SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Foreign trade strategy of the leading developing countries (evidence from China and India).
Author: Oksana Kondratenko.
Academic Adviser: Kasaeva T.V., Associate Professor, Doctor of Science, Economics.
Organization: School of International Relations, Chair of International Relations, Political Science and World Economy, Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University.

Relevance of the research issue. Globalization which covered all regions of the world economy subsystem fundamentally changes the relationship between the internal and external factors in the development of national economies in favor of external factors. As a result, international economic relations in the second half of XX century became a major factor in the development of the world. Under the influence of the growth of international competition and the integration of economic systems of countries the conditions for the functioning of national economies is becoming significantly complicated and changing the nature of their cooperation in the global market.

In the course of the liberalization of global economic relations capacity of the state in regulating the economy is being reduced. At the same time there still remains high state’s responsibility for decisions that determine the development of the national economy, which is evident in the crisis. This makes the state's ability to carry out adequate policy at modern stage of globalization particularly important. At the most consistent form this ability is reflected in the study and implementation of development strategies. And experience shows that the country's leading position in the international system is determined by the nature of long-term policy.

This paper investigates the development strategy of the national economy and, primarily, processes of modernization as source of transfer of the national economy to a higher level in developing countries. Due to the special significance of the focus is on the experience of modernization of the economy in China and India, the conclusions about the nature of which can be useful for all countries faced with the problem of rapid development.

The purpose of the research is to identify the content of the strategies of the foreign trade of leading developing countries evidence from China and India.

Research objectives:
1) to clarify the concept and content of the foreign economic strategy;
2) to identify the problems of development and implementation of the foreign economic strategy;
3) to identify the features of the external economic strategy of developing countries;
4) to investigate the foreign economic strategy of China;
5) to examine the foreign economic strategy of India;
6) to analyze the problems and strengths of strategies of China and India.
Scientific novelty is defined by its purpose and objectives, and is to establish the concept and criteria for evaluating foreign economic strategy of developing countries as part of a system of world economic relations in the context of globalization.

Structure: two chapters, containing six paragraphs, the conclusion and a 83-reference bibliography (sixteen of which are in foreign languages). The total volume is 61 pages.

Summary: Developing countries have sought to assert their national sovereignty and to make significant adjustments to the development of the productive forces to change their subordinate position in the world economy. For that purpose, important socio-economic reforms were carried out aimed at removing obstacles to the development of the productive forces, economic space is freed from the vestiges of feudalism, intensified use of natural resources for national development, to develop legislation regulating the activities of foreign capital and are subject to the interests of national development. Measures were taken to cancel unequal treaties restricting national sovereignty.

In the social sphere, many new countries set goals for more equitable and fair distribution of income, which would require in practice the rejection of the western models of "consumer society", and the ability to prevent the concentration of economic power in the hands of a narrow layer of the rich.

In the case of China and India there were considered modern foreign economic strategy. For example, the basic provisions of China's grand strategy are: the transformation of China in the current century to the great power; the creation of a favorable strategic position for China in the Asia - Pacific region; the gradual modernization of China's economy is stable for a powerful economic base.