

**INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY**  
(A Central University, Govt. of India)  
**End Semester Examinations –June/July 2019**  
**Semester-IV**  
**M.B.A**  
(International Transportation & Logistics Management)  
**International Logistics (PG22T2402)**

**Date: 11.06.2019**  
**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Max Marks :60**  
**Pass Marks: 30**

**PART-A**

**(Answer all the questions)**

12 X 1 = 12

1. The effectiveness of a port is often dependent upon
  - a) the quality of the road and rail network to which it is connected
  - b) the quality of the political leadership
  - c) the quality of dry-docking facilities
  - d) the quality of the port's communication infrastructure
  
2. As the size of ships increased, ports have been challenged in keeping up with the ability to handle them
  - a) True
  - b) False
  - c) partially True
  - d) partially False
  
3. Of the following, the best definition of a logistics infrastructure would be that it consists of
  - a) all the elements in place to facilitate transportation, communication, and business exchanges
  - b) a country's electrical supply and road network
  - c) the level of computerization a country has
  - d) a developed banking system
  
4. Post-Panamax ships have resulted in
  - a) ports being able to handle more ships
  - b) installed port-cranes being unable to reach across Panamax ships
  - c) the ability to load up to thirty containers across the ship
  - d) all of the above
  
5. The rules and practices for bank guarantees in international trade are guided by
  - a) ICC UCPDC600
  - b) ICC INCOTERMS2010
  - c) ICC URDG758
  - d) ICC URCG325

6. One of the first and basic problems faced by an international logistics manager has to do with
  - a) air transport availability
  - b) weather
  - c) customs
  - d) infrastructure
  
7. The idea that containerized ocean cargo needs to take a shortcut across a landmass has resulted in the development of
  - a) High Speed Rails
  - b) MagLev Rails
  - c) land bridges
  - d) all of the above
  
8. The most sensitive issue in an international distribution contract between an exporter and an agent/distributor is
  - a) advertising
  - b) territories
  - c) termination
  - d) product line
  
9. Contracts contain a *force majeure* clause which dissolves the contract in the event of a major unforeseen event. Loosely translated, *force majeure* means
  - a) "forced dissolution"
  - b) "overwhelming power"
  - c) "major forfeit"
  - d) "major provisions of contract no longer in force"
  
10. Conceptually, the CPT Incoterm is the same as CFR Incoterm, except it applies to goods
  - a) shipped by means other than ocean transport
  - b) shipped by sea without being handed over the ship's rail(RoRo)
  - c) both of the above
  - d) neither of the above
  
11. When manufacturing costs are lower abroad, when shipping costs are prohibitive, when domestic manufacturing capacity is reached, or when the product has significant intangible content such as services, a company may consider
  - a) indirect exporting
  - b) piggy-backing
  - c) using a FTZ
  - d) production abroad
  
12. Which of the following entities were was created at the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944
  - a) WTO
  - b) WCO
  - c) UNO
  - d) IMF

### **PART-B**

**(Answer any five questions out of seven)**      5 X 4 = 20

13. Describe the concept of bank guarantees and explain the different types of bank guarantees. (2+2)
14. Explain, with examples, the possible choices that an exporter and importer can make (in terms of currency) for a specific transaction and who in each case bears the currency exchange risks.
15. Distinguish between factoring and forfaiting in international trade.
16. What is the concept of a land-bridge? What are the factors for its emergence? What effect does it have on the frequency of container usage?
17. Briefly explain the International Product Life Cycle theory with a suitable example.
18. Write a brief analytic note on the three major exporting countries of the world.
19. Briefly trace the background and establishment of the WTO.

### **PART-C**

**(Question No 20 is compulsory and any three questions to be answered from the remaining)**      4 x 7 = 28

20. Discuss the main elements of the maritime transportation infrastructure and explain how the quality and dependability of maritime transport infrastructure would affect an international shipment.
21. What are the key global initiatives for international logistics and supply chain security and their main elements.
22. What is Letter of Credit? What are the types of letters of credit that are available? What are the key elements of a documentary credit? What documents are normally required by banks to fulfill the needs of the letter of credit? (1+2+2+2)
23. Expand the following abbreviations and explain their enhanced role and importance in the liner industry with the growth of multimodalism.
  - a) CSI
  - b) ISPS Code
  - c) IMDG
  - d) C-TPAT
24. What are the main functions of packaging for export? Would the nature of packaging depend on the terms of shipment or on the

nature of the product or on both or on neither? What are, if any, the stand of IMO and ISO in packaging and marking of cargo? (2+2+3)

25. What are the factors that should be considered by a firm to choose the right strategy for international market entry methods?