N.M.I.S. MUMBAI

NAROTTAM MORARJEE INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING

MUMBAI

Main + ... No. of Supplement = ...

Examination :- PGDSM - FIRST YR./ FINAL YR./ ASSOCIATESHIP / FELLOWSHIP

Month 5th March Year 20 25 **TOTAL MARKS**

Subject Geography of Sea Transport

5/3/25

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
M	15	15	13	\	14	\	12	\	\	\	\	\	69

WRITE BELOW

Q.1. a Please refer map.

b Please refer map for additional details.
- Alaska current (warm)
- Peru current (cold)
- Labrador current (cold)
- Norwegian current (warm)

c Please refer map for additional details.

Pakistan (GMT +5)
India (GMT +5:30)
Sri Lanka (GMT +5:30)
China (GMT +8:00)

15

d Route of Suez max ship from Hong Kong to Port Said (Please refer map)

① Starts from Hong Kong
② Southwards enters South China Sea
③ Passes through Malacca Strait (between Malaysia & Indonesia)
④ Enters Bay of Bengal
⑤ Westwards Enters Indian Ocean (South of Sri Lanka)
⑥ Westwards through Arabian Sea (passes Gulf of Aden)
⑦ Northwards passes Strait of Bab el Mandeb and enters Red Sea
⑧ Northward passes Red Sea and enters Gulf of Suez.
⑨ Northwards crosses Suez canal (Egypt) and enters Mediterranean Sea.
⑩ Reaches Port Said (Egypt)

Q.2 a) Please refer map for further details :

Shipping Canals

① Panama Canal (Country - Panama)

- Port Cristobal in Caribbean Sea - North Atlantic
- Port Balboa in North Pacific Ocean

② Kiel Canal (Country - Germany)

- Port Brunsbuttel in North Sea
- Port Kiel in Baltic Sea.

Q.2 b) Please refer map for further details

Ports

- Le Havre - France
- Casablanca - Morocco
- Colombo - Sri Lanka
- Sydney - Australia

15

c) Please refer map for further details

- Dover Strait

→ Between England and France or Belgium

→ Between North Atlantic and North Sea.

- Torres Strait

North of Australia

- Bass Strait

South of Australia

- Malacca Strait (Between Malaysia & Indonesia)

d) Please refer map for further details.
Two Crude oil importing countries
- India.
- Japan.

Q.3
a)
i) IWAI
ii) STS - Ship to Ship.
iii) ULCC - ULTRA LARGE CRUDE CARRIER.
iv) LPG - Liquified Petroleum Gas.
v) MGO - Marine Gas Oil.
vi) MPEDA - Marine Produce Export Development Authority.
vii) DWT - Dead Weight Tonnage.
viii) UTC - Universal Time Centre.
ix) NaCSA - North American Commercial Shipowner Association.
x) WNA - West North African Nations.
xi) EAEC - Export Association of Europen Countries.

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xii) NVOCC - Non Vessel Operator Cargo Carrier.

b)
i) Port & Hinterland:
- Port refers to area which is on the sea coast and is the window for the trade and commercial activity.
- Hinterland refers to area which is geographically located far away from the port and is compeletly dependent upon the port area to carry import. export activities

Eg:- JNPT or Mumbai Port as the port and Nasik, a city in Maharashtra as the hinterland.

In order to involve hinterland in trade activities

PTO

development of Internal Container Depot (ICD) is done so that trade activities can be triggered from hinterland area but which is eventually executed through ports.

- Development of multimodal transport system. Multimodal transport system i.e Road, railways and waterways play a very important role in the development of manufacturing and allied industries near the hinterland area.

Eg:- A hosiery manufacturer based in Ludhiana, Punjab is able to manufacture and export the products outside India because of the national highways being developed by the government which connect hinterland to port.

Eg: ICD at New Delhi is India's largest inland container depot which caters to the region of several states such as J&K, Punjab, Haryana etc and functions as a hub & spoke model which consolidates the cargo at ICD for onwards export through sea ports, similarly deconsolidates the cargo ~~for~~ received from port for further distribution into the hinterland.

In short for the economic development of the country development of both port & hinterland is paramount.

ii) Common derivates of Crude Oil

- Crude oil are fossil fuels which develop into oil from fossils over a long period of time.
- Crude oil are extracted from sea bead through oil rigs by digging wells deep into the sea bed after thorough technical and environmental appraisal.
- During the refinement of crude oil various different type of derivate fuels are found out of which all are relevant and are used in some form or another either as fuel for vehicles, ships, airlines or for the purpose of maintaining & manufacturing engineering goods.
- Over the process of refinement of crude oil variety of oils and gases are generated which are segregated into two broader categories distillates and dirty crude.
- Methane, LNG, LPG, Gas oil, Petrol, Aviation fuel, Diesel, Marine Gas Oil are some of the example of distillates
- Kerosene, black tar, grease are the left over residue of the distillates which are considered dirty but also are put to industrial use.
- They say no component of crude oil is wasted and everything extracted & refined can be utilised and holds a commercial value and that is why it is also called as black gold.

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Q.5. a)

- Sagar Mala project is Government of India's flagship project which was established in 2015 with the objective of port led development.

- India has 7216 Kms of coast line 13 major ports and roughly 200 intermediary and minor ports but the total maritime potential is yet to be utilised. Very few countries in the world are blessed with ports on both the coasts i.e east & west side plus India also has a substantial inland water passage, which if utilised optimally can open the door of economic growth and trade development of the country.

- In order to take India into the new direction of maritime trade the project of Sagarmala was conceived by the Govt. of India. The important features of Sagar mala project are mentioned below:

a) Port led development:

- By modernising major ports such as Mumbai, Chennai and Visakhapatnam
- By developing new deep draft ports such as Vadhavan port in Mumbai, Enayam near Chennai and Paradip port.

P.T.O

- Connectivity of major ports through intermodal transport network of road, rail and inland waterways is being executed.
- Development of logistics business park is already in place for facilitating logistics efficiency and opening new business opportunities

b) Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC's):
DFC's connecting the major ports and important cities of the country is already in place and the complete construction of the corridors is yet to be completed. Once completed DFC will connect in the following manner:
- Mumbai - Delhi Freight corridor
- Bengaluru - Chennai Freight Corridor
- Amritsar - Delhi - Kolkata Freight corridor

Exclusive chain and network of roads will facilitate the movement of transport without delay and alongside major manufacturing and business centres.

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c) Development of 13 Coastal economic zones (CEZ's)
These CEZ's will ensure the opening and development of business opportunities in the field of:
→ Fishing
→ Tourism
→ Manufacturing

Thus creating an organic requirement of new coastal cities, the execution of which is already in progress

P.T.O

* Sagar Mala project will try to tackle the following issues :

- High logistics cost.
  India logistics cost is 12 to 14% of GDP whereas the world average is 6 to 8% of GDP

- Optimum utilisation of Inland Waterways.
  European Union utilises 70% of its waterways whereas India's use of Inland waterways remains negligible.

- Generate huge employment.
  It is estimated that the Sagar mala project will generate approx 4 million new job opportunities which will trigger India into the new era of socio economic growth and development led by the development of India's natural assets Sea ports and Inland Waterways.

- Reduce logistics cost and ensure faster turnaround of vessels at port.

Thus Sagar Mala project is holistically executed will create wonders for a country like India

P.S : Please refer India's map for a better understanding of SagarMala project.

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No. of Supplement : 1

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Month 5th March Year 20 25

Subject GST

WRITE BELOW

05-4-25

Q.5 b (Please refer map)

3 ports each in states of:

* Gujarat	* Kerala	* West Bengal
• Kandla	• Cochin	• Kolkata Port
• Mundra	• Alapuzzha	• Haldia Port
• Hazira	• Kollam	• Sagar Anand port.

Q.7

WTO: (Based in New York) More than 200 member countries

The body of World Trade Organisation was build after the world War II in order to

- resume and develop international trade after the aftermath of world war.
- Policies were developed to ensure socio economic growth and development of trade activities in member countries
- GATT - General Agreement on Trade & Tariff was implemented to ensure fair and open trade practices between the member countries.
- Trade loans are extended by WTO to the poor member nations for their economic upliftment and socio economic growth.

b) OECD

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and development was established in 1961 with 38 member countries with its head quarters based out of Paris, France.

- OECD is an association of developed member countries namely, USA, UK, France, Germany, Japan, Australia.
- OECD's objective to ensure socio economic growth around the world.
- OECD's analyses trade data of the world and shares statistical data for the benefits of the member countries and non-member too.
- OECD gives a platform at international level to its member to discuss trade and development related issues.

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- OECD creates/develops policies in respect of trade and business opportunities.

c) Organisation of African Union:

- OAU is body of 55 African nations which was established in 2001 with its headquarters in Adis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- OAU's objective is to ensure socio economic growth of its member nations
- OAU's encourages co-operation by sharing resources for the development of member nations in the field of agriculture, infrastructure, heath, science and environment.

d) NAFTA :

- North American Free Trade Association.
- NAFTA consists of 3 member nations USA, Canada and Mexico with its headquarters in Mexico.
- NAFTA was established with the objective of ensuring economic growth of its member countries.
- NAFTA implemented free trade policies wherein the resources for manufacturing, trade and services are shared without any trade barriers.
- NAFTA led to increase in trade opportunities for its member nation as it gave a push to their manufacturing infrastructure.
- However NAFTA over a period of time due to conflict of trade issues couldn't come up with mutually beneficial policies and got defunct.

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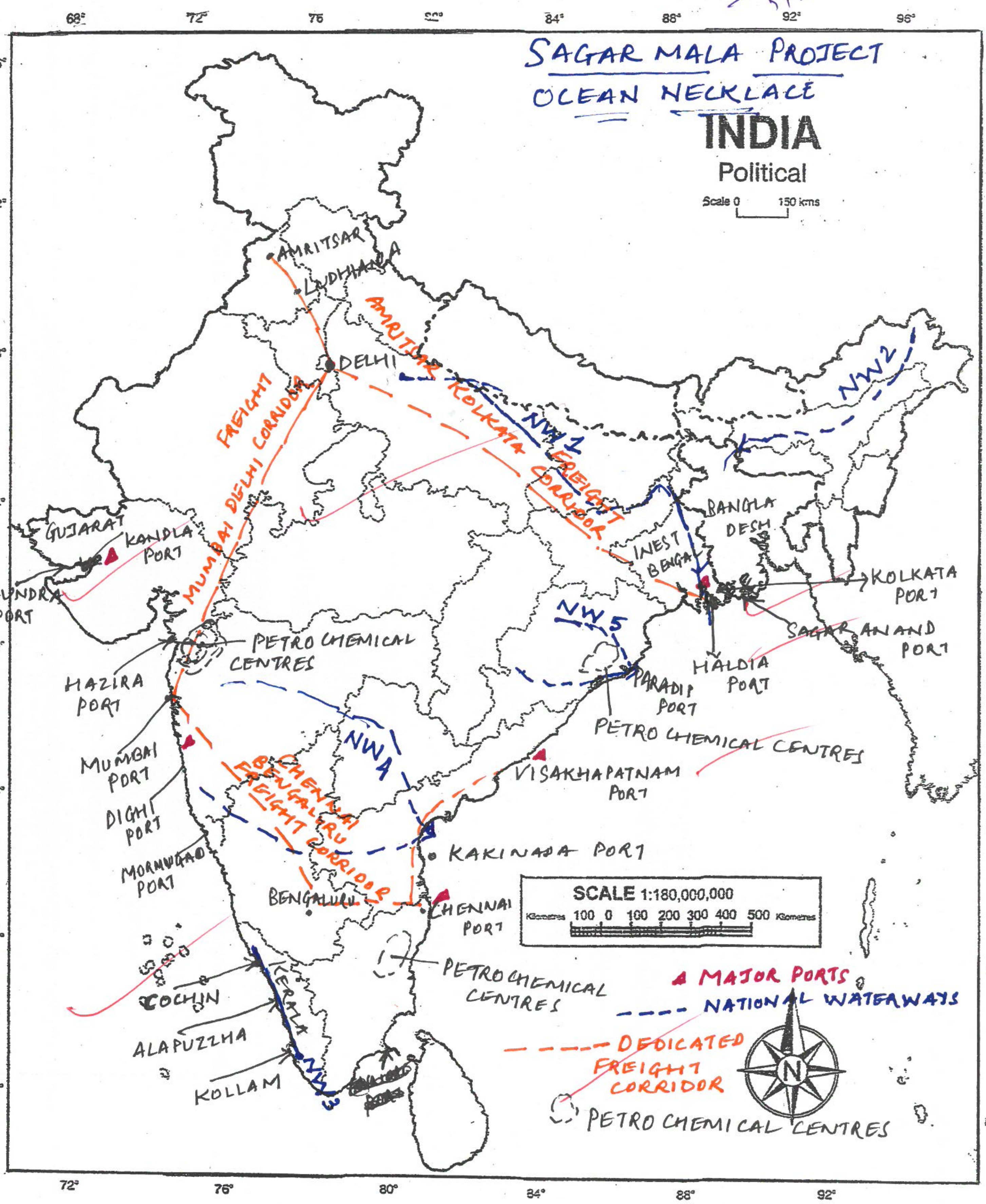
5/3/25



NMIS. EXAM **2025** **World Mercator Projection Map**

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