



A Study on Export Orientation by Government and Its Impact on Economy

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ABSTRACT

The exports of every country is considered to be a backbone of the economy of the country. The exports which determines the economy of the country in international trade. And also the exports of some product which creates an demand for the particular product in international trade. The major export of India is jewellery. Which was exporting up to USD 42.29 billion and second is petroleum products which was up to 27 billion. In the agricultural sectors India's main export is rice and sugar. India is exporting 159 M metrics of tones of rice in the every year. India is the biggest exporter of rice in the world. And India is second largest sugar producing country in the world. but in comparing with imports of India the exports is lesser than the imports of India. It leads to flow of Indian economy. When India is depends more on imports it leads to dependency of any other country. When the India starts more exporting it will raise the demand of India product in the international trade it leads to raises of Indian economy and based on the exports of the country. The emergency action the imported the products the safeguard measures will be taken by the international law. The Government declared different fare advancement measures and incentives to promote export orientation in India. These laws guaranteed that our pledge to development of India's exchange stayed firm. The laws and assistance declared by the Government were not just identified with and import of merchandise and enterprises, but on the other hand were coordinated to up degree of innovation and reconciliation of the considerable number of divisions by utilizing most recent advances accessible. The total sample size used for the survey is 1292. The correlation methods are chi square, cross table and random sample. The alternative was found to be export orientation by an government impact in domestic market. It was found that export orientation by government is increasing day by day.

KEYWORDS Export orientation, International trade law, financial transactions, economic growth, Treaties.

INTRODUCTION

The Exports and Imports of goods between the countries which is regulated properly under the international trade law and treaties and agreements between the countries. The Importance of export orientation by government in India and its impact on economy. The exports will give the more economic development of the country. The imports the goods and services in the emergency action the safeguard measures on agreement between the international trade law. The agreement on safeguard will taken some preventive measures. the international trade law will development the economic growth. And there is some export benefits and incentives and support from the Indian government to encouraging the exports. There were more public policies are available to exports the product in India through the international trade. In the present condition a country needs more export promotion to develop the economy of India. And a country needs to boost the exports and earn enough foreign exchange to the finance its service and exports its foreign debts. Many developing countries are suffering from the trade deficit and the foreign debt. As the internet of things is taking its way up, trade at the international level has increased in last decade and it is also expected to grow much further. International trade is very important factor to consider if we are looking at india's economy at the international level as trade between other countries improve the life in india gets better as well, new policies could help to improve trade preparing for the worse like a global recession could help the economy in the long run. For a good economy there should be more export than imports as india exports more goods outside that means that we are creating more jobs in india and improving the economy as well. Foreign direct investment also plays a important role in providing fund for the budding startups all around the country. International trade is not a modern concept it is very ancient one as people from the ancient times used to trade goods to their neighbouring countries for items like gold, spices, cloths etc in those times, so it is better to understand the international trade if we look it from the ancient time. As the trade between civilizations improve the civilizations itself develops. The aim of the study is to know the importance of global trade and its effect on the economy as a whole.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyse about the Importance of exports in India.
- To obtain public opinion on the export orientation on government and its impact on economy
- To Disuss on the factors affecting the domestic market.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

India's trade policy by the WTO, the third of its kind, is in three parts: the report by the WTO secretariat, a statement by the government of India and minutes of the discussion of the report by the trade policy review board. The review provides detailed information not only on India's trade and foreign investment policies but also an analytical review of India's export and economic performance. The review notes that India has made considerable progress with the liberalisation of its trade and investment regime, but it has a long way to go if it were to achieve a growth rate of eight to nine per cent, the stated objective of the policy maker. The famous economist Singer (1957) have argued that international trade if left to market forces leads to deterioration in terms of demand transfer income from the poor nations to the rich nations, and a slower rate of growth of the former. The review of India's trade policy by the WTO, the third of its kind, is in three parts: the report by the WTO secretariat, a statement by the government of India and minutes of the discussion of the report by the trade policy review board. The review provides detailed information not only on India's trade and foreign investment policies but also an analytical review of India's export and economic performance. Ahluwalia (2002) looks at India's involvement with gradualist changes that occurred after 1991. The examination affirms that modern and exchange arrangement changes have worked superbly yet the nearness of work market changes are likewise required which are missing up until this point. The investigation suggests that the idea of progression ought to reach out to farming and remedial advances must be taken so as to accomplish the target of the development past 6 percent. Chaudhuri (2002) researches the effect of financial changes on modern structure and profitability. The examination uncovers a frustrating generally execution in both yield development for example Gross domestic product and business. The examination further recommends that more endeavors should be placed in to guarantee that the interest is on the higher side with the goal that efficiency can be improved, enormous number of business openings can be produced and henceforth destitution can be diminished. The economist B.N.Gungli 1956 Felt that account of the evolution of economic development in the Asian and Pacific countries in the past century and of India's economic relations with them. This is one of the important works with regard to India's economic relations with the Asian countries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Researcher has adopted Empirical Research Methodology for the purpose of doing his research. As the researcher not only collected sources of primary Data but also Secondary Data. Primary data were collected by administering a well-Structured and non-distinguished schedule, and by collecting responses from the people of Chennai by conducting survey using Random sampling method and responses which researcher got from people are about. To analyse the data chi square analysis, Frequency Analysis has been used. The primary data for the present study is collected using sampling technique. Random sampling is used to collect the primary information from the respondents. A random of 1292 samples selected from the study area to to analyse the status of Indian economy with regard to export orientation by government.

HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis :

The export orientation on India do not affect the economic development of India and availability quality goods in domestic market.

Alternative hypothesis:

The export orientation on India affect the economic development of India and availability quality goods in domestic market.

Frequency Table

		Age			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	16-30	725	56.1	56.1	56.1
	31-45	340	26.3	26.3	82.4
	46-60	205	15.9	15.9	98.3
	above 60	22	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total		1292	100.0	100.0	

From the above table the age difference between the responses the total of 725 responses from the age of 16-30 and 340 responses are under 31-45 and 205 responses are under 46-60 and 22 responses are above 60 and total of 1292 responses collected from the public.

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid male	823	63.7	63.7	63.7
female	464	35.9	35.9	99.6
transgender	5	.4	.4	100.0
Total	1292	100.0	100.0	

From the above frequency table the total of 1292 responses and total male of 823 responses and total female of 464 responses and totally of 1292 responses collected from the common public in a public places. The answers of responses are includes under the research.

Employment Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid public sector	177	13.7	13.7	13.7
private sector	457	35.4	35.4	49.1
self-employment	372	28.8	28.8	77.9
unemployment	204	15.8	15.8	93.7
5	82	6.3	6.3	100.0
Total	1292	100.0	100.0	

From the above table the total of 1292 responses are doing business and 457 are private company employee and total of 177 responses are working under government job and 204 responses are unemployed. and 373 responses are doing self employment t totally of 1292 responses collected from the common public in a public places. The answers of responses are includes under the research.

Income per month

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid less than 20000	483	37.4	37.4	37.4
20000-40000	345	26.7	26.7	64.1
40000-60000	281	21.7	21.7	85.8
60000-80000	115	8.9	8.9	94.7
80000-100000	44	3.4	3.4	98.1
above 100000	24	1.9	1.9	100.0
Total	1292	100.0	100.0	

From the above frequency table the total of 1292 responses and total of 483 responses are between less than 20000 of monthly income and total of 345 responses are between 20000- 40000 and total of 281 responses between 60000-80000 and total of 44 responses are between 80000-100000 and 24 responses are above 100000 of monthly income totally of 1292 responses collected from the common public in a public places. The answers of responses are includes under the research.

Educational level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SSLC	107	8.3	8.3	8.3
H.Sc.	197	15.2	15.2	23.5
Undergraduate / Diploma	661	51.2	51.2	74.7
Post-graduate	279	21.6	21.6	96.3
others	48	3.7	3.7	100.0
Total	1292	100.0	100.0	

From the above frequency table based on the educational qualification of total of 1292 responses and total of 107 responses under high school and total of 197 responses under Higher secondary and total of 661 from UG and total of 279 from PG totally and 48 responses are others. And totally of 1292 responses collected from the common public in a public places. The answers of responses are includes under the research.

HYPOTHESIS:

H0: There is no significant impact in availability of quality goods in domestic market by export orientation.

HA: There is a significant impact in availability of quality goods in domestic market by export orientation.

Crosstab

Count

		The export orientation will affect the availability of quality products in the domestic market					Total
		strongly agree	agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	strongly disagree	
Educational level	SSLC	18	27	14	31	17	107
	H.Sc.	35	60	38	36	28	197
	Undergraduate / Diploma	109	175	200	104	73	661
	Post-graduate	45	80	69	42	43	279
	others	10	12	8	10	8	48
Total		217	354	329	223	169	1292

From the above table based on the educational level, In the SSLC level the 18 respondents are strongly agree, 27 are Agree, and 14 are neither agree nor disagree, and 31 are disagree and 17 are strongly disagree. In the Higher secondary level 35 strongly agree, 60 agree, 38 are neither agree nor disagree, 36 disagree and 28 strongly disagree. In undergraduate / diploma level, 109 respondents strongly agree, 175 are agree, 200 are neither agree or nor disagree, 73 disagree and 45 strongly agree. In the diploma level 10 respondents were strongly agree, and 36 disagree, 32 are neutral, 11 agree and 4 strongly agree. The export orientation will affect the availability of quality products in the domestic market.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	34.106 ^a	16	.005
Likelihood Ratio	34.154	16	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	.393	1	.531
N of Valid Cases	1292		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.28.

The chi square value is less than 0.05, therefore alternative hypothesis is accepted.

HYPOTHESIS:

H₀: There is no significant impact in reducing the poverty in India by an international trade.

H_A: There is a significant impact reducing the poverty in India by an international trade.

Crosstab

Count

		International trade helped to reduce poverty in India					Total
		strongly agree	agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	strongly disagree	
Educational level	SSLC	16	30	30	21	10	107
	H.Sc.	41	53	40	35	28	197
	Undergraduate / Diploma	71	206	191	128	65	661
	Post-graduate	38	72	81	56	32	279
	others	3	6	13	21	5	48
Total		169	367	355	261	140	1292

From the above table based on the educational level, In the SSLC level 16 respondents were answered strongly agree and 30 were answered Agree, and 30 answered neither agree nor disagree, and 21 says disagree and 10 strongly disagree that International trade helped to reduce poverty in India. In the Higher secondary level 41 are strongly agree, and 53 are agree, and 40 are neither agree nor disagree, and 35 were disagree and 28 says strongly disagree with that The export orientation will affect the availability of quality products in the domestic market. In undergraduate / diploma, 38 respondents says strongly agree, and 72 were agree, and 81 says neither agree / nor disagree, 56 disagree and 32 strongly agree that International trade helped to reduce poverty in India.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	42.154 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	39.366	16	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.347	1	.021
N of Valid Cases	1292		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.20.

The chi square value is less than 0.05, therefore alternative hypothesis is accepted.

DISCUSSION

The exports will increase the economy of the country, hence it creates a demand for a particular product in an international trade. In India the exports are lesser than the imports in India. India is exporting some goods which are lesser than the imports. International trade law should be distinguished from the broader field of international economic law. For instance, the development in vehicle fares has made numerous employments in vehicle enterprises, for example, the BMW industrial facility in Oxford, and Nissan in Sunderland. Generally fare occupations have been in assembling businesses a significant wellspring of all day work, particularly in mechanical locales. India is confronting headwinds from the continuous worldwide exchange clashes when different nations are profiting by changing supply chains. The nation was anxious to get support in fare from the administration through the most recent Budget 2019. Concentrate on prioritization of promising enterprises, increasing progression of credit, by and large exclusion from GST, higher expense finding for R&D, getting interest balance office to agri fares were expected to further lift sends out. Be that as it may, sadly, the ongoing spending plan skipped stressing these issues. As of late, sends out have turned out to be increasingly broadened with a more prominent dependence on administration segment based fares, for instance, PC programming. In such a situation, concentrating on assembling and elevating access to nations with high import prerequisite can manufacture the framework that can control and secure India's economy.

CONCLUSION

The Exports orientation will also reduce the availability of quality goods in domestic market. Hence the importing of more goods from the other countries will lead to flow of economy of India. So India needs to raise the exports by exporting more goods by India to other countries when it creates a demand for the particular product it creates a demand for the product in international trade. When The exporting of more goods by it will increase the economy of India so India must raise exports more than imports by solving international disputes and Barriers under international trade law and agreements and treaties. The international trade helps us to develop a new trade policy in the Indian market. The marketing sector helps us the consumer to increase the trade market and develop the GDP growth of India. There is a competition between the products to be exported and imported. The Exports and Imports of goods between the countries which is regulated properly under the international trade law and treaties and agreements between the countries.

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