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Promoting Sustainability Through Dgft Schemes: A Study on Green Exports

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Abstract
Sustainability has become a global primary, guide trade plans global. India, as a quickly extend economy, has desegregated sustainability into its export policy through plan prepare by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). This research inspect the role of DGFT plan in assist green exports by influence eco-friendly operation, energy-efficient mechanism, and eco-friendly manufacturing methods. Key DGFT resourcefulness, such as the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme, goods Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), and cancellation of Duties and Taxes on sell overseas Products (Rod TEP), aim to improve sustainability in trade. The study appreciates awareness, usage, and problems faced by dealers in gaining these policies. A designed methodology using unprofitable sampling was assumed, with data gained from 60 respondents through various organizations. Statistical tools like Chi-Square and ANOVA were used to resolve the effects of DGFT policies. Detecting indicates limited realization and unequal usage of schemes, high pointing the need for developed training and digital availability. The research suggests policy clarification, improved exceed, and sustainability-concentrated knowledge formats to maximize the successfulness of DGFT support for green exports. To Make stronger this capability will help India attain its sustainable trade purpose while managing global determination.

Keywords: green exports, DGFT Schemes, Sustainable Trade, Policy Incentives

INTRODUCTION:

Sustainability has appeared as a global prime concern due to environmental decline, climate change, and resource exhaustion. Countries are arranging trade and sectorial policies with sustainable improvement goals. In these conditions, India has taken steps to encourage green exports as part of its devotion to organizational sustainability. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) plays the most central role in getting ready and apply foreign trade policies. The DGFT has introduced capability and project to promote environmentally sustainable applications among exporters. These encourage cleaner innovations, energy productivity, and eco-friendly manufacturing methods. Green exports—goods and services produced with minimal organizational impact—are a key focus of India's trade master plan. This research explores how the DGFT's policy structures supports green exports and judge the success of these strategy in advance sustainability. The research also recognises challenges faced by exporters in obtain green inducement and provides policy guidance. The outdated organizational growth model, sequencing the

output over sustainable health, has proven unviable, leading to a focus on green growth planning. India, as a major appearing economy, plays a critical role in structuring sustainable trade practices. The Government of India has invaded policy capability to promote organic environment across trade and industry. The DGFT has applied plans increasing exporters' aggression while promoting responsible business application. Key DGFT schemes include the Export engagement capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, market Exports from India policies (MEIS), and cancellation of Duties and Taxes on sell overseas Products (Rod TEP). This research impacts their role, finds blocks, evaluate policy awareness, and provides guidance for improving sustainability in India's trade substructure.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the consciousness and usage of DGFT policies for green exports.
2. To analyse the significance of DGFT policies on sustainable export practices.
3. Recognizing the challenges faced by exporters in gaining the DGFT schemes.
4. Suggested policy intensification to improve DGFT assistance for green exports.

LITERATURE REVIEW

UNEP (2020) *Trade Policy and organizational Sustainability* – UNEP (2020) signifies that trade strategy should clears on both environmental growth and green sustainability. The research exponent for policy tools such as green subordinate, low-interest window for sustainable dealers, and efficient regulatory route for ecological-certified products.

Saxena and Mehta (2021) *Impact of DGFT Schemes on Sustainable Practices* – Saxena and Mehta (2021) examined the impact of DGFT-underpin export plans on India's garment industry. The research found that company using this strategy were more like to adopt energy-efficient equipment's and saving water techniques, most importantly when assent was interconnected to export instrument standards.

Krishnamurthy (2022) *digitalization and accessibility of DGFT Schemes* – Krishnamurthy (2022) assess the role of digital modification in development access to DGFT schemes. The research high pointed that digital portals and online processing have made it comfortable for SMEs to appeal for benefits, though a digital transformation divides still eliminate rural or complicated less-equipped firms.

Singh and Arora (2021) *Need for understanding Support Systems in ecological Exports* – Singh and Arora (2021) inquired into the need for understanding support systems in eco-friendly exports. Their study found that financial stimulant alone are deficient and that exporters require sustainability-focused training, consciousness workshops, and real-time teaching on plan updates for strong involvement in DGFT schemes.

Mukherjee and Roy (2017) *challenges in DGFT policy implementation* – Mukherjee and Roy (2017) travelled through systemic difficulties in DGFT strategy application. This research finds problems such as policy displacement, assessment gaps, and inability, emphasizing the need for fundamental research to assess the real effect of DGFT plans on exporters.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research design

This research follows uniform research appealing by using non-profitability sampling methods to analyse the success of DGFT schemes in promoting eco-friendly exports.

Area of Study

The study is conducted in Coimbatore, a key Centre for exporters and importers' usage of DGFT inducement to improve green trade.

sample techniques

The study employs accessible sampling, a non-profitability method, selecting exporters, importers, and organizations based on ease of access and involvement to participate.

data Collection

Primary data is gathered through pre-defined questionnaires, ensuring regularity in verifying the awareness, problems, and benefits of DGFT schemes.

Sample Size

The research involves 60 respondents, procuring businesses in sectors such as electronics, reusable energy, garments, chemicals, and farming to assess their involvement with DGFT eco-logical initiatives.

Tools for Analysis

The data is analysed using statistical tools to determine the effect of DGFT schemes on eco-friendly exports:

- CHI-SQUARE analysis
- Percentage analysis
- ANOVA analysis

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

SECTION: A PRECENTAGE ANALYSIS

TABLE NO: 1 Exporter or Importer

S.No	Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Exporter	20	33.33
2	Importer	19	31.67
3	Both	21	35.0
Total		60	100

The respondents are fairly balanced among exporters (33.33%), importers (31.67%), and those engaged in both (35%), indicating diverse perspectives on DGFT schemes from various trade roles.

TABLE NO: 2 Product Type dealt

S.No	Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Agricultural products	6	10.0
2	Textiles and apparel	11	18.33
3	Electronics	12	20.0
4	Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	8	13.33
5	Renewable energy products	12	20.0
6	Other (please specify)	11	18.33

Total	60	100

Electronics and renewable energy products lead at 20% each, followed by textiles, chemicals, and agriculture. The variety reflects a wide range of sectors utilizing DGFT schemes, with a growing interest in technology and sustainable goods.

TABLE NO:3 Familiarity of DGFT schemes

S.No	Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Very familiar	13	21.67
2	Somewhat familiar	17	28.33
3	Slightly familiar	18	30.0
4	Not familiar at all.	12	20.0
	Total	60	100

Most respondents have only slight or moderate familiarity with DGFT schemes, indicating a need for improved training and informational efforts to boost understanding and usage.

TABLE NO:4 Schemes Used

S.No	Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)	31	21.09
2	Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme	29	19.73
3	Advance Authorization (AA) Scheme	26	17.69
4	Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)	34	23.13
5	None	27	18.37

	Total	60	100

The most used schemes are SEIS (23.13%) and MEIS (21.09%). However, 18.37% have never used any, again suggesting an awareness or access issue that should be addressed.

TABLE NO: 5 Familiarity of DGFT schemes

S.No	Option	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Very familiar	13	21.67
2	Somewhat familiar	17	28.33
3	Slightly familiar	18	30.0
4	Not familiar at all.	12	20.0
	Total	60	100

Most respondents have only slight or moderate familiarity with DGFT schemes, indicating a need for improved training and informational efforts to boost understanding and usage.

SECTION B: CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS

TABLE NO.6: Is there a significant association between product type and sustainable focus in exports/imports?

VARIABLES INVOLVED

- **Independent Variable**: Product Type (Agricultural, Textiles, Electronics, Chemicals, Renewable, Other)
- **Dependent Variable**: Sustainable Focus (Yes, entirely; Yes, partially; No, not currently)

OBSERVED FREQUENCY TABLE

Sustainable Focus	Agricultural	Textiles	Electronics	Chemicals	Renewable	Other
Yes, entirely	2	3	5	2	5	3
Yes, partially	1	4	2	2	3	4
No, not currently	3	4	5	4	4	4

EXPECTED FREQUENCY TABLE

Sustainable Focus	Agricultural	Textiles	Electronics	Chemicals	Renewable	Other
Yes, entirely	2.00	3.67	4.00	2.67	4.00	3.67
Yes, partially	1.60	2.93	3.20	2.13	3.20	2.93
No, not currently	2.40	4.40	4.80	3.20	4.80	4.40

CHI-SQUARE TEST RESULTS

- **Chi-Square Value**: 2.95
- **Degrees of Freedom**: 10
- **P-value**: 0.983

The **p-value is 0.983**, which is significantly higher than the typical value of 0.05. this means we **fail to reject the null hypothesis**, indicating **no significantly significant accotiaction** between the **type of product dealt with** and the **focus on sustainable or green exports/imports**. In simpler terms, sustainability practices do not significantly vary across different product categories in this sample.

SECTION C: ANNOVA

DOES FAMILIARITY WITH DGFT SCHEMES INFLUENCE THE PERCEIVED BENEFIT LEVEL OF THESE SCHEMES?

VARIABLES INVOLVED

Independent Variable: Familiarity with DGFT schemes (4 levels)

- Very Familiar
- Somewhat Familiar
- Slightly Familiar
- Not Familiar at All

Dependent Variable: Perceived benefit level (coded numerically: 4 = Very Beneficial, 1 = Not Beneficial)

GROUP STATISTICS

Familiarity Level	Count	Mean Benefit	Standard Deviation
Very Familiar	13	3.62	0.51
Somewhat Familiar	17	2.65	0.49
Slightly Familiar	18	1.89	0.47
Not Familiar at All	12	1.42	0.51

ANOVA Test Results

- **F-statistic**: 49.94
- **P-value**: 7.71×10^{-16}

Since the p-value is extremely small (< 0.05), we reject the null hypothesis. This indicates a significantly significant different in the perceived benefits levels among different familiarity groups. In simpler terms, the more familiar a respondent is with DGFT schemes, the higher the previse he benefits of those schemes.

FINDINGS:

- Engaged in both (35%), reflecting diverse trade roles.
- Electronics and renewable energy products lead at 20% each, followers by textiles, chemicals, and agriculture, highlighting a growing interest in technology and sustainable goods
- Most respondents have respondents have only slight or moderate familiarity with DGFT schemes, indicating a need for improved training and informational efforts. Seis (23.13%) and meis (21.09%) are the most used schemes, but 18.37% have never used any, suggesting awareness or access issues.
- The chi-square test shows no significant association between product type and sustainable focus in

exports/imports, indicating sustainability practices do not vary significantly across product categories.

- The anova results that's familiarity with DGFT schemes significantly influences the perceived benefit level, with more knowledgeable respondents perceiving greater benefits.

CONCLUSION:

The analysis highlights the mixed perceptions of DGFT schemes. While some exporters and importers benefit from them, many remain unaware or unimpressed due to lack of guidance, bureaucratic delay, and limited measurable impact. To fully realize the potential of these schemes, it is essential to enhance awareness, simplify process and provide consistence support. Strengthening sustainability incentives and digital platforms and also ensures the schemes or future ready and more widely adopted. Overall, DGFT hold significant promise, but only with the proactive reform and outreach can it drive India's export-import growth effectively.

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