

India is one of the largest export countries for agriculture produce in the world. During 2022-2023 export from agriculture sector was valued US\$ 52.20 billion up from US\$ 41.3 billion during 2020-2021 registering a growth of 20 per cent. Export basket from agriculture sector comprised of agriculture and allied product, marine products, plantation, textile, and allied products. Agriculture and allied products comprised 90 per cent of export from agriculture sector. Food grain, rice, wheat, tea, coffee, rubber, pulses, cashew, spices, fruit, and vegetables etc. are major export commodities. Export activity of these products is dominated by corporates, export houses and export agents who are major beneficiary of export of agriculture produce. But the primary producer of all these goods remains deprived of benefits of international trade due to exclusion from the process / value chain. Government of India has made a landmark decision to create ministry of cooperation to boost the integration of cooperatives in national and international economy. Pursuant to this, policy intervention by GoI created National Cooperative Export Limited (NCEL) to link primary producers i.e. farmers through ubiquitous farmers owned institutional setup i.e. cooperatives to international market and mandated this intervention as one of the key ingredients to doubling of farmers income. This paper will explore the extent of horizontal and vertical integration of cooperatives in export of agriculture and allied goods and challenges ahead.

Keyword: Cooperatives, export, Agriculture & allied products

T4-OP4

A Comprehensive Analysis - Challenges and Prospects in Indian Onion Trade

Pallavi Ingale¹, Sonal Kadam²

¹*Associate Professor, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management,
Pune, Maharashtra*

²*Research Officer, Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management,
Pune, Maharashtra*

Email: Pallavingale7207@gmail.com

India stands as a significant global player in onion cultivation, with production spanning across all states of India. Maharashtra leads the pack, contributing 43% to the national production, followed by Madhya Pradesh at 16%, and Karnataka and Gujarat combining for 9%. Onion is harvested thrice a year during Kharif, Late Kharif and Rabi. Due to its characteristics of the high pungency and year-round availability of Indian onions fuel a substantial global demand. Key export destinations include Bangladesh, accounting for an export value of Rs. \$174 million, followed by Malaysia (\$64 million), and the UAE and

Nepal (\$37 million each). This research paper aims to shed light on the multifaceted challenges confronting both the export and domestic trade of onions in India. The study delves into the issues of price fluctuation, yield risks, the absence of a robust value chain for vegetables, regional and seasonal concentration, and insufficient storage facilities. Additionally, the paper explores the impact of export policy uncertainties, such as Minimum Export Price (MEP) or subsidies, and the fluctuation in raw material procurement, accounting for 73.33% of challenges identified. The dearth of high-quality packaging materials and the disruptive influence of unseasonal rainfall further compound the complexities faced by the onion trade. In addressing these challenges, the research paper proposes policy measures for enhancing the overall situation of onion trade. The study also deliberates about existing government schemes, including the Price Stabilization Fund and Operation Green (OG), designed to alleviate the identified challenges in onion marketing. Foundation for this research analysis based on secondary data from diverse sources, including research papers, government websites (such as APEDA, ICAR-DOGR, NHB), recent reports, and news articles. Through a comprehensive examination of the onion trade landscape in India, this research contributes valuable insights and recommendations to improve the resilience and sustainability of this crucial agricultural sector.

Keywords: Indian Onion Cultivation, Challenges in Onion Export, domestic trade, operation green (OG)

T4-OP5

Consumer likeliness and commercialization potential of underutilized *Alliums*

Abhishek D Gavhane, Rajiv B. Kale*, Vijay Mahajan, Shivam Y Gaikwad, Sharadveer Singh, Sagar M Wayal

ICAR-Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research, Pune, India

Email.com rajiv.kale@icar.gov.in

Allium, characterized by its vast species diversity, is undergoing comprehensive conservation, exploration, and popularization initiatives by the ICAR-Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research (ICAR-DOGR) in Pune. To discern consumer preferences for various underutilized *Alliums*, a consumer likeliness study was conducted, assessing twenty different varieties. A hedonic sensory evaluation test, involving fifty respondents spanning diverse age groups and social backgrounds, was performed. Subsequent analysis via a simple ANOVA identified *Allium tuberosum* Kazakhstan-1587 as the most favored