

An Analytical Study On Indian Import Export System Of India

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Abstract : A business refers to an economic activity, main idea being centered around profit. The word business has two aspects, one being the traditional way of making profit, the other being the modern era of maximization in terms of profit, value and wealth. This has created a huge scope for business expansion in terms of diversification, alliance and other entry mode choices. Now in this modern era , the expansion of domestic business at the international level and the harmonious bond between different countries in the world are the requirements of survival which helps fulfil our demands. In this, the present paper attempts to analyse the important economic is the foreign trade. The present papers address the importance of foreign trade in the Indian economy and the paper tries to explore the correlation between the foreign trade, foreign investment, and the GDP growth.

Keywords- GDP, GNP, FDI, foreign trade, foreign reserves, imports, and exports

I. INTRODUCTION

The economy of globalised world is creating doors of opportunities to the Nations to expand their strategies for the faster growth of their economy. They are trying to tackle fast growth and competing with the world as well. This context, the Genesis of the world international business starts with the concepts of international trade and international market. The international trade , international business, and international market synonymously used terms which are closely associated with foreign trade. The transactions across the border take place between different countries by the exchange of of goods and services with capital as well, calling it it a foreign trade. This is a major factor which has been an increasingly significant contribution towards the economic growth.

In India, foreign trade is playing a very crucial role over these years. It is playing an important role in the Indian economy as well. Exports have continued to be e the major focus of of India's foreign trade policy and today, india is rated as one of the most exciting market for foreign trade with the large space of import export centric industries. The economy of this country e is

having plethora of opportunities bye calling globalisation as a tool to invite the foreign capital, foreign good, and global competitive advantage through enjoying the quality products by the consumers. So the present paper uh will tell us the role of foreign trade on India's growth and development of the economy.

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II. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data which we will be getting from different books, journals, articles, research papers and the internet.

The main objectives of the study are analysing the recent development in Indian foreign trade and the relationship between foreign trade and the GDP growth.

A. Top Ten Countries:
Table showing Export, Import, India's Total imports and exports.

Rank	Top countries Export, Import			India's Total exports and imports		
	Country	Export	Import	year	exports	imports
1.	China	41,592.79	280,089.01	2016-17	184,942,875.55	257,766,559.22
2.	U S A	174,707.11	90,872.79	2015-16	171,637,804.58	249,029,808.12
3.	U Arab Emts	109,479.77	83,333.57	2014-15	189,634,841.76	273,708,654.84
4.	Hong Kong	56,836.02	41,391.08	2013-14	190,501,108.86	271,543,390.74
5.	Saudi Arab	18,230.87	77,226.36	2012-13	163,431,828.96	266,916,195.69
6.	Korea	15,777.19	63,785.41	2011-12	146,595,939.96	234,546,324.45
7.	Germany	30,809.03	47,798.93	2010-11	113,696,426.38	168,346,554.76
8.	Switzerland	3,378.06	72,893.93	2009-10	84,553,364.39	136,373,554.76
9.	Indonesia	12,783.12	60,632.91	2008-09	84,075,505.87	137,443,555.45
10.	Australia	14,612.07	49,246.94	2007-08	65,586,352.18	101,231,169.93

The table depicts the top ten countries in exports and imports from and to India.

1. The share of top ten countries in the total exports, imports, and total trade are 44.56 %, 32.23%, and 49.22% respectively.
2. The first country is china with the amount of export rupees 41,592.79 lacks and the total imports amounting to rs.280, 089.01 lakhs.
3. The second top country is the USA with the amount of exports 174,707.11 lakhs, and the amount of imports rs.90, 872.79 lakhs, and the third top country in the export and import is United Arab Emirates with 109,479.77 exports and 83,333.57 imports.

B. Total exports:

The total imports and exports from 2007-08 to 2016-17 reveal that there is an increasing trend in both importing and exporting .in 2007-08 the total exports of the country is 65,586,352.18 and total imports 101,231,169.93, and in 2016-17 the total exports and imports amounting to rupees 184,942,875.55 and 257,766,559.22 respectively, in the positive sense there is increasing trend exports it indicates we are in productive approach.

C. Foundations of Foreign trade:

They are mainly divided into three types :

1. Central Actors in the International Trade.
2. International Trade Actions
3. International Trade

III. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The data associated with imports and exports is gathered from various sources like Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, annual reports of GOI,etc and were analyzed with the help of statistical technique. The following conclusions were drawn:

A. The following table gives the details of various countries who have done import export of India . With the use of various methods of statistic analysis, we have got the results of the profit as well as the loss that India experiences when it trades with these countries

Table-1

	Import	Export	Loss_profit
AUSTRALIA	115.59898	25.37229	-90.22669
GERMANY	119.66464	68.85545	-50.80919
KOREA RP	121.14358	38.02302	-83.12056
INDONESIA	128.16440	42.14884	-86.01556
IRAQ	142.47632	9.83361	-132.64271
SWITZERLAND	206.72903	9.99256	-196.73647
U S A	219.27666	360.60957	141.33291
SAUDI ARAB	241.55499	65.99599	-175.55900
U ARAB EMTS	256.28608	289.37488	33.08880
CHINA P RP	532.17751	121.80600	-410.3715

After the analysis, the following result are found which are taken into consideration further:

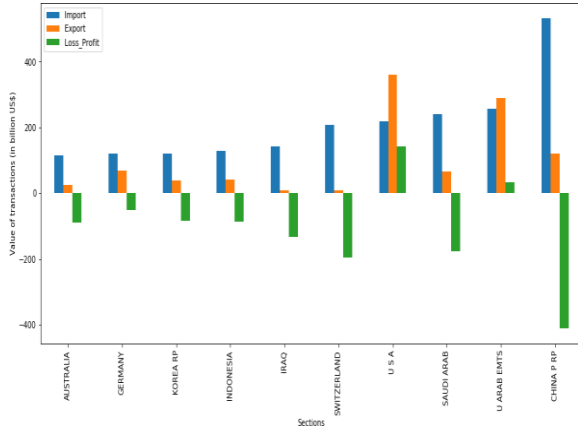


Fig-I (Import Export in various countries)

The above figure illustrates the import export exchanges of different countries that are, Australia, Germany, Korea, Indonesia, Iraq, Switzerland, U.S.A, Saudi Arab and China. The value of transactions is given in US dollars. Also, it also show the profit and loss faced by these countries in the whole process.

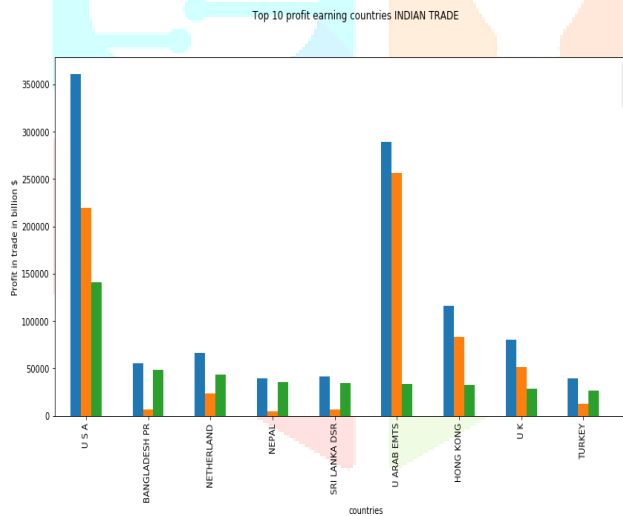


Fig-II (Top 10 profit earning countries)

The above image tells us about the top countries who are profiting from the Indian Trade. With the U.S.A. being on the first position and Singapore on the last. The U.A.E. also has profited a lot from this. The profit is measures in dollars as well.

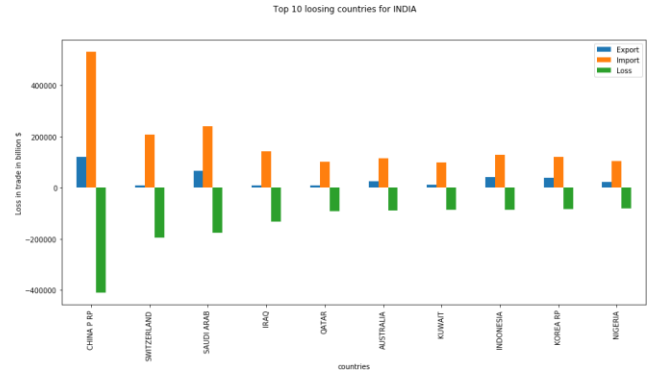


Fig-III (Top 10 losing countries)

The above image is showing the top 10 countries who are losing in this trade war with India. With China being the most at this parameter, it seems that this scenario has created much loss rather than profit. In addition to this, Nigeria, Saudi Arab, Iraq, Qatar etc are also losing in this exchange. The picture also shows the profit – loss situation of the same.

IV. RESULT

After the successful completion and execution of the project, the following accuracy and precision is found.

```

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2)
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
clf = LinearRegression()
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
score = clf.score(X_test, y_test)*100+.3

clf.predict(X_test)

array([2013.98406616, 2013.9835437, 2013.98365795, ..., 2013.98447279,
       2013.98354374, 2014.01864034])

Score = clf.score(X_test, y_test)
print(score)

```

V. CONCLUSION:

The present research study concludes that, With the Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization of the Indian economy and following liberal foreign trade, there had been changes in the business environment. The traders face more difficulties for selling of goods and services. Process of import and export are difficult one for every developing country. For the fast and stable development of the country, the commercial relations of the country with the other countries all over the world are very important. This is possible when a country allows imports as well as exports of goods and services. The trade transactions are to be monitored for which framing of the foreign trade policies is very much essential. Government has encouraged exporters to improve production of various commodities. The exports and imports of a country give rise to monetary transactions with other countries.

Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 is unveiled with the objective of bringing stability and ease of doing business. The various new initiatives undertaken are the move towards promoting exports, promoting use of technology, and reduction in the transaction cost.

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