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## Study about foreign trade

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### **Abstract:**

*Foreign trade is reflection about economic relationship among the individual economic and represented the part of the country foreign relationship, when include trade exchange of part of the production. In this research work, author focus on current trade in foreign trade theory and policy, according to the foreign trade policy theory further trade liberalization and improve framework.*

**Keywords:** *foreign trade policy, liberalization, foreign relationship*

### **Introduction:**

All countries need goods and services safety want to these people. Every country has limited resource. No country can produce all goods and services that is require. It has to buy from other countries what is countries cannot produce or produce less then it requirement.

Generally no country is self-sufficient it has depend upon other countries for important the goods when are there non-available with high demand outside.

International trade means trade between two or more countries. International trade include deferent currencies or deferent countries and it's regulated by laws, rules and regulations of the consume countries. Thus, international trade in more complex.

It must be emphasize that there are the need for new approached to trade cooperation in light of the focus that are currently re-shipping international business, the key of trade development within the border socio-economic context is especially the rise of global supply chain, the general shift of trade power away from the west toward Asia and especially to china. International trade into national economic and so domestic group within those economics, in the close linkage between trade and other nation.

### Definition:

"International trade consist of transaction between resident of different countries."

"International trade is trade between nations."

#### 1) Import-

Importing is purchasing of goods or services made in another countries.

**E.g.**-importing edible oil from Chinese producer to sell in Africa.

#### 2) Export-

Exporting it selling domestic made goods in other county.

#### 3) Re-export-

When goods are exported from a foreign country and are re-exported to buyer in some other foreign countries, it is called re-production.

### Features of foreign trade:

- Import dependency
- Import capital goods and industrial goods
- Export of agricultural raw material and product.
- Unfavorable balance of payment.
- Operate most business by sea.
- More import from Asia. (China, Singapore, India) and export in western countries (USA, England).
- Government initiation and control.
- Export of jute and jute goods.
- Export of manpower.
- Private initiative.
- Diversity of import goods.
- Effect of free trade economy.

### Problems/issues:

- Developing countries that try to export manufacture goods find that trade barriers are put in their way. There are two types of trade barriers- **quotas** and **tariffs**.
  - A quotas limit on the amount of goods a country can export to another country.
  - A tariff is a tax on imports.

### Currency manipulation-

China and other Asian countries keep the value of their currency make artificially low to make their export cheaper and imports more expensive.

### **Subsidies:**

- Industry.
- China has provided billions of dollars in subsidies, directly and indirectly, to its steel

### **Attempts to weaken the trade laws:**

- Multinational Corporation that want to be able to rely on dumped and subsidized merchandise.

### **Climate change:**

- Some solution would encourage U.S. manufacturing to more to china and
- Elsewhere, leading to greater greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Method:**

Trade insert candidates by export orientations and import sensitivity, foreign trade policy in different type of protectisics pressure in different political system, the level of protection pressure the variation in the foreign trade policy among state, the liberalization and problem of natural environment protection.

### **Objectives:**

1. Understanding the motivation for international trade.
2. Summarize and discuss the differences among the classical country-based theories of international trade.
3. Use the modern firm-based theories of international trade to describe global strategies adopted by businesses.
4. To intrude the trade values.
5. To encourage private sector development in accordance with the market-oriented economy system.
6. To expand market share for Myanmar product in the world markets through collaboration with international organization.
7. To provide support and necessary for trade facilitation.

### **Literature review:**

Several study addressee impact of international trade on economic growth of country. The finding those store the indicate that international trade export and import has statistically significant position impact on economic growth (GDP) of country.

(2003)- International trade contain efficiency and welfare convent to all county regardless on three insular condition, marketing and managerial practices

(2009)- a study that examine export of export comparisons on economic growth indicate that all expert contribution equality to economic growth.



(2010)- International trade is major function of operations, has made on wasting significant impact to economic growth.

#### **Advantages:**

##### **1. Division of labor and specialization-**

Foreign trade led to the division of labor and specialization the world level sure countries have about natural resource.

##### **2. Optimum allocation and utilization of resource-**

Due to specialization, unproductive lines can be eliminated, and wastage resource advise in other words, resource are analyzed for the production of any there goods which would give the highest return.

##### **3. Equality of prices-**

Prices of stabilization by foreign it help to keep the demand and supply position stable, which in turn stabilization of prices, making allowance for transport and other marketing expenses.

##### **4. Availability of multiple choice-**

Foreign trade help in providing a better choose to the consumer. It help in making available new varieties to consumer all over the world.

#### **Penetrable effect on foreign trade-**

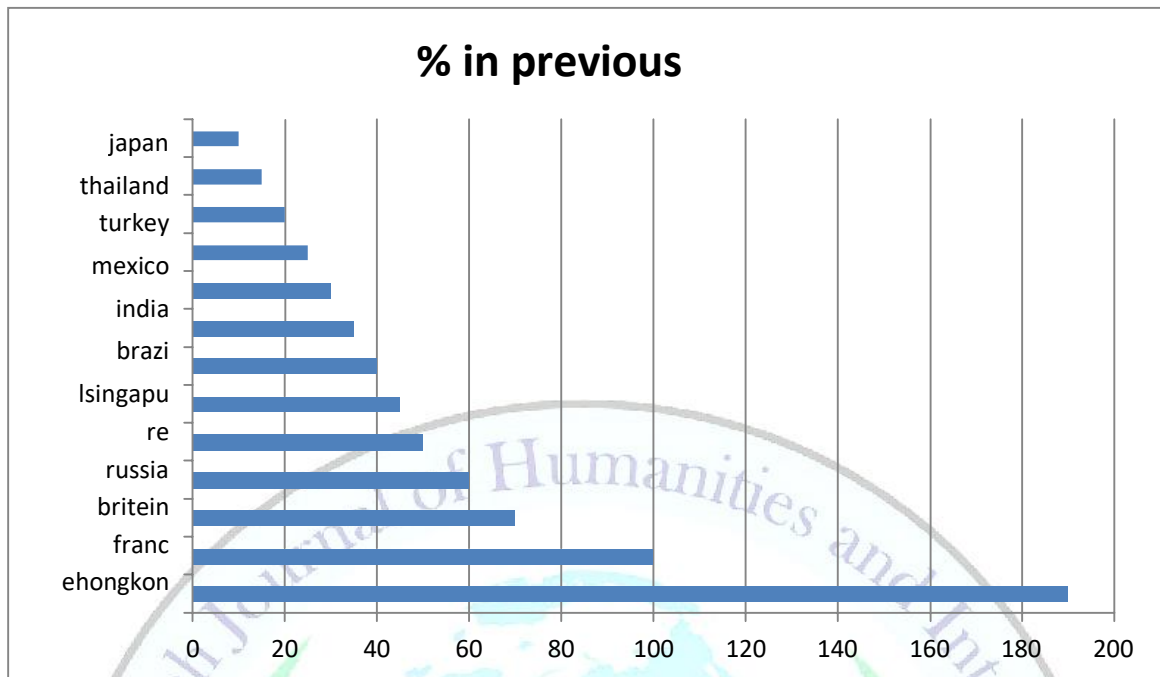
Chinas foreign trade has experienced spectral expansion in line with the country dynamic economic growth and development the casual linkage between foreign trade, economic growth, and development have long been subject of growth interested along academic researched as well as government policy.

#### **The variation in the foreign trade policy among states:**

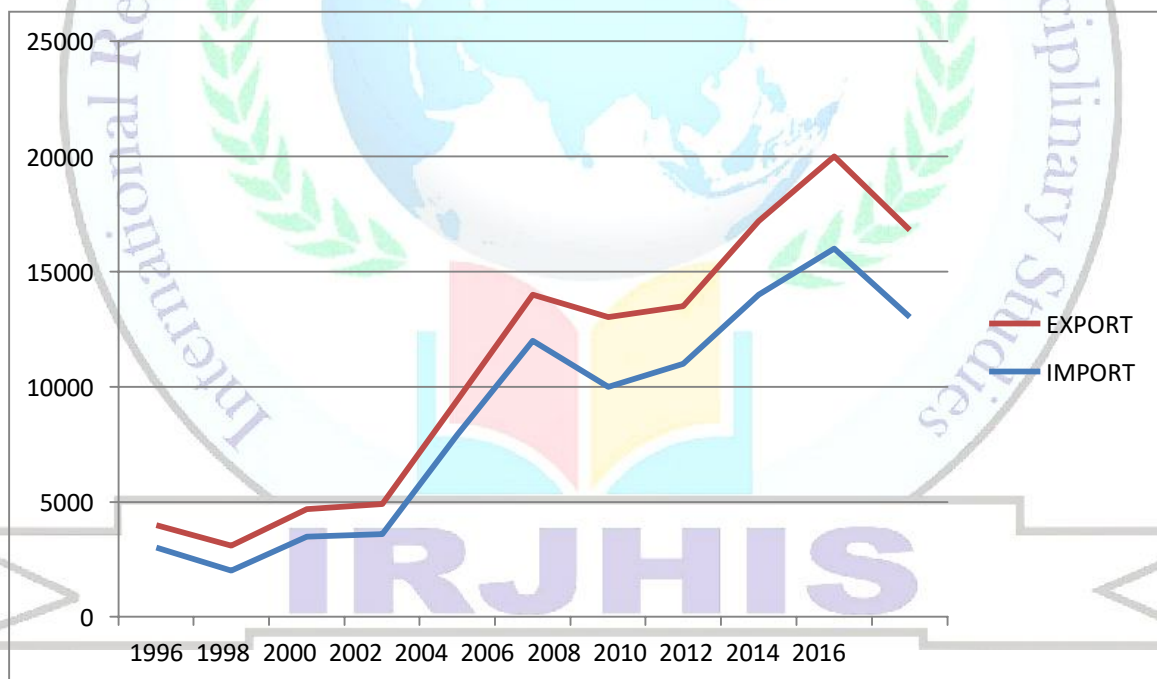
It is important to underline that dispute to pressure of international organization like WTO, there is a large amount variation in trade police among state in the modern activity of world trade organization WTO very important are new of trade like in services, intellectual properties right and the trade `related aspect of the investment policy. The WTO has cursory agreement on trade related investment measure talk about over the multilateral agreement on invest (MAI) broke down under OECO in 1998 because of the pressure from environmental and labor group concerned with rise to the to the bottom scenarios and also due to France refusal to join to take.

#### **Data collection and analysis:**

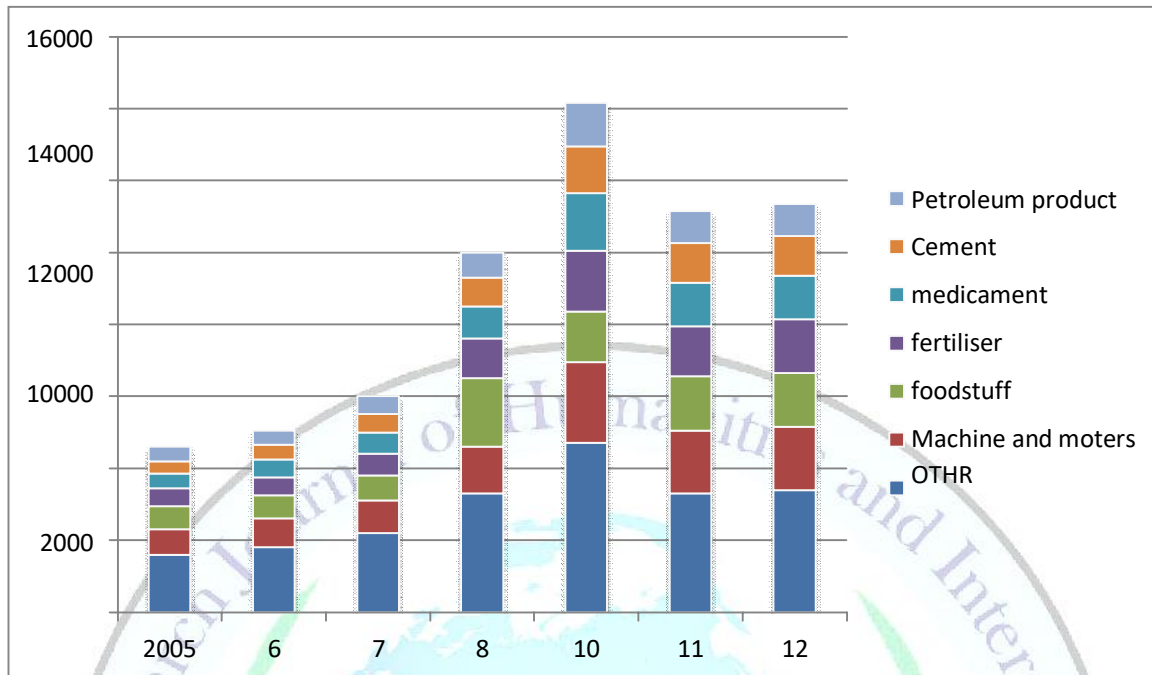
##### **i. Foreign direct investment 2010 estimate**



**ii. EXPORT AND IMPORT DURING THE PERIOD OF (1996-2016)**



**iii. PRODUCTION**



**Conclusion:**

India has functionally foreign trade policy to promote export to the country. The gate in the policy has tried to increase to increase the export of these products which have strong base in the deference market. India is also trying to impact the export to other sector.

**References:**

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2. J M Keynes, Karl Marx, Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations.
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4. www.google.com

