

A Study of Import and Export of Books in India from 2000-01 to 2022-23

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DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled “A Study of **Import and Export of Books in India from 2000-01 to 2022-23**” is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the **Library and Information Science** at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University** under the Supervision of **Dr. Milind C. Mhamal** and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that **Goa University** or its authorities will not be responsible for the correctness of observations/experimental or other findings given in the dissertation.

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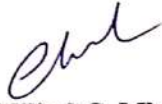


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COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation report “A Study of Import and Export of Books in India from 2000-01 to 2022-23” is a Bonafide work carried by Ms. Rucha Raju Gaonkar under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MLISc. in the Discipline Library and Information Science at the D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.



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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Entity
AD	Authorised Dealer
ADF	Augmented Dickey Fuller
AIFTA	Asean-Indian Free Trade Area
ANF2A	Application Form for Issue / Modification In Importer.
ARDL	Autoregressive Distributed Lag
ASEAN	Association Of Southeast Asian Nations
B2B	Business To Business
BOE	Bill Of Entry
BOL	Bill Of Lading
BOP	Balance Of Payments
CA	Chartered Accountant
CAPEXIL	Premier Export Promotion Council
CCC	Customs Co-Operation Council
C&F	Cost And Freight
CGST	Central Goods and Services Tax
CHA	Custom House Agent
CI	Commercial Invoice
CIF	Cost, Insurance, Freight
D-8	Developing Eight
DEEC	Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate
DEPB	Duty Entitlement Pass Book
DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
ECGC	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd
ECD	Exchange Control Department
ECM	Error Correction Model
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EGM	Export General Manifest
ELG	Export-Led Growth
EPC	Export Promotion Councils
EU	European Union

EXIM	Export-Import Bank of India
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FEP	Federation Of European Publishers
FIEO	Federation Of Indian Export Organisations
FOB	Free On Board
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GATT	General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
G7	Group Of Seven
G-20	Group Of Twenty
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLI	Growth-Led Imports
GST	Goods And Service Tax
HS	Harmonized System
HSN	Harmonised System of Nomenclature
HTS	Harmonised Tariff Schedule
ICE	Intercontinental Exchange
IEC	Import Export Code
IGST	Integrated Goods and Services Tax
ILG	Imports-Led Growth
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INR	Indian National Rupee
IT	Income Tax
ITA	International Trade Administration's
ITC	Input Tax Credit
ITC-HS	Indian Trade Clarification Based on Harmonized System of Coding.
LDCS	Least Developed Countries
LEO	Let Export Order
LTU	Letter Of Undertaking
MPEDA	Marine Products Export Development Authority
MSMES	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NH	Neutrality Hypotheses
NTMS	Non-Tariff Measures
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PP	Phillips-Perron
PPML	Personalized Print Markup Language
Q2	Second Quarter
Q3	Third Quarter of The Year
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCMC	Registration Cum Membership Certificate
RTAS	Regional Trade Agreements
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
SGST	State Goods and Services Tax
UAE	United Arab Emirates
USA	United States of America
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission
VAR	Video Assistant Referee
VECM	Vector Error Correction Model
WCO	World Custom Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.0. Introduction

Imports and Exports are important for the development and growth of national economies because not all countries have the resources and skills required to produce certain goods and services. The continuous movement of books beyond boundaries takes the spotlight as the world grows more interconnected, impacting the variety of viewpoints and ideas that readers can access. Among the developing countries, India has the second largest publishing infrastructure, second only to China. The publishing industry contributes to India's economic development, not only by promoting learning and education among its 1.3 billion people, but also by creating employment and by generating revenue (Jhingan, Jain, Seshadri, Tomar, & Singh, 2021).

Global economic growth is one of the most significant competitive factors. India is a developing nation that has focused on its import and export trade in an effort to bring in new business prospects and globalisation. Every country's import and export are regarded as being the main support system for its economy's expansion. The primary factor influencing India's economic growth is the country's import and export composition. Importing goods or raw materials essentially implies purchasing them from another nation to utilise within one's own. "Exports" essentially refers to the act of sending products and services from a nation. (Nirmala & Vadivel M M, 2022)

India's remarkable economic growth, which has been fuelled by higher exports, foreign direct investment, and improved industry efficiency and competitiveness, is proof of the benefits of trade liberalisation. The beginning of global marketplaces has increased customer options and raised standards of quality for products. Growth in exports has improved foreign exchange reserves and had a favourable effect on the balance of payments. The manufacturing sector's import intensity is a significant factor in the current account's net balance of payments. This is due to the fact that our level of susceptibility to uncertainties across the world will increase as the proportion of imports in the value-added content of our export's increases. Moreover, the devaluation. The

rupee will result in increased manufacturing production costs, which will have an impact on the industry's profitability. (Joseph, 2016)

This study is about import and export of printed books from India.

1.1. Definitions

- ❑ **Import:** Under Section 2(c) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, import has been defined as 'bringing into India, any goods by land, sea or air'.
- ❑ **Import:** According to the Customs Act, 1962, import is defined as "import, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means bringing into India from a place outside India".
- ❑ **Export:** Under Section 2(e) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, 'export' has been defined as 'taking out of India, any goods, by land, sea or air'.
- ❑ **Export:** 'Export' is defined in Customs Act 1962 as "export, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means taking out of India to a place outside India" (India, 2008).
- ❑ **India:** According to Constitution of India, "India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government".
- ❑ **Book:** Books in Harmonized system code 49 includes Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets.

1.2. Objective of the Study

The desired results of a research study are stated in precise, understandable, and attainable terms in research objectives. They are vital for maintaining focus, directing the research process, and remaining on course. The SMART acronym stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-based research objectives. In a research paper's introduction, these goals are usually stated near the conclusion of the problem description. (Lawrence, 2015)

- ❑ To understand the procedure of import and export of books in India

- ☐ To know various agencies involved in the import and export of books in India
- ☐ To see the import and export value of books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23
- ☐ To know the market share of India's import and export of books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23
- ☐ To know the country-wise imports and exports of books from India
- ☐ To compare the Indian book industry with other nations

1.3. Research Methodology

The methodical, scientific process that researchers employ to gather, examine, and evaluate data in order to find answers to research questions or validate hypotheses is referred to as research methodology. It is a methodical strategy that directs investigators in selecting the best study methodologies. Research design, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and the general framework for the study are all included in research methodology. It supports researchers in ensuring the validity and dependability of their research findings, staying on course to achieve their goals, and addressing their research questions in the most appropriate ways. (Lawrence, 2015)

- ☐ Extensive literature search, with data and information gathered from published sources.
- ☐ Comprehensive data was sourced from the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India repository.
- ☐ The collected data was then analyzed and interpreted using statistical tools such as MS-Excel.
- ☐ The APA citation style 6th edition manual was utilized for references and bibliography.

1.4. Hypothesis

A research hypothesis is a proposition that raises a research question and suggests a possible outcome. It is an exact prediction regarding the link between study variables that can be tested. (Lawrence, 2015)

1. India comes amongst the top 5 leading exporter of books.
2. India imports most of the books from UK and US

1.5. Scope of the Study

The parameters that a research project will be done within are defined by its scope, which also outlines the areas that will be investigated and the constraints that will be satisfied. Researchers can better focus their effort, manage their time, and assure the generalizability of their findings with the support of a clearly defined scope. (Lawrence, 2015)

- ☐ The study focuses only on printed books imported into or exported from India. Periodicals or e-resources is not part of the study.
- ☐ This study includes the import and export of printed books from India from 2000-01 to 2022-23, for the period of 22 years.
- ☐ For comparison of import or export between different countries, only five-year data is taken into consideration.

1.6. Limitation of Study

A study's limitations are any restrictions or flaws in the methodology or research design that could affect how the results are interpreted. It is important to recognize these limitations since they affect the research's findings and conclusions. Researchers guarantee transparency, exhibit honesty, and give a clear knowledge of the study's boundaries and potential biases by identifying and expressing limitations.

- ☐ The study is only base on statistical data available on the ministry of commerce and industry site and other different sources
- ☐ Only books that printed are taken into account for import and export into India.

1.7. Organization of the Study

A study's structure and arrangement are referred to as its organization; it describes how the study is broken up into various sections or chapters in order to present data in an organized manner. A well-structured study often consists of a number of elements that lead readers through the research procedure and aid in their efficient comprehension of the material.

Abbreviations

Chapter 1. Introduction

Chapter 2. Review of Literature

Chapter 3. Overview of import and export of books business in India

Chapter 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter 5. Conclusion

Chapter 6. Bibliography

Appendix

1.8. Significance of the study

A study's significance is determined by the caliber and applicability of the research. Communicating the need for the research, its influence on the area, its addition to new information, and how it will help others are all very important. A research paper, thesis, or dissertation's significance statement is usually placed in the opening section and serves to support the research and emphasize its importance to both the academic community and the general public.

- ☐ This study will help in understanding book publishing industry in India
- ☐ The analysis of this study will provide book publishers to publish quality books.
- ☐ This study will be helpful for Government policy makers.

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Chapter 2:

Literature Review

2.0. Introduction

A literature review is a critical analysis of academic publications and previous research on a particular subject or research issue. By evaluating, synthesizing, and summarizing the body of previous research, it provides the framework for a new investigation. The main objectives are to define the theoretical framework, uncover knowledge gaps, and give the research context. Working with the literature is actually a crucial step in the research process as it fosters creativity, aids in the formulation of important questions, and is seen as essential to the study design process. Its goal is to compress, combine, and evaluate other people's arguments. Starting with a clearly stated research question or topic, the review selects pertinent literature.

To compile an extensive collection of studies, researchers explore databases, journals, books, and other sources. The establishment of research objectives is informed by this process, which guarantees a comprehensive grasp of the issue. After assembling the literature, the following stage is to assess each source's Caliber, applicability, and reliability. This critical evaluation sets a literature review apart from a mere synopsis and enables researchers to pinpoint important themes, approaches, and conclusions. By using this methodology, researchers may also identify locations with contradicting data or knowledge gaps. (Lawrence, 2015)

2.1. Purpose of a Literature Review

- Gain an understanding of existing research and debates on a specific topic.
- Identify gaps in existing research to contribute new insights.
- Build knowledge in the field by learning important concepts, research methods, and experimental techniques.

2.2. Review of literatures

This review consists of 40 literatures in which 35 are journal articles and 5 are conference proceedings: -

1. (Adivappa, 2023) This article delves at India's foreign trade dynamics, emphasising its importance in global growth. It looks at current trends and highlights the positive aspects of a services trade surplus of 76.2 US \$ billion, while also addressing the growing retail trade deficit of 162.2 US \$ billion. It highlights the dominance of software, business services, and transportation by analysing the top ten commodities and services. Major import sources (China, USA, Saudi Arabia) and destinations (USA, UAE) are identified in the study. In summary, it supports India's need to improve import capacities, diversify exports, and address the importance of petroleum crude for greater involvement in international trade.
2. (Chander & Paul Schwartz, 2023) This emphasises how trade regulations and international privacy laws are increasingly at odds, suggesting that attempts to reconcile them now are unlikely to succeed. Outside of the EU, more than sixty nations are evaluating international privacy legislation, which has an unequal effect on global data exchanges and benefits big businesses. The dream of an internet that is available to everyone, including businesses in the Global South, is fading. The essay looks at the conflict's historical causes and suggests some possible fixes. It promotes a comprehensive strategy to deal with the issue and suggests tactics for coordinating trade and privacy laws to enable just and equitable international data transfers.
3. (Dwivedi, 2023) This examines how important foreign commerce is to a nation's economic development, especially in light of India's 1991 economic reforms. With an emphasis on the external sector, the reforms included import licencing simplification, policy adjustments regarding foreign investment, and tariff reductions. India experienced notable shifts in the volume and makeup of trade following the reforms. Using information gathered from secondary sources, the study attempts to examine patterns in India's international commerce both before and after the reforms. Results point to a rise in exports and a beneficial relationship between economic reforms and international trade. But since imports are growing faster than exports, worries are raised. For insights, the analysis makes use of a graphical representation and the Paired t-test.
4. (Marippan, Solanki, Kausik, & Variar, 2023) This research study digs into the complex impact of trade liberalisation in India since the 1990s economic changes. When empirical facts and academic literature are analysed, favourable outcomes

including stronger economic growth, more exports, and improved competitiveness are revealed. But there's also talk about problems like increased income disparity, job relocation, agricultural woes, and susceptibility to outside shocks. In order to address unfavourable outcomes, reduce inequality, and assist impacted sectors, the article highlights the significance of policy initiatives. Using an empirical sample from Chennai, it examines demographic variables and awareness levels. The study presents opportunities and challenges for a more nuanced understanding of the dual character of India's trade

5. (Rashid, Ansari , Khan, & Amir, 2023) This study explores the relationship between India's foreign direct investments (FDI), exports, imports, inflation, and economic growth. It creates a stable link between FDI, exports, imports, inflation, and economic growth using the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) and bounds testing approaches for long-term co-integration and the error correction model (ECM) for short-term dynamics. While imports have a small and negative impact on economic growth, FDI inflows, exports, and inflation all have positive and statistically insignificant effects. According to the research, a more welcoming government policy towards foreign direct investment (FDI) could boost India's economic dynamism by highlighting the significance of FDI and export-led growth. It is recommended that policymakers enact well-defined structural reforms to promote productivity induced by foreign direct investment and economic growth driven by exports.
6. (Bepari, 2022) Using trade data from 42 trade partners from 1999 to 2019, the paper analyses India's export potential to the G-20 using an augmented gravity model. The results show that there are substantial unrealized export prospects with 24 G-20 countries, which are impacted by things like shared languages and trade openness, while India's exports suffer from economic complexity. The study emphasises how important it is for India, as the chair of the G-20, to push for the removal of non-tariff trade barriers and concentrate on improving trade competitiveness by diversifying and specialising exports in addition to attempting to expand into new markets in order to raise India's export profile above low-value added goods.

7. (Khatai & Kim, 2022) The impact of the ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) is the main topic of this study, which examines the trade and export relationship between India and ASEAN. AIFTA greatly boosted commerce, but it had no discernible effect on export growth. India's exports to ASEAN were significantly and negatively impacted by non-tariff measures (NTMs) and their interaction term, outweighing the impact of AIFTA. Notably, the report suggests that India should improve its connections with ASEAN nations with strong GDP development, stressing the value of bilateral ties and tackling the issues raised by growing NTMs. The results highlight AIFTA's shortcomings in producing the intended export results.
8. (Nirmala & Vadivel M, 2022) This paper examines the role of exports in India's economic growth, emphasizing their increasing importance. It underscores the belief that exports and imports play a crucial role in driving economic growth in developing countries, forming a significant link between trade and development. The study relies on secondary data from sources like the handbook of statistics of the Indian economy, RBI, EXIM reports, and World Bank indicators. The analysis suggests a consistent impact of imports, exports, and GDP on economic growth in India. The paper concludes by recommending a strategy that aligns growth and export promotion to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic development.
9. (Usman & Bashir, 2022) This study uses frequency domain BC Granger causality analysis to investigate the causative relationship between imports and economic growth in China, India, and the G7 economies. Both long-term and short-term interdependence are shown by the study's bidirectional causal nexus between imports and economic growth at both high and low frequency levels. In four nations, the results support the Imports-led Growth (ILG) hypothesis; however, the Growth-Led Imports (GLI) and Neutrality hypotheses (NH) are not supported. The study highlights the necessity for planners of policy actions in various locations and economies to consider the dynamic nature of import-economic growth causality.
10. (Bhattacharya & Kaur Sachdev, A study on growing Indian Economy in relation to the International Foreign trade, 2021) Extensive infrastructural development, technology integration, and the "Made in India" effort across industries, which promotes self-sufficiency, are clear indicators of India's economic change. India becomes a manufacturing hub with all FDI in several sectors, increasing GDP

growth and job creation. India has become a significant worldwide producer thanks to its use of foreign commerce as a diplomatic tool. Exports of aeroplanes and missiles have increased GDP due to the defence industry's self-manufacturing. MSMEs are given priority in the 2021–2026 foreign trade policy since they are essential to GDP and jobs. India has grown in popularity since 1991 when it liberalised international investment and launched the "Made in India" initiative, which aims to increase GDP and promote economic development.

11. (Rupali, Amrit Raj, Gaurav Singh Pathania, & Gourav Kumar Dhiman, 2021) The paper highlights the evolving nature of business, emphasizing the shift from traditional profit-making to a modern focus on profit, value, and wealth maximization. It underscores the significance of business expansion through diversification, alliances, and international endeavors. The analysis delves into the crucial role of foreign trade in the Indian economy, examining its correlation with foreign investment and GDP growth. The conclusion suggests that liberalization, privatization, and globalization have transformed the business environment, posing challenges for traders but emphasizing the importance of commercial relations and foreign trade policies for a country's development. 2021
12. (Shakeel & Ahmed, 2021) In five South Asian nations, this study examines the relationship between energy consumption, GDP, and exports between 1980 and 2014. It finds substantial connections and causalities between these variables using panel co-integration models. The findings imply that lowering energy consumption derived from fossil fuels could temporarily impede GDP and export growth. The report highlights how urgently South Asia must switch to renewable energy sources in order to reduce carbon emissions and guarantee the region's long-term environmental and economic viability. This emphasizes how crucial it is to work together to develop and implement green energy solutions in order to ensure sustainable growth in the area.
13. (Etahisoa, 2020) This study uses the VAR causality model and the Johansen co-integration test on annual time series data from 1975 to 2017 to investigate the causative relationship between import-export activity and economic growth in Madagascar. Although the results imply that imports and exports may help Madagascar's economy grow, the co-integration test shows that there is no long-term correlation between the variables. A unidirectional short-run causal influence of import and export on economic growth over the analyzed time is revealed by

the VAR causality model. To solve the nation's negative trade balance, the research stresses export promotion and suggests reviewing trade policies.

14. (Goyal, 2020) This study analyses trade ties based on panel data from 1999 to 2019 and uses an augmented gravity model to evaluate India's export potential with G20 nations. The findings point to significant export possibilities with G20 countries. Trade freedom and a common language have a beneficial effect on exports; however, a noteworthy conclusion indicates that economic complexity has a considerable negative impact on India's exports to the G20. The report recommends that India push for a reduction in non-tariff measures while it is the G20 president. India should diversify its export portfolio, concentrating on specialized goods, and endeavor to open up markets for these goods in order to increase trade competitiveness.
15. (Handley, Kamal, & Monarch, 2020) With an emphasis on supply chain linkages, this study evaluates the effects of the 2018–2019 increase in U.S. import tariffs on the growth of exports from the country. The companies impacted by tariffs are identified through the analysis of private firm-trade data from 2016, which accounts for 84% of exports and 65% of manufacturing jobs. For the typical impacted company, the projected cost is \$900 per employee. The study's construction of exposure metrics at the product level demonstrates that highly exposed products saw a decrease in export growth, especially in 2019. The drop in export growth in Q3 2019 is equivalent to a 2-4% ad valorem tariff. These results highlight how tariff measures affect the dynamics of US exports.
16. (Maitra, 2020) The present study investigates the growth-led export (GLE), growth-led import (GLI), export-led growth (ELG), and import-led growth (ILG) theories in India following the reform. It finds strong evidence in favour of the ILG hypothesis, demonstrating that imports are a long-term and short-term driver of economic growth. The ELG hypothesis is only valid in the near term. Trade openness and exchange rates have a detrimental effect on income. Exports and imports are driven by trade openness and income, and stable export-demand relationships are observed. The report emphasises the critical role that imports play in increasing income and recommends policies that promote an outward-oriented economy and import liberalisation in order to promote economic growth.

17. (Xu, et al., 2020)The present research investigates the influence of global commerce on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), uncovering favourable outcomes for nine targets connected to the environment. Although trade raises the SDG scores of wealthy countries, more than 60% of assessed developing countries have lower ratings. The accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals is greatly aided by distant commerce, which benefits developed countries more than neighbouring trade, which is detrimental to developing countries. In order to balance sustainable development, the research emphasises the necessity of improved management of virtual resources included in commerce. The results show how trade has a multifaceted impact on the SDGs, exhibiting both good global progress and differences between developed and developing countries.
18. (Devkota, 2019)This study examines the causal relationships and cointegration between import, export, and economic growth in India between Q2 of 1996 and Q2 of 2019. Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) unit root tests demonstrate non-stationarity at levels and stationarity at first differences for the time series variables. A long-term equilibrium relationship between the variables is indicated by the results of Johansen's cointegration test. The Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) results expose a unidirectional causal relationship, demonstrating that economic growth drives imports in India. The results imply that rising national income causes spending to rise, which in turn fuels an increase in imports. The study adds to our understanding of the complex interactions that exist in India between economic growth, imports, and exports.
19. (Gnangnon, 2019)The effect of tax transition change on trade openness in emerging nations is examined in this study. Studying data from 92 countries between 1980 and 2014, it concludes that trade openness and tax reform are positively correlated. Compared to non-LDCs, least developed nations (LDCs) appear to gain more from tax reform in terms of increased trade openness. The study highlights the importance of domestic tax income in the context of trade liberalisation, indicating that emerging countries that are less developed than their more developed counterparts benefit more from tax reforms in terms of trade openness.
20. (Nguyen, 2019)Using a gravity model, this research analyses the impact of eighteen regional trade agreements (RTAs) on both intra- and extra-bloc commerce between 1960 and 2014. It reveals strong intra-bloc trade creation using

the PPML estimator and fixed effects, especially in the EU, Andean, NAFTA, and Mercosur agreements. However, because trade liberalisation processes take time, Asian RTAs like ASEAN and SAFTA have minimal immediate effects. The report highlights the need for infrastructure improvements inside developing country RTAs to strengthen trade ties and recommends that future evaluations take into account each RTA's unique liberalisation schedule. It observes that the effects of regional trade agreements (RTAs) on extra-bloc commerce vary, with trade creation in Europe and Asia being less affected by RTAs with America and Africa.

21. (Babu, 2018) This study explores the relationship among Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with exports in India from the years 1990 to 1991 to 2014 to 2015, utilising data from the Manual of Data on the Indian economy. The results show that there is no long-term co-integrating link between exports and FDI inflows. Granger causality tests show a bi-directional causal relationship, implying that FDI may cause imports, which in turn may have an impact on exports after the reform. The analysis suggests that FDI by itself does not, over time, substantially contribute to India's greater export levels. The possibility of emphasising technology imports to increase exports and foster industrial growth through the purchase of cutting-edge machinery and equipment is highlighted in policy suggestions.
22. (Guntukula, 2018) This research employs a novel approach with monthly data spanning 12 years to investigate the relationship between India's exports, imports, and economic growth. It finds bidirectional causation between exports and economic growth as well as imports and economic growth using Granger and Johansen's Co-integration tests, supporting both the growth-led export and export-led growth hypotheses. In order to advance India's economic development, the report promotes a balanced strategy that emphasises inclusive and sustainable growth and suggests pursuing growth and export promotion initiatives simultaneously.
23. (Kar & Sahore, 2018) In order to ensure proper tax assessment, the article examines the critical function that Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN) codes play in India's Goods and Service Tax (GST) regime. By looking at the difficulties in implementing GST, especially in locating company operations that have specific HSN codes, it emphasises how important it is to comprehend and use these codes efficiently. This study sheds light on the implications of HSN

classification for trade facilitation and tax reforms, while also emphasising the potential benefits of HSN classification in streamlining international trade and aligning with global standards. It also highlights the study's contribution to the current discourse on the implementation of GST in India.

24. (Aker, 2017) This study compares the effects of imports and exports on the growth of the economies of the D-8 developing nations between 2001 and 2015. It uses a variety of tests, such as ADF, PP, Johansen Cointegration, VAR, VEC, and Granger Causality, to analyse causality links using time series and panel data. The findings show that most nations have stationary variables and cointegration, with Bangladesh and Nigeria showing evidence of unidirectional causality. While Egypt, Indonesia, and Malaysia exhibit varying causal links between imports, exports, and growth, Turkey's exports are influenced by its economic growth. There is no discernible Granger causal relationship between imports, exports, and economic growth in Pakistan or Iran.
25. (Seshadri, 2017) This paper provides a review of India's external trade since 2000-01, highlighting both positive trends and areas of concern. It offers a macro perspective rather than delving into detailed product or market analyses. The article notes India's relatively modest trade indicators compared to its size and development aspirations. Despite being the world's second-most populous country and the seventh-largest in nominal GDP, India ranks 19th in exports and 13th in imports globally.
26. (Joseph, 2016) This article evaluates the manufacturing sector's import intensity in India, highlighting the industry's increasing export and output vulnerability. The study looks at how other nations contribute value to India's exports and looks at the import trends of the top 10 manufacturing products. Calculations of import intensity for certain manufacturing products show a growing need on imported raw materials. According to the report, there is a need for consistent efforts to increase exports with higher local value added and decrease the import of luxury goods that are not productive. In closing, it draws attention to the growing disparity between import expenses and export revenue, indicating a problem for India's manufacturing industry.

27. (Siddiqui, 2016)The examined literature emphasizes how difficult trade liberalization is for poor nations. Critics caution of growing vulnerability and reliance on foreign finance capital, while supporters tout advantages such economic integration and competitive advantage. Adopting free market policies could put independence and food sovereignty in danger, especially in the agricultural sector. This could result in food shortages and unemployment in rural areas. Additionally, the research indicates that previous attempts at global trade liberalization have not always promoted rapid economic growth or convergence in emerging countries.
28. (srivastava, Sinha , & Yadav, 2016)This literature investigates the impact of India's greater integration into the global economy in 2013–14, when two-way external-sector transactions surged to 113% of the GDP, is examined in this research. Globalisation offers challenges to emerging nations, resulting to undesired stresses on the Balance of Payments (BoP). Finding and analysing the variables affecting India's BoP is the aim of the study. Relying on secondary data from sources including the RBI, IMF, and Economic Survey, the paper employs a descriptive approach. Results show the extent to which various factors impact the balance of payments (BoP), investigating the relationship between trade imbalances and their impact on the current and capital accounts. Trade imbalances result from things like unstable exchange rates and economic disequilibrium, and global trade presents both opportunities and risks. actions by the government and RBI, including modifications to policies.
29. (T.Sampathkumar & S.Rajeshkumar, 2016)This study uses Granger Causality and cointegration tests to examine the relationship between exports and economic growth in SAARC countries from 1990–1991 to 2012–2013. The findings show a variety of patterns of causality, including bidirectional causation in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, unidirectional causation in Bangladesh and India from economic growth to export, and no discernible causation in Bhutan, the Maldives, Nepal, and Pakistan. According to these results, economic growth may be hampered by unsolved social and political difficulties rather than a strong export focus. Exports are a tiny contributor, but traditional growth factors are the main player. Fulfilling the potential of exports in promoting economic growth requires resolving socio-political challenges.

30. (Ding, Fan, & Chen, 2015) This paper describes how Singapore Customs developed an auto-categorization system using the Background Nets technique for Harmonised System (HS) codes. The World Customs Organisation standardises the Harmonised System, which is essential for global trade. The algorithm classifies products accurately based on text descriptions in an effort to improve the usability of the trading system. The outcomes of the experiments indicate promise in managing complex semantics. In the future, multi-step association for brief descriptions will be used to optimise performance, and Background Nets' idea clustering will be used to investigate hierarchical learning—a forward-thinking strategy in line with deep learning principles.
31. (Mehta, 2015) This study uses Johansen co-integration, vector error correction, and ADF unit root testing to examine the relationship between GDP, export, and import in India from 1976 to 2014. Results show that in initial differences, the GDP, export, and import series become stable. There is a co-integrating relationship between these factors over the long term. There is unidirectional causality between GDP and export, meaning that export comes first but GDP comes second. There is no correlation between import and GDP. Furthermore, evidence points to a unidirectional causal relationship between import and export, suggesting that import eventually leads to export. These correlations across the analysed time are highlighted by the study.
32. (Agrawal, 2014) The export-led growth hypothesis (ELGH) is a theory that has been studied in the literature. It posits that fast growth in exports propels overall economic expansion through a number of factors, including heightened competitiveness, technology adoption, and global market access. After analysing India's case, the research provides evidence in favour of ELGH post-trade liberalisation, suggesting that export expansion had a major role in the country's economic expansion after 1991. This relationship is supported by causality analysis, which further emphasises how important exports are to boosting India's growth trajectory. The results highlight how crucial trade liberalisation policies are to maximising exports' ability to spur economic growth.
33. (Daubman, Artiles, Lynch, & Greco, 2014) The report examines the effects of tablets and e-readers on the American book publishing industry and claims that between 2011 and 2015, the rise in e-books decreased sales of printed trade books, particularly in the adult and mass market categories. Data from the US Department

of Commerce lend credence to the theory. Notably, the art and picture book category demonstrated resiliency, with gains reported from Singapore, the United Kingdom, and Italy. An author's note in the document references a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that upheld the "first sale doctrine" for copies manufactured overseas, referencing the Library and Book Trade Almanack.

34. (Hameedu, 2014) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is encouraged by globalisation and liberalisation and has been allowed recently in a number of Indian sectors. The decision seeks to include technology, management abilities, and international best practices in spite of political opposition. This study uses secondary data to examine the role and sector-wise distribution of FDI in India. India's economy grows as a result of foreign direct investment (FDI), which boosts manufacturing and creates jobs. The construction, software, hardware, services, and pharmaceutical industries all draw significant foreign direct investment (FDI), although investor interest in other industries is rather low. In India, foreign direct investment (FDI) is a major factor in sustaining economic growth and development. This is especially true when it comes to sectoral expansion and job creation.
35. (Kumari, 2014) The study underscores the crucial role of export and import in international trade, particularly in promoting economic growth by earning foreign exchange and supporting imports. The analysis spans the post-liberalization period from 1991-92 to 2012-13, exploring how exports and imports contribute to India's economic growth. The findings emphasize the interdependence of exports and imports for sustained economic growth, with exports exhibiting a positive influence and imports, when kept constant, negatively affecting economic growth. The study concludes that for continuous economic growth, it is essential to support imports with exports, highlighting the significant positive correlation between export, import, and GDP. The role of government commercial policy is underscored as crucial in achieving sustained economic growth.
36. (Sabade, 2014) The literature highlights India's consistent growth in exports and imports over the past 23 years, with fluctuations attributed to factors such as compliance with WTO agreements, currency depreciation, and global crises. It discusses the challenges posed by a negative trade balance and a high Current Account Deficit, suggesting the need for second-generation reforms, knowledge-based economy exploitation, and a shift toward export-oriented growth. The paper

advocates reevaluating the 'inward-looking' approach, emphasizing self-sufficiency to mitigate the impact of global crises and generate domestic income and employment, ultimately fostering socio-cultural development. The call for independence over interdependence emerges as a potential paradigm shift for India's economic strategy.

37. (Kasahara & Lapham, 2012) In this study, an open economy model with diverse final goods producers making decisions about exporting and utilizing imported intermediaries at the same time is presented. Productivity and cost heterogeneity are incorporated into the study using structural empirical modelling and plant-level data from Chile. The calculated model is consistent with important productivity, importing, and exporting data aspects. Experiments using counterfactuals show that trade significantly increases overall productivity and welfare. Crucially, because of import-export complementarities, policies that impede foreign intermediate imports can have a negative effect on final goods exports. The results highlight the interdependence of import and export markets and the general benefits of trade for welfare and productivity.
38. (Pierce & Schott, 2012) The ten-digit Harmonised System (HS) codes that U.S. statistics agencies have been using since 1989 to categorise international trade are the subject of this article, which discusses the critical task of keeping an eye on changes in product classification systems. The first complete and extensible concordance across time is created by the authors when they devise a method for concordancing periodic updates to the HS code. They stress how crucial it is to account for these adjustments in order to properly understand the development in U.S. commerce. The paper emphasises how the method may be used more broadly to adjust to modifications in various national and international systems for classifying products, demonstrating its applicability to empirical research in a variety of settings.
39. (Sachdeva, 2008) This essay discusses the importance of pulses in the diet of India, emphasising both their effects on public health and their critical role as a source of protein. The government's sporadic import interventions to keep prices stable in the face of growing demand are noted. In spite of this, thorough studies on the factors influencing pulse imports following the 1991 economic reforms are scarce. The review portion looks at the body of research on import, consumption, and production dynamics. It also talks about problems with data. The analysis part

explores the factors and patterns of pulse import. The study's overall goal is to close the knowledge gap about the variables influencing pulse imports into India in the years after the reform.

40. (Thomchick, Young, & Ruamsook, 2004) The paper emphasises the vital significance that import and export procedures play in global supply chains, highlighting the possible effects that errors and noncompliance may have on cycle times and costs. Citing patterns in import and export managers' expertise assessments, it addresses the relative significance of components like information technology and training. The study highlights the fact that, in spite of their importance, supply chain management methods and academic research frequently pay little attention to these activities. The results indicate that improving the effectiveness of international supply chains requires an understanding of and attention to issues with import and export procedures.

2.3. Conclusion

The literature on India's trade dynamics provides valuable insights into the relationship between international trade and economic growth, while also highlighting several areas for further research and analysis. The existing literature underscores the significant role of international trade, particularly exports and imports, in contributing to India's economic expansion and development. Studies have shown evidence supporting both the export-led growth hypothesis and the import-led growth hypothesis, indicating the multifaceted nature of trade's impact on the economy. Furthermore, the literature emphasizes the positive effects of trade liberalization and policy reforms in enhancing India's participation in the global economy.

However, the literature also reveals several gaps and areas for future exploration. These include the need for in-depth sectoral analysis to understand trade dynamics across specific industries, an assessment of the environmental and social impacts of trade policies, and an evaluation of the practical implementation and effectiveness of trade policies. Additionally, longitudinal studies tracking trade patterns over extended periods and comparative analyses with other economies are identified as important areas for further research.

In light of these findings, it is evident that a more comprehensive understanding of India's trade dynamics requires a holistic approach that considers sector-specific

nuances, environmental and social implications, policy implementation challenges, and long-term trade patterns. By addressing these gaps through future research endeavours, policymakers, businesses, and researchers can gain deeper insights into the complexities of India's trade relationships and contribute to informed decision-making and policy formulation. Overall, the literature provides a foundation for further exploration and underscores the importance of continued research to enhance our understanding of India's trade dynamics and its implications for economic growth, sustainability, and development.

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Chapter 3

Overview of import and export of books business in India

3.1. International Trade

The interchange of products and services between nations is referred to as international trade. It involves businesses from several nations buying and selling products and services. Countries can access goods and services that might not otherwise be available and grow their markets through the interchange of goods and services in the global marketplace. A number of factors are involved in international trade, including importers and purchasers, export clearance procedures, trade laws, and book trade resources. Subsidies, taxes, quotas, import and export licences, and standardisation are some of the obstacles to global trade. For a business, the advantages of international trade include increased earnings and revenues due to a wider pool of prospective customers, diversification, and potential gains from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Regarding the degree of restriction imposed on commerce between nations, there are two opposing perspectives in international trade: protectionism and free trade. Of the two views, free trade is the more straightforward one, but protectionism maintains that good market functioning requires control of foreign trade. Books are traded internationally when published works are exchanged between nations. Countries can access commodities and services that they might not have otherwise been able to, as well as develop their markets, through the international commerce of books. The export procedure for books entails acquiring the paperwork required to export items from one nation to another, including export packing lists, export invoices, and certificates of origin. (Allais, Balassa, Bertrand, Robinson, & Wonnacott, 2024)

3.2. Export

Exporting is the act of delivering products or services made in one nation to another one for commerce or sale. This is an essential facet of global commerce that enables nations to broaden their consumer bases and obtain products and services that they might not have otherwise had access to. Obtaining the paperwork required to export

goods from one nation to another, including export packing lists, export invoices, and certificates of origin, is the first step in the export process. A company that exports can benefit from increased profits and revenues due to a wider pool of prospective customers, diversification, and potential gains from favourable foreign exchange rates.

Subsidies, import and export licences, tariffs, quotas, and standardisation are some of the obstacles to exporting. A nation's financial and economic well-being is greatly influenced by its exports of products and services, which are a vital part of any economy. One important part of the publishing sector in India is book exports. Many UK publishers export to India, and when territorial rights are agreed upon, Indian publishers may print local Indian versions. With an emphasis on trade magazines, children's books, and education, the Indian book business is expanding. (India T. I., Handbook on Foreign Trade Policy, 2008)

3.3. Import

The term "import" describes the process of introducing goods, labour, or services into the country for domestic consumption, sale, processing, or reexport. A product or service that is created or manufactured overseas and offered for sale on the home market is known as an import. Food, automobiles, and other consumer products, as well as services like utilising software created overseas or doing business globally, are examples of imports. Increased potential client base size, diversification, and potential gains from favourable foreign exchange rates are some advantages of importing. But imports can also result in a trade deficit, which is the amount that a nation imports less than its exports. There are various benefits that firms and the economy can reap from importing commodities. First off, importing might save money because it might be more cost-effective to buy goods, components, and resources from elsewhere rather than making them domestically. Second, importing opens up access to a greater variety of products, which enables firms to provide their clients a greater choice, increasing the allure and competitiveness of their operations. Thirdly, compared to domestically produced goods, imported goods may be of superior quality, enhancing a business's standing and fostering more client loyalty. Fourthly, corporations can enhance their manufacturing processes, boost efficiency, and cut costs by importing innovative technology that might not be available domestically. Finally, importing lessens a company's reliance on a single supplier or nation by diversifying its supply chain. Because of these benefits, importing goods is a desirable choice for companies trying

to increase their market share, save expenses, and become more competitive. (India T. I., Handbook on Foreign Trade Policy, 2008)

3.4. Book Industry

Many facets of book production, publishing, distribution, and sales are included in the book industry. Academic, trade, and instructional publishing are all part of this sector. Scholarly publications, including textbooks, journals, nonfiction books, and online resources, are produced and disseminated by academic publishers. Novels, non-fiction, plays, poems, histories, biographies, cuisines, and self-help books are all published by consumer or trade publishers for a broad readership. Primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, and training programmes are among the educational markets for which educational publishers provide content. In 2019, the Indian book industry was valued at about INR 500 billion, with potential development to reach INR 800 billion by 2024. The industry has experienced tremendous expansion in recent years.

English language and local language publishers, as well as local and multinational firms, make up the industry. The digital revolution has given rise to self-publishing and a vast amount of free content, which pose a threat to conventional printing methods. The protection of intellectual property, piracy, and the requirement for robust distribution networks are among the issues the sector faces. The Indian government has not made direct investments in the publishing sector; instead, it has prioritised easing business procedures, fostering collaborations with public and private organisations, and using the publishing sector to support the development of human resources. (Ghosh, 2023)

3.5. Book Trade

The buying and selling of books as well as the publishing and printing of books are together referred to as the book trade. It consists of two primary components: bookselling and publishing. While bookselling is the financial exchange of books, publishing entails the production and distribution of books. The interaction between publishers and agents, distributors, and bookstores, as well as the selling environment, promotional initiatives, and global sales, are all included in the book trade. With the interchange of published works between nations, the book trade is a vital part of global trade. A vital part of the book trade is the import and export of books, which enables

nations to obtain commodities and services that they might not otherwise have had access to and to grow their markets.

Books are exported when they are published and sent from one nation to another for commerce or sale, and books are imported when they are published and brought into the country for domestic consumption, sale, processing, reexport, or other uses. Countries can access commodities and services that they might not have otherwise been able to, as well as develop their markets, through the international commerce of books. Books can be imported and exported with the help of resources like the Publishers Association's Guide to Export and Amazon's Best Sellers in International Trade. An important factor in a nation's financial and economic health is the book trade, which is a vital part of the nation's economy. (Ghosh, 2023)

3.5. Export-import procedures in India

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is responsible for promoting and facilitating foreign trade in India. Via a network of 38 regional offices, the DGFT grants exporters authorization and keeps an eye on their related duties. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), as announced by the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, is also carried out by the DGFT.

3.5.1. Procedure to set up an export-import unit in India

- **Creating a unit:**

In order to begin an export business, a corporation, partnership firm, or single proprietary concern must first be established in accordance with the protocol.

- **Account opening:**

It is advisable to create a current account with a bank that is permitted to handle foreign exchange.

- **Getting a permanent account number (PAN):**

The Income Tax (IT) Department must issue PANs to all importers and exporters.

- **Getting an IEC (importer-exporter code) number:**

According to the FTP, obtaining the IEC is required for both import and export from India. According to ANF 2A, an online application for an IEC is submitted to the DGFT. The application fee of INR 500 must be paid online using net

banking or a credit/debit card, and the necessary papers must be submitted as specified in the application form.

- **Registration cum membership certificate (RCMC):**

In order to receive authorization to export-import or any other benefit or concession under FTP 2015-2020, exporters must obtain a registration cum membership certificate (RCMC), granted by the relevant Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), Commodity Boards, or authorities. In order to use the services and advice provided by EPCs, RCMC is also necessary.

- **Risk coverage through ECGC:**

An adequate policy from the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Ltd (ECGC) can provide coverage for risks associated with international trade resulting from buyer or nation insolvency. To guard against the danger of non-payment, it is advisable to obtain a credit limit on the foreign buyer from ECGC when the buyer places an order without making an advance payment or obtaining a Letter of Credit.

3.6. Mandatory documents for export and import in India

3.6.1. Export – Import common documents

- **Bill of Lading:**

In international trade, the Bill of Lading (BoL) is an essential document, especially when it comes to the import and export of goods in India. BoLs provide several functions, such as contract of carriage, document of title, and receipt for commodities placed into a vessel. Different kinds of Bills of Lading exist, including Straight, Order, and Container Bills of Lading.

- **Airway Bill:**

An airway bill is vital for effective shipping because it gives carriers, shippers, and recipients the information they need at every stage of the cargo process.

- **Lorry Receipt:**

In road transport, lorry receipts are essential records that serve as an agreement between the consignor and the carrier and serve as evidence of delivery. They support the safe and effective delivery of items to their intended location.

➤ **Railway Receipt:**

When items are delivered by train, railway officials issue a document called a Railway Receipt. It describes the money involved in the cargo as well as the quantity of products being transported. This receipt is necessary for tracking and recording the movement of goods via railroads and acts as evidence of the consignment.

➤ **Commercial Invoice cum Packing list:**

"Commercial Invoice cum Packing List" describes a single document that satisfies the needs of a packing list and a commercial invoice. It offers comprehensive details regarding the contents of the exported items, such as weights, measurements, quantities, descriptions, and values. In order to ascertain the kind and value of the commodities being exchanged, this document is crucial for international trade and customs officials everywhere.

3.6.2. Export documents

➤ **Postal Receipt:**

A proof of posting, also known as a postal receipt, is a document that delivery services or post offices provide to verify that a package or letter was successfully sent. It has important details including the recipient's address, the date and location of dispatch, and a barcode, which allows the delivery to be tracked during transit.

➤ **Shipping Bill:**

A shipping bill from the customs office lists export items, their value, type, and number, and requires a "Let Export Order" to expedite the export process and clear customs.

➤ **Bill of Export:**

A Bill of Export is a crucial document for export clearance by customs officials. It includes exporter and importer details, vessel and cargo details, and other relevant information. After receiving the bill, customs officials grant a "Let Export Order" allowing export.

➤ **Postal Bill of Export:**

The "Postal Bill of Export" is not commonly used in international trade, but India Post uses a specific type called Postal Bill of Export-I (PBE-I) for online sales, requiring duplicates.

3.6.3. Import documents

➤ **Postal Receipt in Form CN-22 or CN-23:**

For shipments outside of the country, customs officials require a Postal Receipt in Form CN-22 or CN-23. It includes facts on the sender and recipient, the contents of the package, and its value. For smaller items valued at Rs.270 or less, use the CN-22 form; for bigger packages, use the CN-23 form.

➤ **Bill of Entry:**

When imported goods arrive, importers or customs clearance agents must present a Bill of Entry (BOE), which is a legal document. It includes vital details like the business address, IEC, and name of the importer. It guarantees economic wellbeing, assists customs authorities in charging taxes, and gives precise consignment details.

3.7. How to import goods in India?

❖ **Obtaining import license and quota**

The importer must attach the following documents to their application form:

- Receipt which shows that import license fee has been paid.
- Certificate from a Chartered Accountant (CA) showing the total value of goods to be imported.
- Verification certificate for income tax

Most items can be freely imported without a particular import licence under the Indian Trade Classification – Harmonised System (ITC-HS). The majority of goods are covered by India's Open General Licence export-import policy legislation. This implies that unless they are restricted by the terms of the policy or by existing laws, products may be imported freely, without limitations, and without a licence.

❖ **Obtaining foreign exchange**

The importer must apply for the release of necessary foreign exchange at the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) Exchange Control Department (ECD) before placing any orders. The application should be forwarded by the importer via their bank. After confirming that the importer's application is legitimate, the ECD authorises the foreign exchange for that specific transaction.

❖ **Placing an order**

The importer can use an agent or place the order directly. If the goods are canalised, they have to get the imports via the canalising organisation. Such canalised commodities cannot be directly imported by the importer. In order for the canalising agency to import and supply the same, they must place an order with them.

❖ **Dispatching letter of credit**

The importer asks their bank to issue a Letter of Credit in favour of the supplier once they get confirmation from the supplier about the shipment of goods.

❖ **Appointing clearing and forwarding agents**

To get the items cleared through customs, the importer needs to arrange to designate clearing and forwarding agencies.

❖ **Receipt of shipment device**

The date when the items are loaded onto the ship is specified in the shipment advice that the importer receives at this point from the exporter. The importer can make plans for the items' clearance with the assistance of this shipment advise.

❖ **Receipt of documents**

The paperwork is sent by the exporter's bank to the importer's bank. A copy of the bill of lading, a bill of exchange, a certificate of origin, a commercial invoice, a consular invoice, a packing list, and other pertinent documents are among these documents. If the importer hasn't already paid the bank, they pay them now and retrieve the paperwork.

❖ **Bill of entry**

A Bill of Entry must be submitted by each importer in accordance with Section 46 of the Customs Act of 1962. The description and value of the commodities

entering the nation are certified by this document. The following is how the Bill of Entry should be submitted:

For customs, the original and a duplicate

- A duplicate for the financial institution
- A duplicate for the importer
- A duplicate for sending money back

Since the entry is documented electronically under the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), a formal Bill of Entry is not necessary; rather, the importer must file a cargo declaration after providing the information needed to process the entry for customs clearance. There are three different kinds of bills of entry:

➤ **Bill of Entry for Domestic Use:**

This document is utilised when imported products need to be approved after full duty has been paid. In India, "home consumption" refers to usage. Because of its white colour, it is frequently referred to as the "white Bill of Entry."

➤ **Bill of Entry for warehousing:**

Importers may hold imported goods in a warehouse under a bond without having to pay duty until they are needed to be cleared out of the warehouse upon payment of duty, provided that the items are not needed right away upon arrival at the port. This makes it possible to postpone paying the customs charge until the products are truly needed. Because it is printed on yellow paper, this Bill of Entry is frequently referred to as the "yellow Bill of Entry." Because the bond is executed for the transfer of goods in a warehouse without paying duty, it is also known as the "into bond Bill of Entry."

➤ **Bill of Entry for the removal of bonds:**

Clearance for ex-bonds is the third kind. This is printed on green paper and used to be cleared out of the warehouse after paying the duty.

Extra documentation may be required if a Bill of Entry is filed without using the Electronic Data Interchange system. These are:

- Signed invoice
- Packing list
- Bill of Lading or delivery order/air waybill
- GATT declaration form

- Importer/CHA declaration
- Import license wherever necessary
- Letter of Credit/bank draft
- Insurance document
- Industrial license, if required
- Test report, in case of chemicals
- Ad hoc exemption order
- Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (DEEC) / Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) in original, where applicable
- Catalogue, technical write up, literature in case of machineries
- Spares or chemicals as may be applicable
- Separately split up value of spares, components, and machinery
- Certificate of Origin, if preferential rate of duty is claimed

❖ **Delivery order**

The shipping company's office provides the delivery order to the clearing agents. after any applicable freight has been paid.

❖ **Clearing of goods**

The clearing agents must receive the Port Trust Receipt in two copies and pay any applicable dock or port trust dues. The clearing agent next goes to the Customs House and gives the customs officials two copies of the Bill of Entry and one copy of the Port Trust Receipt. One Bill of Entry copy is returned to the importer once the customs officer signs the forms. After paying the customs duty, the importer clears the merchandise. If the items are not paid for in customs, they are kept in bonded warehouses. The items are removed from the ports as soon as the duty is paid.

❖ **Payment to clearing and forwarding agent**

The importer pays the clearing agent the required amount for his different costs and fees after the items have been cleared from the docks.

❖ **Payment to exporter**

The exporter, who often draws a bill of exchange, is entitled to payment from the importer. The bill must be accepted by the importer, who then pays it.

3.8. How to export goods from India?

Exporters need to obtain inspection certifications in addition to an IEC and RCMC after incorporating as an exporting unit. As per the Export (Quality and Inspection) Act of 1963, it is imperative to guarantee the efficient operation of India's export industry. Obtaining inspection certificates will be aided by the Indian Export Inspection Council.

- **Authorised Dealer (AD) Code registration**

Before submitting an export bill, the AD code needs to be registered with any scheduled commercial bank in India. Using the IEC code, the scheduled bank will produce the AD code. The exporter also needs to register their AD and IEC codes with customs officers. To find out if export revenues have been realised, utilise the AD code.

- **Goods and Services Tax (GST) registration**

Regardless of their turnover, all exporters can register on the common platform by providing their GSTIN in Part A of Form GST REG-01. Under GST, exports of products and services are categorised as zero-rated supply. A trader may export without paying IGST under a bond or letter of undertaking, or they may pay the IGST and obtain a refund later, if GST is paid at any point of supply against exports from India.

- **Product and market selection**

All other products are free to be exported, with the exception of a small number that are on the restricted or prohibited list. A correct selection of the product or products to be exported can be made after a thorough analysis of the trends in the export of various items from India. Furthermore, the overseas market ought to be selected following study on factors like market size, rivalry, quality standards, payment terms, etc.

- **Identifying buyers and providing sample products**

Finding buyers can be effectively accomplished by attending trade shows, buyer-seller conferences, exhibitions, business-to-business (B2B) portals, and online searches. Target buyer acquisition can also be aided via foreign chambers of commerce and Export Promotion Councils (EPCs). Upon identification, export orders can be obtained by offering tailored samples that satisfy the demands of overseas purchasers. FTP 2015-2020 permits limitless exports of authentic trade goods and technical prototypes of commodities that are freely exportable.

- **Obtain the services of a freight forwarder**

The products may be shipped by air, land, or sea. The freight rates are determined by the following three factors:

- Mode of transport
- Port of arrival
- Quantity of shipment

- **Proforma invoice (PI)**

After the initial meeting with the client, the exporter ought to provide the buyer with a proforma invoice that includes information about the items' quality, description, mode of shipment, payment options, and packing materials, among other things. Before proceeding to the next stage, the buyer must approve the proforma invoice after receiving it.

- **Shipping instructions (SI)**

Shipping instructions must be followed when shipping commodities, depending on their nature. Certain international treaties require that goods that are dangerous, perishable, etc. be shipped in a certain way. Once the goods forwarder has gained knowledge of all the many facets of the shipment, they can issue shipping instructions.

- **Commercial invoice (CI)**

Similar to a regular sales invoice, a commercial invoice needs to be created as soon as the export order has been verified by the customer.

- **Labelling, packing, and marking**
Export goods must be packed, tagged, and wrapped precisely as directed by the customer. Information on the cargo packed is provided by the address, package number, weight, port and destination, handling instructions, and other markings.
- **Certificate of origin**
The certificate of origin, which proves the product's origin, is sought for by the customs authority during the product's clearance process. A certificate of origin usually contains the exporter's name and address, the goods' features, the package number or shipping marks, and the amount, if any.
- **Shipping bill**
Upon submission of the commercial bill, PI, or other papers, a shipping bill is generated. After that, the shipping bill needs to be submitted to the relevant port. You can use the ICE gate website to submit the shipment bill. The evaluating officer must confirm the correctness of the information provided and the products' exportability in accordance with protocol after receiving the shipping bill.
- **Let export order (LEO)**
A let export order will be issued as soon as the assessing officer is satisfied.
- **Loading of goods in container**
The shipping agent will get in touch with the Proper Officer to request shipment approval after receiving the shipping bill and LEO. Authorities from Customs oversee the process of loading goods into the vessel.
- **Bill of Lading (BL)**
The carrier vessel issues a BL once the cargo has been loaded. It includes, among other things, the item's name, the mode of shipment, the payment method, and the contents of the packaging. The buyer of the things will receive BL so they can claim the goods when they get to their country.
- **Insurance**
The risk of product loss or damage during transit is covered by a maritime insurance policy. For contracts including cost and freight (C&F) and free on board (FOB), importers typically secure insurance, while exporters typically arrange insurance for CIF contracts.

- **Export general manifest (EGM)**

Shipping companies or their representatives submit the EGM to customs within a week of the shipment sailing. As the last testament to the physical export of the cargo, the EGM is a list of every item that was loaded or on board the ship when it sailed out of port. This facilitates the authorization of duty exemptions as well.

- **Submission of documents to bank**

The documentation needs to be turned in to the bank for forwarding to the foreign bank for payment arrangements within 21 days after the shipment.

The following documents should be submitted:

- Invoice
- Packing List
- Airway Bill/Bill of Lading
- Bill of exchange
- Certificate of origin
- Declaration under Foreign Exchange
- Letter of Credit

- **Document transmission from bank to bank**

In order to clear the cargo, the negotiating bank will review the shipping paperwork and send them to the importer's banker. These licenced dealers are expected to guarantee receipt of export proceeds, which need to be reported to the RBI through quarterly reports.

- **Receipt of bank certificate**

Authorised dealers will provide bank certificates to the exporter upon payment; the export transaction won't be finalised until the bank certificate is issued. Exporters must only negotiate shipping papers with Reserve Bank dealers who have been authorised. The RBI can only guarantee receipt of export proceeds for goods shipped outside the nation by use of this mechanism. (Ayres & Oldenburg, 1992)

3.9. Tax

Taxes are sums of money that the government imposes on citizens based on their income, the value of their property, or other factors. The money collected via taxes is used to fund government operations. Taxes can be levied on a number of things, including sales, property, income, and more. Additionally, they might be imposed on products and services in the form of import and export taxes. Taxes are levied in order to generate revenue for government initiatives, such as social security and Medicare programmes or public infrastructure and services like schools and roads. Taxes are necessary contributions that a local, regional, or federal government imposes on people or businesses. Social Security and Medicare, as well as government operations, are funded in part by tax income.

The primary purpose of taxes is to pay for government spending. Throughout history, many arguments and explanations for taxes have been put forth. Early taxes were used to finance the construction of defences, armies, and governing classes. The right to tax was frequently derived from heavenly or supranational rights. Subsequent defences based on utilitarian, financial, or ethical arguments have been made. Advocates of taxing high income earners at progressive rates contend that taxes promote social equity. The following are some charges imposed on the import and export of books:

3.9.1. Customs duty

Customs duty, also known as import duty, a tax known as a customs duty is placed on products upon importation into a nation. When it comes to the import and export of books, educational, scientific, and cultural resources frequently qualify for duty-free treatment. Customs officials impose this fee in order to safeguard regional companies, economies, and industries. Customs charges are computed as a percentage of the overall value of the items, which include the cost of the commodities themselves as well as any expenses related to shipping, packaging, and insurance. Personal things returned to the sender from outside are exempt from customs charges; however, presents and other imported goods may be subject to these fees. A fee levied by customs officials on items brought into a nation is known as an import duty. Customs officials impose this fee in order to safeguard regional companies, economies, and industries.

The imported commodity, the nation of origin, and a number of other variables affect the amount of import duty that must be paid. Import tariffs serve two

unique purposes: they increase local government revenue and provide a competitive edge to items produced or grown locally that are exempt from import duties. An additional connected objective is occasionally to penalise a certain country by imposing excessive import taxes on its goods. Customs duties, tariffs, import taxes, and import tariffs are other names for import duties. The International Trade Commission publishes the Harmonised Tariff Schedule (HTS), which is a list of import rates (USITC). Various rates are imposed based on the status of the countries' trade relations with the US. For nations with which the United States has regular commercial connections, the general rate is applicable. Countries that are not developed or qualify for an international trade programme are eligible for the special rate.

3.9.2. Export Duty

Export duty, sometimes referred to as export tax, is a charge placed on items that are leaving a customs jurisdiction. It is a type of tax levied on items that are exported. Export taxes are usually applied to particular products, such as certain mineral, petroleum, or agricultural products, and are not as frequently utilised as import tariffs. Export duties are imposed with the intention of controlling the export of particular items and, in certain situations, bringing in money for the government. While import subsidies are rarely used, export subsidies may be offered in some nations. The seller is usually the one who has to pay the export duty.

When it comes to the import and export of books, educational, scientific, and cultural resources are usually exempt from export duties. A tax known as an export duty is levied on items as they leave a customs area. Generally, this tax is applied to particular products like petroleum, agricultural, or certain minerals. Export duties are imposed with the intention of controlling the export of particular items and, in certain situations, bringing in money for the government. Generally speaking, export duties do not apply to books.

3.9.3. Integrated Goods and Services Tax

Integrated Goods and Services Tax, or IGST for short, is a single tax imposed on interstate shipments of goods and services or between two or more Indian states or union territories. It is managed by the federal government and intended to take the place of several indirect taxes that the federal and state governments

used to charge. The GST Council specifies a ratio that determines how the centre and the state(s) split the IGST revenue.

Additionally, imports and exports are subject to the IGST, guaranteeing uniformity in taxation throughout various regions. An exporter of products may choose to export them under a bond or letter of undertaking (LTU) and either pay the IGST or export them without paying the IGST. The exporter is entitled to a refund in any scenario. In the case of imports, in addition to other customs taxes, IGST is also imposed. Full set-off is provided as the input tax credit (ITC) for IGST paid on products and services.

3.9.4. Central Goods and Services Tax

The Central Goods and Services Tax is referred to as CGST. It is a part of the Indian federal government's Goods and Services Tax (GST) system, which is imposed on intrastate supplies of goods and services. The central government receives the money gathered from the CGST. In addition to the CGST, the relevant state government is responsible for collecting the equivalent amount of State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) that is imposed on the same intrastate supply. Through the use of dual taxation, it is ensured that tax money from transactions inside a state is received by both the federal and state governments. An exporter of products may choose to export them under a bond or letter of undertaking (LTU) and either pay the IGST or export them without paying the IGST. The exporter is entitled to a refund in any scenario. In the case of imports, in addition to other customs taxes, IGST is also imposed. Full set-off is provided as the input tax credit (ITC) for IGST paid on products and services. The precise imposition of CGST on the import or export of books is not mentioned. (central board of indirect taxes and customs, 1963)

3.10. Harmonized System (HS) Codes

"The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System generally referred to as "Harmonized System" or simply "HS" is a multipurpose international product nomenclature is an internationally standardized system of names and numbers to classify traded products".

Harmonized System came into effect in 1988 and it is maintained by the world customs organisation, the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), an independent

intergovernmental organisation that created harmonised system codes, and is updated every five years. (Countries, 1953)

The Harmonized System is a global product classification system. Among industry classification systems, Harmonized System (HS) Codes are commonly used throughout the export process for goods. The Harmonized System is a standardized numerical method of classifying traded products. It is used by customs authorities around the world to identify products when assessing duties and taxes and for gathering statistics. (States, 1980)

The HS assigns specific six-digit codes for varying classifications and commodities. Countries are allowed to add longer codes to the first six digits for further classification. ITC-HS Codes was adopted in India for import-export operations. Indian custom uses an eight-digit ITC-HS Codes to suit the national trade requirements.

ITC-HS codes are divided into two schedules:

- **ITC (HS) Import Schedule I** describe the rules and guidelines related to import policies
- **ITC (HS) Export Schedule II** describe the rules and regulation related to export policies.

Schedule I of the ITC-HS code is divided into 21 sections and each section is further divided into chapters. The total number of chapters in the schedule I is 98. The chapters are further divided into sub-heading under which different HS codes are mentioned. Export Policy Schedule II of the ITC-HS code contains 97 chapters giving all the details about the guidelines related to the export policies.

Any changes or formulation or addition of new codes in ITC-HS Codes are carried out by DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade). Commodity description, weeding out of defunct codes, addition of new codes, change of product description etc., are taken up periodically as a part of the ongoing process towards perfection. The HS is organized logically by economic activity or component material.

Section and Chapter titles describe broad categories of goods, while headings and subheadings describe products in more detail. Generally, HS Sections and Chapters are

arranged in order of a product's degree of manufacture or in terms of its technological complexity. (India G. o., 1972) Printed books are found in section 10 of the HS, chapter 49 is the main code which is further divided as follows: -

HSN Code of Chapter 49 - Printed Books, Newspaper, Pictures and Other Products of The Printing Industry; Manuscripts, Typescripts and Plans

Heading Code	Heading Description
Heading 4901	HS Code for printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets
Heading 4902	HS Code for Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material
Heading 4903	HS Code for children's picture, drawing or colouring books
Heading 4904	HS Code for Music, printed or in manuscript, bound or unbound, whether or not illustrated
Heading 4905	HS Code for Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed
Heading 4906	HS Code for Plans and drawings for razl. tseley are presented. Being originals hand, hand-written texts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies of the foregoing
Heading 4907	HS Code for unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they have, or will have, a recognised face value; stamp-impressed paper; bank notes; cheque forms; stock, or bond certificates and similar documents of title
Heading 4908	HS Code for Transfers (decalcomanias)
Heading 4909	HS Code for Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings.
Heading 4910	HS Code for Calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks
Heading 4911	HS Code for other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs

HS Code	Product Description
4901	printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets
490110	In single sheets whether or not folded:
49011010	Printed books
	Pamphlets booklets brochures leaflets and similar printed matter
49019	Other:
49019100	Dictionaries and encyclopaedias and serial instalments thereof
49019900	Other

HS Code	Product Description
4902	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material
490210	Appearing at least four times a week:
49021010	Newspapers
490290	Other:
49029010	Newspapers
49029020	Journals and periodicals

HS Code	Product Description
4903	Childrens picture, drawing or colouring books
490300	Childrens picture, drawing or colouring books:
49030010	Picture books
49030020	Drawing or colouring books

HS Code	Product Description
4904	Music, printed or in manuscript, bound or unbound, whether or not illustrated
49040000	Music, printed or in manuscript whether or not bound, or illustrated

HS Code	Product Description
4905	Maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed
49051000	Globes
49059	Other:
49059100	In book form
490599	Other:
49059910	Geographical hydrological astrological maps or charts
49059990	Others

HS Code	Product Description
4906	Plans and drawings for razl. tsely are presented. Being originals vpolnennycot hand, hand-written texts, photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies of the foregoing
49060000	Plans and drawings for architectural engineering industrial commercial topographical or similar purposes being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies of the foregoing

HS Code	Product Description
4907	unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they have, or will have, a recognised face value; stamp-impressed paper; bank notes; cheque forms; stock, or bond certificates and similar documents of title
49070	Current or new issue in the country in which they have or will have a recognised face value
490700	unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they have, or will have, a recognised face value; stamp-impressed paper; bank notes; cheque forms; stock, or bond certificates and similar documents of title:
49070010	unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of
49070020	Bank notes

49070030	Documents of title conveying the right to use information technology software
49070090	Other

HS Code	Product Description
4908	Transfers (decalcomanias)
49081000	Transfers (decalcomanias) vitrifiable
49089000	Other

HS Code	Product Description
4909	Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings.
490900	Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings:
49090010	Greetings or wedding cards
49090090	Other

HS Code	Product Description
4910	Calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks
491000	Calendars of any kind printed including calendar blocks:
49100010	Advertising calendar
49100090	Other

HS Code	Product Description
4911	other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs
491110	Trade advertising material commercial catalogue and the like:
49111010	Posters printed
49111020	Commercial catalogues
49111030	Printed inlay cards
49111090	Other

49119	Other:
49119100	Pictures designs and photographs
491199	Other:
49119910	Hard copy (printed) of computer software
49119920	Plan and drawings for architectural engineering industrial commercial topographical or similar purposes reproduced with the aid of computer or any other devices
49119990	Other

3.11. CAPEXIL

CAPEXIL, as defined by the Ministry of Commerce, is the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council. It was founded in March 1958 with the goal of advancing the export of chemicals and related goods. It functions under the purview of the Government of India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry and is essential to the facilitation and promotion of exports in this industry. The council plays a pivotal role in advancing global trade endeavours and augmenting the expansion of the chemical sector via diverse promotional initiatives. (CAPEXIL, 1958)

3.12 Good Offices Committee

A voluntary organisation, the Federation of Publishers' & Booksellers' Associations in India is affiliated with the Good Offices Committee in India. Its purpose is to set standard terms for the provision of books and journals to libraries. By calculating conversion rates for the sale of books and periodicals, accounting for changes in currency rates, it seeks to provide fair margins for bookstores, simplify book supply for libraries, and offer effective services to libraries. The book acquisition processes are then made simpler for libraries all over India by sharing these rates. (Rakhi, 2019)

3.13 Book Industry at International Level

The book industry is an important contributor to the global economy, with various countries engaging an essential function in its growth and development. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Federation of European Publishers (FEP) carried out a worldwide publishing industry survey in the year 2023, which included 35 countries.

The book business is an essential part of the world economy, and nations like India and the UK have contributed significantly to its expansion. The difficulties in guaranteeing comparability and consistency of data emphasise the necessity of a standardised method for gathering and disseminating industry data. The Indian book industry is also a significant contributor to the global publishing landscape. (WIPO, 2023)

3.13.1 UK's Book Publishing Industry

With record-breaking revenues of £6.3 billion in 2019, the book publishing sector in the UK had the highest value. The UK is the world's greatest exporter of printed books, with book exports accounting up 59% of total book sales figures. Driven by people's urge to read and lockdowns, the UK sold over 202 million books in 2020—a huge increase over prior years. Europe is the UK's top export market for printed books, bringing in 36% of the nation's total book export earnings. (WIPO, 2023)

3.13.2 U.S. Book Industry

According to data from the book publishing sector in the United States, book publishers' total net revenue fell by less than three percent in 2022 compared to 2021. The U.S. book publishing sector generated over \$25.71 billion in sales in 2019, demonstrating the industry's significant income generation. Furthermore, the number of publishing establishments in the United States as of 2019 was approximately 48,320, highlighting the magnitude and reach of the nation's publishing sector.

In 2019, the book industry in the United States generated over 25 billion dollars, making it a major player in the worldwide publishing landscape. The industry's significance and influence within the publishing sector, both nationally and globally, are highlighted by its revenue and establishment figures. (Watson, 2023)

3.13.3 China's Publishing Industry

According to figures from China's printed book publishing business, the country's book market was valued at between 20 and 23 billion USD in 2016, and its overall turnover increased by 0.3% year on average. A substantial portion of the industry turnover, or 45%, came from online book sales, underscoring the importance of digital platforms in the Chinese book business. Furthermore, data from the Chinese Academy of Press and Publication showed that 812 million individuals, or 58.4% of the population, frequently

read books in the Chinese language. Over 475,768 titles were created by China's 580 publishers in 2015, with over half of those titles being brand-new. Notably, the top 68 titles sold more than one million copies, demonstrating the ubiquity and market penetration of certain publications in China. (Kinga Jentetics, 2014)

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global-publishing-industry-report-2021.pdf](https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo-pub-1064-2023-en-the-global-publishing-industry-report-2021.pdf)

Chapter 4

Data Interpretation and Analysis

4.1. Procedure of Import of Books in India

The import procedure consists of 10 steps which starts from trade enquiry, procurement of import license, obtaining foreign exchange etc.

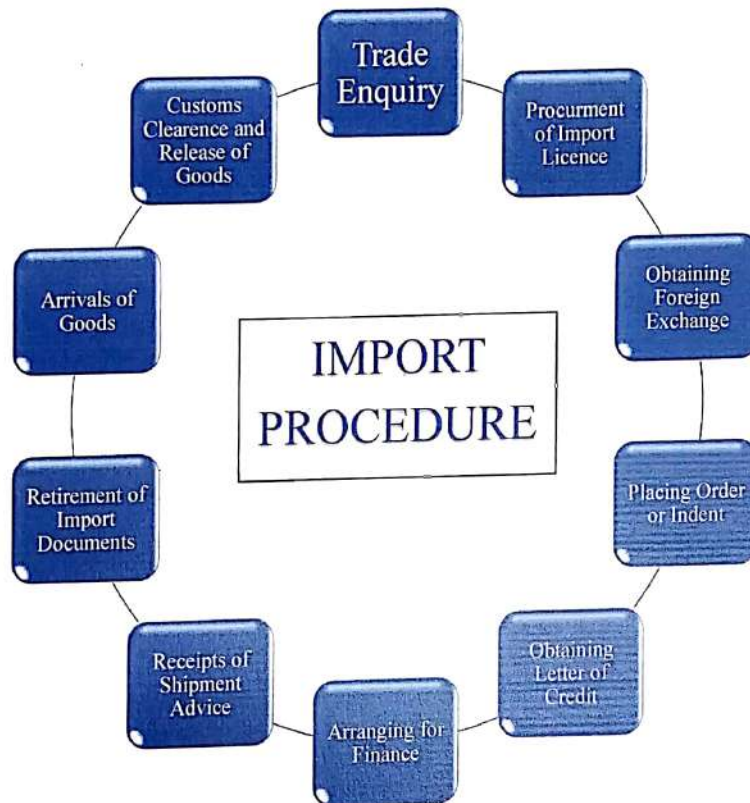


Figure 4.1 Procedure of Import of Books in India

Source: <https://www.india-briefing.com/>

A successful sourcing strategy involves various steps in the import process, including market research, supplier analysis, product appraisal, obtaining an import license, managing currency risks, formalizing purchase agreements, using letter of credit for transaction security, obtaining financing for operations, receiving timely shipment advice, and ensuring correct documentation retirement and processing. A whole-of-government approach to modernizing border trade can enhance visibility, intelligence, risk assessment capabilities, and tax collection. Automation and digitization can detect

inefficiencies, simplify cross-border trade procedures, and require large investments from business and government.

4.2. Procedure of Export of Books in India

The export procedure consists of 6 steps which are as follows:

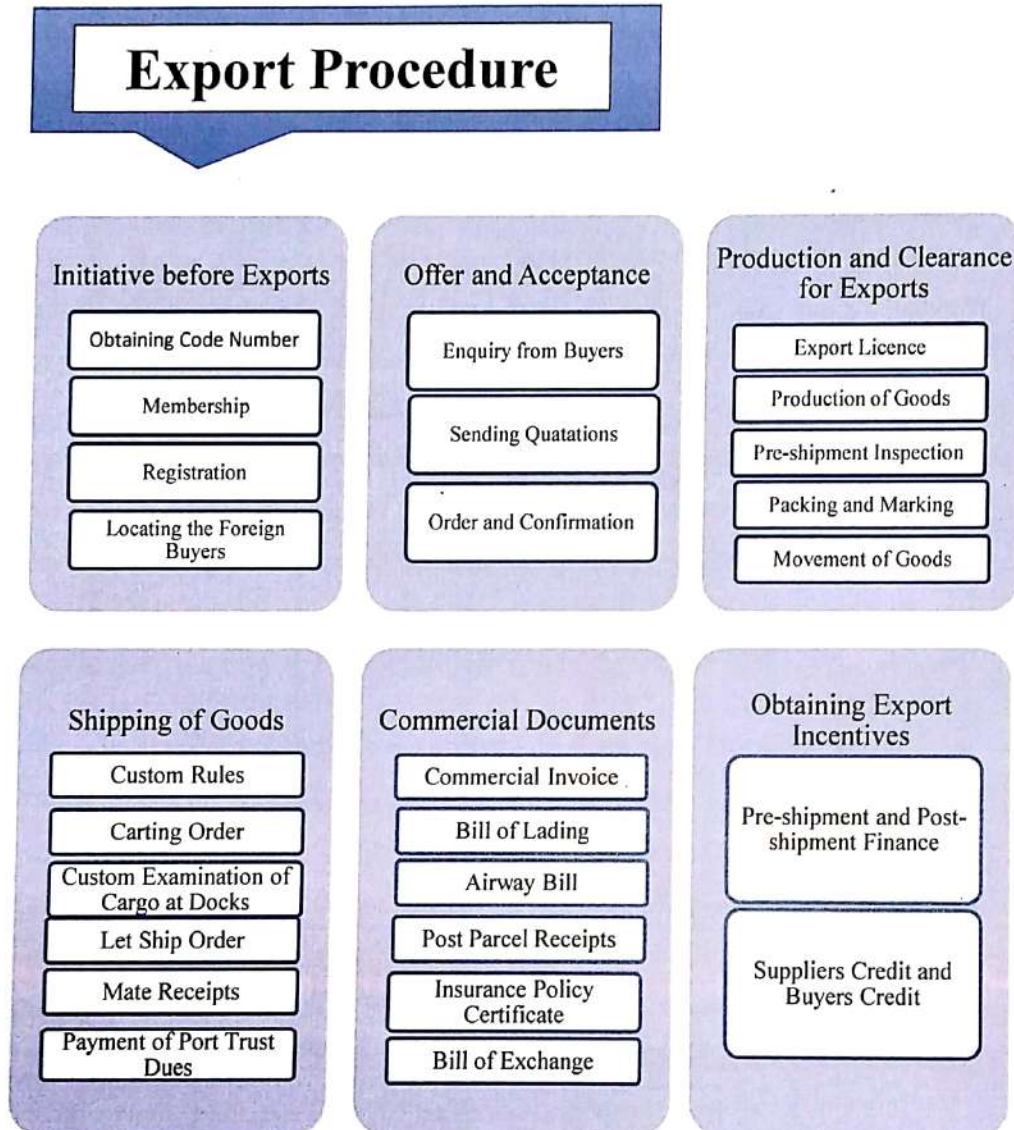


Figure 4. 2 Procedure of Export of Books in India

source: <https://www.india-briefing.com/>

The export procedure is a complex process that involves several steps to ensure the successful export of goods from one country to another. It begins with initiations before exports, such as obtaining a code number, membership in organizations, registration, and identifying foreign buyers. The Importer Exporter Code (IEC) number is mandatory for every exporter, and membership in recognized ministries of commerce and trade is recommended. Identifying foreign buyers is crucial for the success of the export process. The offer and acceptance stage involves contacting buyers, sending quotations, and receiving and confirming orders.

The production and clearance for exports stage involves obtaining an export license, production of goods, pre-shipment inspections, packing and marking, and movement of goods. Shipping of goods involves custom rules, carting orders, custom examination of cargo at docks, let ship order, mate receipts, and payment of port trust dues. Commercial documents include commercial invoices, bill of lading, airway bill, post parcel receipts, insurance policy certificate, and bill of exchange. Export incentives are the final step, providing export finance, short-term pre-shipment and post-shipment finance, medium-term and long-term suppliers credit, and buyer's credit. Each step requires careful planning and execution to ensure the success of the export process.

4.3. Agencies involved in the Import and Export of Books in India

The documentation of exports in India involves various parties including buyers, exporters, buying agents, the Reserve Bank of India, authorized dealers, the DGFT, customs authorities, VAT authorities, EPCs, insurance companies, inspection agencies, clearing agents, shipping companies, airlines, and inland carriers. These parties ensure the necessary documentation, including Bill of Lading, Commercial Invoice, Packing List, Shipping Bill, Certificate of Origin, Bill of Exchange, and Letter of Credit, for smooth and efficient movement of goods to international markets.

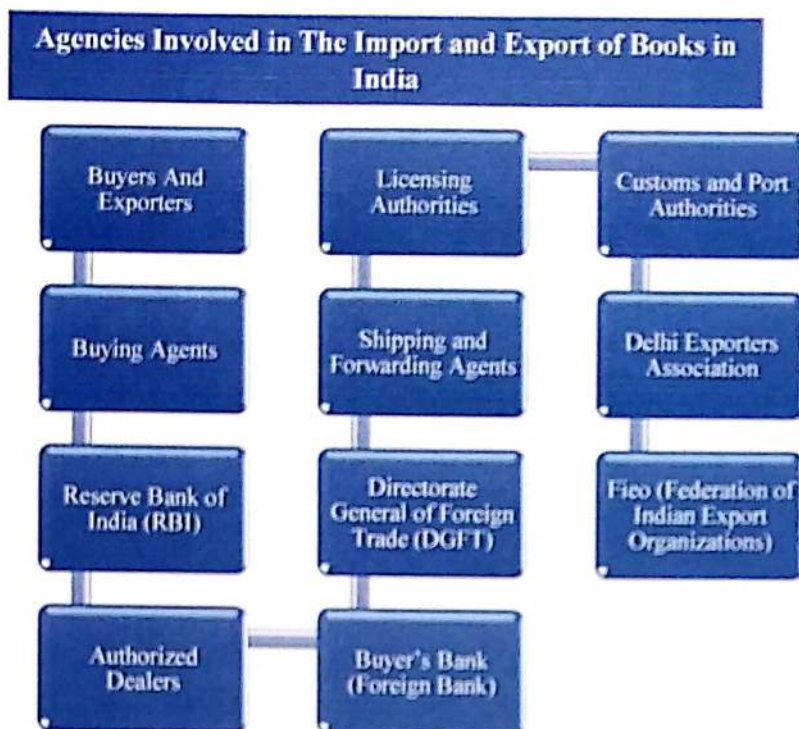


Figure 4. 3 Agencies involved in the Import and Export of Books in India

Source: <https://www.india-briefing.com/>

The above agencies are involved while importing and exporting printed books. These entities are engaged in the documentation, customs clearance, and regulatory compliance phases of the importation process into India. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is in charge of overseeing international trade and providing Import Export Codes (IEC) to companies who engage in it. Payments for imports are handled in part by authorised dealers and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). While licencing agencies and the customs department handle ensuring that regulations are followed and that items are cleared through customs, shipping and forwarding agents help with the logistics of importing goods. Trade associations that represent importers and exporters in India are the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (Fieo) and the Delhi Exporters Association.

4.4 The Import and Export Value of Books

4.4.1 Import Value of Books from 2000-01 to 2022-23

Table 4.4. 1: Import Value of Books from 2000-01 to 2022-23

Years	Value of import in lakhs (INR)		
2000 - 2001	88,122.14	2011 - 2012	2,92,628.40
2001 - 2002	1,08,715.58	2012 - 2013	3,53,157.51
2002 - 2003	1,00,355.40	2013 - 2014	3,79,454.60
2003 - 2004	1,35,556.28	2014 - 2015	2,35,269.66
2004 - 2005	1,65,823.84	2015 - 2016	2,28,815.73
2005 - 2006	2,10,346.37	2016 - 2017	1,86,451.20
2006 - 2007	2,57,205.35	2017 - 2018	2,05,459.91
2007 - 2008	2,79,878.39	2018 - 2019	2,42,986.30
2008 - 2009	2,01,625.91	2019 - 2020	2,40,244.63
2009 - 2010	2,08,192.26	2020 - 2021	1,79,232.16
2010 - 2011	2,53,817.22	2021 - 2022	2,16,473.49
		2022 - 2023	2,90,954.33
		Total	50,60,766.66

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/>

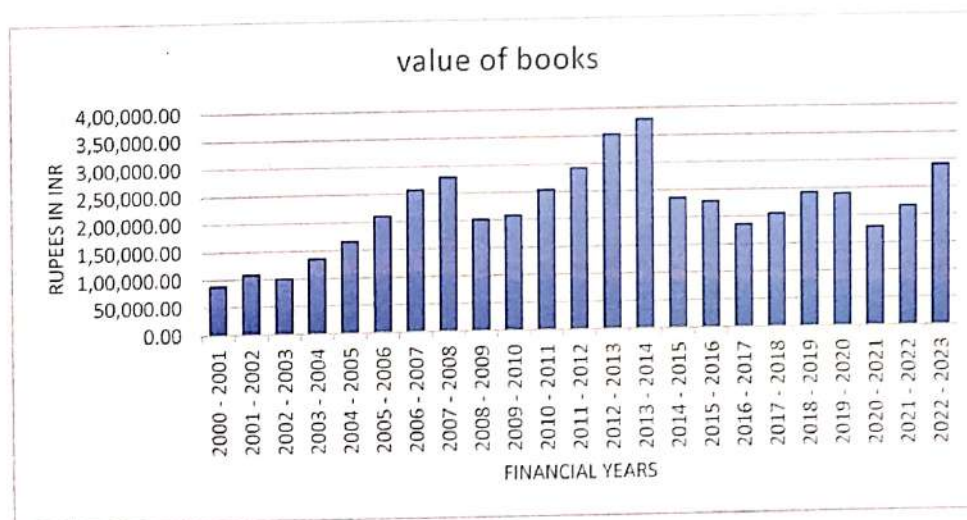


Figure 4.4.1 Import Value of Books from 2000-01 to 2022-23

The above graph provides data of the import value of books in India from the financial year 2000-2001 to 2022-2023. The import value of books fluctuated over the years, with varying amounts each year. There was a noticeable increase in the import value

from 2000-2001 to 2013-2014, followed by a slight decrease in 2014-2015. The import value then fluctuated in the subsequent years, with a significant increase in the financial year 2022-2023. The data indicates that the import of books into India has seen fluctuations over the years, influenced by factors such as demand, economic conditions, and global trends in the publishing industry. The increase in the import value in recent years could be attributed to various factors, including changes in reading habits, educational requirements, and the availability of diverse literature from around the world.

4.4.2. Export Value of Books from 2000-01 to 2022-23

Table 4.4. 2: Export Value of Books from 2000-01 to 2022-23

Year	Value of Export in lakhs (INR)		
2000 - 2001	27,725.02	2011 - 2012	1,61,231.40
2001 - 2002	26,428.87	2012 - 2013	1,82,719.98
2002 - 2003	32,751.94	2013 - 2014	1,87,859.59
2003 - 2004	43,161.00	2014 - 2015	1,65,573.51
2004 - 2005	46,798.79	2015 - 2016	1,89,849.84
2005 - 2006	63,304.15	2016 - 2017	1,91,017.22
2006 - 2007	1,14,637.87	2017 - 2018	1,74,627.95
2007 - 2008	80,241.08	2018 - 2019	2,80,157.52
2008 - 2009	1,03,287.69	2019 - 2020	2,41,128.25
2009 - 2010	96,190.79	2020 - 2021	1,84,453.82
2010 - 2011	1,12,255.69	2021 - 2022	2,70,832.75
		2022 - 2023	3,07,482.50
		Total	32,83,717.22

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/>

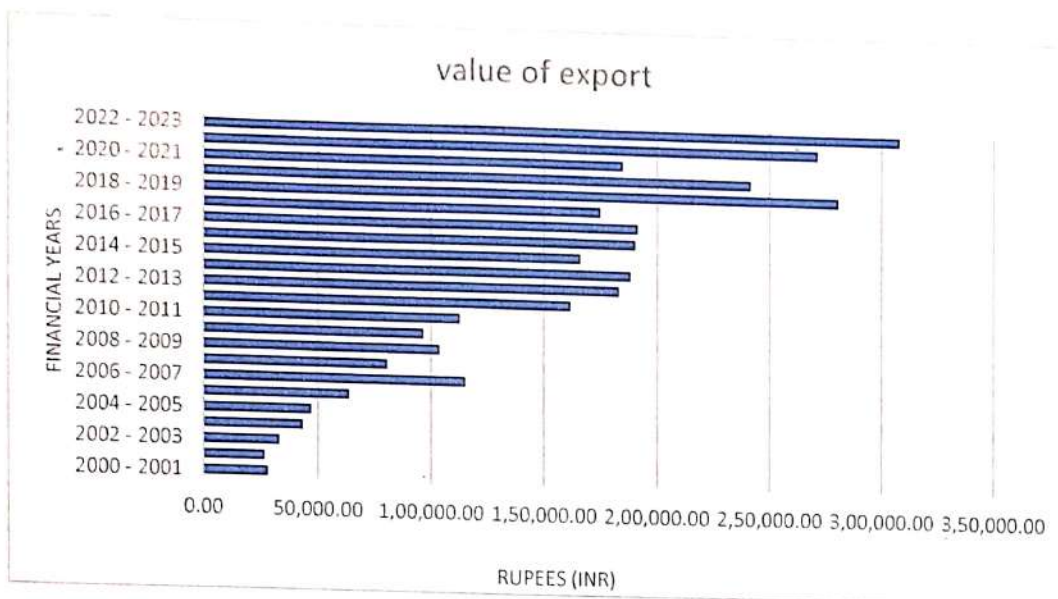


Figure 4.4. 2 Export Value of Books from 2000-01 to 2022-23

The above graph provides data of the export value of books in India from the financial year 2000-2001 to 2022-2023. The export value of books from India has seen significant growth over the years, with a noticeable increase from the financial year 2017-2018 onwards. In financial year 2022-2023, the export value of books from India was 3,07,482.50 INR, the highest in the given period. India's overall exports have also seen significant growth, with a 14% increase in 2022-2023. The Indian government has introduced a dynamic and responsive foreign trade policy, aiming to push rupee trade, increase outward shipments to promote commerce exports.

4.5. Market Share

4.5.1 Market Share of India's Export of Books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23

Table 4.5.1: Market Share of India's Export of Books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23

Year	value of export in lakhs (INR)	India total exports	% share
2000 - 2001	27,725.02	2,03,57,101.09	0.1362
2001 - 2002	26,428.87	2,09,01,797.34	0.1264
2002 - 2003	32,751.94	2,55,13,727.66	0.1284
2003 - 2004	43,161.00	2,93,36,674.75	0.1471
2004 - 2005	46,798.79	3,75,33,952.62	0.1247
2005 - 2006	63,304.15	4,56,41,786.15	0.1387
2006 - 2007	1,14,637.87	5,71,77,928.52	0.2005

2007 - 2008	80,241.08	6,55,86,352.18	0.1223
2008 - 2009	1,03,287.69	8,40,75,505.87	0.1229
2009 - 2010	96,190.79	8,45,53,364.38	0.1138
2010 - 2011	1,12,255.69	113696426.4	0.0987
2011 - 2012	1,61,231.40	14,65,95,939.96	0.11
2012 - 2013	1,82,719.98	16,34,31,828.96	0.1118
2013 - 2014	1,87,859.59	190501108.9	0.0986
2014 - 2015	1,65,573.51	18,96,34,841.76	0.0873
2015 - 2016	1,89,849.84	17,16,38,440.44	0.1106
2016 - 2017	1,91,017.22	18,49,43,355.34	0.1033
2017 - 2018	1,74,627.95	19,56,51,452.80	0.0893
2018 - 2019	2,80,157.52	23,07,72,619.38	0.1214
2019 - 2020	2,41,128.25	22,19,85,418.10	0.1086
2020 - 2021	1,84,453.82	21,59,04,322.13	0.0854
2021 - 2022	2,70,832.75	31,47,02,149.28	0.0861
2022 - 2023	3,07,482.50	36,21,54,987.57	0.0849
total	32,83,717.22	3,17,22,91,081.52	2.657

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/>



Figure 4.5.1 Market Share of India's Export of Books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23

The value of book exports increased from 27,725.02 INR in 2000-2001 to 3,07,482.50 INR in 2022-23, with fluctuations in between. The percentage share of book exports in India's total exports decreased from 0.1362% in 2000-2001 to 0.0849% in 2022-

2023. However, it is important to note that the total exports of India increased significantly from 2,03,57,101.09 INR in 2000-2001 to 36,21,54,987.57 INR in 2022-2023. The data suggests that while the value of book exports from India has increased over the years, its percentage share in India's total exports has decreased. This could be due to the growth of other export sectors in India, leading to a dilution of the percentage share of book exports. However, the data also shows that the overall exports of India have grown significantly, indicating a positive trend for the Indian economy.

4.5.2 Market Share of India's Import of Books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23

Table 4.5. 2: Market Share of India's Import of Books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23

Years	value of import in lakhs (INR)	India total imports	% share
2000 - 2001	88,122.14	2,30,87,276.04	0.3817
2001 - 2002	1,08,715.58	2,45,19,971.86	0.4434
2002 - 2003	1,00,355.40	2,97,20,587.40	0.3377
2003 - 2004	1,35,556.28	3,59,10,766.37	0.3775
2004 - 2005	1,65,823.84	5,01,06,454.03	0.3309
2005 - 2006	2,10,346.37	6,60,40,890.33	0.3185
2006 - 2007	2,57,205.35	8,40,50,631.33	0.306
2007 - 2008	2,79,878.39	10,12,31,169.93	0.2765
2008 - 2009	2,01,625.91	13,74,43,555.45	0.1467
2009 - 2010	2,08,192.26	13,63,73,554.76	0.1527
2010 - 2011	2,53,817.22	16,83,46,695.57	0.1508
2011 - 2012	2,92,628.40	23,45,46,324.45	0.1248
2012 - 2013	3,53,157.51	26,69,16,195.69	0.1323
2013 - 2014	3,79,454.60	27,15,43,390.74	0.1397
2014 - 2015	2,35,269.66	27,37,08,657.84	0.086
2015 - 2016	2,28,815.73	24,90,30,553.78	0.0919
2016 - 2017	1,86,451.20	25,77,67,536.68	0.0723
2017 - 2018	2,05,459.91	30,01,03,343.35	0.0685
2018 - 2019	2,42,986.30	35,94,67,461.19	0.0676
2019 - 2020	2,40,244.63	33,60,95,445.61	0.0715
2020 - 2021	1,79,232.16	29,15,95,770.04	0.0615

2021 - 2022	2,16,473.49	45,72,77,458.91	0.0473
2022 - 2023	2,90,954.33	57,49,80,127.11	0.0506
total	50,60,766.66	4,72,98,63,818.46	4.2364

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/>

The above table represents the value of book imports to India from 2000-2001 to 2022-2023, along with India's total imports and the percentage share of book imports in India's total imports.

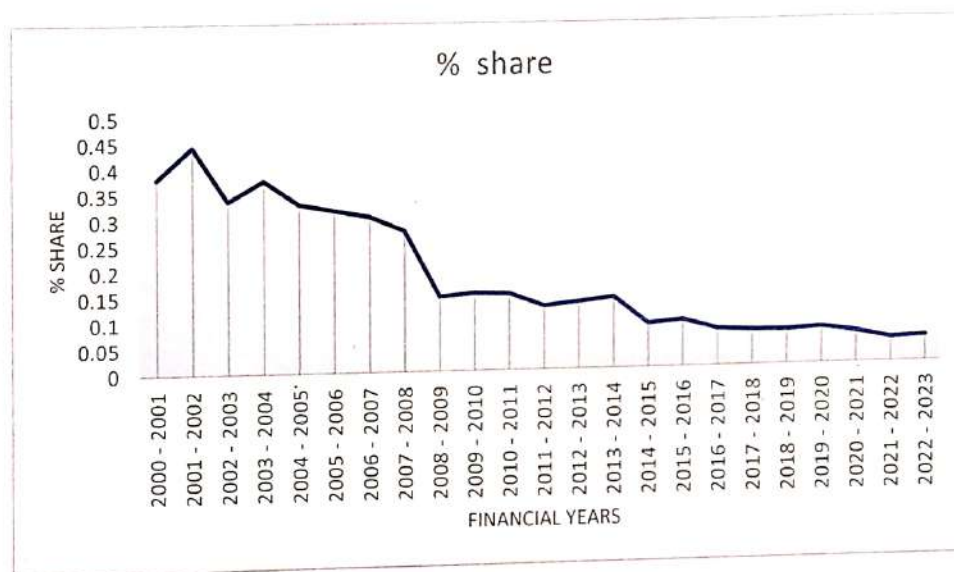


Figure 4.5. 2 Market Share of India's Import of Books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23

Over the 22-year period, the value of book imports increased from rs.88,122.14 in 2000-2001 to rs.2,90,954.33 in 2022-2023, while India's total imports grew from rs.2,30,87,276.04 to rs.57,49,80,127.11. The percentage share of book imports in India's total imports fluctuated, with a peak of 0.3817% in 2000-01 and a low of 0.0506% in 2022-2023. The data shows that book imports to India have grown in absolute terms, but their relative importance in India's total imports has decreased over the years. This could be due to various factors, such as changes in India's import policies, the growth of other import sectors, or global trends in the publishing industry.

4.6 country-wise imports and exports of books in/from India

4.6.1 Top 5 Countries Importing Books in India

Table 4.6.1: Top 5 Countries Importing Books in India

countries [values in lakhs (INR)]	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
AUSTRIA	4,212.81	2,798.89	0	0	20,465.72
CHILE	14,614.03	16,583.57	10,050.68	22,342.79	38,855.15
GEORGIA	12,049.88	8,982.01	6,663.35	6,147.48	13,173.55
HONDURAS	4,202.54	3,896.00	4,228.87	5,091.86	8,136.54
IRELAND	0	0	5,293.05	0	0
ISRAEL	0	0	0	0	5,283.42
JAMAICA	7,738.41	4,660.65	0	4,130.89	0
KOREA DP RP	5,247.75	10,357.39	3,280.66	3,243.48	0
MALAWI	0.00	0.00	4,613.73	8,070.75	13,060.76
QATAR	51,368.85	63,501.78	51,902.04	64,344.60	56,104.43
SEYCHELLES	14,091.89	21,130.05	19,564.60	14,572.59	16,454.00
TURKEY	51,459.48	40,903.52	25,377.68	33,428.55	43,109.74
U ARAB EMTS	52,735.63	47,727.55	27,413.38	34,301.21	37,328.00

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/>

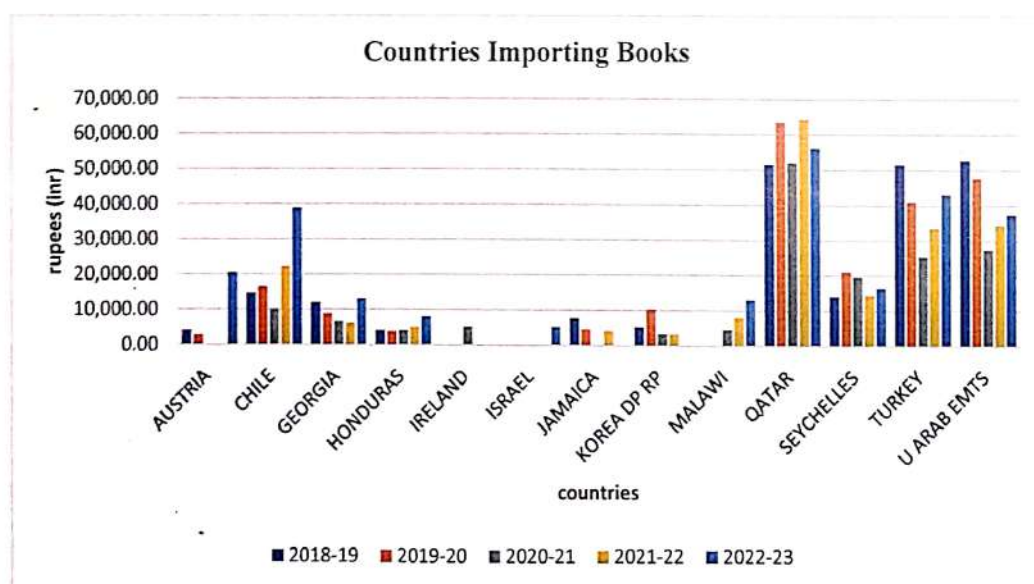


Figure 4.6.1 Top 5 Countries Importing Books in India

4.6 country-wise imports and exports of books in/from India

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countries [values in lakhs (INR)]	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
AUSTRIA	4,212.81	2,798.89	0	0	20,465.72
CHILE	14,614.03	16,583.57	10,050.68	22,342.79	38,855.15
GEORGIA	12,049.88	8,982.01	6,663.35	6,147.48	13,173.55
HONDURAS	4,202.54	3,896.00	4,228.87	5,091.86	8,136.54
IRELAND	0	0	5,293.05	0	0
ISRAEL	0	0	0	0	5,283.42
JAMAICA	7,738.41	4,660.65	0	4,130.89	0
KOREA DP RP	5,247.75	10,357.39	3,280.66	3,243.48	0
MALAWI	0.00	0.00	4,613.73	8,070.75	13,060.76
QATAR	51,368.85	63,501.78	51,902.04	64,344.60	56,104.43
SEYCHELLES	14,091.89	21,130.05	19,564.60	14,572.59	16,454.00
TURKEY	51,459.48	40,903.52	25,377.68	33,428.55	43,109.74
U ARAB EMTS	52,735.63	47,727.55	27,413.38	34,301.21	37,328.00

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/>

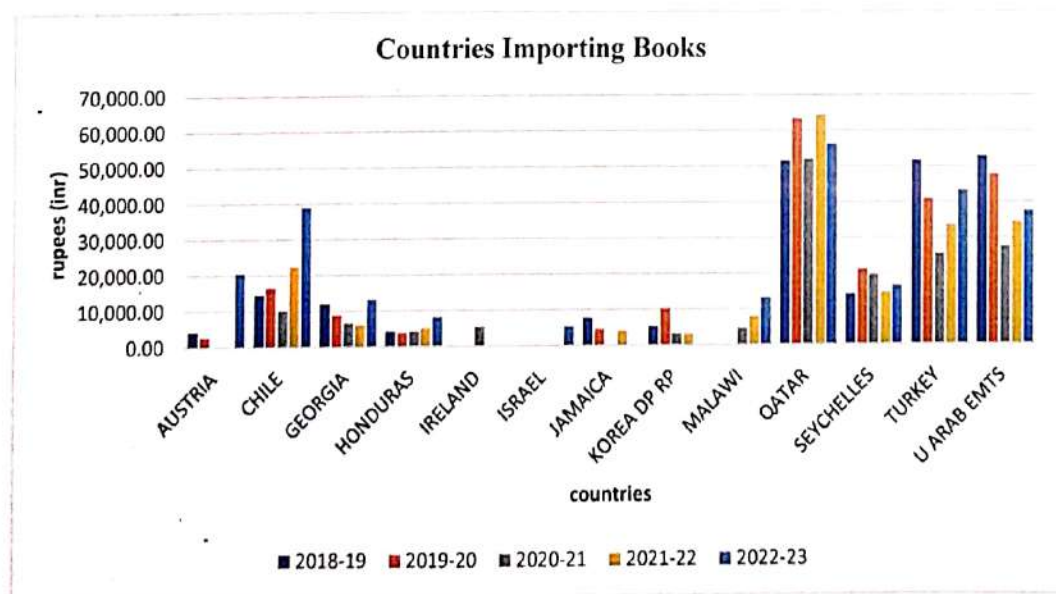


Figure 4.6.1 Top 5 Countries Importing Books in India

The top five countries importing books into India from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are the United Arab Emirates (UAR EMTS), Qatar, Turkey, Chile, and Malawi. The UAE consistently imports substantial books, indicating a strong demand for books in the Indian market. Qatar has seen an upward trend in import values, indicating burgeoning trade relations between India and Qatar. Turkey's high import values indicate a strong bilateral relationship. Chile's steady increase in import values reflects the growing demand for South American literature and cultural exchange. Malawi's fluctuating but increasing import values indicate the emergence of African literature in the Indian market.

4.6.2 Top 5 Countries Exporting Books from Indian

Table 4.6. 2: Top 5 Countries Exporting Books from Indian

countries [values in lakhs (INR)]	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
BANGLADESH PR	7,299.27	0	2,876.63	0	0
BRAZIL	0	0	3,090.41	0	0
COTE D'IVOIRE	0	0	5,187.00	5,673.08	10,219.35
DJIBOUTI	0	0	0	0	6,624.40
ETHIOPIA	31,144.98	12,969.35	0	0	0
GHANA	6,817.02	7,972.52	9,774.83	17,568.89	15,735.91
KENYA	30,824.40	6,051.43	0	5,628.19	0
NEPAL	7,537.18	5,581.94	0	0	0
NETHERLAND	0.00	0.00	5,505.92	9,399.25	10,576.17
NIGERIA	12,741.50	13,149.59	6,667.69	9,483.80	10,087.42
PAKISTAN IR	0	0	0	0	6,538.26
RUSSIA	0	0	6,331.41	0	0
TANZANIA REP	5,426.12	5,166.79	0	8,499.40	0
U ARAB EMTS	8,088.67	8,220.74	7,099.80	9,585.16	12,210.40
U K	20,340.77	21,321.29	18,462.39	24,487.24	23,087.40
U S A	48,893.41	48,827.38	47,484.05	76,366.97	84,561.60
UGANDA	0	0	0	5,710.12	0
URUGUAY	0	12,343.30	0	0	0

Source: <https://commerce.gov.in/>

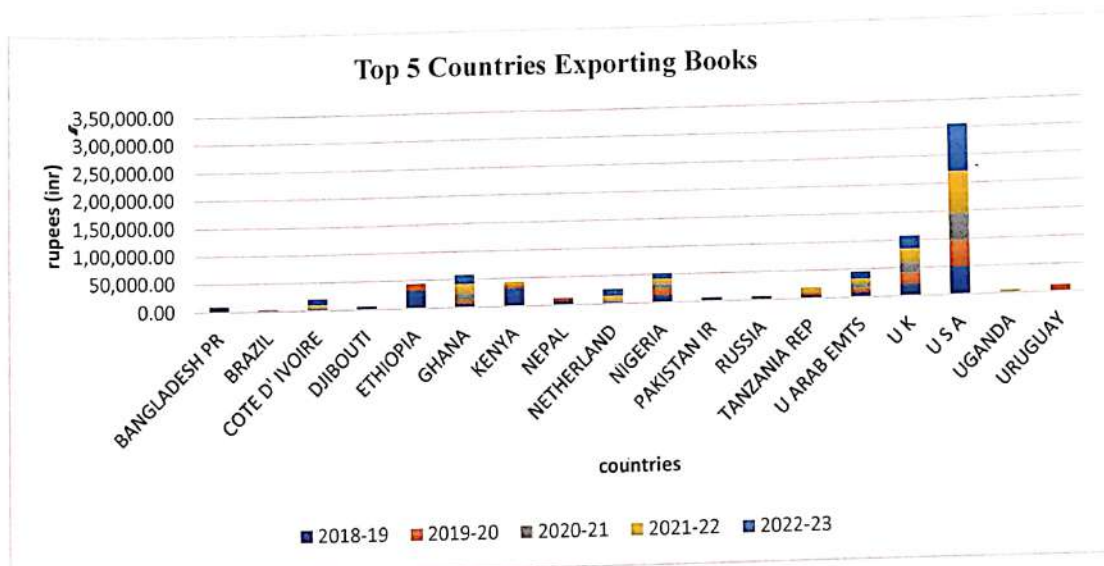


Figure 4.6.2 Top 5 Countries Exporting Books from Indian

The top five countries exporting books from Indian territories from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, the Netherlands, and Cote d'Ivoire. The United States has seen a significant increase in export values, reaching ₹84,561.60 in 2022-23. The United Kingdom is a significant importer, with export values fluctuating but consistently high. The United Arab Emirates is a key player, with export values increasing in the Middle East. The Netherlands and Cote d'Ivoire also show significant increases in export values. These countries play pivotal roles in the global dissemination of Indian literary works and cultural products.

4.7 Indian Book Industry with other Nations

Table 4.7.1: Indian Book Industry with other Nations

Sr. No.	Country	Total Revenue
1.	Austria	405.8
2.	Azerbaijan	22.6
3.	Brazil	1115
4.	Canada	860.9
5.	Colombia	183.1
6.	Czech Republic	33.4
7.	Denmark	305.4
8.	Finland	327.6
9.	France	3467.8
10.	Georgia	6.2
11.	Germany	11389.8
12.	Hungary	156.5

13.	Iceland	34.9
14.	Italy	4055.1
15.	Japan	11324.7
16.	Malta	4.3
17.	Mexico	436
18.	Netherlands	972.2
19.	New Zealand	124.1
20.	Norway	345.8

21.	Portugal	308.1
22.	Republic Of Korea	5433.8
23.	Spain	3047.6
24.	Sweden	378.5
25.	Turkey	1023.1
26.	Uk	5363.5
27.	Us	26822

Source: <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo-pub-1064-2023-en-the-global-publishing-industry-report-2021.pdf>

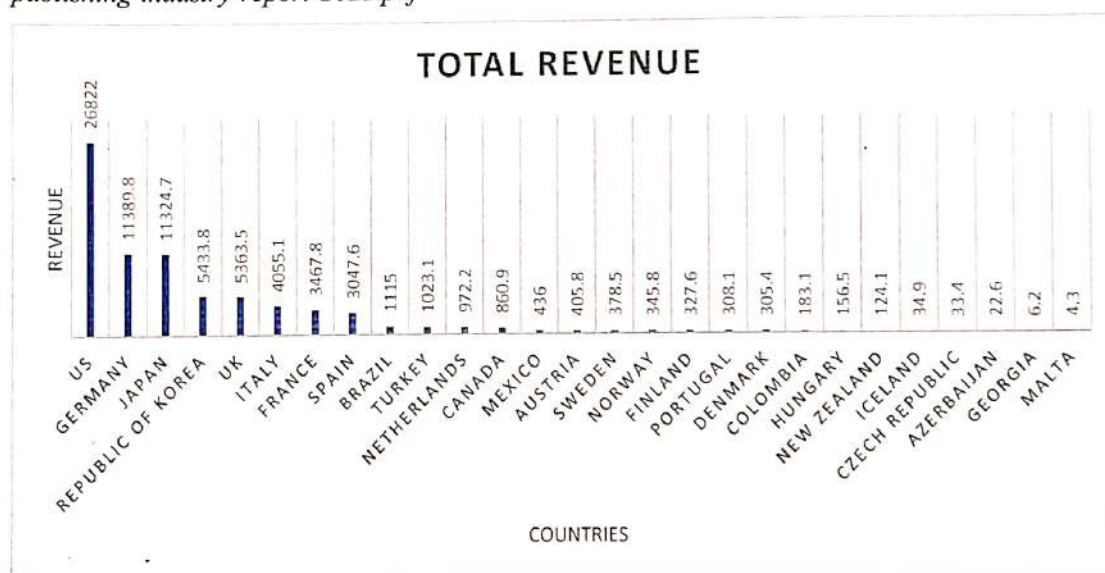


Figure 4.7.1 Indian Book Industry with other Nations

The printed book publishing sector is a significant global market, with countries like Austria, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States having significant and established presences. Austria's industry is valued at 405.8, while Azerbaijan's is 22.6. Brazil's industry is 1115, while Canada's is 860.9. Colombia's is 183.1, while the Czech Republic's is 33.4. Denmark's is 305.4, Finland's is 327.6, France's is 3467.8, and Georgia's is 6.2. Germany leads the

list with 11389.8, followed by Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

4.8 Indian Publishing cities of states who Export their Books

Table 4.8: Indian Publishing cities of states who Export their Books

Publishers	Numbers
MUMBAI	20
NEW DELHI	7
CHENNAI	5
AHMEDABAD	4
BANGALORE	3
HYDERABAD	3
NOIDA	3
DELHI	2
ERNAKULAM	2
GHAZIABAD	2
JHANSI	2
KOLKATA	2
RAJKOT	2
AMRITSAR	1
AURANGABAD	1

CUTTACK	1
DHANBAD	1
GUWAHATI	1
HOWRAH	1
KHEDA	1
MATHURA	1
MYSORE	1
NAGPUR	1
SAHARNAPUR	1
SECUNDERABAD	1
ST THOMAS MOUNT	1
THANE	1
TRIVANDRUM	1
UDAIPUR	1
VIRUDHUNAGAR	1

Source:

https://fiec.org/searchIteHcCode_fiec.php?stype=Like&searchStringProducts=4901

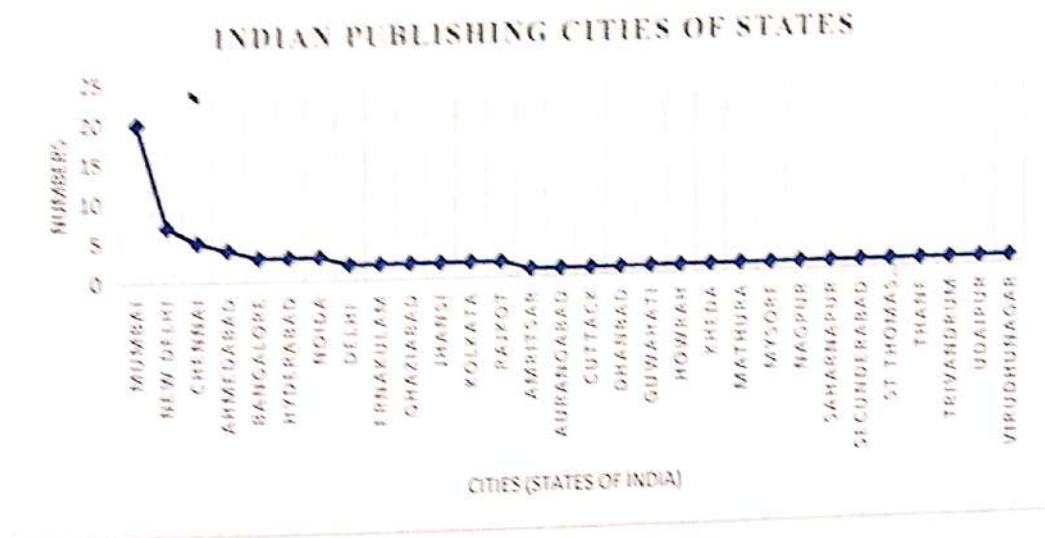


Table 4.8 1 Indian Publishing cities of states who Export their Books

The distribution of publishers in India is diverse, with Mumbai being the main hub with 20 publishers, followed by New Delhi with seven, Chennai, Ahmedabad, and Bangalore also have significant presence. Other cities like Hyderabad, Noida, and Kolkata contribute to the industry's diversity. The presence of publishers in smaller cities like Jhansi, Aurangabad, and Guwahati shows the industry's reach beyond major urban centre.

Chapter 5

Findings, suggestions, and conclusion

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the study's key findings and offers suggestions as well as conclusions derived from it.

5.1 Findings

The following findings are reported after due analysis of the data collected from the different sources such as ministry of commerce and industry, federation of Indian export organisation etc.

1. The graph shows India's book import value from 2000-2001 to 2022-2023, showing fluctuating amounts each year. From 2000-2001 to 2013-2014, there was a noticeable increase, followed by a slight decrease in 2014-2015. The increase in 2022-2023 is attributed to factors like changing reading habits and global literature availability.
2. The graph shows India's book export value has grown significantly from 2000-2001 to 2022-2023, reaching 3,07,482.50 INR in 2022-2023. India's overall exports also increased by 14%, reaching 770 billion USD. The government's foreign trade policy aims to boost rupee trade, increase outward shipments, and promote commerce exports.
3. The value of book exports in India increased from 27,725.02 INR in 2000-2001 to 3,07,482.50 INR in 2022-2023, but its percentage share in India's total exports decreased from 0.1362% to 0.0849%. Despite this, overall exports in India have grown significantly, indicating a positive trend for the Indian economy.
4. Over a 22-year period, book imports in India increased from rs.88,122.14 in 2000-2001 to rs.2,90,954.33 in 2022-2023, while total imports grew from rs.2,30,87,276.04 to rs.57,49,80,127.11. The percentage share of book imports in India's total imports fluctuated, with a peak of 0.4434% in 2001-2002 and a low of 0.0506% in 2022-2023.
5. From 2018-19 to 2022-23, the top five countries importing books into India are the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Turkey, Chile, and Malawi. These countries show strong demand for books, burgeoning trade relations, increasing demand for South American literature, and emergence of African literature.

6. From 2018-19 to 2022-23, the top five countries exporting books from Indian territories were the United States, the UK, the UAE, the Netherlands, and Cote d'Ivoire. The US experienced a significant increase, while the UK, UAE, Netherlands, and Cote d'Ivoire contributed significantly.

7. The printed book publishing sector is a global market with numerous countries contributing to its growth. Germany, France, and the United States have significant presences, with Germany having the highest industry value of 11389.8, followed by France and the United States. However, smaller countries like Azerbaijan and Georgia have smaller values, indicating varying levels of development, market size, and infrastructure.

8. India's publishing industry is diverse, with Mumbai being the main hub with 20 publishers, followed by New Delhi, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Noida, Kolkata, and smaller cities.

5.2 Suggestions

- So far very few studies are available on import or export of books. Even in the age of electronic books printed books are still imported or exported in increasing numbers. Such comparative study of printed books v/s electronic books may be undertaken.
- The data for the import or export of printed books are based on harmonized codes, and only the data of value of total import or export is available. The data do not mention how many books are actually imported or exported. The data may be extracted in this regard.
- Language-wise import or export of books from India, particularly regional language books many be studied by the researchers.

5.3. Testing of Hypotheses

1. India comes amongst the top 5 leading exporter of books.

The above hypothesis was found to be not true as the study reveals in fig.4.6.2 that the top five countries exporting books from Indian territories are the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, the Netherlands, and Cote d'Ivoire.

2. India imports most of the books from UK and US.

The above hypothesis is found to be not true as in fig.4.6.2 it can be clearly seen that the top five countries importing books into India are the United Arab Emirates (UAR EMTS), Qatar, Turkey, Chile, and Malawi

5.4. conclusion

India's book trade is characterized by fluctuating import and export values, despite facing challenges like market dynamics and global economic uncertainties. Despite these, the sector has shown resilience and consistent growth, attributed to factors like evolving reading habits, increasing global literature availability, and government initiatives. The industry's adaptability is crucial in a rapidly evolving global marketplace, where technological advancements and shifting consumer preferences constantly shape the landscape.

The findings suggest opportunities for further growth and development within the Indian book industry, such as market diversification, investments in infrastructure, technology, and talent development. Market diversification presents a promising avenue for expanding export destinations and tapping into new reader demographics. Investments in infrastructure, technology, and talent development can enhance the sector's competitiveness and sustainability in the long term.

Despite these challenges, the overall trend reflects a positive outlook for the Indian book industry. With strategic interventions, collaborative efforts, and a conducive policy environment, India can strengthen its position as a key player in the global book trade. By leveraging its rich literary heritage, fostering innovation, and embracing international partnerships, India can continue to contribute significantly to the world literature landscape.

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Appendices

Appendix 1

A Synopsis of project

A Study of Import and Export of Books in India from 2000-01 to 2022-23

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Introduction

Imports and Exports are important for the development and growth of national economies because not all countries have the resources and skills required to produce certain goods and services. The continuous movement of books beyond boundaries takes the spotlight as the world grows more interconnected, impacting the variety of viewpoints and ideas that readers can access. Among the developing countries, India has the second largest publishing infrastructure, second only to China. The publishing industry contributes to India's economic development, not only by promoting learning and education among its 1.3 billion people, but also by creating employment and by

generating revenue (Jhingan, Jain, Seshadri, Tomar, & Singh, 2021). This study is about import and export of printed books from India.

Definitions

- ☐ Under Section 2(e) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, import has been defined as 'bringing into India, any goods by land, sea or air'.
- ☐ According to the Customs Act, 1962, import is defined as "import, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions means bringing into India from a place outside India".
- ☐ Under Section 2(e) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, 'export' has been defined as 'taking out of India, any goods, by land, sea or air'.
- ☐ 'Export' is defined in Customs Act 1962 as "export, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means taking out of India to a place outside India" (India, 2008).
- ☐ According to Constitution of India, "India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government".
- ☐ Books in Harmonized system code 49 includes Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets.

Objective of the Study

- ☐ To understand the procedure of import and export of books in India
- ☐ To know various agencies involved in the import and export of books in India
- ☐ To see the import and export value of books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23
- ☐ To know the market share of India's import and export of books from 2000-2001 to 2022-23
- ☐ To know the country-wise imports and exports of books from India

- ☐ To compare the Indian book industry with other nations

Research Methodology

- ☐ Extensive literature search – data and information will be gathered from published sources
- ☐ Comprehensive data search from the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India repository
- ☐ Data gathered will be analyze and interpreted with the help of statistical tools like MS-Excel
- ☐ APA citation style 6th edition manual will be used for references and bibliography

Hypothesis

1. India is among the leading exporters of books.
2. India imports most of the books from UK and US

Scope of the Study

- ☐ The study's focus is on printed books that are imported into or exported from India.
- ☐ The study's time frame is from 2000-01 to 2022-23

Limitation of Study

- ☐ The study is only base on statistical data available on the ministry of commerce and industry site.
- ☐ Only books that printed are taken into account for import and export into India.

Organisation of the Study

Abbreviations

Chapter 1. Introduction

Chapter 2. Review of Literature

Chapter 3. Overview of import and export of books business in India

Chapter 4. Import and export of books at National and International level

Chapter 5. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter 6. Conclusion

Chapter 7. Bibliography

Literature Review

- ❑ **(Kumari, 2014)** The study underscores the crucial role of export and import in international trade, particularly in promoting economic growth by earning foreign exchange and supporting imports. The analysis spans the post-liberalization period from 1991-92 to 2012-13, exploring how exports and imports contribute to India's economic growth. The findings emphasize the interdependence of exports and imports for sustained economic growth, with exports exhibiting a positive influence and imports, when kept constant, negatively affecting economic growth. The study concludes that for continuous economic growth, it is essential to support imports with exports, highlighting the significant positive correlation between export, import, and GDP. The role of government commercial policy is underscored as crucial in achieving sustained economic growth.
- ❑ **(Nirmala & Vadivel M, 2022)** This paper examines the role of exports in India's economic growth, emphasizing their increasing importance. It underscores the belief that exports and imports play a crucial role in driving economic growth in developing countries, forming a significant link between trade and development. The study relies on secondary data from sources like the handbook of statistics of the Indian economy, RBI, EXIM reports, and World Bank indicators. The analysis suggests a consistent impact of imports, exports, and GDP on economic growth in India. The paper concludes by recommending a strategy that aligns growth and export promotion to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic development
- ❑ **(Rupali, Amrit Raj, Gaurav Singh Pathania, & Gourav Kumar Dhiman, 2021)** The paper highlights the evolving nature of business, emphasizing the shift from traditional profit-making to a modern focus on profit, value, and wealth maximization. It underscores the significance of business expansion

through diversification, alliances, and international endeavors. The analysis delves into the crucial role of foreign trade in the Indian economy, examining its correlation with foreign investment and GDP growth. The conclusion suggests that liberalization, privatization, and globalization have transformed the business environment, posing challenges for traders but emphasizing the importance of commercial relations and foreign trade policies for a country's development. 2021

- ❑ **(Sabade, 2014)** The literature highlights India's consistent growth in exports and imports over the past 23 years, with fluctuations attributed to factors such as compliance with WTO agreements, currency depreciation, and global crises. It discusses the challenges posed by a negative trade balance and a high Current Account Deficit, suggesting the need for second-generation reforms, knowledge-based economy exploitation, and a shift toward export-oriented growth. The paper advocates reevaluating the 'inward-looking' approach, emphasizing self-sufficiency to mitigate the impact of global crises and generate domestic income and employment, ultimately fostering socio-cultural development. The call for independence over interdependence emerges as a potential paradigm shift for India's economic strategy.
- ❑ **(Seshadri, 2017)** This paper provides a review of India's external trade since 2000-01, highlighting both positive trends and areas of concern. It offers a macro perspective rather than delving into detailed product or market analyses. The article notes India's relatively modest trade indicators compared to its size and development aspirations. Despite being the world's second-most populous country and the seventh-largest in nominal GDP, India ranks 19th in exports and 13th in imports globally.

Significance of the study

- ❑ This study will help in understanding book publishing industry in India
- ❑ The analysis of this study will provide book publishers to publish quality books.
- ❑ This study will be helpful for Government policy makers.

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Appendix 2

Indian exporting publishers

Sr. no.	Publishers	Cities
1	ACME Creed Pvt Ltd	Thane, Maharashtra
2	Allied Global LLP	Mumbai, Maharashtra
3	ALS Express	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
4	Amrita Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Trivandrum, Kerala
5	Amrut Worldlink Pvt Ltd	Rajkot
6	Asian Trade Link	Mumbai, Maharashtra
7	ATC Publishers LLP	Bangalore, Karnataka
8	Bestbrains Education Academy Pvt Ltd	Hyderabad
9	Bhabani Packing Solutions Pvt Ltd	Guwahati
10	Bhatia Kakaar Enterprises	Amritsar
11	Blue Nile Exports and Imports Pvt Ltd	St Thomas Mount
12	Boxopack	Virudhunagar
13	Broad Bizz	Mumbai
14	Butterfly Edu fields Pvt Ltd	Secunderabad
15	Cambridge University Press India Pvt Ltd	Delhi
16	Central Chinmaya Mission Trust	Mumbai
17	Cleft Rock Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Mumbai
18	Cosmic Pulp and Paper	Mumbai
19	Devashray Papers (India)LLP	Kheda
20	Dr. Madys Innovation Pvt Ltd	Kolkata

21	Druck Media Pvt Ltd	Noida
22	Dynamic Textbooks Printers Pvt Ltd	Jhansi
23	Esquire Exporters	Mumbai
24	Exim Trac	Mumbai
25	Giri Trading Agency Pvt Ltd	Chennai
26	Global Exports	New Delhi
27	HT Media Ltd	New Delhi
28	Hare Krsna Exports	Mathura
29	Hari Om Manufactures	Ahmedabad
30	Homey Enterprises	Ernakulam, Kerala
31	J.K Exim	Delhi
32	JMC Emporium	New Delhi
33	JMC India Publishers Pvt Ltd	New Delhi
34	Kanu Krishna Corporation	Mumbai
35	Kenrich Overseas Trading Co	Ernakulam, Kerala
36	Komt Solutions Pvt Ltd	Noida, Uttar Pradesh
37	M. A. Exports	Hyderabad
38	M/S Baba Siddhabali Associates	Aurangabad, Uttarakhand
39	Metro Global Exports LLP	Mumbai, Maharashtra
40	Navneet Education Ltd	Mumbai, Maharashtra
41	Navrang Booksellers and Publishers	New Delhi
42	Navya Papers Plaza	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
43	Neeti Udyog	Noida, Uttar Pradesh

44	Nikhar Impex	Mumbai, Maharashtra
45	NKT Global	Rajkot, Gujarat
46	Oswal Arts and Crafts	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
47	Oswal Trading Company	Mumbai, Maharashtra
48	Pages International	New Delhi
49	Paragon Enterprise	Kolkata, West Bengal
50	Paras Exports	Mumbai, Maharashtra
51	Payorite Print Media Pvt Ltd	Udaipur, Rajasthan
52	Phoenix INT.	Mumbai, Maharashtra
53	Pitambra Books Pvt Ltd	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
54	Print Specialites	Bangalore, Karnataka
55	Printmann Offset Pvt Ltd	Mumbai, Maharashtra
56	R.B. Exports	Mysore, Karnataka
57	Reignover India Pvt Ltd	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
58	RG Impex	Howrah, West Bengal
59	Saffron Edu Solutions	Dhanbad
60	Sanjay Trading Services Exports Pvt Ltd	Cuttack, Orissa

61	Satva Global Impex	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
62	Selection Scan De Print	Mumbai, Maharashtra
63	Shreyas Cartons Pvt Ltd	Mumbai, Maharashtra
64	Supreme Enterprises	Thane, Maharashtra
65	Supreme Techno Associates Pvt Ltd	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
66	Surya Offset and Security Printers	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
67	Tan Prints (India) Pvt Ltd	New Delhi
68	Tholasi Prints India Pvt Ltd	Bangalore, Karnataka
69	Triton International Pvt Ltd	Mumbai, Maharashtra
70	Tulsi Exports	Mumbai, Maharashtra
71	Vems Impoexpo Pvt Ltd	Nagpur, Maharashtra
72	Visnukumar Traders Pvt Ltd	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
73	VSR Paper And Packaging Ltd	Hyderabad
74	Zakaria Book Depot	Saharnapur

Appendix 3 Country Wise Quantity Imported /Exported

Country Wise Quantity Imported in India

country wise quantity imported in India											
countries	4901	4902	4903	4904	4905	4906	4907	4908	4909	4910	4911
United Kingdom	72966	128925.1	146589.68	5873	44275.06		22798667.4	432251.5	92938.5	9849.15	11811.15

United States	20174.2	83935.03	60662	1220	2565	6666.89	6769121.87	294123.9	33229	33224	149810.67
China	127291.8	71937	189817.7		1158051.67	16190.35	36056.06	1002479603	259530.68	259532.68	47027
Germany	3165	7957.65		767.05	2258.47	3239.8	50316	248380.49	410713	406813	2716.10309
Singapore	6162.48	182669.71					29740.9	476059.11	225578	237418	3370.88
Sri Lanka	61282							29769.71			444977.4
Japan	8796.65	5842.8				137.1	3849	3039371.2	68124.46	68893.46	3271
France	2248	20669				8419.52	803848	13636.63	11325	11325	92779.14
United Arab Emirates	205266.71	216644	21231				36443085.66		310565.11	310566.11	137533.84
Malaysia	252889.5		10503.42				192				31821.96
Italy	8149.4	5195.85				16170.79		642924.34	133439	163041	6804.72
Austria	15813.85						719	747615.51		14854.8	32718.73
Spain	2533				799			449.4	18899	18917	6794.37
Australia	8751		104012.98				11985962.05				
South Korea	174917.5	4582.2					706.01	23685629.18			1178269.6
Switzerland	14520.42					1918.83	4500153		10146.5	10155.5	5143.22
Mexico	459.96						405.29	1427539.24			4111
Saudi Arabia	7897	2930						1676465.87	593281	593281	173596824
Vietnam	273014						40053578.09				
Canada	181542		28046.92				1581.1	2778.83			48718.19
Sweden	11950						62296	642092	4875296	4810779	23161.21
Taiwan	122034.79						146020893.5	1451955.03	77181.81	79194.81	478642
Hong Kong	251980.75		247582.46								
Qatar	281066					139	361.01	348		14140	23260.62
Netherlands	20165.56							386.02	8343	8343	
Belgium	9441.43							478			11241.22
Czech Republic	4783.6										

Denmark	14792.55										8469.57
Lebanon	57987										
Hungary	58337						181				10371.58
Thailand	17122	4109				102	5000716.5	77653.36		22603.49	
Egypt	13798										11288.68
Pakistan	7118	4721									
Poland	535046.36					15646		14897.55		3246.09	210971.06
Finland	58410						575	297.54			1676.28
Philippines	29789.5										64674.3
Ireland	216323						5876				25712.12
Greece	1820										5814.66
Turkey	86337.5										29551.2
Israel	29295.34						2758.06				211395.6
Russia	80786										2630.21
Indonesia	156029							1347669.06			8275415.9
Bangladesh	567999										39167.76
Bahrain	34402						5168557.41				
Oman	9450										
Estonia	3300										
Norway	1476.77						127.87				3193.62
Kuwait	136044.5	7668									
New Zealand	49378										221943.4
South Africa	223004										4362729.1
Maldives	302094										
Nepal	152075										
Portugal	4976							360085.5			
Bulgaria	45356										1378.51

										24065.84
Luxembourg	10798						321			824
Puerto Rico	203.64									10570.53
Romania	18264						243.02			39342.81
slovakia								90227.19		6123.6
brazil										4185.6
slovenia										4331.28
luithuania										377815.15
malta										

Country Wise Quantity Exported from India

country wise quantity exported from india										
countrys	HS Code									
	4901	4902	4903	4905	4906	4907	4908	4909	4910	4911
						5556879.85	435145.99	387657	352315	598271
United Kingdom	526270.62	136729	431793.8	38973		64436	30888.05	47286	578878.11	143051.98
United States	61556	16264	452389.8	178667	8962				10755	152862.82
China	473451	4284		1077						51188.3
Germany	16480	3805	320486	81004	105	11629.5	95759	38266.1	1324143	192492.5
Singapore	87581	12516	30836	255		315685831.4		411388	198223.9	560715.06
Sri Lanka	67288.42	4360.74	11739.58	120496.22		6638.33	295455	21491	5459.44	177106.01
Japan	4701.98		86297	13368				14054	46969	742414
France	203786	167225	526024	156914		332.1	234056.08	111244	102275.8	12812356
United Arab Emirates	54975	25793	28691			105149769.3	4468249	128546	212908	

Malaysia	635466.89	16401	128120	1403		191832532.6		128403	113207	67790
Italy	96319.5		294500	30437				100128	1269100	14172420
Austria	112327	5225								67430.95
Spain	1491432.87	16460	1059399	19976				53447.7	28105	15263822
Australia	44605.46	22698	90142	7445				37503	38986	1513433.4
South Korea	95933			1169						8157817.1
Switzerland	328834	4332		1538		1507.3		48721	26462	2339964.3
Mexico	481049		567467	11878.72			4086.88		52109.41	10251145
Saudi Arabia	40858	48389	76858.08	47302				129326	55643.54	41129325
Vietnam	12458		17686	4586			23455		7304.01	25789
Canada	2299373	10087	46866.82	31169		147720045.2		20736	534406.73	192811.97
Sweden	77417	863	828432	53166				122931	6150	10440.05
Taiwan	60813			535						159553.76
Hong Kong	56790	1947				38410544.15				1012498.2
Qatar	13471	17233	3065061	12959				69857	31541.8	160154.95
Netherlands	249203.03	21454	2959050	98883		1484.5	191368	1243718	330008.26	5747.2
Belgium	197357.59		496736					31159.7	201373.95	16282.59
Czech Republic	149904		365436						370678	16785.61
Denmark	14102		318337	42772				47628.1		98616.25
Lebanon	5561394		46948							24575533
Hungary	3107521.83		159881.9							4988150.5
Thailand	103886.4	11421		14109.28		1184.7		209554	17346.01	686590.59
Egypt	467752		55768				35824795	90542	12920	23610144
Pakistan	727958									67987.4
Poland	526674		327192	11168					1067521	3814643.4

Finland	100470								8827.16
Philippines	79871.81		296248.8	42481.11				20339.19	277904
Ireland	113302						33766	44020	258061.5
Greece	189234.31	733908		9266				1966655	1780813.4
Turkey	6280994			4203		122495.36		24503	38198487
Israel	15345293		441684	7211					16456.7
Russia	1877056			5252				40960.5	212535
Indonesia	1185471					1020126			208730
Bangladesh	13080	33274.5	23768.04	30647	16888.61	2377015	90727.9	5927.1	663254.6
Bahrain	68632	26180	7603		60203495.05			81255.6	855318.1
Oman	282370	21612	49715	5973	40428562.1		3272059	275873.4	351922.21
Estonia	295668					595			8864
Norway	78794						11027		52187
Kuwait	5667	96108	54936	4707	206023660		32875	45872.6	28214
New Zealand	183908	66911.02	61281.9	11097			53593.2	62367	1767970
South Africa	5507825.5		246966.2	24603		759995	115696	497573	1065411.1
Maldives	1043236.16	15450	10631	8811			183823	159219	332236.92
Nepal	143356	25500	21768	17402	126736121.8	28538993	427526	109425	1710073
Portugal	297506		966380	9042				33002	2098208
Bulgaria									
Luxembourg									
Puerto Rico								81010	12255175
Romania	5531272		390635						10486.01
slovakia		13766	276066						139499
brazil	1271253		1073195	20555		74856			

slovenia	259617.41		362179							1011902.8
luithuania										5075332
malta										2235698.6
nigeria	224210.99	11289	95666	167776				1120501	90900.05	17246057
ghana	453106.3		524421	34236.4				1598597	175513.31	91880.04
kenya	4942135	55807	161262.2	76953			15168810	260037	158500.94	4958892.2
bhutan	85327		363841	16793		757410		48153	323849	1296894
tanzania	2105523.25	214091.7	1230550	111169				425565	242380.79	14441050
mauritius	33305	60763	16022	16183				51032	95531.2	445391758
ethiopia	6913812.09						1217374	311225	947267.01	1526284.6
ivory coast	3416492.58							830297	103782	117128.15
mozambique	1915676								299648.02	43993.4
uganda	1205403.81		43446	18872				175860	50292.23	262436.01
cameroon	1039844.33								55627.92	28264.31
fiji	3972		40477.86	53852.01				192950	84093.21	559238.6
sudan	8081553								352359.01	36123103
papua new guinea	119141		44894.82							86074828
zambia	51585		17875	26260				235998	463917.01	194958
argentina	410968		249943				2052			83460314
malawi	691523								200437	130723153
dijibouti	3813788.71									2588115
peru	30766		149913				18547		8278.03	22665657
Myanmar	891653								30570.1	3500669.2
congo	71671							126836	320841.11	

Trinidad And Tobago	30823		516444.1					205652	94319.11	177152.35
Jordan	29769598						4533658			3747355.6
benin	114678.09							71688	67388.01	67623850
senegal	370596.4								122535.02	330407.68
Iraq	16749								27574.5	2282772.5
yemen	87669								28033.92	70100.71
togo	678412								60793.3	1526192
uruguay	262594		321313.6				3821			287847.76
ecuador	19409		46484				168.54		3751	5733935
panama	355332		633140.2							5896030.5
rwanda	93492									66641
morocco	429595		83166							4309138.6
guinea	1125331.06								42283	7920578.4
guyana	10982								657884	94057.83
zimbabwe	59643			11741					15560	104000.56
niger	744588									274544275
burkina faso	333107								67902	11719362
Seychelles	90147							62201	38708.8	14012.81
mali	726871.01								98059.2	338216
afghanistan	13434646									49775511
liberia	704526									977645
colombia	205480	1035		4231			2089.03		31409.02	885900.07
Iran	5442603.75									1643939
jamaica	6534894.4									27757
chile	78815.2		405457.9						177766.44	22391943
reunion	104710							38236	112756	319284

gabon	396281.15									
namibia	188687									45012.63
botswana	2530334.1			7753						128528
sierra leone	2727131.8			447					25011.68	465340.57
guatemala	153500								103402	5918535.6
cambodia	30247						1838.38			37043.22
mauritania	4248660			17127.1					16275	7033901.2
madagascar	45240184									11918553
gambia	2536586								59471	70326825
chad	706112									3042868
lithuania	96872		251017							11875823
burundi	7441840.6									25371.44
kyrgyzstan	475538									26334676
angola	1484332.46									63849043
Uzbekistan	10406								147746.25	42812825
Suriname	91353									150222160
Latvia	63684									9762971
Tajikistan	47259								87501.5	448322.61
Croatia	72071									278794
Malta	2536094									415778.01
Samoa	9082		1600	3790						
Bulgaria	89023.9									6112311.3
Kazakhstan	16931									56835
Albania	267775		297870							
Belize	122042									
Bolivia	19038.83	5589							39843	791929.27
Turkmenistan	166876									397091

El Salvador	70394									
Nicaragua	127105.68									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1040296									398
Mongolia	43058									
Armenia	13350									
syria										147410.02

Appendix 4

Total Number of Buyers /Sellers and Imported/Exported Shipments in/from India

Total Number of Buyers /Sellers and Imported in India

4901			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
United Kingdom	1661	2899	346559
United States	3375	3114	273281
China	3516	3108	78350
Germany	2854	1690	71248
Singapore	818	440	48817
Sri Lanka	301	143	25397
Japan	826	560	23534
France	612	379	21822

United Arab Emirates	421	248	10294
Malaysia	313	199	7089
Italy	1114	760	6838
Austria	199	130	6644
Spain	288	212	5416
Australia	237	141	5666
South Korea	401	296	5356
Switzerland	585	288	5172
Mexico	66	65	5092
Saudi Arabia	61	45	5017

Vietnam	83	66	4248
Canada	301	186	3253
Sweden	194	145	2893
Taiwan	433	227	2789
Hong Kong	376	249	2633
Qatar	15	9	2641
Netherlands	373	243	2357
Belgium	308	162	2210
Czech Republic	104	66	2255
Denmark	201	124	2248
Lebanon	31	15	1702
Hungary	55	35	2090
Thailand	243	147	1769
Egypt	35	25	1580
Pakistan	23	12	1575
Poland	102	85	947
Finland	79	52	1082
Philippines	54	43	975
Ireland	87	55	923
Greece	39	34	819
Turkey	192	143	836
Israel	132	85	774
Russia	88	77	552
Indonesia	91	57	538
Bangladesh	59	45	527

Bahrain	21	25	483
Oman	20	15	488
Estonia	11	8	430
Norway	52	31	327
Kuwait	22	20	284
New Zealand	39	26	230
South Africa	60	29	224
Maldives	11	4	191
Nepal	14	14	164
Portugal	49	26	151
Bulgaria	15	13	135
Luxembourg	14	10	112
Puerto Rico	2	1	111
Romania	24	22	101

4902			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
United Kingdom	94	409	8500
United States	131	268	6937
China	93	29	340
Germany	81	52	1738
Singapore	22	37	3059
Japan	24	15	917

France	18	9	397
United Arab Emirates	14	15	5153
Italy	34	19	552
South Korea	17	13	325
Saudi Arabia	2	2	616
Thailand	5	9	1566
Pakistan	3	4	1474
Kuwait	6	3	133

4903			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
United Kingdom	56	91	5369
United States	54	76	6996
China	564	471	6328
United Arab Emirates	6	4	746
Malaysia	9	6	260
Australia	6	7	140
Canada	6	9	123
Hong Kong	17	22	125

4904

Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
United Kingdom	12	39	14452
United States	12	24	4020
Germany	4	2	1245

4905			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
United Kingdom	45	42	1602
United States	87	72	2476
Germany	41	11	404
China	91	70	210
Spain	3	6	137
Netherlands	10	6	105

4906			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
Germany	280	155	1098
Japan	83	66	958
United States	65	40	308
Switzerland	59	18	222
France	19	18	151

Poland	3	4	154
Thailand	4	4	149
Italy	36	23	137
Netherlands	27	13	114
China	41	27	100

4907			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
United Arab Emirates	14	41	14264
Germany	197	142	16021
United States	366	186	14558
China	240	155	11924
Hong Kong	20	17	9058
Malaysia	168	48	6819
Japan	64	57	4435
Singapore	226	74	4090
Thailand	58	26	2080
France	42	29	1917
Canada	39	23	1623
Taiwan	47	35	1564
Mexico	54	38	1207
South Korea	15	11	1000
Ireland	35	12	1100
Czech Republic	18	18	752

Austria	18	15	754
Hungary	10	12	683
Switzerland	32	25	641
Bahrain	4	9	531
Netherlands	18	16	356
Finland	12	10	374
United Kingdom	58	49	355
Israel	30	21	355
Puerto Rico	3	3	310
slovakia	3	5	278
Australia	10	9	308
Norway	6	4	119
Sweden	20	10	107

4908			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
Hong Kong	183	104	21636
Thailand	30	28	19121
China	650	602	13660
United Kingdom	49	47	7282
South Korea	68	39	6965
Vietnam	33	41	920
Taiwan	56	57	2539

Japan	25	26	2114
United States	150	128	4227
Germany	127	94	2500
brazil	9	12	282
Mexico	14	12	106
Italy	72	68	6226
Indonesia	6	8	149
France	26	15	131
Spain	7	8	170
Sweden	16	21	2186
Austria	21	20	538
Sri Lanka	73	34	5935
Belgium	17	10	435
Poland	12	8	441
Singapore	20	13	158
Portugal	19	11	273
Finland	5	8	260

4909			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
Vietnam	28	24	104
China	571	392	3273
United States	222	160	3053
Germany	125	84	386

United Kingdom	86	73	1106
France	47	29	377
Spain	13	11	246
Italy	53	45	274
Belgium	10	8	1459
Hong Kong	21	17	98
Japan	54	35	175
Switzerland	43	36	341
Taiwan	23	13	868
United Arab Emirates	22	22	327
Singapore	20	15	141

4910			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
Vietnam	28	24	104
China	571	392	3273
United States	222	160	3053
Germany	125	84	386
United Kingdom	99	49	231
France	47	29	377
Spain	13	11	246

Italy	53	45	274
Belgium	10	8	1459
Hong Kong	21	17	98
Japan	54	35	175
Switzerland	43	36	341
Taiwan	23	13	868
United Arab Emirates	22	22	327
Singapore	20	15	141
Thailand	58	44	284
Netherlands	58	39	258
Poland	26	22	233
Austria	63	44	404

4911			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Import Shipment
China	7955	6544	91449
Vietnam	138	121	1029
United States	2918	2333	35610
Germany	4223	3205	82522
Mexico	137	101	2241
Italy	2691	2486	3712
Spain	726	557	7593

Turkey	676	549	2548
Japan	1300	992	29446
France	1160	766	17565
United Kingdom	1360	1053	22875
South Africa	55	32	162
brazil	60	40	278
Indonesia	109	80	1165
Austria	383	248	11082
Netherlands	493	369	4919
South Korea	849	631	7967
Poland	222	184	2501
Singapore	854	474	13832
Taiwan	989	620	5482
Sweden	222	175	3425
Switzerland	898	493	11196
Czech Republic	237	148	2648
Denmark	276	172	2447
Hong Kong	503	316	2404
United Arab Emirates	455	299	3622
Finland	93	71	1125
Russia	95	81	4903
Hungary	78	55	1454
Canada	286	168	1602
Ireland	197	69	2220
slovenia	51	28	327

Romania	57	43	440
Greece	70	52	482
lithuania	32	24	214
slovakia	41	29	445
Sri Lanka	122	95	2054
Israel	187	130	1834
Bulgaria	19	23	651
Luxembourg	21	14	439

Norway	43	33	328
Philippines	30	30	192
Bangladesh	29	21	266
malta	14	13	187
New Zealand	33	24	115
Egypt	27	14	131
Puerto Rico	4	4	117

Total Number of Buyers /Sellers and Exported Shipments from India

4901			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment
United States	11743	3733	379651
United Arab Emirates	3115	2239	100806
United Kingdom	3212	1558	99176
Sri Lanka	1804	2768	92427
Singapore	1790	896	59203
Nigeria	1080	751	39896
Ghana	815	513	37227
Nepal	1760	923	26956
Kenya	1160	915	26427
Bhutan	471	178	22664
Canada	1905	1113	22028
Australia	2386	1266	22192

Saudi Arabia	812	426	22671
South Africa	1009	654	21548
Bangladesh	1044	857	20399
Tanzania	957	802	20051
Malaysia	1384	936	17867
Mauritius	857	630	15162
Maldives	536	311	14561
Germany	1883	1408	14040
Philippines	896	454	12303
Kuwait	413	271	11768
Netherlands	673	361	12278
Ethiopia	306	168	11877
Qatar	553	432	10955
Egypt	350	233	10333

Oman	461	387	9290
Ivory Coast	356	323	8990
Mozambique	185	163	9648
Taiwan	348	142	8991
Bahrain	395	295	8432
Uganda	622	724	8286
France	716	515	8055
Mexico	414	327	6833
Thailand	639	399	7037
Brazil	337	157	6477
Japan	1124	382	6971
Spain	441	298	6294
Cameroon	275	215	6100
China	666	320	5850
Pakistan	160	160	4327
Belgium	271	186	5787
Fiji	241	182	5687
Sudan	261	197	5298
Papua New Guinea	139	103	5074
New Zealand	529	372	5033
Zambia	342	310	5066
South Korea	561	189	4984
Italy	541	357	4535
Argentina	116	48	4611
Malawi	158	141	4731

Djibouti	113	83	4310
Peru	176	150	4132
Myanmar	234	250	4045
Hong Kong	559	282	3772
Congo	304	216	3876
Indonesia	379	258	3873
Trinidad And Tobago	198	147	3334
Vietnam	480	430	3175
Russia	184	151	3472
Jordan	180	128	3082
Ireland	141	94	3038
Switzerland	403	246	3039
Estonia	33	25	3084
Greece	135	96	2733
Turkey	348	249	2758
Benin	166	128	2524
Senegal	158	123	2051
Lraq	175	115	2040
Yemen	201	163	1940
Togo	140	119	1723
Uruguay	82	35	1772
Israel	155	133	1761
Ecuador	178	164	1659
Panama	123	61	1614
Lebanon	142	100	1567

Sweden	151	112	1590
Rwanda	108	110	1613
Portugal	146	122	1489
Norway	73	57	1551
Morocco	106	91	1510
Guinea	128	109	1485
Guyana	77	58	1408
Zimbabwe	138	130	1360
Niger	79	58	1383
Austria	110	81	1332
Romania	106	76	1286
Bukina Faso	108	86	1251
Finland	51	44	1274
Seychelles	154	113	1116
Mali	123	121	1182
Afghanistan	155	125	1150
Liberia	66	61	1094
Slovenia	70	40	1025
Colombia	155	138	954
Lran	128	113	1027
Jamaica	65	57	973
Chile	170	95	934
Reunion	91	70	825
Gabon	51	46	767
Czech Republic	83	64	820

Namibia	82	75	792
Botswana	180	168	763
Poland	95	79	763
Sierra Leone	69	64	772
Denmark	120	81	739
Guatemala	94	71	762
Cambodia	118	105	767
Mauritania	63	48	592
Hungary	74	51	678
Madagascar	76	65	637
Gambia	44	37	623
Chad	29	27	570
Lithuania	38	29	515
Burundi	46	43	480
Kyrgyzstan	62	42	490
Angola	108	91	477
Uzbekistan	67	51	481
Suriname	40	37	476
Latvia	42	29	448
Tajikistan	51	38	449
Croatia	54	39	419
Malta	37	35	401
Samoa	12	10	381
Bulgaria	41	34	360
Kazakhstan	70	63	349

Singapore	29	31	3168
China	24	11	2280
Australia	90	53	1971
Kenya	40	30	1500
France	43	38	1253
Maldives	29	26	1081
Tanzania	30	29	1015
Hong Kong	26	14	885
Saudi Arabia	69	15	692
Thailand	5	5	593
Germany	112	52	487
Switzerland	19	17	406
Nigeria	75	12	380
Mauritius	24	19	303
Netherlands	16	12	145
Spain	13	9	130
Austria	5	5	123
Colombia	10	11	122
Slovakia	3	1	113
Sweden	8	6	79
Bolivia	32	0	102
New Zealand	18	14	90

	4903		
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment

United States	320	122	11595
United Kingdom	146	69	7330
United Arab Emirates	173	112	6010
Greece	25	13	4605
France	20	14	4146
Brazil	27	11	2862
Netherlands	35	18	2867
Spain	48	24	2743
South Africa	42	31	2552
Sri Lanka	98	141	1900
Belgium	29	14	1864
Germany	46	27	1312
Maldives	79	39	1122
Australia	59	40	1196
Mexico	99	87	1075
Ghana	50	38	1024
New Zealand	23	16	937
Bhutan	63	20	680
Philippines	21	26	876
Mauritius	59	37	716
Bahrain	58	25	764
Canada	50	35	692
Oman	33	20	700
Singapore	41	34	663
Uruguay	20	6	658

Italy	21	7	391
Malaysia	35	35	578
Saudi Arabia	44	23	594
Kenya	29	27	595
Nigeria	26	18	515
Argentina	16	4	591
Portugal	17	5	573
Qatar	63	23	512
Nepal	80	55	536
Fiji	25	15	445
Bangladesh	25	26	425
Kuwait	42	21	435
Panama	28	8	415
Romania	17	6	301
Papua New Guinea	11	8	364
Namibia	34	13	302
Samoa	2	3	290
Slovenia	11	5	225
Tanzania	39	36	217
Poland	11	5	256
Egypt	19	15	246
Sweden	9	8	208
Slovakia	2	1	222
Czech Republic	9	5	177
Albania	2	1	187

Israel	10	5	161
Zambia	10	6	169
Serbia And Montenegro	5	2	170
Denmark	9	5	163
Peru	13	10	113
Uganda	16	23	150
Trinidad And Tobago	15	10	146
Lithuania	8	5	131
Lebanon	10	7	136
South Korea	11	2	70
Costa Rica	6	1	55
Hungary	5	4	93
Vietnam	14	13	68
Japan	18	5	96
Chile	12	4	120
Ecuador	8	13	115
Macedonia	4	3	115
Morocco	2	2	107

4905			
Country	Buyers.	Suppliers	Export Shipment
United States	1789	259	12856
Canada	191	73	2662
Netherlands	79	37	2087
United Kingdom	278	116	1768

Spain	57	35	1210
United Arab Emirates	141	110	1099
France	68	44	1080
South Africa	68	58	1043
Italy	61	43	963
Australia	166	67	941
Nepal	168	84	896
China	89	23	970
Singapore	107	47	867
Germany	110	63	759
Belgium	42	22	777
Israel	55	35	521
Bangladesh	24	20	625
Brazil	50	27	514
Sri Lanka	92	105	446
South Korea	99	18	443
Japan	88	20	436
Nigeria	53	44	414
Turkey	43	29	393
Greece	21	15	341
Kenya	72	58	303
Tanzania	61	58	320
Bhutan	34	28	320
Fiji	32	23	289
Maldives	40	28	217

Sierra Leone	4	4	298
Malaysia	53	25	289
Mauritius	52	39	271
New Zealand	42	26	242
Sweden	19	11	226
Philippines	42	27	215
Oman	22	22	186
Denmark	12	10	164
Swaziland	3	3	180
Russia	26	19	139
Poland	28	16	160
Kuwait	26	20	80
Mexico	32	33	116
Ghana	29	28	145
Zambia	38	36	156
Thailand	26	17	152
Qatar	29	21	151
Portugal	4	9	141
Saudi Arabia	28	20	127
Samoa	3	2	134
Vietnam	31	14	120
Zimbabwe	14	11	100
Taiwan	12	5	112
Colombia	18	17	108
Botswana	7	7	90

Cambodia	13	8	105
Uganda	34	39	95

4906			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment
United States	119	86	663
Germany	17	15	224

4907			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment
United Arab Emirates	48	29	22417
United Kingdom	32	23	9258
Bahrain	11	7	4796
Singapore	29	26	882
Kuwait	25	18	818
United States	53	51	812
Oman	13	11	744
Sri Lanka	49	56	601
Hong Kong	10	7	558
France	21	23	367
Switzerland	8	7	303
Bhutan	44	17	221
Bangladesh	38	33	229

Germany	35	30	224
Nepal	32	24	185
Malaysia	22	20	174
Netherlands	8	7	139
Canada	21	11	138
Thailand	11	10	125

4908			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment
Vietnam	76	60	5252
Mexico	115	100	4595
Bangladesh	188	73	3927
Colombia	51	70	2569
Sri Lanka	164	159	2217
Indonesia	46	34	1632
Argentina	13	2	1146
Guatemala	18	26	1133
Turkey	23	20	970
United Kingdom	59	25	902
Ecuador	23	33	745
Peru	17	16	633
United Arab Emirates	63	39	576
Egypt	30	14	525
United States	62	39	453
South Africa	19	9	382

Brazil	9	8	317
Netherlands	18	14	275
France	18	12	328
Estonia	2	1	333
Jordan	13	9	297
Ethiopia	24	15	293
Germany	36	46	274
Nepal	57	38	260
Uruguay	22	1	264
Kenya	27	30	164
Costa Rica	12	1	62

4909			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment
United States	9656	690	52049
United Kingdom	2683	355	9315
Mauritius	810	302	3358
Nepal	313	212	3232
Sri Lanka	311	355	2894
Canada	1312	306	2587
Australia	710	282	1739
United Arab Emirates	356	265	1593
Germany	283	242	1377

Norway	27	23	1173
Malaysia	238	214	1188
Kenya	145	140	1177
France	181	114	938
Tanzania	168	157	853
Singapore	184	137	860
Saudi Arabia	47	24	745
South Africa	150	112	713
Oman	57	53	598
New Zealand	195	102	530
Netherlands	126	76	453
Nigeria	113	106	413
Bangladesh	82	80	431
Fiji	91	49	401
Italy	83	59	232
Japan	80	52	368
Maldives	47	34	345
Sweden	33	23	308
Uganda	55	58	248
Switzerland	76	51	251
Zambia	55	46	254
Spain	101	71	241
Ghana	56	46	225
Trinidad And Tobago	95	47	213
Bhutan	61	28	174

Qatar	55	44	191
Kuwait	37	31	179
Thailand	41	34	149
Ivory Coast	30	29	135
Denmark	28	23	130
Egypt	16	10	127
Ireland	27	16	114
Belgium	34	33	116
Congo	43	30	108
Seychelles	36	30	97
Benin	16	14	107
Ethiopia	22	12	107
Reunion	46	24	99

4910			
Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment
United States	812	526	4940
United Kingdom	409	317	4442
Sri Lanka	476	534	3074
United Arab Emirates	621	493	2213
Italy	75	57	1746
Malaysia	346	299	1595
Kenya	331	286	1615
Australia	241	186	1545
Tanzania	349	275	1417

Germany	216	165	1358
Singapore	272	243	896
Congo	170	125	803
Mauritius	182	184	835
Ghana	185	143	825
Canada	235	182	830
Zambia	180	146	783
Saudi Arabia	129	97	684
Uganda	172	208	649
Netherlands	121	73	610
Greece	45	23	612
France	119	100	574
Oman	125	112	553
Nigeria	199	158	490
Kuwait	124	85	436
South Africa	139	108	387
Nepal	194	157	434
Qatar	123	106	409
New Zealand	92	84	350
Ivory Coast	87	79	374
Belgium	41	33	343
Bhutan	124	43	344
Bangladesh	185	152	326
Japan	64	65	309
Malawi	70	68	301

Maldives	80	61	294
Bahrain	86	81	279
Myanmar	86	87	283
Spain	85	45	271
Philippines	102	81	270
Seychelles	59	42	243
Mozambique	81	74	238
Burkina Faso	67	41	226
Mexico	87	59	228
Angola	51	39	207
Vietnam	117	102	217
Benin	67	52	221
Colombia	60	41	196
Turkey	82	62	209
Zimbabwe	57	61	212
Ethiopia	88	40	215
Peru	58	36	213
Sudan	75	70	206
Cameroon	92	62	201
Iraq	70	54	194
Sierra Leone	47	36	190
Guinea	56	51	197
Thailand	78	63	194
Fiji	52	51	182
Togo	51	44	179

Czech Republic	20	17	173
Poland	38	24	163
Yemen	53	46	176
Egypt	56	48	156
Senegal	56	45	150
Reunion	11	11	149
Guyana	20	15	127
Ireland	34	27	144
Trinidad And Tobago	31	30	133
Chile	56	27	134
Sweden	20	20	131
Mali	63	44	130
Romania	23	11	122
Ecuador	75	55	118
Russia	61	40	110
Cambodia	39	32	109
China	44	33	110
Bolivia	33	13	101
Latvia	13	7	98
Switzerland	43	33	103
Madagascar	34	27	93
Portugal	27	20	102
Botswana	50	45	86

4911

Country	Buyers	Suppliers	Export Shipment
United States	4136	2200	75857
Australia	936	714	30752
Canada	854	620	20392
Sri Lanka	1444	1967	20458
United Arab Emirates	2452	1904	17143
Nepal	1719	1003	16076
New Zealand	7787	237	16379
United Kingdom	1771	870	15424
Singapore	2039	593	8559
Germany	1493	1315	6699
Kenya	814	775	6768
Mexico	401	301	5240
Vietnam	765	572	4386
Tanzania	657	613	4114
Bangladesh	817	785	4084
Malaysia	653	531	4115
Mauritius	489	455	3922
Uganda	496	674	3832
France	499	367	3593
Ghana	400	331	3253
Italy	449	372	3219
China	362	271	3214
Ivory Coast	263	236	3237
Turkey	488	362	2892

Nigeria	529	432	2902
Thailand	375	343	3058
South Africa	531	453	3045
Congo	272	189	2820
Saudi Arabia	616	376	2752
Zambia	249	252	2240
Netherlands	521	343	2153
Myanmar	231	227	2140
Peru	277	171	2144
Spain	316	250	2062
Kuwait	304	235	2034
Philippines	374	280	1975
Maldives	263	226	1976
Oman	352	310	1910
Hong Kong	303	235	1892
Indonesia	287	266	1649
Qatar	372	308	1571
Japan	315	217	1563
Colombia	231	204	1510
Senegal	160	112	1387
South Korea	202	143	1571
Egypt	256	186	1376
Cameroon	182	146	1366
Ethiopia	230	122	1257
Bhutan	285	140	1207

Benin	133	109	1163
Burkina Faso	106	87	1136
Iraq	218	135	1133
Bahrain	248	196	1169
Russia	292	263	1035
Fiji	151	144	1105
Taiwan	153	135	1098
Malawi	138	112	1069
Yemen	182	140	1032
Poland	132	94	951
Angola	112	94	954
Argentina	108	24	912
Togo	118	89	832
Mali	104	84	853
Sudan	169	162	916
Guinea	113	97	847
Brazil	110	101	800
Belgium	150	122	789
Zimbabwe	107	112	764
Portugal	105	88	769
Israel	148	137	701
Jordan	143	120	662
Mozambique	135	116	699
Niger	77	54	711
Pakistan	111	116	663

Chile	206	82	663
Lebanon	130	85	604
Austria	81	67	613
Iran	125	111	600
Jamaica	39	45	573
Afghanistan	109	94	573
Morocco	99	74	527
Paraguay	58	41	536
Tunisia	56	43	504
Romania	66	52	530
Switzerland	147	128	514
Sweden	92	68	523
Denmark	100	81	507
Algeria	87	77	518
Trinidad And Tobago	84	81	496
Ireland	106	61	476
Greece	87	70	480
Seychelles	97	83	495
Cambodia	90	85	492
Hungary	52	37	444
Madagascar	70	62	420
Sierra Leone	68	54	428
Uruguay	103	22	434
Ecuador	65	54	414
Rwanda	85	75	400

Ukraine	113	88	408
Liberia	53	52	398
Guatemala	80	67	372
Papua New Guinea	50	47	364
Djibouti	74	63	358
Reunion	36	33	354
Libya	56	45	355
Botswana	115	105	324
Bolivia	122	23	339
Slovenia	47	33	309
Panama	104	52	284
Finland	48	42	285
Czech Republic	46	42	293
Kazakhstan	86	93	266
Cyprus	41	36	284
Mauritania	45	35	288
Gabon	51	44	289
Chad	29	21	256
Serbia And Montenegro	40	32	250
Somalia	69	57	253
Guyana	43	34	240
Namibia	48	49	224
Brunei	28	24	221
Latvia	34	31	223
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