

# **A STUDY ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF WOOD AND ARTICLES IN INDIA**

**Dr.N.BHUVANESH KUMAR**

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce with International Business,  
Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi

**KARTHICK.V**

PG Department of Commerce with International Business, Nallamuthu Gounder  
Mahalingam College, Pollachi

## **ABSTRACT**

India is one of the major users of wood in the Asia - Pacific region. It has till recently the privilege of having abundant supply of wood from various tree species. Industry, sports goods, pencil making, packing cases, match factories, toy industries, gun factories and textile industries also use wood in varying quantities. . In short wood is needed in the manufacture of many important items ranging from a tooth pick to an aero plane. Wood is a remarkable material with a variability and flexibility that makes it useful for many kinds of products. Wood is known to have been used for various structural and other purposes since the dawn of history and has been serving mankind even in modern times with enormous technological knowhow. It is the fifth most important product of the world trade. main objective of the study is To find out the export performance of agriculture and processed food products of India during the period of 2005-2019. The study makes use of statistical techniques such as Percentage analysis, Growth analysis, Standard Deviation, CAGR and CV in analyzing the data for finding the result.

***Keywords: wood, Production, Export and India***

## **INTRODUCTION**

Wood is unique among the world's important raw materials virtually used by everyone in diverse ways. It is the hard fibrous substance beneath the bark in the stems and branches of trees and shrubs. It is basically secondary xylem produced by the merriest mastic activity of cambium and consists of cells or wood elements that have passed through various stages of development. All

the phases i.e., cellular division, differentiation and maturation lead to wood formation. Wood is a remarkable material with a variability and flexibility that makes it useful for many kinds of products. Wood is known to have been used for various structural and other purposes since the dawn of history and has been serving mankind even in modern times with enormous technological knowhow. It is the fifth most important product of the world trade. The complex make up of wood (cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin and pectin) makes it an ideal raw material for what could replace the petro-chemical industry, in providing not only plastic and all kinds of chemical products, but also food and textile products (Plomion et al., 2001). Wood is a renewable material and in the process of growing trees fixes atmospheric carbon and thus helps to ameliorate the environment. Trees can be grown on a continues basis and wood derived from them, and a sustainable supply can be managed with much lesser efforts than required for providing the so called wood substitutes like steel and plastic which are non-renewable, non-biodegradable and high energy consuming.

India is one of the major users of wood in the Asia - Pacific region. It has till recently the privilege of having abundant supply of wood from various tree species. The total forest cover in India is 675 million hectares or 20.5 percent of the geographical area, while the well stocked forests with more than 40 percent crown density cover only 41.7 million hectares. Nearly 25.9 million hectares comprise of degraded open forests with less than 40 percent crown cover density

In India most of the wood produced is used for construction of houses, agricultural implements etc. Paper, plywood, particle board mills are major wood consuming industries but small scale industries viz., furniture industry, sports goods, pencil making, packing cases, match factories, toy industries, gun factories and textile industries also use wood in varying quantities. Tree species like teak (*Tectona grandis*), sisso (*Dalbergia sisso*), shisham (*D. latifolia*), sal (*Shorea robusta*), walnut (*Juglans regia*) etc are generally used for furniture. Parrotiopsis is used for rice pestles, small poles and rafters. Salix is chiefly used for the manufacture of cricket bats; Poplar is used for the manufacture of matchsticks and in the pulp and paper. Robinia is ideal for manufacture of insulator pins, furniture, mine timbers etc. In short wood is needed in the manufacture of many important items ranging from a tooth pick to an aero plane

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

India is a leading exporter of many products. It may be noted here that the Wood and Wood based Industry play a very vital role in shaping the robust growth of the Indian Economy. This industry has true potential to grow manifolds from the existing levels and is poised for a sustainable growth annually. The last decade has seen India fast become the manufacturing hub for the global markets. The Wood, Plywood & Allied Products Industry is one of the key sectors having immense potential for gaining from these developments as India is one of the major wood-users in the Asia pacific region. Asia Pacific region has over 4500 varieties of wood-yielding species & has some of the best known and most highly prized tropical hardwoods. Indian plywood industry is as big as Rs.5,000 crore equivalent to USD 1 billion. The industry is growing at rapid pace of 10-20% per annum. Approximately 600 units are currently functioning all over the country. There is tremendous growth potential as the players are yet to penetrate majority of the international market. At present, the Indian wood & furniture sector is predominantly in the hands of unorganized small units. Fortunately, large corporate houses have started taking interest in production of modern furniture.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The research aims to at enriching the knowledge understanding role of export performance of Copper. The main objectives are,

- To examine the growth and stability in wood production and export.
- To study product wise export of wood in India.
- To analyze the direction of export of wood.
- To offer necessary suggestions based on findings.

## **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of this project is involved the export performance of wood products in Indian industry. The export performance of Indian wood products is affected by the high competition. This study also gives growth rate and trend percentage of the wood products for the forth coming years in year wise and also country wise. The study gives information about the size of the wood export network. The study provides suggestions to the organization to improve their functions.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Sample Design

The study is made for the purpose of an in depth analysis of various indicators and its effect on export performance of Indian marine industry. The major fifteen products are selected by using convenient sampling method.

### METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The present study based on secondary data. The secondary data were collected from Cereals statistics and other web based sources.

- Secondary Data

### Secondary Data

The secondary data is collected to supplement the primary data. The annual reports of sample units, Publications of wood Economic Survey of India, Publications of Ministry of Commerce and Copper, Bulletins Working and Occasional Papers of EXIM Bank, Occasional Papers and Statistics on Indian Economy of RBI, Periodicals and Journals of Foreign Trade of wood produce, Publications of EEPC were used as important sources of secondary data for the study.

### TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

- Percentage Analysis
- Trend Analysis
- Growth Rate
- Standard Deviation
- CAGR
- CV

### LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The analysis is made only by considering 15 wood products and 10 major countries.
- Time constraint is one of the limitation

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**L.Jagadeesan and Dr. H.Shankar (2017)**, “Operational Performance of Mango Pulp Industry in Tamilnadu”.Mango is acknowledged as the king of fruits of tropical area by the world. Tamilnadu is one of the major mango growing states in India as the climate is conducive for

mango cultivation. It is generally grown under rain-fed conditions in the state. While mangoes are popularly consumed directly as fruits, not all could be done so and preservation in the form of processing is widely recorded to. It is also an economic requirement in order that remunerative prices are realised by growers and the consumers get the benefit of spread over consumption.

**David Boans (2014)**, “Comparative Performance of Agricultural Export Trade: During and Post-Agricultural Diversification Project in Ghana”. This study compares export performance for seven agricultural commodities prior to, during and after initiation of the Agricultural Diversification project (1991-1999) in Ghana. This is to help identify the impact of the initiative on Ghana’s agricultural exports and to ascertain the ability or otherwise of the country to sustain or improve on performances observed under the project. Covering the years 1987 to 2013, the study primarily made use of secondary data on commodity and aggregate agricultural export values for Ghana and the world, the latter being used as the reference group.

**Dr. K. C. Gummagolmath (2015)**, “Trends in Marketing and Export of Onion in India”. Onion is one of the important vegetable crops grown in India. In terms of area, India ranks first with an area of 5.54 lakh hectares (2010-09) accounting for around 22.40 per cent of the world onion area. In terms of production, the country occupies second position after China constituting 19 per cent of the global onion production. It is produced for both domestic consumption as well as exports. In the wake of galloping price rise in onion, it is imperative to understand the nature and causes of price rise and effect on consumer.

**MitulDeliya, ChandujiThakorand BhaveshParmar (2015)**, “A Study on “differentiator in Marketing of fresh fruitsand Vegetables from Supply Chain Management Perspective”.In today’s competitive marketplace the pressure on organizations to find new ways to shape and deliver value to customer grows ever stronger. Gradually, in emerging economies as well as developments markets, the power of the seller has overtaken that of the customer. The unorganized retailers are homogeneous group. Recent development in retailing is the entry of large number of organized retailers. Current supply chain catering mainly to the unorganized retailers is riddled with number of drawbacks. As per this paper important drawbacks of the current supply chain are number of intermediaries, high level of wastage, quality degradation, poor infrastructural facilities and high cost. Government and private operators have to join hands

to improve the physical infrastructure, information sharing and the service required for quality improvement of the supply chain.

**Md Abdullah and Mohammad RokibulHossain (2015)**, “A New Cooperative Marketing Strategy for Agricultural Products in Bangladesh”. The vegetables and rice growers and suppliers were considered as the population for this study. The research is qualitative in nature that is based on primary and secondary data. The research procedure includes preparation of questionnaire, pre-testing of questionnaire, survey, data decoding, data analysis, interpretation and findings. SPSS 17 version issued to analyze the primary data. Mainly the descriptive statistics is used to analyze the survey data. Crop production has also exceeded the national demand in the last few years. But the farmers are always deprived of the fair price for their products due to improper marketing systems that exist in Bangladesh.

**Dr. R.N. Hegde and Dr. N.V. Madhuri (2015)** , “A Study on Marketing Infrastructure For Fruits and Vegetables In India”, To study the existing supply chain available for fruits and vegetables and to find the place of small and marginal farmers in the chain. The economic reforms that are currently underway in India encompass the agricultural marketing system as well. The essence of these measures is to improve the efficiency and productivity of all institutions whose working is far from satisfactory. Over the years, while the agricultural marketing and trade scenario have undergone tremendous changes, marketing infrastructure has not changed enough to meet the emerging demands for marketing services. The data collected from respondent farmers and consumers were tabulated and analysed by using simple statistical tools and techniques.

**Dr. R.N. Hegde and Dr. N.V. Madhuri (2015)**, “A Study on Marketing Infrastructure for Fruits and Vegetables in India”. Agricultural marketing, essentially being a sub-set of the overall marketing system, refers to all the activities, agencies and policies involved in the procurement of farm inputs by the farmers and the movement of agricultural produce from the farms to the consumers/manufacturers/ exporters. An efficient marketing system minimises costs and maximizes benefits to all the stakeholders in the supply chain and all the sections of the society. It ought to provide remunerative prices to the farmer, food of the required quality at reasonable prices to the consumers and also adequate margins to the middlemen so that they are encouraged to remain in the trade.

**EXPORT OF WOOD PRODUCTS FROM INDIA**

(Values Rs in Lakhs)

Year	Wood And Articles Of Wood; Wood Charcoal	Teak Wood In Rough	Wooden Beadngs And Mouldg	wooden planed/tong ved/grooved/rebate etc but not moulded	venner sheets for match boxes/spliat	Vnr Shets,Mrnti	Vener Shet And Shets For Plwd	Other Tropical Woods Sawn And Chipped
2005	38,178.59	81.05	20.21	278.14	10.60	1,689.82	5,292.50	32.44
2006	44,639.32	269.12	49.17	273.13	52.03	2,024.84	6,630.35	88.22
2007	59,609.30	141.23	124.29	537.34	99.44	2,321.35	8,906.68	11.81
2008	66,048.75	92.74	119.20	6.49	220.11	2,613.68	9,335.84	193.59
2009	79,993.09	10.25	194.11	57.30	39.93	3,881.39	12,194.54	215.88
2010	70,038.57	337.80	155.12	4.33	40.91	3,534.37	9,254.66	293.63
2011	79,440.42	105.58	71.72	169.01	38.72	2,133.76	7,184.32	770.48
2012	110,420.15	27.38	35.71	95.28	42.86	2,383.11	6,984.36	836.70
2013	149,045.69	57.36	134.52	121.82	42.82	4,291.46	8,671.04	2,613.92
2014	201,290.14	201.18	178.93	537.43	470.69	4,134.93	8,033.14	2,615.91

2015	211,789.99	237.70	132.28	153.41	18.38	5,416.54	9,445.35	2,938.81
2016	291,301.01	30.77	169.39	127.56	62.54	5,973.51	9,394.91	2,436.60
2017	269,775.11	65.47	208.35	337.16	84.49	5,442.80	10,317.37	4,046.89
2018	258,950.05	18.59	118.14	305.05	413.93	3,993.28	10,548.50	2,383.87
2019	343,308.28	84.52	115.14	337.74	312.43	5,155.34	15,885.15	2,291.17
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>151,588.56</b>	<b>117.38</b>	<b>121.75</b>	<b>222.746</b>	<b>129.992</b>	<b>3666.012</b>	<b>9205.2473</b> <b>33</b>	<b>1451.328</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>-0.871256128</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.80</b>	<b>-0.165738463</b>	<b>-0.957487538</b>	<b>-0.646916363</b>	<b>-</b> <b>0.6414980</b> <b>05</b>	<b>-0.981194338</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>102338.7945</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>56.83</b>	<b>169.3947664</b>	<b>150.7155483</b>	<b>1415.571372</b>	<b>2527.2198</b> <b>65</b>	<b>1347.921357</b>
<b>CV</b>	<b>67.51089386</b>	<b>85.18</b>	<b>46.68</b>	<b>76.04839882</b>	<b>115.9421721</b>	<b>38.61338622</b>	<b>27.454122</b> <b>34</b>	<b>92.87503288</b>

(Source: Exim data bank)

**EXPORT OF WOOD PRODUCTS FROM INDIA**

(Values Rs in Lakhs)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sawn/Chippe d Teak Wood</b>	<b>Meranti</b>	<b>Wood Wool,Wood Flour</b>	<b>wooden stiks semi finishd for mfg of walking stik,tool- handle,splt pols piles,pickets,staks</b>	<b>Hoopwood Etc Coniferous</b>	<b>Other Wood In Rough</b>	<b>Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar Forms</b>
2005	2,645.95	114.37	44.84	44.67	13.98	310.96	35.88
2006	789.26	123.47	64.80	116.06	0.27	564.19	70.06
2007	3,225.33	74.53	125.57	109.26	7.58	1,914.91	80.44
2008	3,613.91	112.65	108.34	67.62	15.74	574.12	26.64
2009	6,893.23	433.36	59.69	91.18	11.11	1,081.30	48.99
2010	4,965.48	533.91	1.19	47.61	21.12	688.43	99.87
2011	6,224.14	771.98	30.28	55.78	14.69	535.49	59.51
2012	7,243.79	996.79	0.36	56.35	7.06	1,138.90	45.06
2013	9,139.48	2,940.91	15.80	64.87	22.01	516.59	482.22
2014	9,746.25	2,101.28	37.81	120.48	19.66	2,070.11	204.21

2015	12,500.20	2,963.01	5.25	73.54	24.88	875.80	67.14
2016	9,348.06	3,582.50	12.53	50.40	35.74	54,975.39	18.09
2017	5,101.59	1,095.16	28.05	50.12	11.88	29,936.14	10.41
2018	1,477.98	125.34	3.64	39.44	23.05	27,402.11	51.91
2019	875.16	227.54	19.71	55.32	43.37	62,821.28	27.26
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>5585.99</b>	<b>1079.79</b>	<b>37.19</b>	<b>69.51</b>	<b>18.14</b>	<b>12360.38</b>	<b>12360.38</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-0.65</b>	<b>-0.99</b>	<b>-0.99</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>3561.31</b>	<b>1211.99</b>	<b>38.27</b>	<b>26.94</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>21275.62</b>	<b>21275.62</b>
<b>CV</b>	<b>63.75</b>	<b>112.24</b>	<b>102.90</b>	<b>38.76</b>	<b>61.08</b>	<b>172.13</b>	<b>172.13</b>

(Source: Exim data bank)

## INTERPRETATIONS

The total exports of Wood And Articles Of Wood; Wood Charcoal product which ranges from Rs. 38,178.59 lakhs and Rs. 343,308.28 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 151,588.56 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Wood And Articles Of Wood; Wood Charcoal export stood at -0.871256128. Growth of Teak Wood In Rough product which ranges from Rs. 81.05 lakhs and Rs. 84.52 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 117.38 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Teak Wood In Rough export stood at -0.04. Growth of Wooden Beadngs And Mouldg product which ranges from Rs. 20.21 lakhs and Rs. 115.14 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 121.75 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Wooden Beadngs And Mouldg export stood at -0.80. Growth of wooden planed/tong ved/grooved/rebate etc but not moulded product which ranges from Rs. 278.14 lakhs and Rs. 337.74 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 222.746 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of wooden planed/tong ved/grooved/rebate etc but not moulded export stood -0.165738463.

The total exports of venner sheets for match boxes/spliat product which ranges from Rs. 10.60 lakhs and Rs. 312.43 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 129.992 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of venner sheets for match boxes/spliat export stood at -0.957487538. Growth of Vnr Shets,Mrnti product which ranges from Rs. 1,689.82 lakhs and Rs. 5,155.34 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 3666.012 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Vnr Shets,Mrnti export stood at -0.646916363. Growth of Vener Shet And Shets For Plwd product which ranges from Rs. 5,292.50 lakhs and Rs. 15,885.15 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 9205.247333 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Vener Shet And Shets For Plwd export stood at -0.641498005. Growth of Other Tropical Woods Sawn And Chipped product which ranges from Rs. 32.44 lakhs and Rs. 2,291.17 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 1451.328 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Other Tropical Woods Sawn And Chipped export stood at -0.981194338.

The total exports of Sawn/Chipped Teak Wood product which ranges from Rs. 2,645.95 lakhs and Rs. 875.16 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 5585.99 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Sawn/Chipped Teak Wood export stood at 1.81. Growth of Meranti product which ranges from Rs. 114.37 lakhs and Rs. 227.54 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 1079.79 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Meranti export stood at -0.47. Growth of Wood Wool, Wood Flour product which ranges from Rs. 44.84 lakhs and Rs. 19.71 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 37.19 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Wood Wool, Wood Flour export stood at 1.15.

The total exports of wooden stiks semi finishd for mfg of walking stik, tool-handle, splt pols piles, pickets, staks product which ranges from Rs. 44.67 lakhs and Rs. 55.32 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 69.51 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of wooden stiks semi finishd for mfg of walking stik, tool-handle, splt pols piles, pickets, staks export stood at -0.18. Growth of Hoopwood Etc Coniferous product which ranges from Rs. 13.98 lakhs and Rs. 43.37 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 18.14 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Hoopwood Etc Coniferous export stood at -0.65. Growth of Other Wood In Rough product which ranges from Rs. 310.96 lakhs and Rs. 62,821.28 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 12360.38 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Other Wood In Rough export stood at -0.99. Growth of Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar Forms product which ranges from Rs. 35.88 lakhs and Rs. 27.26 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs. 12360.38 lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar Formsexport stood at -0.99.

## FINDINGS

- Exports of wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal which ranges from 38,178.59 lakhs and 343,308.28 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 151,588.56 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal is 102338.7945 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.871256128.

- Exports of Teak Wood In Rough which ranges from 81.05 lakhs and 84.52 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 117.3827 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles Wood In Rough is 99.99. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.04
- Exports of wooden beadngs and mouldg which ranges from 20.21 lakhs and 115.14 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 121.752 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles wooden beadngs and mouldg is 56.83. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.80
- Exports of wooden planed/tong ved/grooved/rebate etc but not moulded which ranges from 278.14 lakhs and 337.74 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 222.746 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles wooden planed/tong ved/grooved/rebate etc but not moulded is 169.3947664. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 0.165738463
- Exports of venner sheets for match boxes/spliats which ranges from 10.60 lakhs and 312.43 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 129.99 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles venner sheets for match boxes/spliats is 150.7155483. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.957487538
- Exports of vnr shets, mrnti which ranges from 1,689.82 lakhs and 5,155.34 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 3666.01 lakhs, . The Standard deviation of and articles vnr shets, mrnti is 1415.571372. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.646916363
- Exports of vener shet and shets for plwd (w/n splid) and othr wood sawn in lenth slicd/peeld w/n planed or fingr jtd thiknes  $\leq 6$ mm which

- ranges from 5,292.50 lakhs and 5,155.315, lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 9205.2473 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles veneer sheet and sheets for plwd (w/n spliced) and other wood sawn in length sliced/peeled w/n planed or finger joint thickness  $\leq 6$ mm is 2527.219865. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.641498005
- Exports of other tropical woods sawn and chipped which ranges from 32.44 lakhs and 2,291.17 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 1451.328 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles other tropical woods sawn and chipped is 1347.921357. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.981194338
- Exports of sawn/chipped teak wood which ranges from 2,645.95 lakhs and 875.16 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 5585.9873 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles sawn/chipped teak wood is 3561.31. The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in positive value of 1.81
- Exports of meranti (dark red, light red and bakau) which ranges from 114.37 lakhs and 227.54 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 1079.7867 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles meranti (dark red, light red and bakau) is 1211.99 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.47
- Exports of wood wool, wood flour which ranges from 44.84 lakhs and 19.71 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 37.190667 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles wood wool, wood flour is 38.27 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in positive value of 1.15
- Exports of wooden sticks semi finished for mfg of walking stick, tool-handle, split poles, pickets, staks etc. which ranges from 44.67 lakhs and 55.32 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is

69.513333 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles wooden stiks semi finishd for mfg of walking stik,tool-handle,splt pols piles,pickets,staks etc. is 26.94The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.18

- Exports of hoopwood etc coniferous which ranges from 13.98 lakhs and 43.37 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 18.142667 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles wood hoopwood etc coniferous is 11.08 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.65
- Exports of other wood in rough which ranges from 310.96 lakhs and 62,821.28 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 12360.381 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles wood other wood in rough is 21275.62 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 0.99
- Exports of fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood which ranges from 35.88 lakhs and 27.26 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average export among the period of study is 88.512667 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles wood fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood is 118.45 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 0.29

### **Suggestions**

Whenever possible, developing countries would be advised to export processed timber products: Veneer, plywood, doors, door/window frames, furniture etc., and not cut logs. By so doing the maximum profit is obtained and this may mean less forest is cut and local people would be given work.

Wood Furniture imports have been a growing segment since 2 decades and the trend is continuing. Despite of make in India initiative, nothing big has turned in furniture making segment so far. Though the data of previous year underline the same where Furniture imports have noted an increase of 2.5% during FY 17-18. With a value increase Rs 11.5 crore

Furniture import has touched Rs 473.10 crore in FY 2018 from 461.63 crore in its previous year. The rising trend has been continued two years later. Last year it had shown a huge boost of Rs 85 crore reaching to Rs 461.63 crore from Rs 376,68 crore which accounts nearly 20% rise. The above data has been revealed by DGCI&S, Kolkata.

According to ministry of commerce, Government of India the wooden furniture exports also have seen a boost of nearly \$40 million (Rs 292.5 crore) from \$ 449.66 million in the year 2016-17 to \$ 533.10 million in the 2017-18. The press release issued by EPCH indicates that the exports of wooden handicrafts have registered a growth of 8.97% during the year 2017-18 with Rs. 4267.37 crore, however, during the first six months of 2018-19 [April – Sept.] exports of wooden handicrafts have registered a growth of 33.47% and stands at Rs. 2619 crore.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Government registration is required to become an importer in the country who only can act as an importer. Foreign Trade government office of respective country is responsible to issue such authorization to become an importer. This process to become an importer is a onetime process, but renewal may be required as per the terms and conditions of such foreign trade office of a country. Nowadays, in most of the countries, the information on such registration for importer – exporter is linked with customs location and reserve bank, as process of imports and exports are online digitalized. So the importers of wood, wood articles and wood charcoal is also required to contact concerned government agencies of their importing country to verify whether such onetime registration is necessary or not.

The source of origin of imported Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal is required in almost all countries. So a certificate of origin issued by necessary approved authorities at exporting country is required to import Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal. Certificate of origin helps to determine origin of imported goods to avail exemption on import duties and taxes. Different unilateral, multilateral and bilateral agreement between countries also allows imports and exports with exemption of import duties where in Certificate of Origin is the primary proof on country of origin of importing goods under Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal