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ACADEMIC FILE - SUMMARY SHEET

Class	MBA-II	Semester	III
Subject Code and Name	208 - Geopolitics and World Economic System	Faculty	Mrs. Anusadha kadam.

Respected Sir,

Please find enclosed here with following documents for your verification and approval.

1. Time Table
2. Syllabus
3. Teaching Plan
4. Program Outcomes, Course Objectives and Course Outcomes
5. Program Outcome and Course Outcome Correlation Matrix
6. Course Outcome Attainment Level (Table and Histogram)
7. Attendance sheet
8. Lecture Record
9. Unit Test Question paper
10. Mark-sheet of unit test
11. Prelim Exam Question paper
12. Mark-sheet of prelim exam
13. Assignment
14. Internal performance of the student
15. Student wise course outcome attainment
16. Question Bank
17. Study Material / Notes
18. Other, if any (Pl. specify)

[Signature]

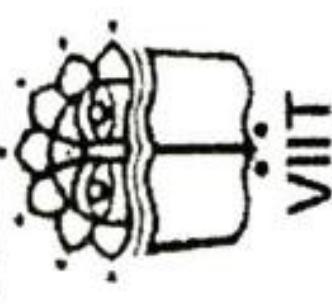
[Director]

[Signature]

[Head of the Department]

[Signature]

[Subject Teacher]



Vidya Pratishthan's
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, BARAMATI
 (ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH "B" GRADE)

Time Table : July 2022 to Aug. 2022

Time	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
9.00-10.00	GSM (SN)	EPM (SK)	IEBE (SK)	EPM (SK)	GSM (SN)	SD-II (AK)
10.00-11.00	CSRS (RS)	EPM (SK)	IEBE (SK)	IEBE (SK)	CSRS (RS)	SD-II (AK)
11.00-11.30	CTCF (YN)	CTCF (YN)	MS (AA)	GTLM (AK)	GTLM (AK)	SDA (All Faculty)
11.30-12.30	RAM (MS)	MS (AA)	ODD (SN)	ODD (SN)	BV (YN)	
12.30-1.30						
1.30-2.30					Lunch Break	Mock Interview (MS)
2.30 -3.30	GTLM (AK)	DHRP (SN)	CTCF (YN)	MS (AA)	ODD (SN)	
3.30-4.15	DHRP (SN)	RAM (MS)	BV (YN)	GCVCA (AK)	GCVCA (AK)	Sports (All Faculty)
4.15-5.00	MS-Excel (SK)	Library Assignment	MS-Excel (SK)	IS-IV (YN)	GD (AA)	
		(YN)				

Subject Code	Name of the Subject	Credits	Name of Faculty
GENERIC CORE (GC) COURSES – 50 Marks CCE, 50 Marks ESE			
401	Enterprise Performance Management	3	Ms. Samrudhi Kale
402	Indian Ethos & Business Ethics	3	Ms. Samrudhi Kale
GENERIC ELECTIVES UNIVERSITY LEVEL (GE – UL) COURSES – 50 Marks ESE			
405	Global Strategic Management	2	Mr. Sagar Nimbalkar
408	Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability	2	Mr. Ravindra Saste
OTHER COURSES – 25 / 50 Marks CCE			
IS-IV	Information Security-IV	1	Dr. Yuvraj Nalwade

law of buy-in, The law of victory, The law of the big mo, The law of priorities, The law of sacrifice, The law of timing, The law of explosive growth, The law of legacy.

5. **Good to Great:** Level 5 Leadership - Leaders who are humble, but driven to do what's best for the company, First Who, Then What: Get the right people on the bus, then figure out where to go. Find the right people and try them out in different seats on the bus (different positions in the company), Confront the Brutal Facts: The Stockdale paradox, Hedgehog Concept: Three overlapping circles: What lights your fire ("passion")? What could you be best in the world at ("best at")? What makes you money ("driving resource")? Culture of Discipline: Rinsing the cottage cheese, Technology Accelerators: Using technology to accelerate growth, within the three circles of the hedgehog concept, The Flywheel: The additive effect of many small initiatives.

Suggested Reference Books:

1. Emotional Intelligence, Daniel Goleman
2. The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People: Powerful Lessons in Personal Change, Stephen R. Covey
3. The Five Dysfunctions of a Team: A Leadership Fable , Patrick M. Lencioni
4. The 21 Irrefutable Law of Leadership-John C. Maxwell
5. Good to Great, Jim Collins

Semester II		208 - Geopolitics & World Economic Systems
2 Credits	LTP: 2:0:0	Generic Elective – University Level

Course Outcomes: At the end of this course, the learner shall be able to

CO#	COGNITIVE ABILITIES	COURSE OUTCOMES
CO208.1	REMEMBERING	ENUMERATE the various elements of global economic system.
CO208.2	UNDERSTANDING	EXPLAIN the role of key trade organizations in the global economic system.
CO208.3	APPLYING	IDENTIFY the crucial elements of international trade laws.
CO208.4	ANALYSING	ANALYSE the forces that work for and against globalization.
CO208.5	EVALUATING	ASSESS the impact of the elements of the Global Economic System on the India Economy.

1. **Introduction to Global Economic & political Systems:** Meaning of Global Economy and its History Structure and Components of Global Economy, Theory of Hegemonic Stability, Differences among National Economies, Market Oriented Capitalism, Developmental Capitalism, Social Market Capitalism, Comparative Analysis, Effects of Globalization on Indian Economy. (6)
2. **The Trading System:** Debate over Free Trade – Functions of GATT and WTO, The Uruguay Round and World Trade Organization, Trade Blocs – EU, OECD, OPEC, SAARC, ASEAN, NAFTA, Threats to Open Trading System, Developments in International Trade Theory, Bi-lateral, Multilateral Trade Agreements, Impact of Trade wars in liberalized economy. (6)
3. **International Trade Laws:** International Contracts of Sale of Goods Transactions, International Trade Insurance, Patents, Trademarks, Copyright and Neighboring Rights. Intellectual property Rights, Dispute settlement Procedures under GATT & WTO, Payment systems in International Trade, International Labour Organization and International Labour Laws. (6)
4. **International Monetary System:** The International Financial System - Reform of International Monetary Affairs - The Bretton Wood System and the International Monetary Fund, Controversy over Regulation of International Finance, Developing Countries' Concerns, Exchange Rate Policy of Developing Economies. (6)
5. **Contemporary issues and Challenges in Global Economic Environment - Indian perspective:** Globalization and its Advocacy, Globalization and its Impact on India, Fair Globalization and the Need for Policy Framework, Globalization in Reverse Gear-The Threatened Re-emergence of Protectionism. Euro zone Crisis and its impact on India, Issues in Brexit, World recession, inflationary trends, impact of fluctuating prices of crude oil, gold etc. (6)

Suggested Text Books:

1. Global Political Economy, Robert Gilpin, Princeton University Press
2. International Trade Law An Interdisciplinary, Raj Bhala, Non-Western Textbook
3. International Trade Law, Indira Carr and Peter Stone

Suggested Reference Books:

1. International Economics, Paul Krugman, Maurice Obstfeld and Marc Melitz, Pearson, Global Edition
2. Globalizing Capital, A history of the International Monetary system, Barry Eichengreen, Princeton University Press.

Semester II		209 - Start Up and New Venture Management
2 Credits	LTP: 2:0:0	Generic Elective – University Level

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of the course the learner will be able to

CO#	COGNITIVE ABILITIES	COURSE OUTCOMES
CO209.1	REMEMBERING	DESCRIBE the strategic decisions involved in establishing a startup.
CO209.2	UNDERSTANDING	EXPLAIN the decision making matrix of entrepreneur in establishing a startup.
CO209.3	APPLYING	IDENTIFY the issues in developing a team to establish and grow a startup
CO209.4	ANALYSING	FORMULATE a go to market strategy for a startup.
CO209.5	EVALUATING	DESIGN a workable funding model for a proposed startup.
CO209.6	CREATING	DEVELOP a convincing business plan description to communicate value of the new venture to customers, investors and other stakeholders.

1. **Being an Entrepreneur:** The entrepreneur, Profile analysis, behaviour and motivations, Lean Start –up, The entrepreneurial ecosystem, Entrepreneurs and strategic decisions , Sustainability of Entrepreneurship: Dilemmas of an entrepreneur for success; Handling doubts on survival of business, Struggles-Causes of failure—Product/ market, financing, managerial-Resilience. Legal Fundamentals - When, how and where to incorporate. (5)
2. **Customer Discovery:** Entrepreneurial Opportunity Search and Identification; Market Intelligence, Market analysis, Market research, Customer validation, developing your business model, Crafting your value proposition, Product Development , Managing the product development process, Long Tail markets, Product launch goals, Go-to-Market Strategy, The role of selling in a startup, Sales forecasting for startups, Mapping buyer response modes. Social media Promotion tools. (7)
3. **The Financial Road Map:** Planning/Budgeting, Developing a financial roadmap, financial statements: the four components, How to budget for startup success, Bootstrapping and alternative sources of funding, Informal capital- Friends & Family, Role of Government in ED, various schemes - PMEGP, CGTMSE, MPDA, SFURTI. Role of MSDE; Schemes by MSDE: PMKVKY, SANKALP, STAR. Crowd funding, Venture capital, Private Equity, Financing Mix and the Financing continuum shareholding- Cliff -Vesting schedule-Relative importance of Operational Involvement, The Pitch, Preparing for your investor presentation, Elements of the perfect investment pitch. (6)
4. **Entrepreneurial Leadership:** Building and managing the founder team, Attracting and retaining the right people, The Team - Board/Governance, The role of a successful board, Different board models for different ventures, How to assemble a board of advisors, separating leadership from management, Legal Matters- Organizational form–partnership, sole proprietorship, Tax, Legal expenses, hiring the service providers. Employee management and leadership in the workforce, Recruiting, selection and hiring, Hiring the first employee. (5)
5. **Business Plan:** Need & Objectives, Target audience, Contents - Cover page and table of contents, Executive summary, Description of the current situation: Basic company information, products/services, management team, business organization, future goals, vision, and mission, Description of opportunity and market: Who are the buyers, who are the competitors, what are the competitive advantages of the company? Description of the business model, the marketing and sales strategy, Basic facts on the financials: Cash flow projection (life line), income statement (bottom line/profit and loss), balance sheet (business health/assets, liabilities, etc.), funding requirements, Risk analysis and possible exit strategies. Conclusion and appendixes: Résumés, literature, technical descriptions. Executive summary. Elevator pitch, Building a strong presentation, innovative methods of presenting a business plan –mind map, animated videos, etc. (7)

Suggested Text Books:

1. New Venture Management: The Entrepreneur's Roadmap (Entrepreneurship Series), Donald F. Kuratko and Jeffrey S. Hornsby, Pearson



**Vidya Pratishthan's
Institute of Information Technology, Baramati
Teaching Plan**

Class	MBA- I	Semester	II
Subject Code & Subject	Geopolitics and World Economic System	Teacher	Mrs. Anuradha Kadam
No of Classroom Sessions	30	No of Online Sessions	
Course Outcomes:	<p>ENUMERATE the various elements of global economic system</p> <p>EXPLAIN the key role of trade organizations in global economic system</p> <p>IDENTIFY the crucial elements of international trade law</p> <p>ANALYSE the forces that work for and against globalization</p> <p>ASSESS the impact of the elements of global economic system on the Indian economy</p>		

Chapter	Chapter Name	Contents	Teaching	Classroom	No. of	e-Contents
1	Introduction to Global Economic & political Systems	Meaning of Global Economy and its History Structure and Components of Global Economy	chalk and board		6	
		Differences among national economies	chalk and board			
		Theory of Hegemonic Stability Market Oriented Capitalism	chalk and board			
		Developmental Capitalism, Social Market Capitalism	chalk and board			
		Comparative Analysis	ppt			
		Effects of globalization on Indian economy	GD			
2	The Trading System	Functions of GATT and WTO, The Uruguay Round and World Trade Organization	chalk and board			
		Trade Blocs – EU, OECD, OPEC	individual ppt			
		SAARC, ASEAN, NAFTA	individual ppt			

		Threats to Open Trading System, Developments in International Trade Theory	chalk and board		6	
		Impact of Trade wars in liberalised economy	chalk and board			
		Bi-lateral, Multilateral Trade Agreements	chalk and board			
3	International Trade Laws:	International Contracts of Sale of Goods Transactions, International Trade Insurance	chalk and board			
		Patents, Trademarks, Copyright and Neighboring Rights. Intellectual property Rights	Group ppt		6	
		Dispute settlement Procedures under GATT & WTO	group ppt			
		Payment systems in International Trade,	group ppt			
		International Labour Organization	group ppt			
		International Labour Laws	group ppt			
4	International Monetary System	The Bretton Wood System	chalk and board			
		International Monetary Fund,	chalk and board			
		Controversy over Regulation of International Finance	chalk and board		6	
		Developing Countries' Concerns,	GD			
		Exchange Rate Policy of Developing Economies	chalk and board			
		Exchange Rate Policy of Developing Econ	chalk and board			
5	Contemporary issues and Challenges in Global Economic Environment - Indian perspective	Globalization and its Advocacy, Globalization and its Impact on India, Fair Globalization	chalk and board			
		the Need for Policy Framework, Globalization in Reverse Gear	group ppt		6	
		The Threatened Re-emergence of Protectionism	chalk and board			
		Euro zone Crisis and its impact on India	chalk and board			
		Issues in Brexit, World recession, inflationary trends	group ppt			
		impact of fluctuating prices of crude oil, g	group ppt			

Reference Books :

- 1) Global Political Economy, Robert Gilpin ,
Princeton University Press
- 2) International Business Management,
K. Aswathapa .

AK
(Faculty signature)

Debmalya
(Director)



ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

208 Geopolitics and World Economic System

MBA Program Outcomes (PO's)

By the culmination of this program, the post graduate acquires the ability

PO1	Conceptual clarity about modern business management concepts to be able to work as a professional in a competitive business environment.
PO2	Apply knowledge of management theories and practices to solve business problems.
PO3	Foster Analytical and critical thinking abilities for data-based decision making.
PO4	Ability to develop Value based Leadership ability.
PO5	Ability to understand, analyze and communicate global, economic, legal, and ethical aspects of business.

208 GWES– Course Outcomes (CO's)

CO 1	ENUMERATE the various elements of global economic system
CO 2	EXPLAIN the role of key trade organizations in the global economic system
CO 3	IDENTIFY the crucial elements of international trade laws.
CO 4	ANALYSE the forces that work for and against globalization
CO 5	ASSESS the impact of the elements of the Global Economic System on the India Economy.

Course Outcomes (CO)	CO 1	CO 2	CO 3	CO 4	CO 5
Program Outcome (PO)					
PO 1	H	L	M	H	L
PO 2	M	H	M	M	H
PO 3	L	M	H	L	M
PO 4	L	M	L	L	M
PO 5	H	H	H	H	H

H: High, M: Medium and L: Low

Vidya Pratishthan's INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, V. BARAWATI

MIL II Semester II – Attendance Sheet (May 2022 to Aug. 2022)

Sub Code: 208 Subject: Computer Graphics

Faculty:

Roll No	Name of the Student	Lecture Date →	Attendance																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Awakire Utkarsha Gangaram																			
2	Bhalerao Shweta Sanjay																			
3	Bhosale Prajaka Pradip																			
4	Bhosale Pranav Dilip																			
5	Bhosale Shivanjali Vikram																			
6	Damodare Pranita Chandrakant																			
7	Deshmukh Samruddhi Anil																			
8	Deshmukh Vinaya Ramchandra																			
9	Dhadwad Manoj Bajirao																			
10	Dhapate Rushikesh Satish																			
11	Divekar Siyon Sandeep																			
12	Gaikwad Durgsingh Maloji Rao																			
13	Gaikwad Mayur Ankush																			
14	Gaikwad Mayur Dashrath																			
15	Galinde Snehit Ravindra																			
16	Ghadge Aashish Sanjay																			
17	Ghanwat Ruchita Avinash																			
18	Godase Vaishali Baban																			
19	Inamdar Maithili Jitendra																			
20	Jadhav Anuja Sharad																			
21	Jadhav Karansinh Dattaji																			
22	Jadhav Shivani Baban																			
23	Jadhav Tejas Sanjay																			
24	Jagdale Vaishnavi Rupchand																			
25	Jagtap Shreyash Dattatray																			
26	Jamade Aniket Anil																			
27	Jarande Rushikesh Ganpatrao																			
Total Students Present			50	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Signature	Faculty	HOD	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	Rishi	

MUMBAI INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, BARAMATI

Faculty: _____

MBA I Semester II – Attendance Sheet (May 2022 to Aug. 2022)

Sub Code: 208 Subject: _____

Month: _____

Roll No	Lecture Date →	Name of the Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
128	5/6/2022	Kale Radhika Santosh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	5/6/2022	Kanase Gayatri Shashikant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	5/6/2022	Khade Shubham Dipak	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	5/6/2022	Khaladkar Vaishnavi Vinayak	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	5/6/2022	Khandale Shrikant Rohidas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	5/6/2022	Kokare Akanksha Deepak	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	5/6/2022	Kokare Kiran Satish	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	5/6/2022	Kokane Shubham Shivaji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	5/6/2022	Lad Apurva Jayant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	5/6/2022	Lambate Onkar Shankar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	5/6/2022	Malgunde Kunal Bhagwan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	5/6/2022	Mane Ganesh Rajendra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	5/6/2022	Mane Yash Ramesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	5/6/2022	Masugade Kanhaiya Mohan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	5/6/2022	Mohite Divya Arvind	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	5/6/2022	More Shubham Masa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	5/6/2022	Mujawar Arshad Javed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	5/6/2022	Nanaware Nikita Subhash	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	5/6/2022	Nikam Swanand Krishnat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	5/6/2022	Nimbalkar Pranit Dilip	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	5/6/2022	Pachundkar Nikita Raghunath	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	5/6/2022	Pansare Sandip Kanifnath	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	5/6/2022	Pathan Samir Shaikhhal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	5/6/2022	Patil Aniket Audumbar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	5/6/2022	Pawar Pranay Vikas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	5/6/2022	Pawar Pratik Sudhir	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	5/6/2022	Pawar Pratiksha Sunil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Students Present		54	Signature		Faculty	HOD		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Vidya Pratishthan's Institute

Vidya Pratishthan's INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, BARAMATI

MBA I Semester II – Attendance Sheet (May 2022 to Aug, 2022)

Faculty: _____

Sub Code: 208 Subject: Geopolitics

Month: _____

Roll No	Lecture Date →	1/5	11/5	12/5	13/5	14/5	15/5	16/5	17/5	18/5	19/5	20/5	21/5	22/5	23/5	24/5	25/5	26/5	27/5	28/5	29/5	30/5	31/5	Total	Per cent	Date								
Name of the Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total	Per cent	Date
55 Pawar Tejas Sanjay	✓																																	
56 Pisal Ajinkya Sanjay																																		
57 Rachcha Shubham Sandeep																																		
58 Shahane Sanket Mahendra																																		
59 Shaikh Ayesha Ajjij																																		
60 Shaikh Muskan Chhagan																																		
61 Sonawale Gayatri Suresh																																		
62 Thorat Ambika Babasaheb																																		
63 Thorat Kirtee Santosh																																		
64 Waghmare Pratik Shirishkumar																																		
65 Yadav Shweta Hanumant																																		
66 Yadav Tejas Kantilal																																		
67 Zagade Kunal Nanaso																																		
68 Zagade Mangesh Bapu																																		
69 Zagade Tejraj Dilip																																		
Total Students Present	32	30	11	28	26	50	47	49	43	36	37	35	32	31	31	34	36	38																
Signature	Faculty	HOD																																



"B"
Grade
CYCLE II

NAAC

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND
ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

LECTURE RECORD

CLASS MBA - I
 SUBJECT Geopolitics
 SEMESTER II
 TEACHER Mrs. Anuradha Kadam

SR. No.	DATE	TOPICS COVERED	MODE	TIME		No. PRESENT	STUDENT	FACULTY	HOD	SIGNATURE
				START	END					
1.	9/5/22	Introduction to geopolitics of global economy	Online offline	10.30	11.30	32	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
2.	11/5/22	Components of global economy , theory of GST	Online offline	10.30	11.30	32	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
3.	12/5/22	Market oriented Capitalism	offline	10.30	11.30	11	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
4.	13/5/22	Social market Capitalism	offline	10.30	11.30	28	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
5.	17/5/22	Effect of globalization on Indian economy	offline	12.30	1.30	26	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
6.	23/5/22	Function of WTO & GATT	offline	10.30	11.30	50	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
7.	24/5/22	Threats to open trading system	offline	12.30	1.30	44	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
8.	30/5/22	Impact of trade wars on liberal economy	offline	11.30	12.30	49	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
9.	6/6/22	International contracts of scale insurance	offline	11.30	12.30	43	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
10.	7/6/22	Dispute Settlement procedures under GATT	offline	12.30	1.30	39	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
11.	10/6/22	International Monetary System	offline	12.30	1.30	36	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>
12.	13/6/22	Individual Group PPT - trade Blocs - OECD, SAARC	offline	11.30	12.30	40	<u>W. P. S. K.</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>	<u>Dr. A. Kadam</u>



"B"
 Grade
 CYCLE II

NAAC
NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND
 ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

LECTURE RECORD

CLASS MBA -T
 SUBJECT Geopolitics
 SEMESTER II
 TEACHER Mrs. Anuradha Kadam

SR. No.	DATE	TOPICS COVERED	MODE	TIME		NO. PRESENT	SIGNATURE		
				START	END		STUDENT	FACULTY	HOD
13.	14/6/22	Individual Ppt - ASEAN, SCO	Online offline	12.30	1.30	31	<u>S. K.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
14.	20/6/22	Individual Ppt (Group Ppt - RFTA, International Organizations, Org)	Online offline	10.30	12.30	95	<u>Shivani</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
15.	4/7/22	Group Ppt - International Property rights, Exchange rate policy, Payment system, Globalization	Offline	12.30	1.30	37	<u>S. K.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
16.	5/7/22	Group Ppt - Group Ppt - IMF, World recession, Globalization	Offline	2.30	3.30	27	<u>Rutu.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
17.	11/7/22	Group Ppt - IMF	Offline	12.30	1.30	34	<u>Rutu.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
18.	18/07/22	Euro zone crisis	Offline	12.30	1.30	38	<u>S. K.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
19.	19/07/22	Group Ppt - Impact of crude oil price	Offline	3.30	4.15	27	<u>Rutu.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
20.	25/07/22	Group Ppt - Brexit in Brexit	Offline	12.30	1.30	35	<u>S. K.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
21.	26/07/22	Group Ppt - fair Globalization	Offline	2.30	3.30	29	<u>S. K.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>
22.	12/07/22	World recession, Global Policy framework	Offline	2.30	3.30	36	<u>S. K.</u>	<u>Ak</u>	<u>Ak</u>



Preliminary Exam – August 2022

Date: 04/08/2022

Time: 02: 30 Hours

Class: MBA – I

Max. Marks 50

Subject: 208- GEOPOLITICS AND WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Instructions:

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) All questions carry equal marks (10).

Q.1	Attempt any 5 questions (2 marks each)		
1	Define Hegemonic stability theory	2	Interpret Flexible and Floating Exchange Rate system
3	Illustrate the significance of European Union	4	Define Multilateral and Bilateral agreements
5	Tax on imports is considered as an example of I.Collateral II. Trade barriers III. Foreign trade IV. Terms of trade	6	In which round the WTO was established I. Doha round II.Geneva round III.Tokyo round IV.Uruguay round
7	SAARC stands for I. South Asian Association for Regional Collaboration II. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation III. South African Association for Regional Collaboration IV. South African Association for Regional Cooperation		
8	Nature of Intellectual Property is		
Q.2	Attempt any 2 questions (5 marks each)		
A	A Explain social market capitalism OR		
B	B Identify the threats to open trading system OR		
C	C Explain Globalization and its impact on India		
Q.3	A Distinguish World Trade organization and General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade. Discuss the dispute settlement procedures under GATT and WTO. OR		
	B Define Intellectual Property Rights. Explain patents, copywrites and trademarks.		
Q.4	A	A Explain International Monetary Fund and List the functions of IMF. OR	
	B	B Discuss the Euro Zone crisis and its impact on India.	
Q.5	A	A Discuss International Labour Organization and International Labour Law. OR	
	B	B Define global economy. Explain different payment systems in International trade.	



Vidya Pratishthan's
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, BARAMATI
(ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH "B" GRADE)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2022

Class: MBA I Date: 04/08/2022 Time: 2:00 to 4:30
Subject: Geopolitics And World Economic Systems

Roll No.	Student Name	Sign	Marks	Ans. Book Received
1	Awakire Utkarsha Gangaram	Utkarsha	25	
2	Bhalerao Shweta Sanjay	S. Bhalerao	45	
3	Bhosale Prajakta Pradip	Prajakta	32	
4	Bhosale Pranav Dilip	Dilip	12	
5	Bhosale Shivanjali Vikram	Shivanjali	17	
6	Damodare Pranita Chandrakant	Pranita	—	
7	Deshmukh Samruddhi Anil	Anil	—	
8	Deshmukh Vinaya Ramchandra	Vinaya	25	
9	Dhadwad Manoj Bajirao	Manoj	8	
10	Dhapate Rushikesh Satish	Rushikesh	—	
11	Divekar Siyon Sandeep	Siyon	16	
12	Gaikwad Durgsingh Malojirao	Durgsingh	—	
13	Gaikwad Mayur Ankush	Ankush	—	
14	Gaikwad Mayur Dashrath	Dashrath	14	
15	Galinde Snehit Ravindra	Ravindra	9	
16	Ghadge Aashish Sanjay	Aashish	30	
17	Ghanwat Ruchita Avinash	Ruchita	19	
18	Godase Vaishali Baban	Baban	—	
19	Inamdar Maithili Jitendra	Maithili	38	
20	Jadhav Anuja Sharad	Anuja	25	
21	Jadhav Karansinh Dattaji	Dattaji	15	
22	Jadhav Shivani Baban	Baban	30	
23	Jadhav Tejas Sanjay	Tejas	—	

Sachin T. Keskari *[Signature]*
Name and Signature of Supervisor

Class Room: C-1

Total Present: 16
Total Absent: 7



VIIT

Vidya Pratishthan's
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, BARAMATI
(ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH "B" GRADE)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION - AUGUST 2022

Class: MBA I Date: 04/08/2022 Time: 01:30 Hours
Subject: GEOPOLITICS AND WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Roll No.	Student Name	Sign	Marks	Ans. Book Received
24	Jagadale Vaishnavi Rupchand	<u>Jagadale</u>	32	
25	Jagtap Shreyash Dattatray	<u>AB</u>	-	
26	Jamdade Aniket Anil	<u>AB</u>	-	
27	Jarande Rushikesh Ganpatrao	<u>RJorande</u>	35	
28	Kale Radhika Santosh	<u>Kale</u>	35	
29	Kanase Gayatri Shashikant	<u>AB</u>	-	
30	Khade Shubham Dipak	<u>Sun</u>	35	
31	Khaladkar Vaishnavi Vinayak	<u>AB</u>	-	
32	Khandale Shrikant Rohidas	<u>AB</u>	-	
33	Kokare Akanksha Deepak	<u>AKKARE</u>	23	
34	Kokare Kiran Satish	<u>AB</u>	-	
35	Kokane Shubham Shivaji	<u>AKKARE</u>	32	
36	Lad Apurva Jayant	<u>APURVA</u>	41	
37	Lambate Onkar Shankar	<u>ONKAR</u>	-	
38	Malgunde Kunal Bhagwan	<u>AB</u>	-	
39	Mane Ganesh Rajendra	<u>Ganesh</u>	41	
40	Mane Yash Ramesh	<u>YASH</u>	-	
41	Masugade Kanhaiya Mohan	<u>AB</u>	23	
42	Mohite Divya Arvind	<u>Divya</u>	-	
43	More Shubham Masa	<u>AB</u>	-	
44	Mujawar Arshad Javed	<u>Arshad</u>	35	
45	Nanaware Nikita Subhash	<u>AB</u>	-	
46	Nikam Swanand Krishnat	<u>AB</u>	-	

Ashok S Omase Draft
Name and Signature of Supervisor

Class Room: C-2Total Present: 10Total Absent: 13

23 Total.



Vidya Pratishthan's
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, BARAMATI
(ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH "B" GRADE)

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION – AUGUST 2022

Class: MBA I Date: 4/08/2022 Time: 2.00 to 4.30
Subject: Geopolitics and World Economic Systems

Roll No.	Student Name	Sign	Marks	Ans. Book Received
47	Nimbalkar Pranit Dilip	—	—	
48	Pachundkar Nikita Raghunath	Nikita	40	
49	Pansare Sandip Kanifnath	S. K. Pansare	11	
50	Pathan Samir Shaikhla	—	—	
51	Patil Aniket Audumbar	Aniket	18	
52	Pawar Pranay Vikas	Pranay	36	
53	Pawar Pratik Sudhir	—	—	
54	Pawar Pratiksha Sunil	—	—	
55	Pawar Tejas Sanjay	Tejas	25	
56	Pisal Ajinkya Sanjay	—	—	
57	Rachcha Shubham Sandeep	Rachcha	0	
58	Shahane Sanket Mahendra	—	—	
59	Shaikh Ayesha Ajij	Ayesha	0	
60	Shaikh Muskan Chhagan	Muskan	0	
61	Sonawale Gayatri Suresh	— (P)	30	
62	Thorat Ambika Babasaheb	—	—	
63	Thorat Kirtee Santosh	—	—	
64	Waghmare Pratik Shirishkumar	—	—	
65	Yadav Shweta Hanumant	—	—	
66	Yadav Tejas Kantilal	—	—	
67	Zagade Kunal Nanaso	Kunal	12	
68	Zagade Mangesh Bapu	Mangesh	25	
69	Zagade Tejraj Dilip	Tejraj	0	


Hanuman J. S. Phalke
Name and Signature of Supervisor

Class Room: C-3

Total Present: 11
Total Absent: 12



Vidya Pratishthan's Institute of Information Technology

208 - Geopolitics and world economic system

Assignment no. 1

Que.1 Give the salient features of WTO. State the difference between GATT and WTO

Que. 2 Write a note on market oriented capitalism and Social market capitalism

Assignment no. 2

Que 1 What do you mean by globalisation and its impact on India

Que. 2 what are the different payment systems in International trade

Que. 3 Write a note on Intellectual property rights

Name :- Bhalerao Shweta Sanjay.

Roll No :- 2

Sub. :- Geopolitics & World Economic systems.

Assignment No. 1

Give the salient features of WTO & State the different between GATT and WTO.

→ Introduction -

The World Trade Organisation or the WTO is the only such global international entity that deals with the rules and regulations related to international trade between different countries. Such regulations and obligations only cover countries that hold membership to the World Trade Organisation. The functioning of the WTO is based on negotiated and signed WTO agreements between member countries.

Establishment of WTO :-

The World Trade Organisation was established on January 1, 1995, following the Marrakesh Agreement which was ratified on Tariff was substituted by Marrakesh Agreement.

Some of the most important salient features of WTO :-

~~Salient
Features of
(WTO)
World Trade
organisation~~

- 1. Non-Discrimination.
- 2. Free Trade
- 3. Stability in Trading system
- 4. Promotion of Fair competition
- 5. Special concern for Developing countries
- 6. Market Access commitment
- 7. Decision at the ministerial Level meeting
- 8. wider Range of Issues
- 9. Multilateral Trading System.

1. Non-Discrimination :-

The principle of non-discrimination means two things. @ All trading partners will be granted the most favoured nation (MFN) status, that is, each member state of WTO will treat every other member state equally as the most favoured nation doing trade.

No discrimination will be done by a member of state between different trading state between different trading states who are also members of WTO. However, some exceptions have been provided in this regard, for example, in case regional trade agreements exist. Foreign goods, services, trademarks, patents and copyrights shall be given the same treatment as is given to nationals of a country.

2. Free Trade :-

The objective of WTO, as in case of GATT, is to promote free trade among nations through negotiations. For this purpose WTO has to work

for progressive liberalisation of trade through reduction in tariff and removal of quantitative restrictions on imports by member countries.

3. Stability in the Trading System :-

Under WTO agreements member states are committed not to raise tariff and non-tariff trade barriers arbitrarily. This provides stability and predictability to the trading system.

4.

Promotion of Fair Competition :-

WTO system of multilateral trading system provides for transparent, fair and undistorted competition among the various countries. Rules such as Most Favoured Nation (MFN) + treatment to all trading parties, equal treatment to foreign goods, patents and copyrights as with national ensure fair competition among trading countries.

5.

Special Concern for Developing Countries :-

WTO has shown special concern for the developing countries as it has given them more time to adjust to agreements under it and also some special privileges. An important feature of WTO is that it would deal with not only the disputes in the area of trade in goods but a whole range of issues such services and intellectual property rights.

6.

Market Access Commitment :-

WTO agreements which seek to establish multilateral trading system require the member countries to undertake market access commitment on reciprocity basis. In fact, market access is ensured by abolishing non-tariff barriers as well as by reducing tariffs.

The understanding on market access requires that member countries will cut tariffs on industrial goods and agricultural products by about 37 per cent. In order to provide market access for the products of developing countries to the

USA, USA agreed to cut down farm subsidies. The developing countries are also required to reduce agricultural subsidies to reduce agricultural subsidies to the level of 10 per cent of the value of agricultural produce.

7. Decision at the Ministerial Level Meeting :-

Another feature of WTO agreement is that it has upgraded decision making at the ministerial level. Important decisions regarding trade related matters are to be taken at the ministerial level meetings. Ministerial level meetings have now been incorporated in the legal structure of WTO.

8. Wider Range of Issues :-

Another important feature of WTO is that it will deal with not only issues and disputes relating to trade in goods but also the whole range of issues concerning trade in services and intellectual property rights.

9. Multilateral Trading System :-

The most important features of WTO is that it seeks to establish just and fair multilateral system of international trade wherein the developed countries, the developing countries, and the least developing countries all have equal opportunities for market access of their products in foreign countries and wherein discriminatory trade barriers and a unjust

Government support to exports by different countries have to be eliminated.

So, these are the important salient features of world trade organisation.

Q.2

Difference between GATT & WTO :-

About GATT :-

GATT expands to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is an international trade treaty, that came into existence in the year 1947, just after the second world war, as a result of Bretton Woods Agreement. It is a multilateral legal agreement which was signed by 23 nations. It was enacted to boost the economic recovery which aimed at expanding whole world trade, by abolishing those trade barriers, such as reducing tariff, quota, subsidies etc.

Over the years, changes have been made to the agreement. GATT remained till 1994, after which it was replaced by WTO and at that time the total number of contracting parties were 123.

About WTO :-

WTO stands for world Trade Organization, is the sole organisation/ international body concerned with the provision of cross-country trade, based in Geneva, Switzerland. Basically there is an agreement called WTO agreement, which is duly signed and negotiated by member nations of the world and confirmed in their parliaments.

① Key Difference between GATT and WTO :-

1. GATT refers to an international multilateral treaty signed by 23 nations to promote international trade and remove cross-country trade barriers.

WTO is a global body, which superseded GATT and deals with the rules of international trade between member nations. WTO has 164 member states.

2. While GATT is a simple agreement, there is no institutional existence, but have a small Secretariat.

WTO is a permanent institution along with a Secretariat.

3. The participating nations are called as contracting parties in GATT, whereas,

For WTO, they are called as member nations.

4. GATT commitments are provisional in nature, which after 47 years the government can make a choice to treat it as a permanent commitment or not.

WTO commitments are permanent, since the very beginning.

5. The scope of WTO is wider than that of GATT in the sense that the rules of GATT are applied only when the trade is made in goods. As opposed to, WTO whose rules are applicable to services and aspects of intellectual property along with the goods.
6. GATT agreement is primarily multilateral, but a plurilateral agreement is added to it later. In contrast, WTO agreements are purely multilateral.
7. The domestic legislation is allowed to continue in GATT, while the same is not possible in the case of WTO.
8. The dispute settlement system of GATT was slower, less automatic and susceptible to blockages. Unlike WTO, whose dispute settlement system is very effective.
9. GATT was less powerful and the participating countries did not pay much heed and attention to it. It also had a very slow and inefficient dispute resolution system which made the countries not take it seriously.

The WTO holds a lot of power and accounts to nearly about 96% of the global GDP. It has a much faster and efficient dispute settlement department.

2. GATT was initially very selective in nature and it was much later in the 1980s when the notion of plurilateral nature of agreements was added.

From the very get-go the WTO involves membership and commitments which are multilateral in nature.

so, the main purpose of the implementation of GATT was to increase cross-country trade in the world, so as to reinforce economic soundness, after the second world war. It is the foundation of WTO, that made open trade between nations but also maintained some barriers for the benefit of all.

Q. 2.

Write a note on Market oriented Capitalism and Social Market Capitalism.

→ Introduction of Capitalism :-

Capitalism is an economic system where the trade, industries and means of production are completely privately owned. It can also be termed as 'Free market economy' or 'capitalist economy'. This kind of economy involves no interference from the government. Many developed and developing countries which are following the system of capitalist economy, e.g., Germany, China, U.S., etc. The production function of a capitalist economy is entirely held by the industries and firms. Activities such as means of production, decision-making process, and market mechanism conducted for the supply of goods and services in markets, are under the private ownership.

Definition of Capitalism :-

a) According to Karl Marx :-

"Capitalism is a particular mode of organisation of production which is characterised by wage slavery, production of profit and creation of surplus value".

b) According to Louks and Hoots :-

" Capitalism is a system of economic organisation featured by the private ownership and the use for private profit of man-made and nature made capital."

① Features of capitalism :-

(1) Private Property :-

The establishment of private property forms the basis of economic life in modern era. Thus, private property is considered as the terra firma of Capitalism. In a capitalist economy, it is a fundamental right of every individual to own a private property.

2) Large scale production :-

Industrial revolution boosted capitalism along with the initiation of large-scale production. The division of Labour and installation of huge plants led to increased production.

3) Profit Institution :-

Profit institution is an important feature of capitalism. Here, investments are made by capitalist to earn profits. Therefore, the production carried out is profit oriented.

4) Competition :-

A capitalist economy faces intense competition in the market. This occurs due to the artificial

increase in the demand and fall in the supply. Thus, competition is considered an inseparable part of a Capitalist economy.

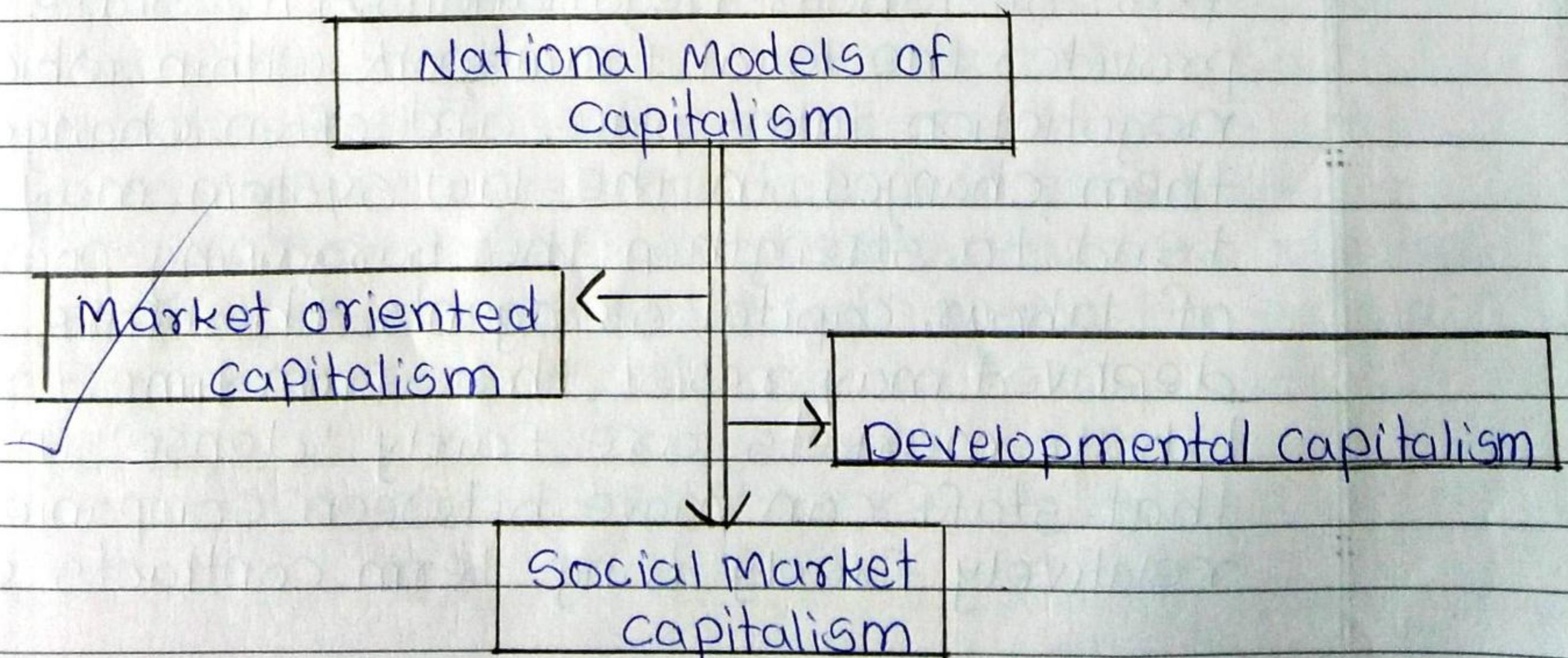
5) Price Mechanism :-

In Capitalism, the price of a product is determined by the law of demand and supply. Cost of production is not considered while setting prices.

6) Market Economy :-

The production, distribution and exchange process under Capitalism is regulated by the market forces. There is government interference over these activities. The market economy largely depends on the law of demand and supply. Hence, it is also known as a liberalised or free economy.

① National Models of Capitalism :-



Market oriented capitalism :-

Market mechanisms are used under market-oriented capitalism to control all or most economic aspects. Here, a dominant attribute is individualism and short term goals of business are likely to prevail. The government is not deliberately seeking to strategically plan the economy. Decentralised, open and efficient capital markets are present. The prevailing ideology is shareholder value - which gives capital owners full returns. The United States and to a large extent the United Kingdom exemplify this pattern.

The system is decentralised and does not require a direct state interference in wage negotiations. Economic relations are fundamentally formulated in opposing terms and strikes are a normal part of labour negotiations. The state provides the legal framework within which negotiation takes place, and often changes them. Changes in the law system may tend to strengthen the bargaining power of labour, capital or agents, therefore, those deprived may resist these from time to time. Labour markets are fairly 'dense' in that staff can move between companies relatively freely. Long-term contracts are

rather rare, with businesses being made more likely to respond to changes in demand by laying off workers. This model is distinguished by relatively high reliance on financial intermediaries on stock markets.

Generically, this model is based on several fundamental institutional characteristics. The main ones relate to the three main actors involved in the state-societal interactions at the core of a capitalist system: the state, capital and labour. To characterise the role of the state, several dimensions are important: the policy objectives of the state, the policy instruments, and the features of state bureaucracy. As a general rule, the main role of the state was to maintain a stable environment for markets to operate freely from any political or social interference. The main policy instruments are in accordance with the neoclassical economics and political liberalism. Therefore, in this model, the main actions the state is willing to take are those enforcing the rule of law and macroeconomic stabilisation policies with regard to inflation, unemployment, exchange rate and public deficits. This model is distinguished by relatively high reliance on financial intermediaries on stock markets.

Social Market Capitalism 8-

rat

2) Social Market Capitalism :-

In social market capitalism, markets are open but economic transactions are collaborative and relational underpinned by government regulatory framework. Political and economic liberality is the emancipatory ethos underlined in the model. Therefore, while a main socio-economic unit gives the individual great respect, Social Capitalists are better described as social democratic or even co-operative political economic culture. It is hoped that official intervention would strike a balance between socio-political stability and market volatility's economic insecurity.

Further government regulation and co-operation are therefore accepted. The labour rights are better protected than corporate capitalism by institutionalised negotiation. Several aspects of Social Capitalism that are synonymous with the Nordic zone and typified by Sweden are also visible in the European continent, like Germany and France. Such countries have developed a form of capitalism where salary negotiations are usually performed at national level between capitalist, labour and state officials. Income distribution goals and

welfare. State services are also covered under the national bargaining framework. This is a high tax - high welfare state model. The overall policy structure involves tripartite committees between labour, Government and capital. Industrial relations in the workplace have tried to pursue a more cooperative direction and industrial democracy has been given a greater visibility within this model, including employee representation on boards. Employer-worker relations have been more stable and institutionalised through protection of employment, based on long-term commitments. Finances are based mainly on banks and long-term ties between the banks and the companies they lend to.

At the end of the second world war, the major mission in Germany was to better the living conditions of people and to put up a new nation and a new economy. Debate arose between the socialistic group on one hand and the capitalistic group on the other, on how these issues will be undertaken. As a result, the Social Market Economy was introduced in Germany by Ludwig Erhard. This model is based on the economic view point of ordoliberalism which was being advocated for by Freiburg School of thought. The term 'Social Market Economy' was coined together by Andreas Müller-Armack and Walter Eucken.

James asserts that, social Market Economy was a blend between capitalism laissez-faire and socialism market economic system. As such, the major objectives of social Economy market were economic aspects as well as freedom and social justice. The three are; individuality principle which focus on the open-minded ultimate of individual freedom, solidarity principle which asserts that individuals are rooted into a society of reciprocated reliance which require to overcome injustice, and lastly, the subsidiary principle which refers to an institutional decree to model the connection between solidarity and individuality.

So, capitalism is a system of economic organisation, where the trade, industries and means of production are completely privately owned. And it is a combination of varieties of capitalism. National models of Capitalism includes, Market oriented Capitalism, Developmental Capitalism and social Market Capitalism.

(25)

Name :- Bhalerao shweta sanjay

Roll No :- 2

Sub :- Geopolitics & World Economic Systems.

Class :- MBA-I

Faculty :- Mrs. Anuradha Kadamb.

Assignment

1) what do you mean by globalisation & state its impact on India.

→ Introduction :-

The term 'globalisation' was evolved in 1980s. Globalisation is an international integration which involves exchange of products, services, ideas, business practices and cultures.

Globalisation helps in developing an open and common international market which boosts the international trade and exchange activities.

Globalisation has not only facilitated foreign trade in terms of goods and services but it has also played significant role in transfer of technology, exchange of ideas and technologies, migration, tourism, capital flows, currency exchanges, etc.

Definitions of Globalisation -

1) According to International Monetary Fund (IMF) :-

"Globalisation is the growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flows and also through the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology".

2) According to Charles Hill,

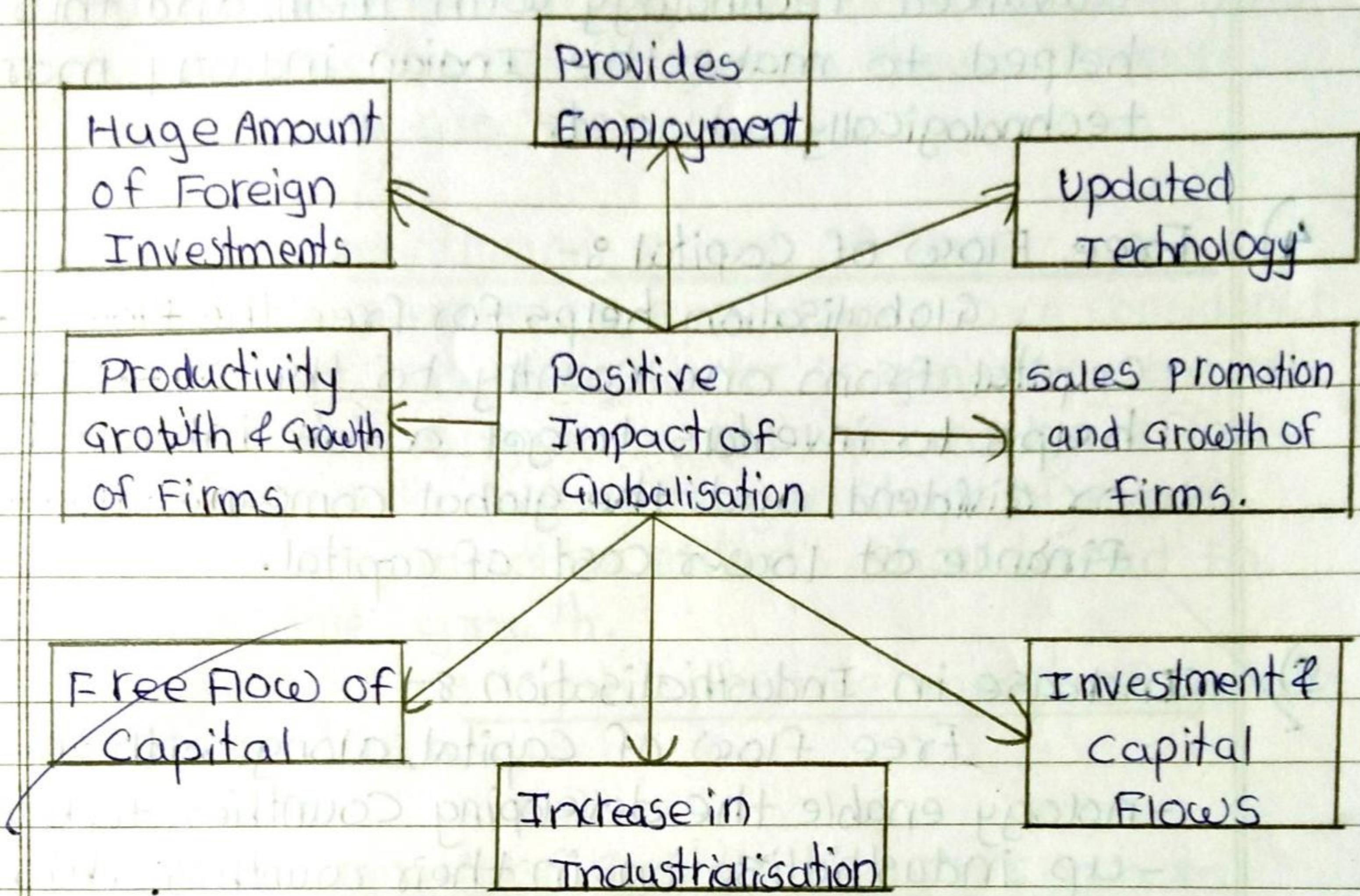
"Globalisation is the shift towards a more integrated and interdependent world economy.

Globalisation has two main components - the globalisation of markets and the globalisation of production."

• Globalisation and its impact on India :-

- India is a democratic, multi-cultural society. Many multinational companies are there in India and which connects it to the rest of the world.
- In current scenario the big companies are entering the global market even small companies are also doing this by the help of new technologies and innovative strategies.
- Globalisation in India has allowed companies to increase their base of operations, expand their workforce with minimal investments, & provide new services to broad range of customers.
- The process of globalisation has been an integral part of the recent economic progress made by India.
- Globalisation has played a major role in export led growth, leading to the enlargement of the job market in India.
- One of the major forces of globalisation in India has been in the growth of outsourced IT and business process outsourcing (BPO) services.

① positive Impact of Globalisation - in India :-



1) Huge Amount of foreign Investments :-

It brought in huge amounts of foreign investments. As huge amounts of foreign direct investments were coming to the Indian industry, they boosted the Indian economy quite significantly.

2) Provides Employment :-

Many Foreign Companies Setup industries in India, and this helps to provide employment to many people in the country.

3) Updated Technology :-

Foreign companies brought in highly advanced technology with them, and this helped to make the Indian industry more technologically advanced.

4) Free Flow of Capital :-

Globalisation helps for free the flow of capital from one country to the other. It helps to investors to get a fair interest rate or dividend and the global companies to acquire finance at lower cost of capital.

5) Increase in Industrialisation :-

Free flow of capital, along with the technology enable the developing countries to boast-up industrialisation in their countries. This ultimately increases global industrialisation.

6) Investment and Capital Flows :-

One of the most visible positive effects of globalisation in India is the flow of foreign capital. Indian companies, which have been performing well, both in India and off shores, will attract a lot of foreign investment, and thus pushes up the reserve of foreign exchange available in India.

7) Productivity Growth and Growth of Firms :-

Due to globalisation productivity have been increases and also increases lower production cost per unit.

which in turn lowers the price of the product in the market helping demand to grow. Firms with higher productivity growth should, therefore, have faster growth.

8) Sales promotion and growth of firms-

Sales promotion expenditures are considered to be an important factor in generating growth of firms as greater sales promotion efforts are able to capture larger share of market. Thus sales promotion efforts should lead to higher sales growth.

This is the positive impact of globalisation in India.

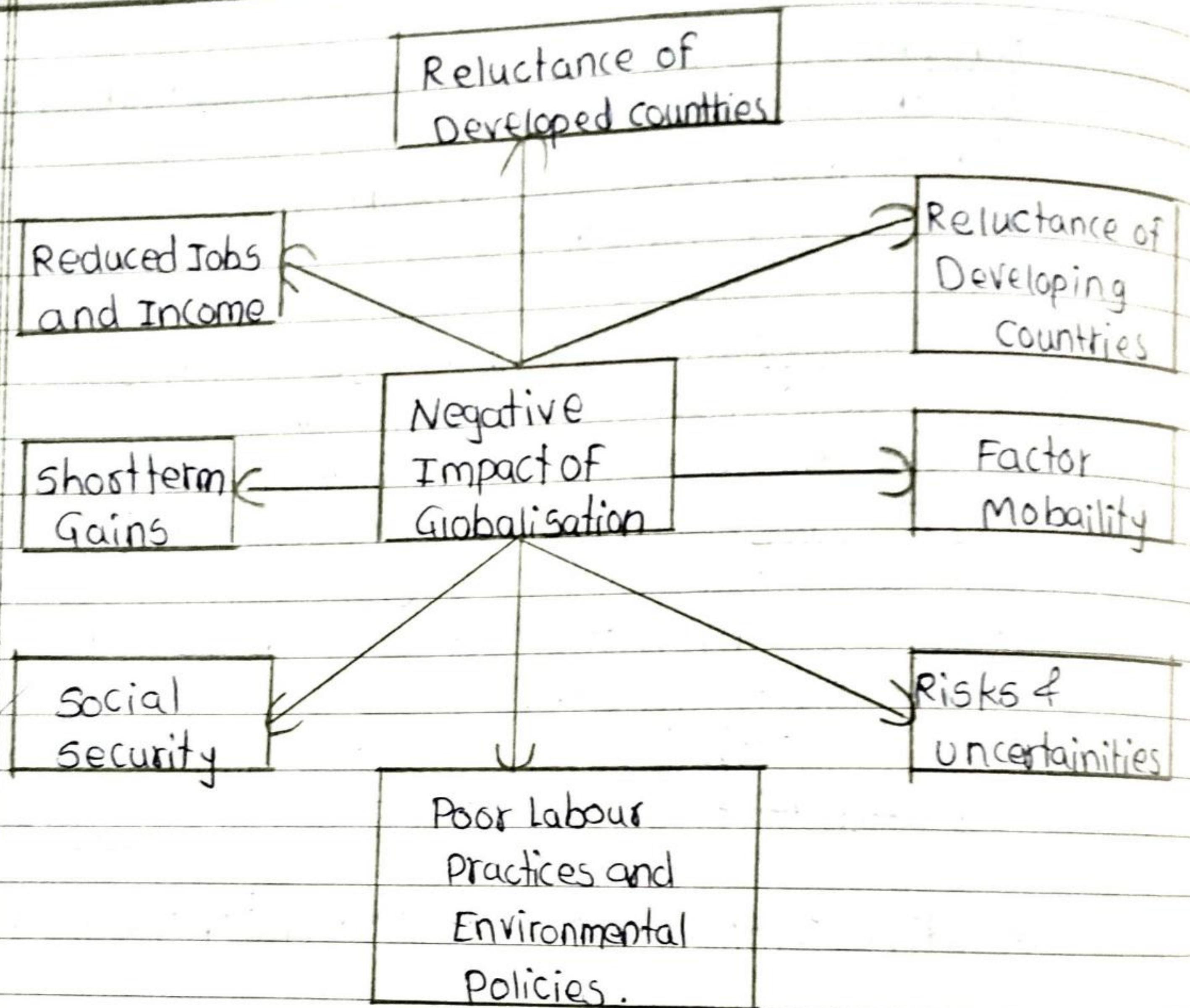
Negative Impact of Globalisation In India :-

1) Reduced Jobs and Incomes :-

The negative effects of globalisation on Indian industry are that with the coming of technology the number of labour required decreased and this resulted in many people being removed from their jobs.

2) Reluctance of Developed Countries :-

Developed countries are not ready to accommodate the poorer countries of the world on criteria of economic fairness. There are frequent instances of their enacting unfair and discriminatory legislation against competitive



imports from developing countries and resorting to other unfair practices.

3)

Reluctance of Developing Countries :-

The developing countries, on their part, have the bitter experience of being forced into giving trade and non-trade concessions to the developed countries at the cost of their own interest. They realise that, with them, the developed countries want to have 'freetrade' and 'not' fair trade!

4) Factor Mobility :-

Globalisation necessitates unhindered international factor mobility. Developing countries feel that unrestricted mobility of capital and finance can be damaging for them.

5) Risk and Uncertainties :-

Progress towards globalisation is also hindered by uncertainties relating to a possible shift in political and economic philosophy of some member countries.

6) Poor Labour Practices and Environmental Policies :-

One of the criticism against globalisation is that free trade encourages developed nations to move manufacturing facilities offshore to less developed countries that lack adequate regulations to protect labour and the environment.

7) Social Security :-

With globalisation, it becomes increasingly difficult for a government to create and finance a social security system.

8) Short-term gains :-

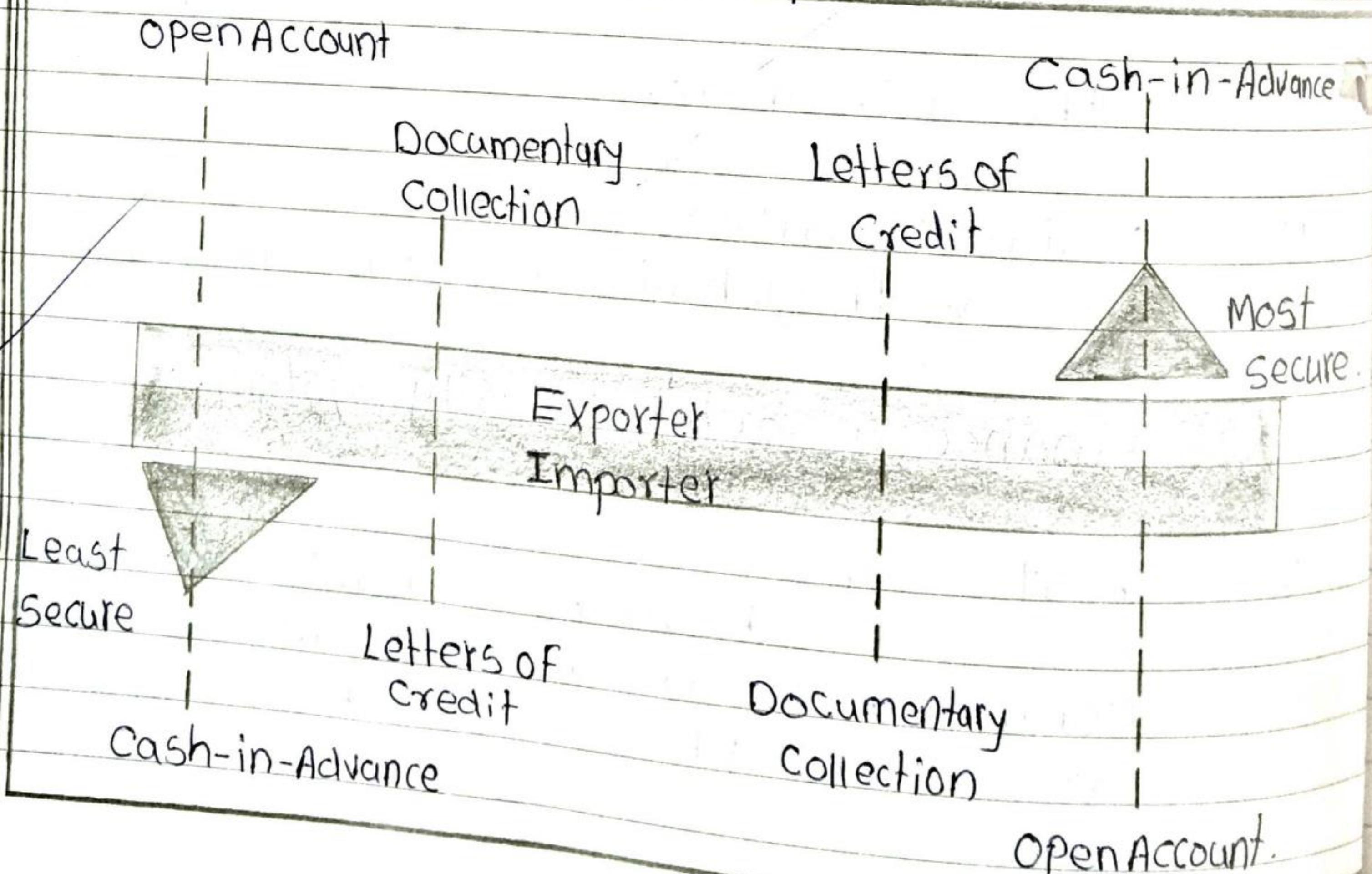
Though several economist from developed countries have arguing that long run sustainable growth and prosperity of the developed countries

can be ensured only by the growing prosperity of the developing countries, the former are not ready to adopt and pursue this approach. Instead they are always eagerly looking for opportunities to reap short-term gains.

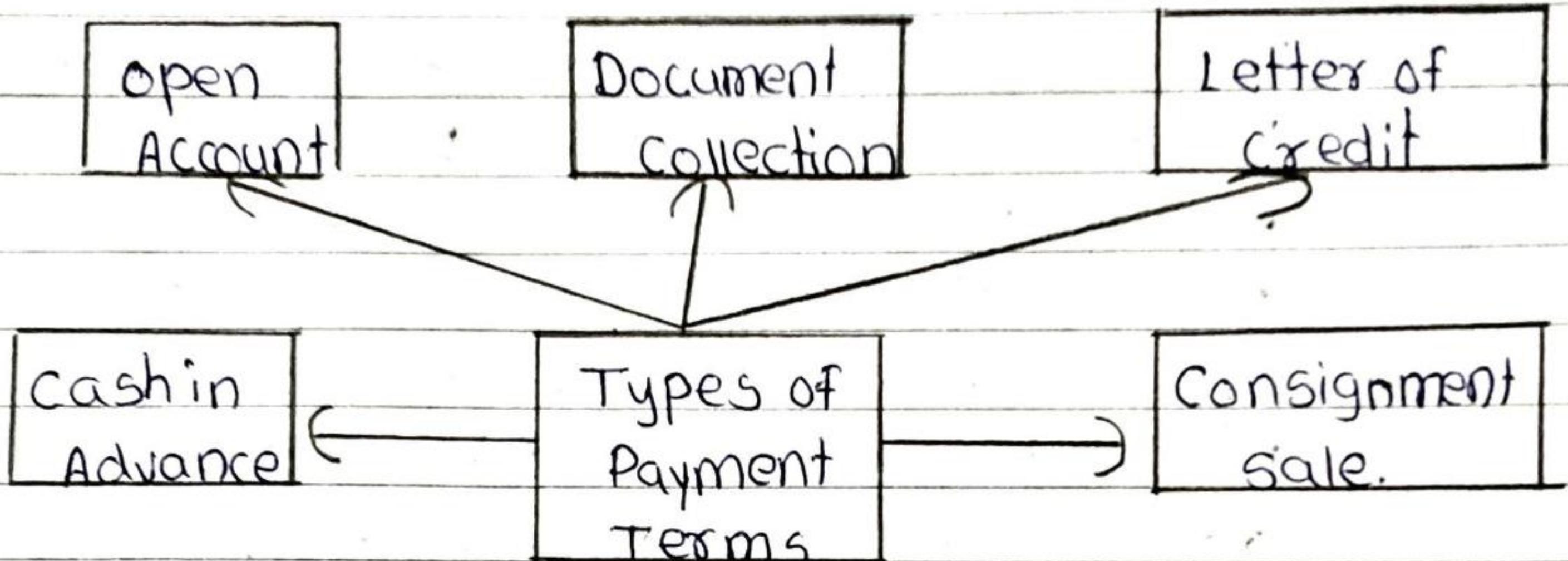
This is the impact of Globalisation in India.

Q. 2. What are the different Payment System in International Trade?

→ The currency of our country is not a legal tender in other countries and hence it will not be accepted abroad in discharge of debts and obligations. All importers face this problem that their exporters in other countries require payments in their homeland currency. Payment system in International trade:-



① Types of Payment Terms :-



1) Cash in Advance :-

- ① Cash in Advance affords the exporter the greater protection because payment is received either before shipment or upon arrival of the goods.
- ① This method also allows the exporter to avoid tying up its own funds.
- ① Although less common than in the past, cash payment upon presentation of documents is still widespread.
- ① Receiving payment by cash in advance of the shipment might seem ideal. In this situation, the exporter is relieved of collection problems and has immediate use of the money.
- ① A wire transfer is commonly used and has the advantage of being almost immediate.
- ① Payment by check may result in a collection delay of up to six weeks. Therefore, this method may defeat the original intention of receiving payment before shipment.

2) open Account :-

- In a foreign transaction, an open account can be a convenient method of payment if the buyer is well established, has a long and favorable payment record, or has been thoroughly checked for creditworthiness.
- with an open account, the exporter simply bills the customer, who is expected to pay under agreed terms at a future date.
- some of the largest firms abroad make purchases only on open account. However, there are risks to open-account sales.
- the absence of documents and banking channels might make it difficult to pursue the legal enforcement of claims. The exporter might also have to pursue collection abroad, which can be difficult and costly.

3) Documentary Collection : Draft :-

- Commonly used in international trade, a draft is an unconditional order in writing.
- A documentary collection is a transaction whereby the exporter entrusts the collection of the payment for a sale to its bank, which sends the documents that its buyer needs to the importer's bank (collection bank), with instructions to release the documents to the buyer for payment.
- Funds are received from the importer and remitted to the exporter through the banks

involved in the collection in exchange for those documents.

- There are usually three parties to a draft.
- The party who signs and send the draft to the second party is called the drawer;
- Payment is made to the third party, the payee. Normally, the drawer and payee is the same person.
- The party to whom the draft is addressed is the drawee, who may be either buyer or if a letter of credit was used, the buyer's bank.

4)

Letters of credit (Lc) :-

- A Letters of credit (Lcs) are one of the secure instrument available to international traders.
- An Lc is a commitment by a bank on behalf of the buyer that payment will be made to the exporter, provided that the terms and conditions stated in Lc, with presentation of all required documents.
- the buyers pays his or her bank to render this service.
- An Lc is useful when reliable credit information about a foreign buyer is difficult to obtain, but the exporter is satisfied with the creditworthiness of the buyer's foreign bank.
- An Lc also protects the buyer because no payment obligation arises until the goods have

been shipped or delivered as promised.

3) Consignment sale :-

- Consignment in international trade is a variation of open account in which payment is sent to the exporter only after the goods have been sold by the foreign distributor to the end user or customer.
- An international consignment transaction is based on a contractual arrangement in which the foreign distributor receives, manages and sells the goods for the exporter is not guaranteed any payment and its goods are in foreign country in the hands of an independent distributor or agent.
- Consignment helps exporters become more competitive on the basis of better availability and faster delivery of goods. Selling on consignment can also help exporters reduce the direct costs of storing and managing inventory.

These are the methods of payment system in international trade.

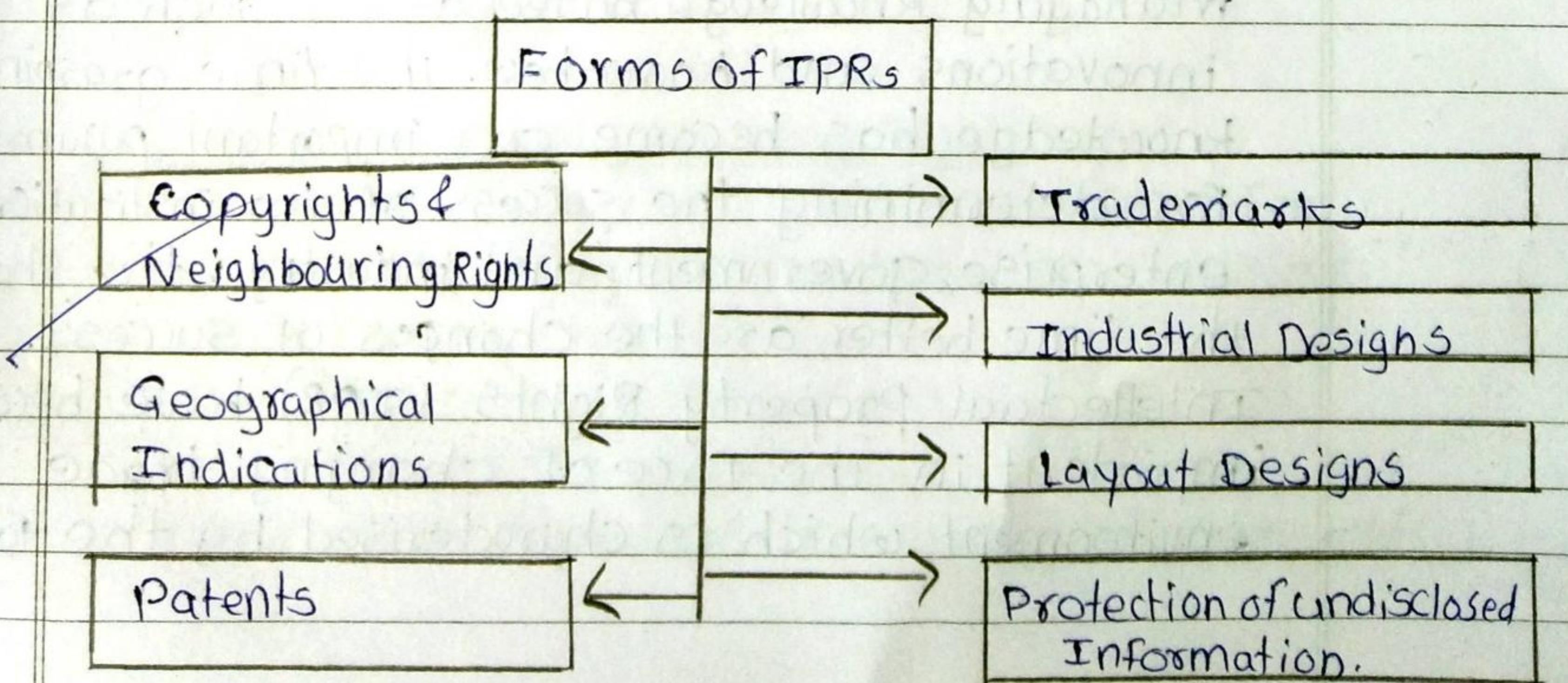
Q. 3

Write a Note on Intellectual Property Rights.

→ Introduction :- & Meaning -

Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) may be defined as "information with a commercial value (IPRs)." IPRs have been characterise as a composite of "ideas, inventions and creative expression", plus the "public willingness to bestow the status of property" on them and give their owners the right to exclude others from access to, or use of protected subject matter."

IPRs may be legally protected by patents, Copyrights, industrial designs, geographical indications and trademarks. Special forms of protection have also emerged to address specific needs of knowledge-producers as in the case of plant breeder's right and the protection of layout designs of integrated circuits.



The TRIPS agreement is based on the basic principles of other WTO agreements, like non-discrimination clauses - National Treatment and Most Favoured Nations Treatment, and are intended to promote "technological innovation" and "transfer and dissemination" of technology. It also recognises the special needs of the least developed country members in respect of providing maximum flexibility in the domestic implementation of laws and regulations.

Part V of the TRIPS Agreement provides an institutionalised, multilateral means for the prevention of disputes relating to IPRs and settlement thereof. It is aimed at preventing unilateral actions.

- With the advent of the new knowledge economy, the old and some of the existing management constructs and approaches would have to change. The knowledge economy places a tag of urgency on understanding and managing knowledge based assets such as innovations and know-how. The time grasping knowledge has become an important parameter for determining the success of an institution, enterprise, government and industry; the shorter the time better are the chances of success.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) have become important in the face of changing trade environment which is characterised by the following:

features namely global competition, high innovation risks, short product cycle, need for rapid changes in technology, high investments in Research and Development (R & D), production and marketing and need for highly skilled human resources.

Geographical barriers to trade among nations are collapsing due to globalisation, a system of multilateral trade and a new emerging economic order.

IPRs may be legally protected by patents, Copyrights, industrial designs, geographical indication, and trademarks. Special forms of protection have also emerged to address design specific needs of knowledge-producers as in the case of plant breeder's rights and the protection of layout designs of integrated circuits. A number of countries also have trade secret laws to protect undisclosed information that gives a competitive advantage to its owners.

① Forms of IPRs :-

1) Copyrights and Neighbouring Rights :-

- ① Copyright is a right, which is available for creating an original literary or dramatic or musical or artistic work.
- ② Part II section 1 (Article 9 to Article 14) of the TRIPS agreement deals with the minimum standard in respect of Copyrights.

2) Neighbouring Rights :-

In copyright law, related rights are the rights of a creative work not connected with the work's actual author. It is used in opposition to the term "authors rights"

2) Trademarks :-

• A trademark is a distinctive sign, which identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise.

• Trademark may be one or combination of words, letters & numericals.

• Part II section 2 (Article 15 to Article 21) of TRIPS agreement contains the provision for minimum standards in respect of Trademarks.

3) Geographical Indication :-

• Indication which identify a good as originating in the territory of a member or a region or a locality in that territory, where a given quality reputation or other characteristics of the goods is attributable to its geographical origin.

• Section 3 Part II (Article 22 to Article 24) of TRIPS Agreement Contains the provisions for minimum standards in respect to geographical indications.

4) Industrial Designs (ID) :-

- Industrial designs are an element of intellectual property. Industrial designs refers to creative activity, which results in ornamental or formal appearance of a product.
- Section 4 Part II (Article 25 and Article 26) of TRIPS Agreement contains the provision for minimum standards in respect of Industrial Designs.

5) Patents :-

- A Patents is an exclusive right granted by a Govt. Country to the owner of an invention to make, use, manufacture and market the invention, provided the invention satisfies certain condition stipulated in the law.
- Section 5 Part II of the TRIPS Agreement (Article 27 to Article 34) contains the provisions for standards in respect of patents.

6) Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits :-

- Layout design includes a layout of transistors and other circuitary elements and includes lead wires connecting such elements and expressed in any manner in a semiconductor IC.
- Articles 35 to 38 of Section 6 / Part II of the TRIPS agreement contain the provision for protection of rights in respect of Layout Design of Integrated Circuits.

7)

protection of Undisclosed Information :-

- ① The protected subject matter is information lawfully within the control of a natural person or legal person that is secret that has commercial value because it is secret and that has been subject to reasonable steps by the person lawfully in control of the information, to keep it secret.
- ② Article 39 of section 7 part II of the TRIPS agreement elaborates on the protection of trade secrets.

These are the Forms of Intellectual Property Rights.