



CHAPTER - 11 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GIST OF THE LESSON:

CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION

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

CHANGING PATTERN OF INDIAS 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
 4. Machine, edible oil and chemicals also present
 5. capital goods has steadily increasing
- Food products reduced
 - 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 china is the largest trading partner of India



GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)

India export with UK, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and Hongkong the UAE, China Singapore.

Sea Ports are called International Gate Ways of International Trade

- India is covered by three side with water
- Longest coast line (7516,5 km)
- water is the cheapest transport
- West coast has more sea ports than east coast
- Most of the international trade takes place through sea routes
- Major ports are controlled by central govt. Minor ports are under different state governments
- There are 12 major and 185 minor ports
- Most of the ports are equipped with modern facilities

INDIAN SEA PORTS

- KANDLA: located at Gulf of KACHCH,
Developed to decrease pressure on Mumbai port, Special facilities are available for petroleum
The offshore Vadinar is developed to reduce pressure on this port
- MUMBAI: natural harbor, biggest port, suitable to import goods from middle east countries,
20km long and 10 km width country s largest oil terminal

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU PORT:

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

MARMAGOA PORT:

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

NEW MANGALORE PORT

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

KOCHIN PORT

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

**KOLKATA PORT**

- 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

HALDIA PORT

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

PARADIP PORT

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

VISHAKAPATNAM PORT

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

CHENNAI PORT

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

ENNORE PORT

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

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



GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)

AIR TRANSPORT

- Fastest
- Connect remote areas
- Suitable for long distance
- Help at the time of disasters
- 12 International and 112 Domestic Ports

Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Goa, Guwati, Hyderabad, Kochchi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Trivendrum

One Mark Questions

Q1. What is meant by international trade?

Ans. Exchange of goods and services at international level.

Q2. Name the land locked harbor of India?

Ans. Vishakhapatnam

Q3. Name the northern most international airport of India?

Ans. Amritsar

Three Marks Question

Q1. What are the causes of trade imbalance of India ?

- Ans.
1. High price at world level
 2. Devaluation of Indian rupee at international trade
 3. Slow progress in production in India .
 4. Increasing domestic demand in India.

Q2. Why are ports called as gateways of trade in India?

- Ans.
- (i) Import and export by ports only.
 - (ii) Can reach upto sea through ports only.
 - (iii) Ports provide link with other countries.

Q3. Why does India edible oil and pulses inspite of being on agriculturally rich country?

- Ans.
1. Demand due to excessive population
 2. Most of the cultivated land under food ex.
 3. Low per hectare productivity of pulses.
 4. Less profitable as compare to other crops.
 5. Risky farming due to high vulnerability.

**Five marks question.**

Q1. Write main characteristics of India's foreign Trade.

Ans: Main characteristics of Indian Trade

1. Mostly trade through sea
2. Lack of foreign trade.
3. Reduction in per capita trade.
4. Result of trade and increase of price
5. Negative trade balance-
6. Characteristics of export trade
 - (i) Maximum of traditional articles.
 - (ii) More export of engineering and prepared articles from industries.
 - (iii) More customer (Buyer) of India's exported goods
 - (iv) Change the direction of trade
7. Characteristics of import trade-
 - (i) Maximum of heavy machineries in trade.
 - (ii) Increase of manufactured of articles.
 - (iii) Reduction in food grains and raw materials.