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या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

।। संशोधक।।

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A Detailed Analysis of Establishing the Relationship between Trade and Economic Growth

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Abstract :

The Paper would examine how total trade stimulates the economic growth and economic development within the nations. The paper would also examine how the entire trade activities are measured as joint level of exports as well as imports. How trade activity is going to affect economic growth, how it is going to be measured as a major changes in GDP Per Capita.

The model is extended to involve a nation's amount of FDI, gross savings, Level of unemployment, manufacturing amount in the economy, and the nation's comprehensive status as a developed or developing economy as other possible components and inspirers of economic growth.

The model would showcase the prominent inspirers of economics growth. These inspirers are foreign investment, unemployment, Savings and the level of development of the nation.

Introduction :

It is defined by Emilio Medina Smith (2001), in his economic theory called as Export –Led growth hypothesis where he claims that if there is an increase in exports it would lead to economic growth and development of the country. The logic of the theory is applied in the research which says that the growth of the economy is dependent upon the amount of trade we do within a country which is backed up by the choices in different factors and variables. Various hypothesis on exports say that total trade activities provide a better contribution in world economy and simultaneously it provides international cooperation within the nations. The establishment of relationship between economic growth and total trade of a nation helps policy makers to decide about the actual growth of the economy. Domestic trade policies generally swings between protectionism, the defense of national industries, and liberalization of trade, the opening of markets and upliftment of free trade throughout the globe. There are various factors like FDI, Savings, amount of trade done in a nation, the impact of economic growth, on the basis of these factors policy makers establish international trade policy. Because of globalization consumers are flexible to go for domestic and as well as global trading. It results in enhancing the domestic and global production and growth. The model simultaneously hypothesizes that if the unemployment level increases it will give negative impact on GDP Per Capita and because of this the economies would be considered as be "developed economies". The more trade would increase the Gross Domestic Product per capita which will help in boosting the economy of the nation.

Literature Review

The establishment of relationship between trade and economic growth has generally been assisted by the premise that enhanced trade liberalization in the modern, globalized world will motivate economic growth. The paper attempts to unveil the relationship between the quantity of trade activity done in the country, globalization

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and liberalization of trade, and the productivity factors which are going to affect the economic growth. In (2010), Tarlok Singh in his model surveyed the relationship between international trade and economic growth where he did not find the consistency trends of analysis of data collection of different factors of trade. Talking about both micro- and macroeconomic settings, it is actually impossible to untangle the data web in such a way that gives the conclusive and repeated results. The reality has ascertained in the measurement of these results is dispersed at best. Sèna Kimm Gnangnon (2018) assessed the impact of multilateral trade liberalization on countries' economic growth rates. Gnangnon (2018) used an index to give the concept of trade liberalization.

Study done by Shiva S. Makki and Agapi Somwaru in (2004), has an impact on FDI and trade which have on economic growth in developing countries are analyzed as an indicator of the success of globalization. Trade, along with FDI, is thus a forecasted channel of globalization and its integration with

Data Interpretation

We chose to take the log of GDP per capita because it was a more normal distribution than just GDP per capita and would fit better with our data. This is shown in Figure 1, the scatter plot with GDP per capita and Trade, and comparing it to Figure 2, the scatterplot of log (GDP) per capita and Trade.

Figure 1

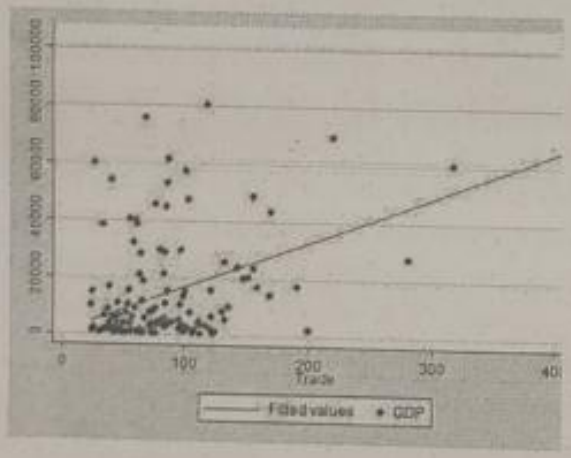
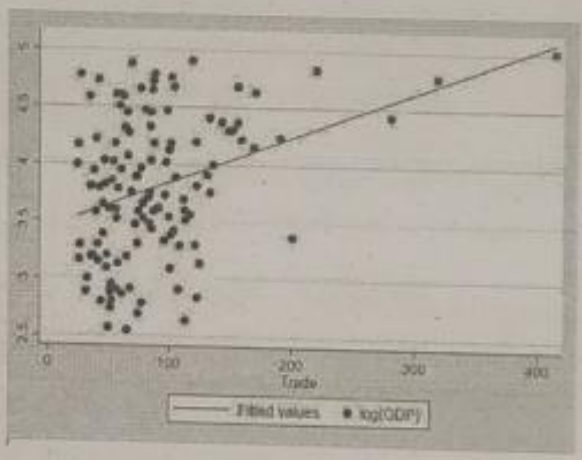


Figure 2



The independent variable in our initial simple regression is trade. Trade is measured as the sum of the imports and exports of goods and services as a percentage of a country's GDP.

All of the data for this research was gathered from the World Bank database and the United Nations. The interpretation and source of all of the variables used can be seen in Figure 3. Figure 4 provides descriptive statistics for each of the variables used in the regression model.

In Figure 4, for the variables of trade, investment, savings, unemployment, and manufacturing, there are large standard deviations, indicating that the mean may not be the best value to use to determine the average.

In Figure 2 (above), which shows the scatter plot for log (GDP) and trade, there are some examples where the amount of trade as a percent of GDP exceeds 100%, such as Luxembourg and Singapore.

Figure 3

Variable	Interpretation	Source
logGDP	Percent of GDP per capita as a measure of economic growth	World Bank
Trade	Sum of exports and imports of goods and services as apercentage of a nation's GDP	World Bank
Investment	FDI measured by the sum of the net inflows of equitycapital, reinvestment of earnings, and other long termcapital as a percentage of GDP	World Bank
Savings	Difference between disposable income and consumption,including net transfers	World Bank
Unemployment	Unemployment rate measured as a percentage of the totallabor force	World Bank
Manufacturing	Net output of the manufacturing sector after adding up all outputs minus intermediate inputs as a percentage ofGDP	World Bank
Developed	Takes the value of 1 if a nation's economy is considereddeveloped by the UN and 0 if considered developing or an economy in transition	United Nations

Assumption SLR.1 states that the model is linear in parameters. It can be

Shown by the simple linear regression equation and determines that the x and y values have a linear relationship, expressed in the below equation.

$$y = \hat{a}_0 + \hat{a}_1 x + u$$

The model meets this condition because there is a linear relationship between GDP per capita and total trade, our dependent and independent variables, respectively.

Assumption SLR.3 is written as follows:

$$i$$

$$\text{“}(x \text{“}x)^2 > 0.$$

Assumption SLR.4 is the zero conditional mean assumption.

$$E(u_i \mid x_i) = 0.$$

Lastly, SLR.5 assumes homoscedasticity. This states that the dependent variable cannot contain any information about the variability of the unobserved factors, written as:

$$Var(u_i \mid x_i) = \acute{o}^2.$$

All of these results are taken from STATA and the output can be seen in the Appendix.

MLR.4 is the same as SLR.4, where the assumption is zero conditional mean. However, it can now be expressed as the following equation for a multiple linear regression:

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Figure 4

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Log GDP	3.80	0.622	2.55	5.02
Trade	88.49	56.01	24.14	412.87
Investment	4.17	6.80	-10.91	49.76
Savings	22.22	11.57	-48.78	55.64
Unemployment	6.61	4.93	0.14	27.33
Manufacturing	13.20	6.48	1.00	37.28
Developed	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00

Figure 5

	Trade	Investment	Savings	Unemployment	Manufacturing	Developed
Trade	1.00					
Investment	0.30	1.00				
Savings	0.12	-0.06	1.00			
Unemployment	-0.03	0.03	-0.15	1.00		
Manufacturing	0.09	-0.10	0.34	-0.11	1.00	
Developed	0.36	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.11	1.00

Figure 6

Variable	SLR	MLR I	MLR II	MLR III
Trade	0.00399*** (0.000934)	0.00368*** (0.000942)	0.00136* (0.000764)	
Investment		-0.00276 (0.00772)	-0.00185 (0.00590)	0.000389 (0.00571)
Savings		0.0163*** (0.00436)	0.0139*** (0.00353)	0.0162*** (0.00340)
Unemployment			0.0207*** (0.00785)	0.0191*** (0.00794)
Manufacturing			0.00964 (0.00628)	
Developed			0.813*** (0.0937)	0.883*** (0.0892)
_cons	3.445*** (0.0978)	3.122***(0.129)	2.905***(0.131)	3.084***(0.109)
R-squared	0.129	0.222	0.562	0.540
Adj. R-squared	0.122	0.202	0.539	0.525

Values in parentheses represent standard error Significant at:*10%, **5%, ***1%

$E(u_i \mid x_{i1}, x_{i2},\ldots,x_{ik}) = 0$.

Lastly, MLR.5, like SLR.5, assumes homoscedasticity. Once again, the assumption is made for this model because it is likely that the values of variance are constant for the unobserved factors.

Results :

The simple linear regression of the log of GDP per capita and trade shows a statistically significant, positive relationship between economic growth and total trade. The econometric equation is mentioned below for the simple linear regression model:

Log GDP = 3.445 + 0.004(Trade)

The STATA results can be seen in the Appendix. The econometric equation is:

Log GDP = 3.122 + 0.004(Trade) - 0.003(Investment) + 0.016(Savings)

The variables unemployment, manufacturing, and developed were added to create the following econometric equation:

Log GDP = 2.905 +0.001(Trade) - 0.002 (Investment)+0.013(Savings)+0.021 (Unemployment) + 0.010 (Manufacturing) +0.813 (Developed)

The third multiple linear regression, seen below, removes the trade and manufacturing variables:

Log GDP = 3.084+ 0.0004 (Investment)+ 0.016 (Savings) + 0.019 (Unemployment) +0.883 (Developed)

The table lists the coefficients of each variable, the associated standard error, the R-squared and adjusted

R-squared, and indicates whether or not the variable holds any significance.

The following hypothesis test will be used to

All of the data in Figure 7 was provided by the STATA output for MLR III, which is located in the Appendix.

Figure 7

Variable	Coefficient (Standard Error)	t-value	p-value	95% Confidence Interval
Investment	0.0004 (0.0057)	0.07	0.946	(-0.011, 0.012)
Savings	0.0162 (0.0034)	4.77	0.000	(0.0095, 0.023)
Unemployment	0.019 (0.0079)	2.40	0.018	(0.0034, 0.0348)
Developed	0.883 (0.089)	9.90	0.000	(0.706, 1.060)

test the significance of each variable in MLR III, where $\hat{a}_k$ represents all of the independent variables, $\hat{a}_1$ through $\hat{a}_4$.

$$H_0: \hat{a}_k = 0$$
$$H_1: \hat{a}_k \text{ “‘ } 0$$

The same hypothesis can be tested using p-values as well. The p-values for each independent variable are also included in Figure 7.

A third test of our hypothesis can be proven using 95% confidence intervals. The 95% confidence intervals for the independent variables in MLR III can also be seen in Figure

Extensions :

As the models in this paper expanded from the simple linear regression model, we sought to identify more explanatory variables that would help better explain the dependent variable. The addition of this dummy variable increased our R-squared significantly since the model began to control for the difference in country categories, whether it be developed or developing. Depending on which category the country is in will determine how large of an effect savings, investment, and trade will have on GDP per capita and therefore on economic growth.

The decision to test the collinearity between these two sets of variables was due to the fact that these sets of variables had two of the highest collinearity coefficients, which can be seen in Figure 5.

To test whether or not trade and developed are jointly significant, we will use the following hypothesis test:

$$H_0: \hat{a}_1 = \hat{a}_6 = 0$$
$$H_1: H_0 \text{ is not true}$$

The below calculation shows the F-value for trade and developed:

$$F = [(R^2_{ur} - R^2_r)/q] / [(1"R^2_{ur})/ (n"k"1)]$$
$$F = [(0.5616-0.1883)/2] / [(1-0.5616)/118)]$$
$$= (0.1867)/ (0.0037) = 50.446$$

This calculated F-value is much larger than the associated critical value, which is 3.07 for a test that has a numerator degrees of freedom equal to 2 and a denominator degrees of freedom equal to 118

As done previously, we used the R-squared F-test to test the following hypothesis:

$$H_0: \hat{a}_3 = \hat{a}_5 = 0$$
$$H_1: H_0 \text{ is not true}$$

The R-squared values of our restricted and unrestricted models were 0.4732 and 0.5615, respectively. To calculate the F-value, the following calculation was performed:

$$F = [(R^2_{ur} - R^2_r)/q] / [(1"R^2_{ur})/ (n"k"1)]$$
$$F = [(0.5616-0.4732)/2] / [(1-0.5616)/118)]$$
$$= (0.044)/ (0.0037) = 11.946$$

This F-value, similar to above, was also significantly larger than the critical value at 5%, with numerator degrees of freedom equal to 2 and denominator degrees of freedom equal to 118.

Removing manufacturing increased the coefficient of savings and kept savings significant at the 1% level.

Conclusions :

The findings overall led to a rejection of the original hypothesis, that trade would have a strong positive correlation with the log of Gross Domestic Product per capita, which was representative of economic growth. Outside factors that impact economic growth, here found that while trade does impact growth, finally it may serve more as an indicator of already globalized nations. Reaching to the conclusion where the joint significance of trade and development were tested based on the high multicollinearity. The repeated multiple linear regression models were the high significance of savings on economic growth. The final model proved that the more funds are put into developing a domestic economy, the greater the economic growth. From the final regression, we determined that savings and the developed variable were statistically significant at the 1% level while unemployment was statistically significant at the 5% level. This is supported by general macroeconomic theory. Savings, measured as disposable income as a percent of GDP, shows how changes in GDP per

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capita directly respond to the demand in the domestic economy. While investment, measured as FDI inflows, was not a significant number, we found it to be a crucial indicator of the openness of the domestic economy to global markets and the international community.

Economic growth can be impacted by a wide variety of factors and this model only encapsulated the ones we deemed important for the scope of this research paper. To truly determine the scope and impact of trade and trade liberalization on economic growth, it is important to narrow the scope of the model. Examining a full economy and economic structure required many variables to be accounted for and reducing the field perhaps by sector or some other form may allow a more significant and nuanced relationship between trade and economic growth to be uncovered.

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- Gnangnon, Sèna Kimm. "Multilateral Trade Liberalization and Economic Growth." Journal of Economic Integration, vol. 33, no. 2, 2018, pp. 1261–1301.
- Makki, Shiva S., Somwaru, Agapi, 2004. "Impact of Foreign Direct Investment and Trade on Economic Growth" American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Volume 86, Issue 3, pp. 795-801.
- Medina-Smith, Emilio J., "Is the Export-Led Growth Hypothesis Valid for Developing Countries? A Case Study of Costa Rica." Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series, no. 7, 2001.

Appendix

Stata Outputs Multicollinearity :

```
. corr Trade Investment Savings Unemployment Manufacturing Developed
(obs=125)
```

	Trade	Invest~t	Savings	Unempl~t	Manufa~g	Develo~d
Trade	1.0000					
Investment	0.2951	1.0000				
Savings	0.1197	-0.0579	1.0000			
Unemployment	-0.0336	0.0283	-0.1543	1.0000		
Manufactur~g	0.0928	-0.0969	0.3352	-0.1097	1.0000	
Developed	0.3628	0.0949	0.1067	0.0686	0.1071	1.0000

Simple Linear Regression :

```
. regress logGDP Trade
```

Source	SS	df	MS		
Model	6.17707484	1	6.17707484	Number of obs	= 125
Residual	41.8080849	123	.33990313	F(1, 123)	= 18.17
				Prob > F	= 0.0000
Total	47.9851598	124	.386977095	R-squared	= 0.1287
				Adj R-squared	= 0.1216
				Root MSE	= .58301

logGDP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Trade	.0039852	.0009348	4.26	0.000	.0021347	.0058356
_cons	3.445476	.097784	35.24	0.000	3.251919	3.639034

Multiple Linear Regression I :

```
. regress logGDP Trade Investment Savings
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	125
				F(3, 121)	=	11.49
Model	10.6386627	3	3.54622091	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	37.346497	121	.308648736	R-squared	=	0.2217
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2024
Total	47.9851598	124	.386977095	Root MSE	=	.55556

logGDP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Trade	.0036812	.0009421	3.91	0.000	.0018161	.0055464
Investment	-.0027622	.00772	-0.36	0.721	-.018046	.0125216
Savings	.0162865	.0043644	3.73	0.000	.0076459	.024927
_cons	3.121992	.1285206	24.29	0.000	2.867551	3.376432

Multiple Linear Regression II :

```
. regress logGDP Trade Investment Savings Unemployment Manufacturing Developed
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	125
				F(6, 118)	=	25.19
Model	26.9470112	6	4.49116854	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	21.0381486	118	.178289394	R-squared	=	0.5616
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5393
Total	47.9851598	124	.386977095	Root MSE	=	.42224

logGDP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Trade	.0013556	.0007642	1.77	0.079	-.0001577	.0028689
Investment	-.0018488	.0059009	-0.31	0.755	-.0135343	.0098366
Savings	.0139263	.0035328	3.94	0.000	.0069304	.0209221
Unemployment	.0206794	.0078493	2.63	0.010	.0051355	.0362232
Manufacturing	.0096447	.0062756	1.54	0.127	-.0027826	.0220721
Developed	.8133578	.0937454	8.68	0.000	.6277163	.9989993
_cons	2.905168	.130857	22.20	0.000	2.646035	3.1643

Multiple Linear Regression III :

```
. regress logGDP Investment Savings Unemployment Developed
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	125
				F(4, 120)	=	35.20
Model	25.906227	4	6.47655675	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	22.0789328	120	.183991107	R-squared	=	0.5399
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5245
Total	47.9851598	124	.386977095	Root MSE	=	.42894

logGDP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Investment	.0003885	.005707	0.07	0.946	-.0109109	.0116879
Savings	.0162142	.0034012	4.77	0.000	.0094801	.0229482
Unemployment	.019087	.0079447	2.40	0.018	.0033569	.034817
Developed	.8829899	.0891995	9.90	0.000	.706381	1.059599
_cons	3.083961	.1085421	28.41	0.000	2.869055	3.298867

Countries Used in Research :

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