Review of Existing Literature:

This chapter provides a synoptic view of the existing literature on the various aspects of Indian exports and specifically the problems encountered by the Indian export industries. The researcher closes the review by submitting appropriate reasons to conduct a doctoral enquiry on the topic of present study.

(i) India's exports: direction and composition Shashankha Bhide & Rajesh Chadha (foreign trade review, IIFT, New Delhi, Volume X. X. X. I, January-March, 1997, number 4)- in this study the authors view certain aspects of Indian export performance. The focus is on the pattern of composition and destination of Indian exports. They have discussed commodity level trends for the period 1960-61 to 1993-94. They are of the opinion that the composition of India's exports has undergone a major change since 1960-61. Agriculture and allied products in exports has declined rapidly and that of the manufactured products has increased much. There's also been a decline in the share of ores and minerals in exports over this period. The authors have concluded that the importance of supply factors in determining the composition of India's exports and also mention the importance of political and other events to which can influence the destination of India's exports.

(ii) Demand factors of India's imports (Sanjib & Shashankha Bhide, foreign trade review, IIFT, new Delhi, Volume X. X. X. III, October 1998-March, 1999, numbers3& 4)- tried to study the factors influencing India's Merchandise as well as service imports. The imports are analyzed at a disaggregated level. The merchandise imports are classified into five categories while the import of services are classified into three separate categories.

(iii) Export Competitiveness and Trade Cooperation among NICs (R S Tiwari foreign trade review, IIFT, new Delhi, Volume X. X. X. III, October 1998-March, 1999, numbers3& 4) the author tries to examine the state of competitiveness in newly industrializing developing countries (NICs) attributable in terms of price and non-price factors emanating from external demand and to that on internal supply.

(iv) An analysis of the nature and extent Of India's mobilization globalization (1970-96): (Vikram Chadha and Satinderjeet Sandhu foreign trade review, IIFT, new Delhi, Volume X. X. X. IV, July-September 1999, number2)- the author's stock of Indian policy of achieving self reliance In the various aspects of the national
economy. The authors talk of its insular posture towards the world economy. Further, the research paper studies India’s selective dependence or disengagement from the dynamics of world development. This selective approach was strengthened by following a policy of protectionism, licensing etc. By mid-60s the policies of protection resulted in high cost and inefficient industry. Learning from the world since mid-80s, India too started a series of structural economic reforms in its external sector. These reforms were stepped up in 1991.

(v) Export of Indian silk goods Growth and prospects: Kumaresan P. (Vikram Chadha and Satinderjeet Sandhu foreign trade review, IIFT, new Delhi, Volume X. X. X. IV, July-September 1999 , number2)- In this study The author aims to undertake a temporal analysis of export performance of Indian silk goods with the specific objective to examine the growth and prospects of Indian silk goods market. He talks of the growing demand for the silk goods in the international market especially in the developed countries that has encouraged India to boost up the silk production along with increasing its export of silk goods.

(vi) Enhancing Exports to the EU A Product Based Approach Paramita Dasgupta (foreign trade review, IIFT, new Delhi, Volume XXXII, January-Marh1998 , number4)- The author has analyzed the possibility of improving India’s exports with EU market in specific product groups. She has discussed trade policy of the European union in reference to the developing countries. She then examines India’s major exports to the EU and their growth rates vis-à-vis their demand in the EU market.

(vii) India and China as emerging giants in the global economy: a comparative outlook Rajshekh G. Javalgi, Vijay S. Talluri and Oscar Lee(foreign trade review, IIFT, new Delhi, Volume XXXII, April-September 1997 , number1&2)- The authors have studied China and India as emerging economic powerhouses. They discuss the important roles being played by both the nations in the international business arena. They conclude that as China’s reforms began well before those of India, it enjoyed a substantial lead over India. They talk also of the problematic developments in China and India.

(viii) Antagonistic Role of the W. T. O. towards India’s Trade prospects, B.N.P.Singh and Muneshwar Singh (Economic Affairs volume 45 Qr.4 October-December, 2000, Quarterly Journal of Economics). The authors have examined the
antagonistic role of the WTO towards the prospects of India’s trade. They tried to evaluate the comments of the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO that were passed against India in violation of the norms of the Agreement.

(ix) Transnational Globalization: conditions of production relocation And development of firms Bhaskar Majumder (The Asian Economic Review, Journal of the Indian institute of economics Hyderabad) Volume 42 August, 2000 number: 2): globalization is considered as an extension of Transnationalization which works by relocation of production. The competitiveness of the firm’s not only depends on the comparative advantage in production within the country when they have a network of plants located transnationally. Do in the third world countries provide a good space for such expansion. The nascent firms in the third world countries ultimately come to depend on the guests Transnational corporations and continue to depend on them for technology and marketing.

(x) Trading blocs: Emerging trends and implications for India, M. Y. Khan (Journal of foreign exchange and international finance, Volume XI Number 2 July-September, 1997, National institute of bank management) The authors studies the formation of trade blocs that is on the rise. He captures the countries joining some bloc to reap the benefits of free trade. He tries to analyze and evaluate the impact of European union on its trade with non-member countries and in particular its impact and India.

(xi) Indian economy: Run-up to the third millennium V.Pandit, T. Palanivel and K. Krishnamuty. (Management and Change Volume 2 Number 2 July-December, 1998 Journal of the institute for integrated learning in management, New Delhi) The authors examine the state of India’s Economy and its future picture in the twenty first century. The focus on major macroeconomic indicators like trade flows, external deficit, GDP growth etc. they conclude with a disappointing picture which is of course not hopeless. The stress that the structural adjustment aspect of the economic reforms should be carried out in a good way as India prepares to enter the third millennium.

(xii) India’s coffee export demand and supply- A simultaneous equations approach, Sharma Latika and Tiwari S.K. (The Indian economic journal January-march 1997-1998, volume 45 number 3) In this research paper The authors have tried to examine the average export orientation and marginal export orientations for India’s coffee exports as well as they have tried to estimate the demand and
supply functions for the same in our simultaneous equations framework. They have reviewed the time series data for the period 1960 to 1989.

The average export orientation being the average amount of exports per unit of average domestic production displays the thrust given to the export sector. By using the marginal export orientation the authors have tried to examine the change in the amount of exports for per unit change in production.

(xiii) India's THE TRADE POLICY AND PERFORMANCE IN THE NINETIES: Mukherjee Neela, (The Indian economic journal January-march 1997-1998, volume 45 number 3) the author examines India's and trade policy and performance In the 1990s. The research article identifies the major domestic and external forces that affect the trade policy as well as it also discusses the significance of India's trade policy. It also assesses the effectiveness of the India's trade policy and derives some policy-implications.

(xiv) Fifty years of India's foreign trade: issues and perspectives Sujan Hajra and David Sinarate( Reserve bank of India Occasional papers volume 18 Nos2&3, special issue June and September, 1997) In this research paper the authors examine the anti-export bias of import-substitution policy and the limited export promotion measures followed in India during the past decades. Such policies have been primarily responsible for slow pace of India's export growth. The authors also discuss the inward-looking industrialization strategy. They have found that the relative price of India's exports has not fallen so much as compared to the export volume which had failed to catch-up the imports. The balance of payments considerations were largely responsible in shaping the Indian trade policy. The country had lost sight of the efficiency considerations in the medium to long-run perspective. The authors recognize That this change has been experienced In the trade policy reforms initiated in India since 1991. With such measures being included in the trade policy the positive influences, the authors examine, Have started to be seen in the Indian foreign trade in general and the export competitiveness in particular.

(xv) Foreign Trade Policy in India Since the Plan Period (1951-1985), Basu,P.K., Abstract of doctoral dissertation Finance India Volume XII Number 4, December, 1998, pp1135-1139 the researcher has discussed the importance of foreign trade In the Indian economy. In the study the researcher examines the foreign trade policy in India during the plan period (1951-1985) which covers a
period of 35 years. The dissertation abstract studies the change that was experienced in the foreign trade policy of the country with the exit of the British. The development-oriented policy as conceived after independence placed a great emphasis on import-substitution instead of export-promotion. It studies that the foreign trade in India has failed to generate an economic surplus which could be used to for accelerating economic growth of the country. It also talks of the debt-trap in which India has found itself. The dissertation further talks of proper integration between trade and development.

(xvi) Emerging Issues in India’s balance of payments and the exchange rate management by Rangarajan C, Speech (To reserve bank of bulletin January, 1997) this speech was delivered at the C.N.Vakil centenary, Commemorative lecture. The speaker has talked of the far reaching changes which the Indian foreign trade regime experienced. Before that he refers to the under estimations made by the policy-makers of the earlier periods. They could not properly estimate the import intensity of the import substitution process. Even the export possibilities were not properly estimated and as a result the country’s share in the total world exports declined from 1.98% (1950) to around 0.53% (1992). The eminent speaker has focused on the emerging issues of India’s balance of payments and the exchange rate management and their bearing on the external value of the rupee.

(xvii) India’s Exports since the Reforms Ghemawat Pankaj and Patibandla Murali(Economic and Political Weekly,Vol.XXXIII No.20, May16-22,1998) In the study the effect of the reform process has been examined on the three successful export industries(viz diamond cutting and polishing, garments and software) by the authors. They have found that the reforms process have enhanced India’s competitiveness in the labour and skill intensive industries. There has been a reduced dependence of the competitive industries on the inefficient suppliers and infrastructure. The authors have also found the problem areas and have stressed the need to deepen the reform process further.

(xviii) Analyzing Indian export performance: Bhattacharjea Aditya, review article, economic and political weekly volume XXXIII Nos. 29 and 30, July 18-24/25-31, 1998. In this article reviewer summarizes his opinion about the book Meeting the Challenges of the European Union: Prospects of Indian Exports by Sarma Arul,Faber Gerrit and Kumar Mehta Pradeep; sage publications, New Delhi,
1997. These authors have surveyed a certain sample of exporters who expressed a positive opinion about the government policies. Most of the sampled exporters complained about the export obligations attached by the government to the various export promotion schemes. These respondents perceived these as being biased in favour of large exporters. Further, small exporters were apprehensive about decanalisation of exports and delicensing of investments which were to encourage excessive competition in the domestic as well as export markets, respectively. Large exporters were more concerned about the cumbersome procedures, which in some cases became more complicated in the post-reform period. The study presents the problems of the European exporters (mainly Dutch) who were, in stark contrast to the Indian exporters, full of complaints regarding the poor quality, delayed delivery, and non-fulfillment of contracts.

The above cited contributions definitely have unprecedented relevance in the field of academics, especially the Indian foreign trade but they fail to throw light on the problem areas that were encountered after 1996. The downfall experienced in the Indian foreign trade after 1996 deserves a special attention particularly as this was the time span that was covered by the second five year export-import policy launched by the government. The present doctoral study attempts to focus upon the Indian foreign trade in totality. The areas that are covered in this study pertain to a broad spectrum of industries and hence the work is intended to be of a macro level nature. The researcher failed to come across any such in-depth academic inquiry of a macro nature that portrayed the picture of Indian foreign trade in overall terms for the said period. Further it is also planned to study the operational problems experienced by the foreign trade merchants and export houses during the period 1997-2,002 a space left to be filled in .The suggestive measures accompanying the doctoral work carry policy implications. Of particular interest are the export projections that are made beyond the year 2,001. This provides a futuristic orientation to the doctoral study and proves its relevance in a time when the globalized Indian economy is continuously on move.