



O.P. Jindal Global University
A Private University Promoting Public Service



Jindal School of Government
and Public Policy
India's First Public Policy School

Join our upcoming

WEBINAR



ON

THE EXPORT SECTOR HAS IT ALL BUT ONE THING: RIGHT POLICY MIX ON DOMESTIC FRONT



DR RAMAA ARUN KUMAR

Assistant Professor, Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

Dr. Ramaa Arun Kumar is presently Assistant Professor in Institute for Studies in Industrial Development. She is a Doctorate in Economics from Delhi School of Economics. She has worked in many reputed institutions like Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi and UNCTAD India Project. Her major area of research has been international trade and industrial issues for over eight years. Her research inputs have contributed to policymaking in the Ministry of Commerce as well as the Ministry of External Affairs. She has also

taught Macro-Economics and Indian Economy to Management undergraduate students as an Assistant Professor.

ABSTRACT:

Since the early 1990s, India took many steps towards liberalising its international trade policy to enable greater ease of trade to take place between her trade partners. The Government has initiated various reforms from time to time and provided many incentives for exporters as well as importers to expand their markets. However, on the export front, India has not gained substantial market access, especially in the wake of the various comprehensive economic partnerships signed bilaterally or regionally with its trading partners like Japan, South Korea and ASEAN. Recently, studies have shown that the FTAs that India had with Korea, Japan and ASEAN have tilted the benefits in terms of market access towards the latter set of countries. For example, Dhar (2018) noted that in case of India-Japan CEPA, India had a growing negative trade balance in case of low technology as well as medium and high technology goods (based on the classification provided in COMTRADE). For India Korea trade, a similar pattern is noted with India being unable to penetrate the Korean market with trade deficit registered in all three technological levels of products. Seshadri (2016) reported that India utilisation rate under the India Japan CEPA was 21.2 per cent in 2014, while for India Korea it was 67 per cent in 2014.

In our view, an important question that needs to be asked is the following: what are the key performance indicators of the sectors that are engaged in exports. This question appears to us to be extremely relevant since India's manufacturing has been found wanting, especially in the context of India's trade liberalisation initiatives through the free trade agreements (FTAs). The main problem is that Indian industries have not been able to leverage the market openings that have come as a result of these FTAs. But little is known as to why the major sectors are failing when opportunities seem to offer expansion. This study has tried to draw the attention of policymakers to the factors that are inherently domestic which have been neglected by the policymakers in the last two decades.



TUESDAY, 30 JUNE 2020



11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

RSVP: Ms. Mani Mala, Academic Co-ordinator, mmala@jgu.edu.in, 8396907364.