

Seat No.: _____

Enrolment No. _____

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
MBA – SEMESTER –IV-EXAMINATION – SUMMER-2022

Subject Code: 4549287

Date: 22-07-2022

Subject Name: Foreign Trade Facilitation

Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:30 PM

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. No.		Marks
Q.1	Briefly define and describe the following: (a) BRICS (b) FIEO (c) IIFT (d) EOUs (e) APEDA (f) APEC (g) Letter of Credit	14
Q.2	(a) Discuss the role of WTO in export import business	07
	(b) Explain the role of International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in designing and disseminating INCOTERMS guidelines	07
	OR	
	(b) Why trade facilitation matters in today's global economy? Discuss the reasons.	07
Q.3	(a) Discuss the role of International Air Transport Association.	07
	(b) What is United Nations Conference on Trade and Development? What does it do?	07
	OR	
Q.3	(a) What is the basic objective of Export Promotion Councils? Discuss its major functions.	07
	(b) What does commodity boards in India do? Discuss its major activities	07
Q.4	(a) Discuss the types of policies issued by the ECGC	07
	(b) Write a short note on Advance Authorization scheme	07
	OR	
Q.4	(a) Write a short note on EPCG scheme	07
	(b) Write a short note on EXIM Bank.	07

Q.5**Case Study: SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES**

Economic reforms in India had always been a two-edged sword. On the one government had to take initiatives to boost the foreign trade and to attract FDI. This was to boost exports, facilitate imports, and to generate employment opportunities in the country. On the other hand, the government also had to face resistance from Opposition parties who represented the voices of people directly affected by the government policies.

The agitating population at Nandigram in West Bengal was an example of Opposition to the Indian government's SEZ policy. In the face of fierce opposition to the West Bengal State government's efforts to acquire land for developing an SEZ at Nandigram, the Union Government had amended its SEZ policy. The new policy had two major implications.

1. State governments could not acquire land for SEZs on behalf of private developers or form JVs with them if they did not have land for the proposed SEZs.
2. A cap of 5000 hectares on the size of SEZs.

The changes in SEZ policy had forced developers like Reliance, who were planning to develop an SEZ of 10,000 hectares, to redefine their strategies. Another problem was that with every election and very change of state government, the decisions taken and clearances given by previous governments were put under review by the succeeding governments. This further delayed the implementation of policies.

India is a parliamentary democracy, where every new initiative had to be approved by the majority, only then could it be translated into reality. To obtain this majority was a time-consuming process, which created delays in implementing new developmental idea. China did not face such compulsions and had been a way ahead of India in economic development

- (a) What is SEZ? Why they were created? Discuss. **07**
- (b) List the reasons for which the government had to change its policies and comment whether such changes could have been avoided. **07**

OR

- Q.5** (a) How SEZs contribute to export promotion? Discuss. **07**
- (b) In the light of this case, prepare a plan of action for successful implementation of SEZ projects, which are important for the economic development of India. **07**
