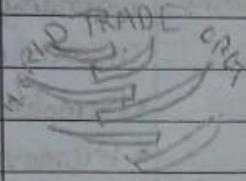
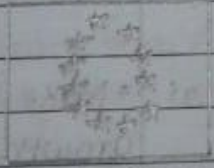


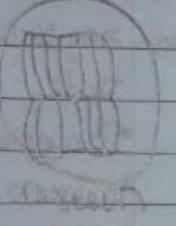



Assignment I

- Trade organisations, their logos and functions.

Name of the international trade organ	Number of members and logo	Headquarters (country)	Aims/function
① World Trade Organisation (WTO)	164 	Geneva (Switzerland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide platform for negotiations in international trade. To handle differences related to trade. Monitor the trade and policy of member states Providing technological assistance and training to developing countries.
② European Union {EU}	28  European Union	Brussels (Belgium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established an integrated market amongst member nation in Europe. Free flow of goods, services and capital in Europe Custom duties have been cancelled on exchange of goods within members 'Common Euro' currency established
③ Organisation of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC)	13 	Vienna (Austria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling the international trade of crude oil Controlling the rates of crude oil. maintaining consensus in oil export

South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC)	8  SAARC	Kathmandu (Nepal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding Satisfactory solutions to common problems faced by countries in South Asia. • Increasing social welfare • To remove unrest in South Asia.
Association of South East Asian nations	10 	Jakarta (Indonesia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding social and culture harmony along with economic growth in SE Asia. • Promoting regional peace • Promoting tax waivers for trade growth in member states
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	21 	Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free trade and economic Cooperation in Asia-Pacific region. • Promoting regional and Technical Cooperation among the members.
Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)	5 BRICS	Shanghai (China)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make funds available for growth of economies of members. • Enhancing mutual Economic Cooperation • Strengthening economic security.

Assignment 2

1] IDL is proving to be useful in today's times.

Ans The International date line (IDL) was constructed in 1884 to change the date and time according to the global travelling. But unlike the prime meridian, the IDL is not a straight line and does not pass through the land. IDL is being very useful in today's time. IDL has brought the coordination in most of the services available in the world. The IDL has majorly contributed to write the world with coordinating with time and date. It helps to keep a track of all calculations of the day and time in different time zones. It is also important in today's modern era and rapidly happening global development. Because of the IDL only we can calculate the accurate time and date in different spheres of the world.

2] The day starts in Pacific Ocean on earth.

Ans Sun travels from East - West and Earth rotates from West - East. The eastern side of the world starts with Pacific Ocean. It is the largest ocean on the Earth. And is divided into North and South Pacific Ocean by the Equator. As the Earth rotates from East to West, Sun rays enter the ocean from there, indicating the start of the day.

Assignment 3

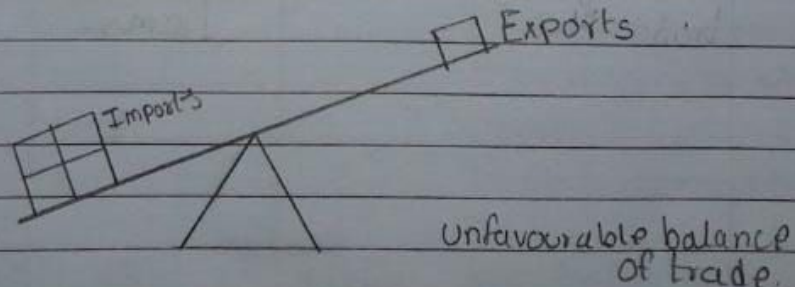
1] Explain the nature of Capitalistic and mixed economy

Capitalistic money	Socialistic money	mixed economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership and management of means of production is in the hands of private individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The means of production belong to the society as a whole, i.e. Government Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coexistence of Private and public sectors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main aim is to earn maximum profits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main aim is to achieve social welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A balance between profit and welfare is made.
<p>Germany, Japan and the USA have adopted this policy</p>	<p>China and Russia have adopted Social type of economy</p>	<p>India, Sweden and UK have adopted the mixed economy</p>

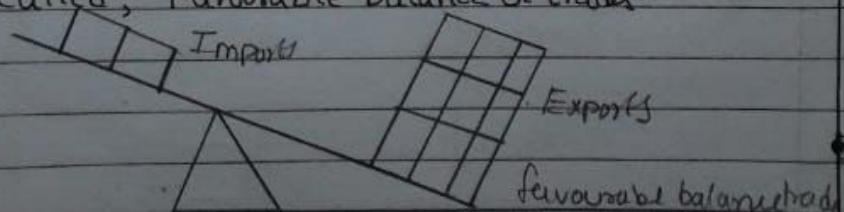
Assignment 4

1] Explain the differences in types of balance of trade with Diagrams.

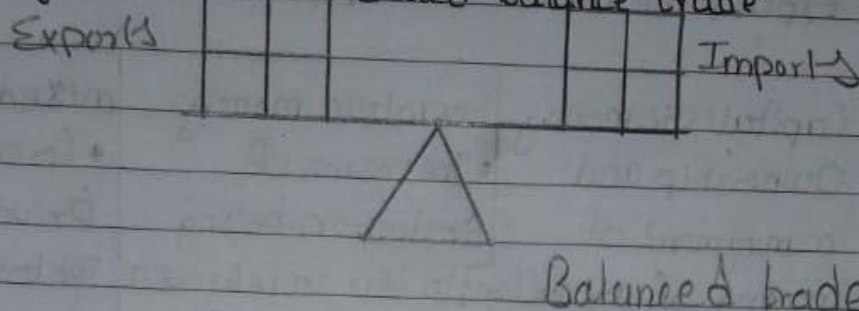
Ans 1] When the value of imports is more than the value of exports, it is called 'unfavourable balance of trade'



2] When the value of imports is less than the value of exports then it is called, 'Favourable balance of trade'



3] When the value of exports equals to the value of imports then the type of trade is called 'balance trade'



Assignment 5

1] Explain the advantages and dis-advantages of urbanisation.

Ans

Advantages of Urbanisation	Disadvantages of Urbanisation
① There is an increase in Secondary and Tertiary occupations	① Because of urbanisation population of cities increases rapidly.
② Because of good transportation facilities, Journey become easier. It's positive effect is also seen on freight transport markets trade etc.	② Public transportation system is not sufficient and hence number of private vehicles increases. This leads to increase in traffic jams.