REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ballasa (1990) is of the view that inward oriented strategy of development is likely to permit rapid economic expansion initially. However, it will eventually run into difficulties as the limitation of domestic markets leads to shifts into new activities that do not conform to the country's resource endowment and circumscribe the possibilities for the exploitation of economies of scale.

Gulati and Shanna (1991) examine the nature and extent of government intervention in product markets. The study shows that food grains were subject to significant intervention owing to their sensitive nature in the economy. The interventions are in the form of procurement by the government, maintenance of buffer stocks, etc. There has been an increase in the amount of subsidy provided for food crops in the early nineties as in the eighties.

Subramaniam (1993) examines the impact of agricultural liberalization for India through the Computable General Equilibrium model using the Social Accounting Matrix. Three sets of scenarios are used to examine the possibilities of changes in the world economic scenario.

Nayyar and Sen (1994) make a comparison between the domestic wholesale price index and indices of average unit values in international trade in agriculture for a set of importable and exportable for the period from 1960-61 to 1990-91.

Kumar and Mittal (1995) examine the determinants of tea trade in India through an export function where export is taken as the function of share of India's production to world production, share of consumption to production, world demand, unit price in dollars and the exchange rate. Here no variable seemed to have explained the exports of tea from India.

Prakash et al (1995) examine the impact of new economic policy on agricultural exports. They look at the current trends in foreign trade of India, contribution of agricultural exports in total exports, the share of India in the global production and export of agricultural commodities, the changing compositions of major exportable commodities over time, major steps of liberalization in agricultural export import policy, to identify the newly emerging agricultural commodities having vast potential for steady exports and to suggest a strategy for realizing full export potential of agricultural commodities.
Parikh, et, al (1995) examine the impacts of trade Liberalization for India with an applied general equilibrium model with nine agricultural sectors, one non-tradable nonagricultural sector and one tradable non-agriculture sector with five rural and five urban expenditure classes.


Srinivasan and Jha (2000) analyze the effects of liberalizing food grain trade on Domestic price stability using a multi-market equilibrium model in which the direction of trade is determined endogenously and world prices are sensitive to the amount traded by India.

Mehta (2000) estimates the likely increase in India's imports due to the removal of QRs of all items of imports as per the requirement under the WTD. The likely increase in India's import due to removal of QRs has been estimated by using an econometric model.

Chand and Jha (2001) examine the impact of liberalization in agriculture on producer surplus, consumer surplus and net social welfare in the case of all major crops grown in the country like rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, few edible oils, pulses, cotton and jute.

Datta, et, al (2001) examine the changes in the composition and direction of India's agricultural trade in the reforms period classifying the time period 1986 to 1991 as pre-reform and 1992-97 as post reforest years.

Mishra and Rao (2003) examine whether the trade policy and devaluation of rupee have helped in raising agricultural exports and how the changes in the trade policy introduced during the nineties have influenced the domestic intersect oral terms of trade through which the impact of macro policies such as monetary, exchange rate and trade are transmitted to the agricultural sector.

Kehersinghet al(2003) Study the prospects of agricultural exports of India using composite index approach. The study is based on the analysis time series data of export value and export quantum from 1980 to 2001. The study reveals that ground nut , coffee green ,rice, pepper ,shelled milled paddy, potatoes have bright prospects ,coffee extract, beef and veal, bananas , cake of rape seed, cotton waste, buffalo meat, ghee from cow milk , infant food, lentils, hen eggs, orange, oil of caster beans, tobacco leaves and walnuts shelled have also been visualized to have positive prospects.
Burange L.G. and Sheetal J. Chadda (2008) evaluate the structure of comparative advantage in India and the change in the scene over a ten year period from 1996 to 2005. India enjoys a comparative advantage in the exports of goods for which standard technology is required for the production is shifting to developing economies like India as shown by absence of revealed comparative advantage in imports of these commodities.

Shinoj P et al (2008) examine the comparative advantage of India in agricultural export vis-a-vis Asia in the post reform era. From 1991 to 2004, ten major agricultural commodities group are studied. India has been able to maintain comparative advantage in commodities like cashew and oil meals, but tea, coffee, spices, marine products have been negatively affected.

Nageshwara et al (2009) India is amongst top ten producers in the world for rice, wheat, milk, fresh vegetables, buffalo milk, cow milk, sugar cane, ground nut, potatoes, pepper mint and buffalo meat. The technological developments, URUGVAY round agreement and macro-economic reforms have contributed to the change in agricultural trade. In the net trading position of India the progress of agriculture has made a lot of change.