

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
MBA– SEMESTER - IV-EXAMINATION- SUMMER-2023

Subject Code: 4549287

Date: 23/06/2023

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.
4. Use of simple calculators and non-programmable scientific calculators are permitted.

Q1	Explain the following terms a) Trade Facilitation b) UNCTAD c) ECGC d) Factoring e) Labelling f) EPCG g) Export obligation	14
Q2A	Describe in detail the Pillars of trade facilitation	7
Q2B	Compose a note on the essential outline relating to APEDA	7
OR		
Q2B	Elaborate the role of IIFT	7
Q3A	Write short notes on the following: (a) Pre-shipment Export Finance (b) Post-shipment Export Finance	7
Q3B	Discuss in detail the several types of covers accessible to export firms to protect them from various kinds of risks involved in foreign trade?	7
OR		
Q3A	What are the major objectives of the Export-Import Bank of India?	7
Q3B	Clarify the requirement of packaging and labelling of export items?	7
Q4A	List the objectives and types of Duty Exemption Schemes	7
Q4B	Which are the different reward schemes for export-import firms?	7
OR		
Q4A	Which are the Duty Remission Schemes given by the Indian government?	7
Q4B	In a developing nation like India, Which are the different schemes available on the import of goods?	7
Q5	The formation of SEZs was not welcomed by all groups and people of the country. In the year 2003, the government had to face strong protests from the farmers against the decision to the formation of the Polepally SEZ. The farmers were not ready to give their lands to the government for this purpose. The protestors blocked the Hyderabad-Bengaluru (Bangalore) national highway in protest against land acquisition. The protest continued and an alliance against the Polepally SEZ was formed under the name Polepally SEZ Vyathireka Aikya Sanghatana.	

Subhash, an old man of 55 years and a father of three sons belonged to a backward caste farming community. His elder son was doing a technical course after completing his 12th class and another one also had passed the 12th class. Subhash after losing his twelve acres of land was extremely disappointed and his pain could be seen on his face all the time. Out of frustration, he used to show his land to everyone, which was still there but no longer under his control. He explained about everything he used to grow and how well they lived.

Subhash was one of the most active members of the group protesting against the land acquisition for the SEZ. He attended all the meetings held for this purpose and questioned the officers about the land acquisition process. Many other villagers of his village trusted his advice and supported him in the struggle. For him, the most painful moment was losing his good old friends in the village who either left the village after the land acquisition process or became terribly busy arranging an alternate source of income for their families. The involvement of middlemen and local politicians had divided the entire village on caste lines. Anyone approaching these people used to become the talk of the village. Some of the active group members who were also his fellow caste members tried to take control of the village committee and reunite the villagers but failed to do so.

After receiving a good compensation from the government for acquiring his land, Subhash continued with his caste-based occupation, which was the toddy business. He never invested the money received as compensation. His elder son had to pick up the job of a security guard since farming was no more an option for the family. The family used to recollect the good old days when they used to spend days and nights in the fields. In those times, food was plentiful in their house, with the availability of many fruits like mangoes, guava, and banana. Now the family is not comfortable buying rice, jowar, pulses, fruits and vegetables from the market as all were grown in their fields. Every time he asked, "Why the government lies and occupies our lands? We the poor were never dependent on them. If they do not give us money we are fine with that. Unfortunately, instead of giving and supporting us, they took away our land which was our culture, our dignity and our life."

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| A | Analyse the socio-economic impact of the land acquisition process to build Special Economic Zones in various parts of the country | 7 |
| B | Do you agree with the statement "Why the government lies and occupies our lands?" | 7 |
| OR | | |
| A | Does the government do a fair job with Subhash? | 7 |
| B | "Was it displacement in the name of development"? Discuss | 7 |
