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| **SESSION** | **FEB-MARCH 2025** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **IV** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DIBM401 FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**Q1. Explain the scope of international trade. Elaborate Heckscher-Ohlin model of international trade. 5 + 5**

**Ans 1.**

**Scope of International Trade**

International trade plays a pivotal role in the global economy. It involves the exchange of goods and services across national borders and is essential for countries to access resources, technologies, and products that may not be available domestically. The scope of international trade includes export and import of raw materials, capital goods, finished products, and services. It also covers investment flows, technology transfer, and the movement of labor across nations.

International trade contributes to economic growth by allowing countries to specialize in the production of goods and services in which they have a comparative advantage. This

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**Q2. Write short note on following:**

**a. India’s merchandise trade post 2000.**

**b. Composition of International trade.**

**Ans 2.**

**a. India’s Merchandise Trade Post 2000**

India’s merchandise trade has undergone significant transformation since 2000 due to liberalization, global integration, and reforms in trade policy. The country shifted from a relatively closed economy to an increasingly export-oriented one, driven by competitiveness and diversification of markets and products.

After 2000, India witnessed rapid growth in both exports and imports. Key export commodities included petroleum products, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and gems &

**Q3. Write a detail note on Institutional Framework for Export Promotion. 10**

**Ans 3.**

**Introduction to Export Promotion Framework in India**

Export promotion plays a vital role in the economic development of any country, especially for a developing economy like India. To ensure a coordinated and systematic approach toward enhancing exports, the Government of India has established an elaborate institutional framework. This framework consists of several ministries, export promotion councils, regulatory bodies, and financial institutions that collectively support, regulate, and facilitate

**Assignment Set – 2**

**Q4. What are Export Incentives and what are the benefits of it to Exporters. 5+5**

**Ans 4.**

**Meaning of Export Incentives**

Export incentives are financial or non-financial benefits provided by the government to encourage domestic producers to export their goods and services to international markets. These incentives help exporters reduce the cost burden, increase competitiveness, and ensure profitability in foreign trade. The primary objective of such incentives is to promote exports, reduce the trade deficit, and earn valuable foreign exchange for the country.

Export incentives in India are governed mainly under the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) and are

**Q5. Write notes on the following:**

**a. WTO & dispute settlement.**

**b. IPR**

**Ans 5.**

**a. WTO and Dispute Settlement**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a global institution established in 1995 to promote free and fair trade between nations. It provides a legal and institutional framework to govern international trade relations. The WTO aims to reduce trade barriers, settle disputes, and ensure that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely. It currently has over 160 member countries, including India.

One of the most critical functions of the WTO is its Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSM),

**Q6. Write notes on the following:**

**a. EOU scheme**

**b. SEZ and India**

**Ans 6.**

**a. Export Oriented Units (EOU) Scheme**

The Export Oriented Units (EOU) Scheme was launched by the Indian government to promote exports and generate foreign exchange. EOUs are industrial units that commit to exporting their entire production of goods or services, except for a small permissible portion sold in the domestic market under specific conditions. The scheme is especially relevant for sectors like textiles, electronics, software, agro-products, and engineering.

EOUs can be established anywhere in the country and are governed by the Ministry of