

# Chapter -11

## International Trade

### Changes in International Trade

1. There is a change in volume that is increased but the value of import is more than export
2. Increase in trade deficit
3. It is due to rise of petroleum price

### Changes in Composition

1. The share of agriculture and allied products has declined
2. The share of petroleum has increased
3. The share of ore-minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant
4. Increasing in India's refining capacity also responsible for importing petroleum
5. Declining in traditional goods is due to tough international competition
6. There is a great decline in coffee, spices, pulses, tea
7. Increase in Floriculture products, marine products, sugar and fresh fruits
8. Manufacturing alone accounted for 75.96% 9. Engineering goods have show growth in export
9. China and East Asian countries are our competitors
10. Gems and Jewellery contributed a large share in foreign trade

## Changing Pattern of India's Import

1. Earlier our import was food grains, capital goods, machinery
2. After 1970 import of food grains discontinued
3. Fertilizers and petroleum took major part Machine, edible oil and chemicals also present
4. Capital goods has steadily increasing
6. Food products reduced
5. Pearls and precious stones gold and silver take major part

## Direction of Trade

- Export: 47.41% = Asia and Oceania 23.80% West Europe
- 20.42% America
- Import: 35.40% Asia Oceania 22.60% West Europe
- 8.36% America
- The USA is the largest trading partner of India India's export is UK, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland Hong Kong the UAE, China Singapore.

## Sea Ports Are Called International

### Gate Ways Of International Trade

1. India is covered by three side with water
2. Longest coast line (7516.5 km)
2. Water is the cheapest transport
3. West coast has more sea ports than east coast
4. Most of the international trade takes place through sea routes
5. Major ports are controlled by central govt. Minor ports are under different state governments
6. There are 12 major and 185 minor ports
7. Most of the ports are equipped with modern facilities

## Indian Sea Ports:

### 1. Kandla:

- located at gulf of Kutch,
- Developed to decrease pressure on Mumbai port.
- Special facilities are available for petroleum.
- The offshore Vadinar is developed to reduce pressure on this port

### 2. Mumbai:

- Natural harbor,
- biggest port,
- suitable to import goods from Middle East countries,
- 20km long and 10 km width
- country's largest oil terminal

### 3. Jawaharlal Nehru Port:

- Located at Nhava Seva,
- Largest after completion,
- Developed to decrease burden on Mumbai port

### 4. Marmagoa Port:

- Located at the estuary of Zuari river
- Natural harbor
- Iron ore is exported to Japan
- Konkan railway brought large hinter land

### 5. New Mangalore Port

- Located in Karnataka coast
- Specialized to export of iron ore
- Also exports fertilizers , tea , wood pulp yarn

## 6.Kochin

- Located at the Vembanad kayal
- Queen of Arabian sea
- Natural harbor
- Close to Suez canal

## 7.Kolkata

- Located on the Hugli river bank
- Located 128 km away from sea coast
- Developed by British
- Paradip and Haldia decreased the pressure
- Silt accumulation is the problem
- Large hinter land
- Extend port facilities to other countries

## 8.Haldia Port

- Located 105 down stream of Hugli
- Developed to burden on Kolkata
- Handles iron ore , cargo fertilizers, jute
- products

## 9.Paradip Port

- Located on Mahanadi delta
- 100 km from Cuttack
- Deepest harbor
- Handle large vessels
- Developed to iron ore

## 10.Vishakapatnam Port

- Land locked harbor
- Connected to the sea through channel
- An outer harbor is developed to help this port
- It handles iron ore, petroleum cargo

### 11.Chennai

- Oldest port developed by British
- Artificial harbor
- Not suitable for large ships

### 12.Ennore

- Newly developed port in Tamil Nadu
- Located 25 km north of Chennai
- Developed to decrease burden on Chennai port

### 13.Tuticorin Port

- Newly developed port in Chennai
- It handles variety of cargo: coal, salt, edible oils, petroleum & food grains
- Developed to decrease pressure on Chennai port





## Air Ports

1. Fastest
2. Connect remote areas
3. Suitable for long distance
4. Help at the time of disasters

