

Indian Export-Import (Exams) Policy (2015-2020)

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ABSTRACT:-

To boost exports India has review his trade policy(2009-14)and to permuted his export in world total trade India make and implement new trade policy(2015-2020). To permute the trade India focus on Infrastructure, manufacturing and incentives to boost export is fine. To make India is the powerhouse, we can overlook the most vital part of human resource sector. Particularly, if we need a new enthused workforce that can help Indian goods compete with the world. Three major challenges for new exporters are facing lack of Knowledge, finance and competitiveness.Regarding finance it is hoped that the government may make export credit a priority sector leading for banks in the practical sense. It means making exports a priority sector will strengthen economy. The other two are closely linked with education and training. HRD ministry helps to improve the quality of human resource. Most of the(IIFTs) Indian institutes of foreign trade could not only help to boost Indian exports but also help to develop more sound trade policy. Having the least(IIFT)in each metro city could be a beginning. Mumbai Universitystarts such kind of syllabus in B.com course as a Export Marketing paper. Which is contemporary and useful for all universities. This concept introducing in schools and college also. ITIs Industrial training Institutes could provide the support to Indian export house that needed now are likely for more in future.

Key Words: Indian Export, Import, Policy, IIFT

INTRODUCTION:-

Indian foreign trade policy also known as Export and Import (EXIM) policy. The general aims of EXIM policy to developing export potential, improving export performance, to encourage foreign trade and create favorable balance of payment position. FTP is prepared and announced by the central government (Ministry of commerce). FTP is a set of guidelines and

instructions established by the Directorate General of foreign Trade (DGFT) in matters related to the import and export of the goods in India. The FTP of India is guided by the EXIM policy of Indian government and is regulated by the Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act, 1992. DGFT is the main governing body in matter to relate the EXIM policy. The main objective of the FTP Act is to provide the development and regulation of foreign trade

by facilitating imports into, and augmentation export from India. FTP Act has replaced the earlier law known as the import and export act 1947. EXIM policy contains various policy related decisions taken by the government in the sphere of foreign trade, with respect to imports and exports from the country and more especially export promotion measures. The FTP is updated every year on 31st of March every year and the modifications improvements and new schemes become effective from 1st April of every year.

All types of changes and modification related to the EXIM policy is normally announced by the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry who co-ordinates with the ministry of finance, the directorate General of foreign trade and network of DGFT Regional offices.

Aims of New Foreign Trade Policy or EXIM Policy(2015-2020)

- The first aim to achieve the target 900 billion \$ exports by new FTP 2020.
- Target to double India's exports in goods and services over the next five year 465billion\$ to 900 billion\$ and upping the Indian share of the world exports pie from the current 2% to 3.5% over the same period.
- Export through 'Make In India' program

Objective of the new EXIM policy (2015-2020)

- To accelerate the economy from low level of economic activities to high level of economic activities by making it a globally oriented vibrant economy and to derive maximum benefits from expending global market opportunities.
- To stimulate sustained economic growth by providing access to essential raw materials, intermediates, components, consumables and capital goods to required for augmenting production.
- Opportunities and encourage the attainment of internationally accepted standards of quality.
- To provide quality consumer products at reasonable price.
- To enhance the techno local strength and efficient of Indian agriculture, industry and services, thereby improving the competitiveness.
- To generate employment opportunities.

There are two broad aspects of the EXIM policy, the import policy which is concerned with regulation and management of imports and the export policy which is concerned with exports not only promotion but also regulation. The main objective of the EXIM policy is to promote

export in the maximum extent. Exports should be promoted in such a manner that the economy of the country is not effected by unregulated exportable items specially needed within the country. Export control is exercised in respect of a limited number of items whose supply position demand that their exports should be regulated in the larger interests of the country.

Key Features of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)

Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman Minister of State for commerce and Industry, Government of India on 1 April 2015 starts the new foreign trade policy.

The main highlights of the foreign trade policy are:-

- 1. The FTP aims to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in step with rapidly evolving international trade architecture and make trade contributor to the country's economic growth and development.*
- 2. FTP provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increase value addition in the country, in line with 'Make in India' program.*
- 3. The FTP policy introduces two new schemes namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for the export of notified services.*
- 4. Measures have been adopted to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the FTP scheme by specific export obligation to 75% of the normal export obligation.*
- 5. E-commerce export of handloom products books/periodical, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier of the foreign post office would also be able to get benefit MEIS.*
- 6. Measures have been taken to boost the exports of defense and Hi-tech items.*
- 7. Manufacturers, who are also status holders, will now be able to self-certify their manufactured goods in phases, as originating from India with a view of qualifying for preferential treatment under various form of bilateral and regional trade agreements. This Approved Exporter System will help manufacture exporters considerable in getting fast access to international market.*
- 8. A number of steps have been taken for encouraging*

manufacturing and export under 100% EOU/EHTP/STP/BTP Schemes. The steps include a fast track clearance facility for these units, permitting them to share infrastructure facilities, permitting inter unit transfer of goods and services, permitting them to set up warehouses near the port of export and to use duty free unit equipment for training purposes.

9. 108 MSME clusters have been identified for focused interventions to boost exports. 'NiryatBandhu Scheme' has been galvanized and repositioned to achieve the objective of 'Skill India'
10. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business are the other major focus areas in the new FTP. One of the major objectives of new FTP is to move towards paperless working in (24*7) environment.

NEW FTP (2015-2020) and impact on Indian Economy:

According to expert's new FTP focus in the "Simplicity and Stability". This policy is on one hand seeks to realign the multiple schemes with the objective of reducing complexities. On the other hand had it went to promote the increased use of technology to reduce the transaction cost and manual compliances?

Experts view the new FTP that it is progressive, path breaking and development friendly, as exports books, handcraft handlooms, toys, textiles, defense and e-commerce platform would be easier and faster. In New FTP a big step is taken to cleaning up the plethora of export promotion schemes and clubbing them under two schemes, one for goods and other for services. The duty scrip's under these schemes come without and can be freely transferred.

The significant announcement in new FTP is that it will move away relying largely on subsidies it is pointed out that this is prompted by WTO requirements that export promotion subsidies should be phased out.

In New FTP is more importance in service sector that has been boosting up service exports, information technology- enable services dominated the basket. The share of services sector segment in overall export basket is 50% to 90% in the services export basket. In new policy more emphasis on healthcare, education, R&D, logistics, professional services, entertainment as well as services incidental to manufacturing.

According to Mrs.NirmalaSitaraman Commerce Minister, It's a focused policy one in which exports through Make In India is underlined by looking at sector that give greater employment and have high tech value addition. It is because the intension to join the global value chain and above all, the environment part, where we looking at eco-friendly systems and producing wealth out of waste. So the priority areas are technology-driven, labor intensive driven and environment-driven. New FTP also

looking at traditional market, emerging market and diversifying into new markets.

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