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Indian Foreign Trade During 2010-2023

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Keywords

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ABSTRACT

Foreign trade is defined as trade between two or more countries. Foreign trade involves many currencies from various countries and is governed by the rules and conventions of the concerned nations. External trade is one of the crucial components of a country's financial development. A country's foreign trade includes both domestic and foreign commodities and services. It led to the leak and invasion of irrelevant dialogue from one nation to another. The Indian economy is heavily dependent on both imports and export, and India is a key player in the global economy. The primary goal of the study is to examine the state of India's international trade using yearly data from 2010 through 2019. From the World Bank's official website, pertinent information has been gathered. The data have analysed by bar diagram. According to Economic Survey 2018-19, exports and imports of India were 11,36,964 crore and 16,83,467 crore rupees in 2010-11. But exports and imports of India were 23,07,726 crore and 35,94,675 crore rupees in 2018-19. This study shows that import is greater than to export of India.

Introduction:

The Indian economy is heavily dependent on both imports and exports and India is a key player in the global economy. Foreign trade is the exchange of products and services across international borders. It indicates the crucial portion of GDP. A nation's external activity involves both internal and external trade of goods. Foreign trade refers to business conducted outside of national borders. Ancient evidence has shown that globally active nations tend to be more inventive than those that just produce for the local market. (Atoyebi, 2012).

Global trade and a country's economic development may or may not be positively correlated. However, the financial circumstances placed in residence to attain the occupation govern the affiliation's rural area. (Attahir, 2015).

The clear effects of India's fiscal improvement strategy with regard to the outside world after 1991 were a major shift in the direction of export progress and interest in large inflows of foreign investment in the system of export concerned with FDI. In 2008, India's exports of goods and services was 24.10 percent of GDP and it decreased 19.74 percent in 2018. It's shows that it is a negative impact on Indian economy. In 2008, India's imports of goods and

services was 29.27 percent of GDP and it decreased 23.64 percent in 2018. It's shows that it is a positive impact on Indian economy.

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, exports and imports of India were 11,36,964 crore and 16,83,467 crore rupees in 2010-11. But exports and imports of India were 23,07,726 crore and 35,94,675 crore rupees in 2018-19. Thus, this study shows that imports is greater than to exports of India.

Review of literature:

Jayati, G. (2006) The subject of her essay was „Trade Liberalization and Economic Restructuring.“ Their research demonstrates that trade liberalisation in India was designed to significantly alter the driving force behind transfer development and to draw significant inflows of outside capital. However, the goal of their investigation was not achieved.

UNCTAD (2010) In their statement on international trade, they made it clear that it benefits the underprivileged in India by increasing national incomes, economies and services. Their research reveals that the benefits of trade have trickled down to the less developed countries.

Zahoor, (2012) explored the link between global trade and economic development. In this study, data analysis was done using the „OLS Method“. Their analysis demonstrates that, as a result of globalisation of employment, increase in resource imports, production, employment, and income was enhanced. As a result, the study demonstrates that global occupation significantly contributes to a country's economic development.

Kishore, K. (2012) Their research indicates how the Indian economy has been impacted by global liberalisation. The Solow's model was employed in this study's data analysis. Their conclusions showed that global employment and nation-level directness increased overall output and productivity and were crucial to earlier economic success.

Azeez, et al. (2014) Their research indicates the beneficial impact of international commerce on economic development. Their study's findings indicate a beneficial relationship between imports, exports and directness on the economy.

Marisetty, N. and Dr. Babu S. (2017) Their article analyse that how the Indian economy has benefited from increase in imports, exports and the balance of payments. This article focuses mostly on India's imports and exports over the previous five years, as well as their growth. In this study, the researcher discusses the important nations that influence India's international trade, the important continents and commodities that influence India's exports and imports and the effects that imports and exports have on India's balance of payments.

Objective:

1. To analyse the exports and imports of India in 2010 to 2019.
2. To examine the impact of foreign trade on Indian economy.
3. To analyse the connection between foreign trade and growth of India.

Data and Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary source of data. The secondary data have been collected from the various issues like- World Bank, World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), Internet and other published reports of Government of India, etc. The appropriate method has been used for data analysis such as- Tables and Bar Graph or bar diagram.

Analysis of Data:

The results related to India's Exports and Import, in rupees crore (2010-19) through tables are presented as follows:

Table.1- Export and Import of India during 2010-2019

Year	Exports (rupees in crore)	Imports (rupees in crore)

2010-11	11,36,964	16,83,467
2011-12	14,65,959	23,45,463
2012-13	16,34,319	26,69,162
2013-14	19,05,011	27,15,434
2014-15	18,96,348	27,37,087
2015-16	17,16,384	24,90,306
2016-17	18,49,434	25,77,675
2017-18	19,56,515	30,01,033
2018-19	23,07,726	35,94,675

Source- 'Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata'

Table- 1 show that India's Exports and Import during 2010 to 2019. According to Economic Survey 2018-19, exports and imports of India were 11,36,964 crore and 16,83,467 crore rupees in 2010-11. But exports and imports of India were 23,07,726 crore and 35,94,675 crore rupees in 2018-19. Thus, table shows that import is greater than to export of India in 2018-19. Thus, we can say that it is a negative impact on the Indian economy.

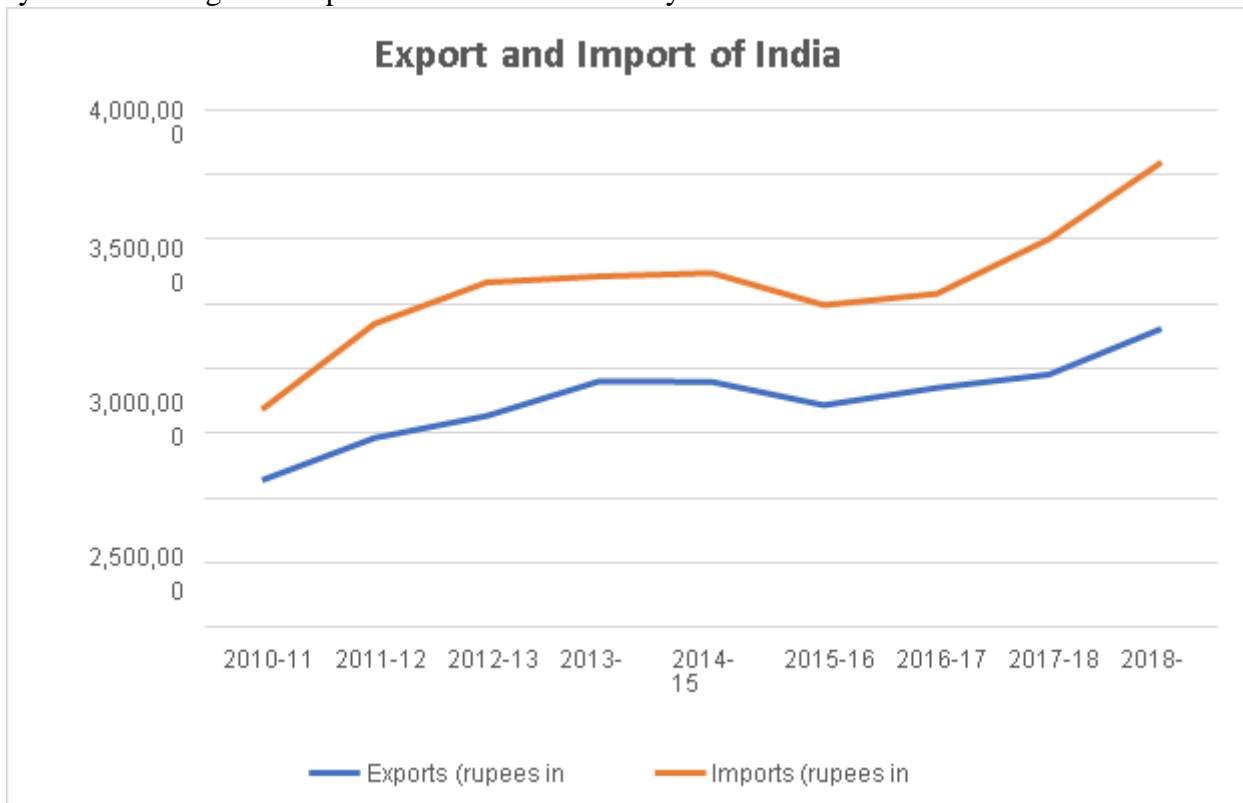


Figure- 1, Export and Import of India during 2010-2019

Source- 'Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Kolkata'

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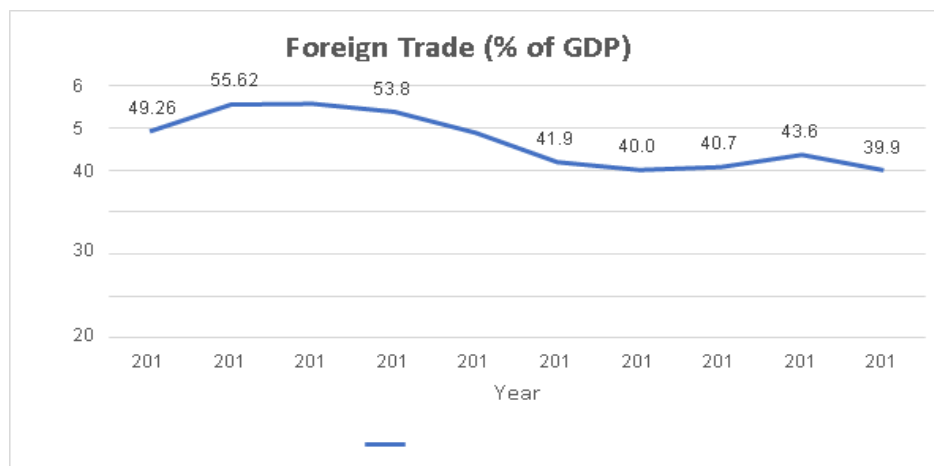
Table. 2 - India's Foreign Trade in percentage of GDP (2010-19)

Year	Foreign trade (% of GDP)
2010	49.26
2011	55.62
2012	55.79
2013	53.84
2014	48.92
2015	41.92
2016	40.08
2017	40.74
2018	43.62
2019	39.96

Source- www.worldbank.org

Table- 2 shows that India's foreign trade, in percent of GDP during 2010 to 2019. In 2010, India's foreign trade was 49.26 percent of GDP and it decreased 39.96 percent in 2019. Thus, we can say that it is a negative effect on Indian economy.

Bar Diagram:

Trade (Percent of GDP) during 2010-2019

Source- www.worldbank.org

Figure- 2, shows that India's foreign trade in percent of GDP during 2010 to 2019. In 2010, India's foreign trade was 49.26 percent of GDP and it decreased 39.96 percent in 2019. It's mean that import is greater than to export of India. Thus, we can say that it is a negative effect on Indian economy.

Conclusion:

Foreign trade accepts a great suggestion in the economic growth of both developed and developing countries. In this study Table- 1 shows that India's Exports and Import during 2010 to 2019. According to 2018-19 Economic Survey, the exports and imports of India were 11,36,964 crore and 16,83,467 crore rupees in 2010-11. But exports and imports of India were 23,07,726 crore and 35,94,675 crore rupees in 2018-19. Thus, table shows that import is greater than to export of India. So, we can say that it is a negative impact on the Indian economy.

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trade was 49.26 percent of GDP and it decreased 39.96 percent in 2019. It's shows that import is greater than to export of India. Thus, we can say that it is also a negative effect on the Indian economy.

For suggestions, we can say that Government of India should increase its exports of goods and services and reduce its imports items. For this, the Government of India should give more incentives to the exporting industries and should minimize own all imports items. So that foreign trade of India can be balanced.

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