

1) Introduction

3) Developed vs Developing countries living gap.

2.1) Economic gap

2.2) Educational standard gap

2.3) Technology enhancement

2.4) Military and its influence

~~2.5) Public awareness gap.~~

3) What is international trade and how it has become internationalized?

2.1) Bilateral trade led to international trade

2.2) Regional and International organizations enhanced trade interest.

2.3) Historical legacy of countries led to international trade

2.4) Cultural and religious similarities have promoted international trade.

4) Why developing countries need to reap the benefits of International trade.

4.1) To prosper the natives socially.

4.2) To become major frontline states in the new world order.

4.3) To come out of influence of developed countries.

4.4) To face natural disasters collectively.

5) How developing countries can be able to reap benefits.

5.1) By playing role to access warm waters.

5.2) By promoting economic behaviour and ~~understanding~~^{ignoring} historical conflicts.

5.3) By eliminating internal issues within the developing countries.

5.4) Via limiting religious ideologies and respecting each other's religions.

6) Impacts on developing countries and ~~International~~ rest of the world.

6.1) It promotes economic zones ~~across~~ throughout the world.

6.2) It reduces bilateral as well as international tensions.

6.3) It reduces certain social gaps.

6.4) It enhances cultural as well as religious fraternity.

7) Conclusion.

Historically, human beings are under selfish behaviour. This behaviour has created several differences among them. However, as world has been categorized in developing and developed world, it has led the trade to be internationalized. Developing countries promoted international trade to meet their basic needs. Therefore, this trade has impacted developing countries positively. Basically, developed countries are those which have been benefited since the start of industrial revolution. Further, developing countries are those, whose economies are gradually surging and dependent on the developed countries. Due to this dependence there is certain gap between developing and developed like, social gap, economic gap and military gap. To overcome these gaps developing countries started international trade in different ways like, enhancing bilateral, regional, and multi-lateral ~~and~~ 'cooperation'. Admittedly, both categories have enhanced such type of international relations with each other, but developing countries ^{promoted} more than that of developed world. The reasons behind developing countries to be internationalized rapidly are, to prosper the native society, and to overcome all the gaps that the developed countries

Furthermore, international trade is being promoted but there are ~~several~~ ^{several} ways through which it has been promoted. Bilateral trade is one of those ways. Different countries in world bordering each other are now being engaged with each other for trade purposes, either developed ~~or~~ or developing countries. For instance: China and the United States despite severe military conflicts are engaged in trade with each other. Similarly, developing countries like Pakistan and Iran are now engaged in different ways to promote trade. Moreover, China and Maldives have initiated trade in different sectors etcetera. Hence bilateral trade has promoted international trade historically and rapidly in present.

Similarly, not only bilateral trade but also regional and international organization have been observed to promote trade internationally.

First the United Nations is an organization to promote peace but it has been used as engaging regional as well as transregional trade in the world. Secondly, IMF and World Bank are have ~~provided~~ promoted trade and down sized the conflicts within the countries

Indus water treaty mediated by world bank is its prominent example. ~~of~~ Through, several regional organizations like BRICS, SCO, EU, ASEAN, G-7 etcetera have been observed to explore different ways to internationalize trade. Chinese BRI, ring of pearls and U.S ring of necklace are examples of that ways. Hence, these organizations have promoted international trade rapidly.

Furthermore, historical legacy of countries within the region as well as outside the region has strengthened the international trade. For instance; Pakistan and China are ^{considered as} all weather friends because there is a historical cordiality ~~to~~ between both countries. Similarly India and Russia despite Indian non-alignment in cold war and Russia-Ukraine war have seen continued trade agreements with each other because both countries are historically closer to each other at various political platforms. Therefore, historical legacy has played the international trade.

Finally, historical legacy has not only promoted trade but also cultural and religious similarities between countries have an immense importance.

For instance: Pakistan and ~~China~~ Iran are the two partners with almost same cultural and religious norms. Pakistan and Saudi-Arabi is an other ~~single~~ example - of ~~this~~ similarity, US and an EU European union have same cultural and religious norms. Moreover, Ideological similarities among countries like Russia, and China both are communist and socialist countries. All such similarities have enhanced ^{international} trade and later it led to international trade.

As world is categorized in developed and developing countries this division ~~has~~ created certain gaps between both poles.

First and foremost, developed countries have no doubt, taken advantage of early developments which have strengthened their economical status. While on other hand, developing countries could not create such developments due to lack of technology. This ^{economical} gap of both ~~countries~~ poles took a sudden rise. Developing countries started to depend upon developed. Therefore, economical gap of both poles in this way was a challenge for developing countries.

Secondly, Historically developed countries were advanced in educational

standards. There was a bigger literacy rate in developed countries. These countries ~~did~~ further strengthen their universities and schools to promote quality education. On other hand, developing countries were facing different non traditional norms like imperialism in sub continent, Monarchy in middle eastern etcetera. This was the time of educating people of ~~dev~~ developing countries but due to these reasons developing countries could not ^{become} able to get quality education. Hence, educational gap between both poles was another prominent challenge for developing countries.

Thirdly, In 18th century developed countries were engaged in enhancing the technology. The technology was being utilized in industries to get quality products. On other hand developing countries did not have access to enhance technological innovations. Mostly, the regions like south Asia, middle east and Asia were rich in resources and raw materials but the gap of technology had not given the way to developing countries for utilizing their resources.

Fourthly, military and weaponization of developed world were more

effective and modern. Developed countries used to influence developing countries by such a large and developed military. On the other hand, developed countries have their military in bigger size but their was a an un capability in their military due to technology weaponization. Hence this gap was an other challenge for developing world and still it is there.

Bying to all these gaps and the ways of trade to be internationalized, developing ^{countries} ~~must~~ need to reap the benefits now because; Firstly, developing countries, to overcome the social needs of natives participate in international trade. However, developed countries are far ahead in ~~econ~~ education, health, employment and poverty deprivation. In the same way developing countries manage their resources and engage in world trade that natives of developing countries, be prosper and improve their living standard as compare to developed world.

Secondly, not not developing countries has an opportunity of socially developed but also these have an opportunity to become the major ~~frontline~~ state

in the new world order. For instance:- China was termed as developing country but now it has adopted and promoted its policy of collective economic and trade growth. As of now it has been emerging as next super power therefore, it is now considered as a major frontline state in the new world order. Similarly, India has enhanced its trade and shaped it as almost an international this policy of India has made India as a major frontline state in the recent times. Therefore, developing countries need to reap benefits to be frontline state in current world order.

Thirdly, Historically developed countries have dominated the developing countries in different ways like militarily, economically, socially and politically. This influenced behavior of developed countries has become a compulsive choice for developing to further engage in international trade. For exp:- Iran has been sanctioned by developed world but which subdued Iran's economy. Iran did not have any other choice ~~to be engaged in~~ to improve its economy rather than engaging with other developing countries like China, Russia and Pakistan. Therefore, Iran

used to engage in world trade and started to take benefits to get rid of influence of developed world.

First but not least, post covid world order has affected both developed and developing world. However, developing countries could not be able to survive alone. Similarly, in 2020 several South Asian countries were remained worst affected of climate change. Therefore, the countries like Afghanistan, Pakistan could not face such natural disasters due to limited economic status. ~~To~~ conclude, such countries need to promote the trade internationally and reap its benefits through which that country may face the natural disasters.

There are several ways for developing countries to reap benefits.

First and foremost, these country need to play a role of access to warm waters. Naturally, ~~Pacific~~^{Indian} ocean is a warm water ocean and Arabian sea in totality a warm water sea. Henry Kissinger once stated that "Those countries which dominate the warm waters of Indian ocean, would dominate the world because ~~at~~ 21st century is century

of water". So, ~~major~~ a significant number of developing countries are nearer to Indian Ocean. Therefore, these countries must play a role to access water resources as soon as these countries reap the benefits from ~~this~~ its presence.

Secondly, within the developing countries there are conflicts and sometimes wars which resulted in lack of economic status of that country. These countries need to avoid conflicts and ensure the transformation to develop the trade. These conflicts have remained common in developing countries for instance:- In middle east Iran and Saudi Arabia are international exporters of hydrocarbons but always remained in conflict. Similarly in South Asia India and Pakistan historically remained each others arch rivals. Moreover, in central Asian region Armenia and Azerbaijan remained in conflicts. Therefore, developing countries need to promote trade by ~~not~~ ignoring conflicts.

Thirdly, internal instability for any country is a challenging factor. Developing countries historically remained a target of this challenge. There are several types of internal issues for developing countries like ethnic issues, political instability, economic crises, etcetera.

Developing countries, as per some analysts need to firstly address this issues of within the country. For instance:- China is facing ethnic issues, Bangladesh is facing political instability, Iran is facing terrorism, India is facing separatist movements, etcetera. Therefore, a smooth running country may easily reap more benefits than a country with a significant internal issues.

Last but not the least, developing countries unlike developed have ideological differences and religious also. These countries need to prioritize bilateral trade and multilateral trade rather than by ignoring religious and ideological differences. For example:- Saudi-Iran sectarian differences, Indo-Pak religious differences, Russian and central Asian ideological differences. All these differences must be used to ~~stay~~ ~~stay~~ stay aloof while agreeing trade agreements.

Internationalization of trade has positively impacted developing countries and rest of the world in this way.

First and foremost, this act of trade has promoted several economic zone in the world.

Developing countries have now multiple options to enhance trade and get

benefits from ~~that~~ these economic zones. Therefore, these economic zone would further enhance the relation of doing trade preferably if as a positive implication for developing countries.

Furthermore, new order of world has globalized the world countries.

All countries of world are now interdependent and it is now probably impossible to be in any other world war. Similarly, developing countries are increasing their interdependencies within each other.

This fact has reduced the fear of any international war. Moreover, general bilateral relation are being ignored. For instance, the United States and China are archrivals but these countries ~~can not~~ probably may not fight a war because of their interdependency within each other. Ultimately, trade internationalization has reduced the fear of world war.

Similarly, major developing countries have gotten the benefits and many others are still getting. Due to this positive repercussion certain social gaps between developed and developing countries have been reduced. and moreover,

Several cultural and religious differences have now changed into respectful relations. In a nutshell, developing countries have been surging positively in the international trade order of world.

In conclusion, developed countries were enjoying all the social needs but developing countries were facing traditional challenges in earlier phases of industrial revolution. Later on, developing nations started to promote trade firstly at bilateral level, then regional and then international. However, this act of promoting trade has brought a positive signal for developing countries in shape of reducing the social gaps, cultural differences, and religious conflicts. Different several developing countries have now been endorsed by developed world to have a better economical status. This major economical status has played a role that countries are now considered as frontline states in the world politics. However, the rest of developing countries need to further reap benefits and play a role in as a frontline states.