.1%), Papaya(43.1%), Okra(72.9%) and ranked second in Cauliflower(37.5%), Onion(22.6%), Potato(11.4%), Tomato(11.5%) in 2013-14. But the production of horticulture crops depend upon mainly climate situation, cultivated area and its production cost while export performance of horticulture crops depend upon its international demand, export prize, government policies and commodity quality packaging in international market. So horticulture crops production and export performance affected by many factors. Area, production, export performance and export competitiveness of major fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of horticulture crops have analyzed. Maximum cultivated area has been found in Banana and Mango while on the hand Banana and Papaya have placed at highest in terms of production. Maximum cultivated area and production for vegetables have been found in the case of Potato, Onion and Tomato. The study reveals that there is positive relationship between area and

production. In terms of exported Quantity Mango, Banana, Watermelons, papaya, Grapes and pomegranate are more exported fruits than other fruits while in Vegetables Onion, Potato, Green chilly and Tomato are highly exported vegetables than other vegetables but in terms of Export competitiveness Guava, Mango, Papaya and grapes have comparative advantage than other fruits and in the case of vegetables Onion has highly comparative advantage as compare to others in India during the study period. Recently Potatoes and peas have comparative advantage but its shares are low in vegetables competitiveness from India. During the study period India's tropical horticulture crops have major role in production, export performance and all the crops discussed above either that are fruits or vegetables are highly competitive in the global trade.

### **6.3 Policy implications**

It has observed that major horticulture crops are growing in India and it have great potential. But it needs more attention so here are some policies for further overall development of fruits and vegetables. Certain policies implications on the basis of study are as follows:

- As The present study finds that certain cereals like wheat, rice pulses, and more are included in Minimum Supportive Price but Horticulture crops are not included in MSP. So these crops need to be included in MSP.
- Mostly horticulture production based on its healthy monsoon such crops are not benefited for farmers and producer so Govt. should provide more and more facilities to farmers to grow these crops in better manner.
- The major share export of Mango, Papaya, grapes, Okra and Onion are maximum go to Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arab, Pakistan and some other south Asian countries these countries are developing countries which have not paid the higher prize so India should be increased of horticulture export in developed country. So India should remove their traditional trade partner and search new regular trade partner.
- Government should promote skilled and trained manpower for quality packaging of exported fruits and vegetables.

- Due to religious and climate reason the demand of onion and Green chilly are high in Muslim countries which have create trade cycle in the Indian horticulture export. So Government should search new trade destination which have regular trade partner for India.
- Exporter and farmers should create direct trade relationship regarding related to prize and its transportation facilities.
- Among fruits and vegetables the highest elasticity was found for Banana and Green chilies. So Government should increase exports of these commodities to earn more foreign earnings.

#### **6.4 Limitations of the study**

After a good producer of horticultural crops India is lagging behind in terms of export performance and export competitiveness. In this study several constraints has been highlighted. This study found that data related to horticulture is unavailable in commodities wise. For production and export data are rarely accessible. Though very renound researchers are working in this field yet there are a limited number of available literatures. The horticulture is a broad area it requires much time to analyze its dimensions as well as its impact on economic phenomena.