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“A STUDY ON VOLUME, DIRECTION AND COMPOSITION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE”

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Abstract

India exports vast number of products and also imports an equal amount of other products. Although India has steadily opened up its economy, its tariffs continue to be high when compared with other countries, and its investment norms are still restrictive. This leads some to see India as a ‘rapid globalizer’ while others still see it as a ‘highly protectionist’ economy. Nonetheless, in recent years, the government’s stand on trade and investment policy has displayed a marked shift from protecting ‘producers’ to benefiting ‘consumers’. India is now aggressively pushing for a more liberal global trade regime, especially in services. This paper is an attempt to analyse the major changes in volume.

Keywords: Trade, Globalisation,, Growth, Composition

1. Introduction:

Foreign trade has played a vital role in India's economic growth. In fact the growth and development of exports earns valuable foreign exchange for the country. Before 1947, when India was a colony of the British, the pattern of her foreign trade was typically colonial. At that time, India was a suppliers of foodstuffs and raw materials to the industrialized nations particularly England and in importer of manufactured goods. With the down of independence, India decided to emphasize on a program of development required to extend its production capacity at a faster rate. However for about 40 years (1950-1990), foreign trade of India suffered from strict bureaucratic and discretionary controls. Begimiing 1991, the Government of India introduced a series of reforms to liberalize and globalize the Indian economy.

The major trade policy changes in the post 1991 period included simplification of procedures, removal of quantitative restrictions and substantial reduction in the tariff rates. Globalization has also resumed in the creation of a new business framework. Today India has trade relations with all the major trading countries and all the geographical regions of the world. Over the years, India's trade with countries of Asia and ASEAN and African has gone-up substantially. Apart from that. India is now a major player in global trading system and all the major sectors of Indian economy are linked to world outside either directly or indirectly through foreign trade.

Direction of India's foreign trade. by direction of trade we mean the countries with which India keeps international trade relations. It also helps us to understand the diplomatic relations maintained by India with other countries in direction of trade. Direction of foreign trade means the countries to which India export its goods and the countries from which it imports. Thus direction consists of destination of our exports. and sources of our imports. Prior to our independence when India was under British rule, much of our trade was done with Britain.

The first international free trade agreement the Cobden-chevalier treaty, is finalized in 1860 between the united kingdom and France prepared, Richard Cobden and Michel chevalier it sparks off successive agreements between other countries. Foreign trade is trade is nothing but trade between the world. It is also called as international trade, external trade or inter-regional trade. Foreign trade has played a vital role in India's economic growth. In fact the growth and development of export earns valuable foreign exchange for the country. Before 1947 when india was a colony of the British the pattern of her foreign trade was typically Colonia. India's exports cover a wide range of items in agriculture, industrial and services sectors. the growth of international trade can offer new opportunities for importers and exporters. Many international trading firms complained that the banks refused to pay them due to documentary.

In the modern world, there is mutual interdependence of the various national economies. Today it is hard to find the example of a closed economy. All economies of the world have become open. But the degree of openness varies from one country to another. Thus, in the modern world no country is completely self-sufficient. Self-sufficiency, in the sense used here, means the proportion of the goods and services consumed to their total output produced with in a country. But the degree of self-sufficiency varies from one country to another.

2. Review of literature:

Sunanda Sen: 2010 “ International trade theory and policy” In the meantime, the rigid framework of trade theory started being questioned from different quarters. In a major departure from old trade theories the wave for liberalization, which has swept the developing world in the process of globalization in the global economy. The objective of to be identified as “social costs of protection, by “effective rate of protection”. To measure the

gains in efficiency through factor substitution. Concluding, it appears that the evolution of trade theory. One only expects that the new theories, which are yet to come up, will address some these limitations.

Veeramani: 2012 “Impact of imported intermediate and capital” has provided a detailed account of growth and pattern of India’s merchandise exports during the post reform period (1993-94 to 2011-11). The first decade of reforms was characterized by a slow export growth rate of 8% a year while the second decade stands apart for its strong growth rate of 21% a year. The composition of exports has undergone consistent change in favour of capital and skill intensive product. Endogenous growth models emphasize two important through which participation in international trade can rise the long term growth rate of countries right sours through a process of the global scanning of trading opportunities out to be encouraged.

G.V. Vijayasri 2013: “The importance of international trade in the world.” In the modern world, there is mutual interdependence of the various national economic. Today it is hard find the main objective in the study to the importance of international trade in the world to evaluate the disadvantages of international trade is very important for all the countries in the world. The competition authorities of different countries have come together to promote international competition network.

3. Objectives:

1. To identified the India’s international trade track.
2. To study the import and export pattern of India.
3. To look at the Gains/loss from international trade 2011 to 2015.

4. Need for the study:

International trade is at the heart of development. The basic motivation of trade is the gain of benefit that accrues to nations. It is advantages for all the countries of the world to engage in international trade benefits or gains from trade may be inequitable, but what is true is that some trade is better than no trade greater variety of goods available for consumption. Efficient allocation and better utilization of resources promotes efficiency in production create the more employment, consumption at cheaper cost, reduces trade fluctuations, utilization of surplus produce.

We often here the term export and import in our day to day living what exactly is it and what is its importance in our lives? Trade is the systematic allocation of one’s resources or income to the various requirement. The topic of the research is on trade liberalization and its impact on India’s foreign trade it is too general study for an investigation. Hence, deliberately the scope of this study limited to asses the impact of liberalization on the export of India.

5. Scope of the study:

The aim of foreign trade is to increase production and to raise the standard of living of the people. Foreign trade helps citizens of one nation to consume and enjoy the possession of goods produced in some other nation. This study is limited to assess the impact of liberalization on the exports of Indian agriculture, industry in general and impact of removal of quantitative restriction in particular.

6. Statement of the problem:

The trade policy replaced a large part of import licensing by import entitlements, linked to export earnings. The import replenishments scheme was enlarged and restructured as EXIM scrips, which allocate import according to the changing market condition. The introduction of convertibility was a distinct improvement on the exam scraps. With the unification of exchange rates there is an added incentive as more rupees can be earned on exports. India, being chief spokesman of the developing world has contributed much in reshaping the internal monetary management machinery suiting the developing countries. Goods and services are likely to be imported from abroad for several reasons. The production of goods and services in countries that need to trade countries should allow greater flow of goods and services in to the domestic economy by promoting both exports and imports.

7. RESEARCH DESIGN AND SAMPLING

7.1. Research Design

Research Design has been defined by different social scientist in different terms. All their definitions emphasize on a systematic methodology in collecting accurate information for interpretation with economy on procedure. The study undertaken in the country India the total study is based on the secondary data, the data collected from journals, articles, CSO Report and Govt Report, books, internet etc. The study conducted in the sector wise trade for export and import.

7.2. Source and methods data collection

The data's collected by secondary data. The secondary data was collected from trade pattern, news paper, articles, journals, totally this source was based on purely secondary data.

Period of the study

The period of the present study taken up for analysis is five years, from year 2011-2015. The main reason for choosing this period is that it highest export and import in the period.

Collection of data

This work has got its own methodology. The researcher used only the available secondary data for analytical purpose. Secondary data, which are not originally collected but are rather obtained from already published source. The data for the present study were collected from various source such as statistical hand books and internet.

7.3. Methods of data analysis and statistical techniques

This research design is based on historical data collected from various sources which can be regarded as secondary data further this research has been divided into various part to maintain is clarity. Many statistical tools have been used for concrete analysis of data and their interpretation in this research which are as follows. Tables, Bar Charts, Line Charts, pie Chart, Average, CARG.

8. DATA PRESENTATION:

Trade agreements are one of the approaches to diminish these barriers, thus opening all parties to the remuneration of increased trade. In most contemporary economies the possible alliances of interested groups are numerous, and the variety of possible unilateral barriers is enormous. Further, several trade barricades are created for other, non economic grounds, such as national security or the aspiration to preserve or protect local culture from foreign manipulations.

Table:8.1 Import of principal commodities 2011 to 2015 –US dollars (us\$ Million)

Commodity / Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	MEAN	CAGR
1. Cotton Raw & Waste	221	453.4	392.7	507.1	393.55	0.31896654
2. Vegetable Oil	8119.1	9844.1	7278.8	10613.3	8963.825	0.09340448
3. Pulses	1971.6	2452.6	1824.2	2790.6	2259.75	0.1227755
4. Fruits & vegetables	1054.5	1244.8	1378.9	1664.9	1335.775	0.16443126
5. Pulp and Waste paper	720.3	745.6	768.2	945.1	794.8	0.09476637
6. Textile yarn Fabric, made-up articles	1430.5	1441.5	1507.6	1691	1517.65	0.05734954
7. Fertilizers, Crude & manufactured	11124.3	8770.9	6306.8	7408	8402.5	-0.1267416
8. Sulphur & Unroasted Iron Pyrts	476.9	319.6	182.6	286.2	316.325	-0.1565084
9. Metalliferous ores & other minerals	8112.7	9143.7	8395.2	9302.4	8738.5	0.04667021
10.Coal,Coke&Briquettes, etc.	17443.9	17007.7	16384.8	17811.6	17162	0.00697753

11. Petroleum, Crude & products	154967.6	164040.6	164770.3	138324.7	155525.8	-0.0371626
12. Wood & Wood products	5024.3	5083.1	5120.7	5464.8	5173.225	0.02840987
13. Leather & leather products	719.5	739.9	823.7	1005.6	822.175	0.11805926
14. Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	16717.5	16787	17464.5	18561	17382.5	0.03548389
15. Dyeing/tanning/colouring mtrls.	2108.8	2171	2419	2443.7	2285.625	0.05035837
16. Artificial resins, plastic materials, etc.	8834.9	9989.6	10456	12057	10334.38	0.10920684
17. Chemical material & products	4549.4	4861.5	4877.9	5303.1	4897.975	0.0524268
18. Newsprint	1030.4	804	891.8	838.8	891.25	-0.0662781
19. Pearls, precious & Semi-precious stones	28039.6	22637.1	23849.3	22564.6	24272.65	-0.0698522
20. Iron & Steel	18254.7	17700.8	12658.6	16314.5	16232.15	-0.0367633
21. Non-ferrous metals	8407.2	9038.1	8856.8	10748.2	9262.575	0.08532911
22. Machine tools	3977.2	3720.7	3057.5	3138.2	3473.4	-0.0759381
23. Machinery, electrical & non-electrical	33099.2	30764.5	27091.4	28004.7	29739.95	-0.0541887
24. Transport equipment	18724.7	21288.9	19323.9	18402.7	19435.05	-0.0057654
25. Project goods	8810.2	6553.7	4535.8	3632.8	5883.125	-0.2556933
26. Professional instrument, Optical goods, etc.	3593.6	3756.1	3597.5	3716.8	3666	0.01129956
27. Electronic goods	34081.1	32906.2	32378.4	36872	34059.43	0.0265837
28. Medcnl. & Pharmaceutical products	5184	5465.2	5233.1	5431.3	5328.4	0.01565513
29. Gold	56319.8	53694.8	28704.7	34407.2	43281.63	-0.1514787
30. Silver	5155	1984.5	4458.3	4528.1	4031.475	-0.0423008
31. Other Commodities	21046.3	25325.8	25224.8	22768.8	23591.43	0.02656896
Total Imports	489319.5	490736.7	450213.6	447548.3	462360.5	-0.0293057

Source: Directorate General of commercial intelligence and statistics(US \$ million)

Table:8.2 Export of principal commodities-US dollar(US\$ Million)

Commodity/Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	MEAN	CARG
Tea	851.1	867.3	805.5	682.2	801.525	-0.0711
Coffe	946.2	865.9	793.2	813.4	854.675	-0.0492
Rice	5030.7	6222.8	7782.7	7855	6722.8	0.16013
Other Cereals	1146.2	1503.5	1186.4	860.6	1174.175	-0.0911
Tobacco	836	924.5	1013.9	959.8	933.55	0.04711
Spices	2734.1	2789.3	2503.5	2428.3	2613.8	-0.0388
Cashew	916.1	747.5	842.2	910.3	854.025	-0.0021
Oil meals	2461.6	3036.1	2821.4	1329.5	2412.15	-0.1856
Oil seeds	1712.5	1369.4	1294.2	1739.8	1528.975	0.00529
Fruits & Vegetables	1728	1796.3	2256.3	2154.8	1983.85	0.07635
Cereal preparation & misce llaneou processed items	805	917.5	1151.9	1257.4	1032.95	0.16027
Marine products	3460.7	3462.8	5062.2	5509.7	4373.85	0.16767
meat dairy& poultry products	3160.7	3802.3	5316.5	5391.8	4417.825	0.19486
Iron ore	4622.1	1651.3	1567	525.2	2091.4	-0.5156
Mica, Coal& other ores	3661.8	3809.2	4013.2	3901.6	3846.45	0.02137
Leather& leather products	4686.1	4777.8	5590.2	602.7	3914.2	-0.4952
ceramic products& glassware	1050.7	1156.3	1294.4	1643.9	1286.325	0.16091
Gems& jewellery	46314.1	43054.1	41379.4	41248.4	42999	-0.0379
Drugs& Pharmaceuticals	13150.5	14425.4	14944.2	15430.9	14487.75	0.05475
Organic igorganic chemicals	11396.4	114477	12309.9	12472.1	37663.85	0.03052
Engineering goods	59923.3	59165.5	64078.5	73114.6	64070.48	0.06857
Electronic goods	9078.8	8258.5	7860.6	6258	7863.975	-0.1166
Cotton yam/Fabs/made-ups	8987.9	9657	11090.4	10779.6	10128.73	0.06247
Man -made yam/fabs/made-up s etc	5069.5	4535.7	5189.1	5275.2	5017.375	0.01335
RMG of all textiles	13710.7	12948.9	14994.2	16836.3	14622.53	0.07085
Jute Mfg. including floor covering	464.5	390.4	382.7	347.2	396.2	-0.0925
Carpate	920.3	1093.1	1178.1	1360.4	1137.975	0.13915
Hand icrofts excl.hand made carpet	993.4	988.3	1509	1378.1	1217.2	0.11528
Petroleum products	56038.5	60865.1	63179.4	57042.3	59281.33	0.00594
Plastic&linoleum	5674.5	5599.2	6160.3	5738.3	5793.075	0.00373
Other commodities	34431.9	28251.2	24865.4	19263.5	26703	-0.176
Total Exports	305964	300401	314416	310534	307828.8	0.00495

(Source: Directorate general of commercial intelligence and statistics)

Table 8.3 Trade exports imports & trade balance

Year	Exports	Growth	Imports	Growth	Trade balance
2011-12	14,65,959	28.94	23,45,463	39.32	-8,79,504
2012-13	16,34,318	11.48	26,69,162	13.8	-10,34,844
2013-14	19,05,011	16.56	27,15,434	1.73	-8,10,423
2014-15	18,96,348	-0.45	27,37,087	0.8	-8,40,738

(Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics)

Table:8.4 Exports Imports & trade deficit

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade deficit
2011	299.4	461.4	-162
2012	298.4	500.4	-202
2013	313.2	467.5	-154.3
2014	318.2	462.9	-144.7
2015	310.3	447.9	-137.6

(Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics)

Table:8.5 Top ten Country wise total imports in India

Countries	2011-12%	2012-13%	2013-14%	2014-15%	MEAN	CARG
India's Total Imports	234,546,561.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	261,678,701.43	0.052817645
Afghanistan	0.0274	0.0323	0.0474	0.0589	0.04	0.290589846
China	11.3183	10.6545	11.388	13.5021	11.72	0.060571713
Germany	3.1909	2.9188	2.8802	2.8564	2.96	-0.036240637
Hong Kong	2.1134	1.6121	1.6243	1.2454	1.65	-0.161617149
Japan	2.4588	2.5307	2.1069	2.2648	2.34	-0.0270238
Malesia	1.935	2.0306	2.0587	2.4814	2.13	0.086438806
Russia	0.9838	0.8625	0.868	0.9471	0.92	-0.012592687
United kingdom	1.4536	1.2825	1.3273	1.1228	1.30	-0.082472345
U.S.A	4.7906	5.1416	4.9942	4.8745	4.95	0.005804069
Canada	0.6017	8.25	0.7008	0.8391	2.60	0.117235096

(Source: Ministry of commerce)

Table:8.6. Top ten Country wise Exports in India

Countries	2011-12%	2012-13%	2013-14%	2014-15%	MEAN	CARG
India's total exports	1465,95,939.96	1634,31,828	190,501,08.86	1896,34,841.76	129678179.6	0.0895957
Afghanistan	0.1657	0.1572	0.1511	0.1361	0.152525	-0.063491
China	5.9668	4.4991	4.7538	3.8511	4.7677	-0.1358
Germany	2.5898	2.4113	2.3895	2.429	2.4549	-0.02114
Hong kong	4.2209	4.0933	4.0546	4.3831	4.187975	0.0126486
Japan	2.0813	2.0323	2.1655	1.7315	2.00265	-0.059492
Malasia	1.3031	1.4773	1.334	1.878	1.4981	0.1295513
Russia	0.583	0.7644	0.6734	0.6762	0.67425	0.0506761
United kingdom	2.8064	2.8684	3.1086	3.0041	2.946875	0.0229513
United states America	11.3547	12.0381	12.4193	13.6804	12.373125	0.0640802
Canada	0.6769	0.6781	0.648	0.7082	0.6778	0.0151818

(Source: Ministry of commerce)

Table:8.7 India's Total Imports % of Growth

Countries	2011-13% Growth	2013-15% Growth
India's Total Imports	13.8	25.27
Afghanistan	33.93	0.8
China	7.13	19.51
Germany	4.13	-0.04
Hong kong	-13.19	-22.71
Japan	17.13	8.35
Malasia	19.42	21.5
Russia	-0.24	9.99
United kingdom	0.4	-14.73
U.S.A	22.14	-1.62
Canada	8.25	20.68

(Source: Ministry of commerce)

Table:8.8 India's total exports of growth%

Countries	2011-13%Growth	2013-15%Growth
India's total exports	11.48	-0.45
Afghanistan	5.76	-1034
China	-15.94	-19.36
Germany	3.8	1.19
Hong kong	8.11	7.61
Japan	8.86	-20.4
Malasia	26.38	40.14
Russia	46.17	-0.04
United kingdom	13.95	-3.8
U.S.A	18.19	9.65
Canada	11.68	8.8

(Source: Ministry of commerce)

Table:8.9 India's Exports Partners Countries in 2015

Rank	Country	Value(us\$ billion)	Share of over all Exports
1	United states	40.4	15.3
2	United Arab Emirates	30.3	11.5
3	Hong Kong	12.2	4.6
4	China	9.5	3.6
5	United Kingdom	8.9	3.4
6	Singapore	7.8	3
7	Germany	7	2.7
8	Saudi Arabia	7	2.7
9	Sri Lanka	5.5	2.1
10	Bangladesh	5.5	2.1
11	Vietnam	5.3	2

(Source: Ministry of commerce and industry)

Table 8.10 Direction of Foreign trade-Rupee (Billion) Exports

Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	MEAN	CARG
I.OECD countries	4965.19	5596.88	6592.03	6686	5960.025	0.10427397
A.European Union of which	2525.01	2751.46	3139.87	3028.08	2861.105	0.06243266
1.Belgium	342.08	299.27	386.87	337.19	341.3525	-0.0047879
2.France	220.22	271.09	309.54	303.27	276.03	0.11256202
3.Germany	379.82	394.47	455.61	460.77	422.6675	0.06651947
4.Italy	232.83	237.83	318.92	311.24	275.205	0.10158705
5.Nether lands	439.14	573.8	487.57	386.62	471.7825	-0.0415699
6.United kingdom	413.24	470.78	594.78	571.79	512.6475	0.11432379
B.North America	1763.98	2078.54	2490.33	2729.53	2265.595	0.15663964
1.Canada	99.24	110.82	123.46	134.31	116.9575	0.10613261
2.Japan	1664.74	1967.71	2366.86	2595.23	2148.635	0.15951529
C.Asia and Oceania	437.19	476.61	568.94	518.08	500.205	0.05821895
1.australa	119.9	127.94	139.58	170.01	139.3575	0.12344486
2.Japan	305.2	332.21	412.56	328.38	344.5875	0.02470154
D.Other OECD countries of which	239.02	290.26	392.9	410.31	333.1225	0.19736333
1.Switzerlad	52.81	60.84	107.39	65.42	71.615	0.07398477
II.OPEC of which	2461.9	3132.23	3371.61	3444.86	3102.65	0.11849417
1.Iran	115.12	182.56	300.6	255.3	213.395	0.30406732
2.Iraq	37.09	69.73	55.25	50.9	53.2425	0.11127186
3.Kuwait	56.65	57.78	64.35	73.33	63.0275	0.0898346
4.saudi Arabia	272.08	532.45	738.64	680.37	555.885	0.35732187
5.UAE	1722.68	1978.32	1847.79	2018.53	1891.83	0.05424981
III.Eastern Europe of which	149.97	205.2	214.66	210.1	194.9825	0.11894108

1.Russia	85.47	124.93	128.29	128.24	116.7325	0.1448184
IV.Developing countries	6297.24	7097.51	8146.3	8342.44	7470.8725	0.09828305
A. Asia	4671.94	4973.67	5785.47	5738.49	5292.3925	0.07094407
a.SAARC	640.48	822.12	1063.35	1252.56	944.6275	0.25054019
1.Afghanistan	24.29	25.69	28.79	25.81	26.145	0.02043849
2.Bangladesh	183.87	279.83	374.11	394.4	308.0525	0.28966034
3.Bhutan	11.04	12.67	21.55	20.51	16.4425	0.22932165
4.maldives	5.98	6.66	6.43	9.33	7.1	0.15982773
5.Nepal	131.3	168.06	217.7	278.59	198.9125	0.28499153
6.Pakistan	74.48	112.33	138.33	113.53	109.6675	0.15086308
7.sri Lanks	209.51	216.88	276.44	410.38	278.3025	0.25120117
b.Other Asian Developing countries of which	4031.46	4151.56	4722.12	4485.93	4347.7675	0.03624722
1.People's Republic of china	876.69	737.73	908.19	731.69	813.575	-0.0584855
2.Hong kong	618.77	668.98	772.41	831.19	722.8375	0.10337639
3.South korea	207.81	228.89	254.75	280.92	243.0925	0.10570364
4.Malaysia	191.03	241.44	254.14	356.15	260.69	0.23077063
5.Singapore	803.03	739.95	749.69	598.55	722.805	-0.0933154
6.Thailand	142.54	203.1	224.31	212.09	195.51	0.14163641
7.Indonesia	321.01	289.96	293.4	246.74	287.7775	-0.0839757
B.africa of which	982.5	1327.3	1593.19	1715.82	1404.7025	0.20424002
1.Benin	30.83	26.05	46.36	30.39	33.4075	-0.0047801
2.Egypt Arab republic	117.36	157.14	155.61	184.43	153.635	0.1626183
3.kenya	109.87	205.26	235.96	251.48	200.6425	0.31787669
4.South Africa	227.3	278.03	307.7	323.63	284.165	0.12499289
5.Sudan	34.06	41.16	52.13	53.95	45.325	0.16568785
6.Tanzania	76.97	117.33	209.07	151.33	138.675	0.2527599

						1
7.Zambia	10.16	13.22	22.83	22.43	17.16	0.3021025 5
C.Latin American countries	642.8	796.54	767.64	888.14	773.78	0.1137862 5
V.Others	20.72	21.65	41.83	39.31	30.8775	0.2379537 8
VI.Un specified	764.57	289.71	683.68	247.64	496.4	-0.313246
Total	14659.5 9	16343.1 8	19050.1 1	18970.2 6	17255.78 5	0.0897256

(Source: Directorate General of commercial intelligence and Statistics)

Table 8.11 Direction of Foreign trade-Rupee (Billion) Imports

Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	MEAN	CARG
I.OECD countries	7087.75	7702.31	6973.7	7361.13	7281.2225	0.009017358
A.European Union of whichss	2803.13	2844.27	3031.44	3009.46	2922.075	0.013948833
1.Belgium	500.03	545.37	646.72	659.39	587.8775	0.055432004
2.France	208.48	253.51	223.31	270.3	238.9	0.046447032
3.Germany	780.95	779.34	782.1	781.81	781.05	4.26812E-05
4.Italy	259.62	256.52	251.41	258.62	256.5425	-0.003967004
5.Nether lands	129.48	129.48	189.21	170.95	154.78	0.061298093
6.United kingdom	366.23	342.31	360.43	307.33	344.075	-0.020585791
B.North America	1313.16	1525.16	1546.43	1563.87	1487.155	0.042348302
1.Canada	140.43	152.77	190.3	229.66	178.29	0.082818573
2.Japan	1172.93	1372.39	1356.13	1334.21	1308.915	0.037241259
C.Asia and Oceania	1334.06	1425.64	1198.7	1283	1310.35	-0.005959719
1.australa	713.04	712.17	589.58	627.01	660.45	-0.025215346
2.Japan	581.43	675.47	572.12	619.9	612.23	0.017354687
D.Other OECD countriesof which	1637.4	1907.25	1215.13	1504.8	1566.145	-0.014721376
1.Switzerlad	1551.26	1745.12	1123.38	1353.67	1443.3575	-0.02374537
II.OPEC of which	7624.71	9406.79	9837.14	8361.38	8807.505	0.049244068
1.Iran	654.48	630.26	627.98	545.88	614.65	-0.020711844
2.Iraq	906.52	1045.96	1116.38	867.79	984.1625	0.027771272
3.Kuwait	791.88	901.84	1033.63	815.11	885.615	0.037994844
4.saudi Arabia	1493.5	1846.85	2205.15	1712.21	1814.4275	0.067033688
5.UAE	1711.27	2129.23	1741.27	1596.25	1794.505	0.015957121
III.Eastern Europe of which	405.17	431.94	468.58	469.12	443.7025	0.030745699
1.Russia	223.84	230.21	235.7	259.24	237.2475	0.019580019
IV.Developing countries	8270.4	9036.57	9606.61	10679.8	9398.345	0.043538051
A. Asia	6761.94	7087.75	7632.47	8410.28	7473.11	0.033895601
a.SAARC	124.74	145.62	150.09	179.48	149.9825	0.063355013
1.Afghanistan	6.22	8.61	12.88	16.13	10.96	0.207832533
2.Bangladesh	27.93	34.68	29.03	37.94	32.395	0.050676494
3.Bhutan	9.74	8.92	9.19	9.15	9.25	-0.01705868

4.maldives	0.92	0.34	0.24	0.26	0.44	-0.217973236
5.Nepal	26.39	29.58	32.04	39.16	31.7925	0.064049332
6.Pakistan	19.18	29.44	26.07	30.41	26.275	0.110617998
7.sri Lanks	34.36	34.04	40.64	46.43	38.8675	0.041944254
b.Other Asian Developing countries of which						
1.People's Republic of china	6637.21	6942.13	7482.37	8230.8	7323.1275	0.03332518
2.Hong kong	2759.99	2843.85	3092.35	3695.65	3097.96	0.039256539
2.Hong kong	507.18	430.3	441.07	340.89	429.86	-0.053643059
3.South korea	629.03	713.37	752.83	827.2	730.6075	0.051165074
4.Malaysia	457.86	541.99	559.02	679.19	559.515	0.069119728
5.Singapore	407.32	407.64	410.63	435.52	415.2775	0.006470126
6.Thailand	257.87	291.13	323.8	358.62	307.855	0.060836524
7.Indonesia	697.59	809.66	890.35	918.45	829.0125	0.059221882
B.africa of which						
1.Benin	939.83	1048.58	906.44	1196.45	1022.825	0.028609845
1.Benin	13.08	13.5	10.01	13.43	12.505	-0.01487354
2.Egypt Arab republic	143.83	138.54	143.91	106.45	133.1825	-0.025311383
3.kenya	5.66	5.77	7.63	7.17	6.5575	0.050285306
4.South Africa	476.57	483.2	358.58	397.41	428.94	-0.034490357
5.Sudan	20.46	6.93	26.97	34.4	22.19	0.027426014
6.Tanzania	11.4	40.96	42.98	66.8	40.535	0.526306576
7.Zambia	8.3	17.69	14.54	17.4	14.4825	0.203894642
C.Latin American countries	568.62	900.23	1067.7	1073.03	902.395	0.166428663
V.Others	16.41	9.31	20.91	5.66	13.0725	-0.072992268
VI.Un specified	50.19	104.7	247.41	463.44	216.435	0.627684017
Total	23454.63	26691.6	27154.3	27340.5	26160.258	0.037061415

9. Findings

1. Countries cannot remain isolated from the rest of the world economically, politically and socially. The establishment of Special Economic Zone in developing countries like India is construed as a step forward in the right direction.
2. These zones play a vital and crucial role in the international market, in terms of securing for the host country the precious foreign exchange. The domestic labour market is also stimulated in the sense that these zones provide ample employment opportunities to the localities.
3. The initial adverse position and backwardness in technology force most of the developing countries to have trade connections with superior partners and end with meeting the problem of the balance of payments.
4. In view of the voluminous data from the survey, secondary data collected and presented in this study.

The secondary data were collected from the Office of Development Commissioner, annual reports of

the Ministry of Commerce, Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata, The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, books and Journals of repute in the field of India's Foreign Trade.

5. The study indicated that out of 94 units taken up for survey 26.60 percent units are engineering industry, 14.89 percent of units are electronic and software, chemical and allied industries constitute 1617.02 percent, 5.32 percent constitutes leather and sports goods, 15.36 percent are garment and textiles, 7.45 percent consists of gems and jewellery and the remaining 12.77 percent are trading and service units. The study has highlighted that Frequency 31.91 percent of units are using imported plant and machinery, 12.77 percent are using indigenous plant and machinery and the balance 55.32 percent are using both imported and indigenous machinery.
6. The respondent units have exhibited a positive relationship with regard to engineering industry, electronics and software industry, chemical and leather industry, garment and textiles, gems and jewellery and trading and services. The growth rate indicates that there is increase with regard respondent units.
7. The study also indicates an increasing trend by the respondent units. Crude petroleum is India's with \$ 155bn spent on it in 2012. Imports of gold and silver amounted to \$ 62bn and electronic goods and pearls and precious stones are also top import items for the country.
8. China's main imports were: crude oil (\$ 220.7 billion), iron ore (\$95.6 billion), plastics in primary forms (\$46.2 billion), copper and copper alloys (\$38.6 billion), and china's major trading partners were the European union ASEAN, Japan, south Korea, and the United states.
9. India is highest imported commodity gold, cotton raw and waste, electronic goods, petroleum. Most exported commodity engineering goods.
10. GDP growth 2015 in the period 8.20% and GDP per capita 2014 highest 6.10%.
11. Direction of Indian trade highest exports in developing countries.
12. Direction of Indian trade imports OPEC countries and developing countries.

Conclusion

It is identified that there many agencies and organizations involved in export promotion activities in India, namely Ministry of Commerce, Promotion council, Commodity Boards, federation of export organization, Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Textile Committee, Indian investment centre, Government trade Mission Board of trade, Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, National Small Industries Corporation and Export Credit Guarantee Corporation. etc. These all agencies or organization are actively involved in the export promotion activity and directly or indirectly engaged in generating foreign exchange through export promotion. So, it is very difficult, rather impossible to find out exact activities and transaction of these agencies or organizations.

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