

Indian Maritime University
(A Central University, Govt. of India)
End Semester Examinations – December 2023
Programme Name: MBA(PSM)
Semester: III
Subject Code: PG21T3301
Subject Name: MARITIME ECONOMICS

Date: 04.12.2023
Duration: 03 Hrs

Max Marks: 60
Pass Marks: 30

General Instructions

- (i) All Sections (A, B & C) are to be attempted.
(ii) Options, if any, are specified in respective section.

PART A

Ten MCQs of 01 Mark each – Choose the correct answer as applicable

1. Port marketing's main objective?
 - a. Maximizing ship traffic
 - b. Enhancing port efficiency
 - c. Promoting inter-oceanic passages
 - d. Attracting cargo and customers

2. Seaport "Intra-Port Competition": what is the primary focus?
 - a. Competing with neighbouring ports
 - b. Improving port access for vessels
 - c. Enhancing competition among service providers within the port
 - d. Promoting inter-oceanic passages

3. What factor is NOT considered while determining 'Port Pricing'?
 - a. Vessel size
 - b. Cargo type
 - c. Local weather conditions
 - d. Port infrastructure and services

4. The primary purpose of "Maritime Shipping and International Trade" is?
 - a. Maximizing port profits
 - b. Enhancing inter-oceanic passages
 - c. Facilitating the exchange of goods across international borders
 - d. Reducing competition between ports

5. Why is container shipping important to maritime supply chains?
 - a. It simplifies cargo handling and enhances supply chain efficiency.
 - b. It primarily focuses on air freight and not sea transport.
 - c. It increases transportation costs and shipping times.

- d. It has no significant impact on supply chain logistics.
6. What aspect of port planning and development is crucial for optimizing port operations?
- a. Expanding port hinterlands
 - b. Increasing environmental regulations
 - c. Minimizing cargo handling efficiency
 - d. Reducing trade connectivity
7. Which one of the following nations geographic location provides a strategic advantage for maritime trade with Europe as well as Asia?
- a. Brazil
 - b. South Africa
 - c. Egypt
 - d. Canada
8. How does sea transport contribute to trade?
- a. Local distribution
 - b. Reducing shipping costs
 - c. Land-based trade routes
 - d. Expediting air cargo
9. What is the typical approach to predicting shipping cycles?
- a. By analysing changes in government policies
 - b. By monitoring global weather patterns
 - c. Through a combination of historical data and market analysis
 - d. By relying solely on industry intuition
10. When the market experiences a downturn, what do shipping companies typically experience?
- a. Increased demand for their services
 - b. Higher freight rates
 - c. Reduced profitability and financial challenges
 - d. Expansion of their fleets

PART B

Five Questions of 02 Marks each

11. "Port Economics focuses on the economics of port services, both for users as well as for ports". Briefly explain.
12. What modern ports can do to minimize their environmental impact?
13. Explain the importance of regionalization in foreland and hinterland areas.
14. Write a note on the sale and purchase market.
15. Compare international trade and seaborne trade.

PART C

Seven Questions of 08 Marks each of which any 05 questions to be answered

16. How port economics facilitates global trade through maritime transportation?
17. Describe the key factors that influence the supply and demand for shipping services in the maritime industry? (4+4)
18. Discuss the lessons from two centuries of shipping market cycles.
19. Examine how shipping routes and maritime chokepoints contribute to the seaborne trade and transport system. Which routes are most critical, and how can disruptions affect global trade? (3+2+3)
20. Analyse the importance of environmental regulations in maritime economics.
21. What are the major risks and challenges faced by maritime economic stakeholders, and how can they be mitigated? (5+3)
22. Port is an 'engine' for regional economic development. Explain.

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