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## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, May 2018

Program: BBA-FT

Subject (Course): World Geography & Major Trade Routes

Course Code : BBFT109

No. of page/s: 3

Semester – IV

Max. Marks : 100

Duration : 3 Hrs

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### Section A

#### 1. Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate word-(10\*1= 10 Marks)

- 1.1 The biggest and largest port of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.2 Latitude of Ninety degree North is called \_\_\_\_\_ and 180 degree longitude is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.3 NW passage connects \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean to \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.
- 1.4 Horizontal movement of sea surface is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.5 LDC stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.6 Suez Canal connects \_\_\_\_\_ Sea and \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
- 1.7 OECD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. Identify Country for the following ports-(5\*1= 5 Marks)

- 2.1 Valencia.
- 2.2 Taichung.
- 2.3 Chiba.
- 2.4 Le Havre.
- 2.5 Antwerp.

#### 3. Identify which of the following statements are true or false-(5\*1= 5 Marks)

- 3.1 India is a net importer of coal.
- 3.2 “Aframax” is a class of Dry bulk Ship.
- 3.3 Kazakhstan is a part of CIS Countries.
- 3.4 People of the society have no role to play in Socio-Political impact.
- 3.5 Brazil is exporter of coal.

### SECTION B

#### 4. Explain the following terms in 2-3 lines. (5\*2= 10 Marks)

- 4.1 Anti-dumping Law,
- 4.2 Suezmax,
- 4.3 Navigational Restriction
- 4.4 Atlantic Coal Market
- 4.5 Contours

**5. Identify the missing element in Trade Routes and Mark them on provided Map- (10\*1=10 Marks)**

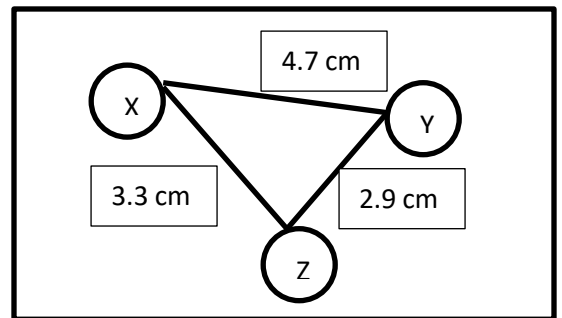
1. \_\_\_\_\_ to Rotterdam
2. Tubarao to \_\_\_\_\_
3. Richards Bay to \_\_\_\_\_
4. W Australia to \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bolivar to \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Transatlantic Round Voyage
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Round Voyage
8. \_\_\_\_\_ trip Mediterranean/Continent
9. China-\_\_\_\_\_ round voyage
10. \_\_\_\_\_ to Fangcheng

**SECTION C**

**6. Solve the following cases-( 10 Marks)**

6.1 Calculate actual distance between X-Y, Y-Z and X-Z, when

- 6.1.1 Map Scale is; 1cm=280 Km-3 Marks
- 6.1.2 Map Scale is; 1cm/1024km-3 Marks



6.2 If time at prime meridian is 4:00 P.M., considering GMT, what is the time at- 4 Marks

S.No.	Location	Latitude	Longitude
5.2.1	San Francisco, USA	37.7° N	122.4° W
5.2.2	Shanghai, China	31.2° N	121.4° E
5.2.3	Oslo, Norway	59.9° N	10.7° E
5.2.4	Sydney, Australia	33.8° S,	151.2° E

**7. Answer the any 4 of following questions in 50-70 words- ( 4\*5=20 Marks)**

- 7.1 Write a short note on Baltic Index.
- 7.2 Write a short note on Indian trade scenario.
- 7.3 The differences in demand and supply of commodities in different geographies are ultimately helping trade patterns to turn into routes. Justify the statement with example.
- 7.4 Explain any five types of risks that can be identified in physical trade.
- 7.5 Discuss the salient features of a sea port.

## SECTION D

### 8. Analyze the following Scenario-(6\*5=30 Marks)

*To understand the impact of China in Dry Bulk shipping Trade, analyzing historical events are the best way. The durability of the high growth of the Chinese economy is the decisive factor of the course of the world shipping industry. The cause can be found from the so called “China effect”—the result of the drastic increase of the Chinese trade volume beginning in 2003, which started to be recognized as a main factor for the shipping industry. The Baltic Dry Index (BDI), which indicates the dry bulk shipping industry status, was 1,215 in 2001, 2,634 in 2003, and 3,380 in 2005. The index was stable, but suddenly, in December 2007 it reached 10,000. From 1,006 on August 14, 2002, to 2,011 on April 7, 2003, it took approximately eight months to break the 2,000 barrier, and to 3,138 on October 1, 2003, it took approximately six months to break the 3,000 barrier. Reaching 3,039 on October 9, 2003, it took only a week to break the 4,000 barrier, and on January 9, 2005, the index increased to 5,046. At that time, it took only three months to reach the 5,000 barrier. After reaching its peak on May 20, 2008, 11,793, it was affected by the economic crises; in July 2008 it decreased to 775 at the end of the year, showing how unstable the market is. To be more specific, on August 16, 2007, the index was 2,319, and on October 10, 2007 (after about two months), broke the 10,000 barrier, and on January 29, 2008, the index was 5,615, which was almost a half of what it had been, and again broke 10,000 on May 7, 2008. The market was extremely unstable. Affected by the global economic crises in July 2008, the BDI dropped precipitously to 666 in December 2008, and has been around 2,600 until now (October 2010).*

*In Oil Market, by mid-2014, global demand was starting to slow down. Europe was still reeling from the euro-zone mess. China's economy was starting to stumble. But the United States continued to produce more and more oil. Iraq and Libya were also starting to bring more production back online. So prices began sliding, down to \$70 per barrel. Ever since Saudi Arabia's decision to maintain output in late 2014, prices have kept tumbling and tumbling — to \$50 per barrel, then \$40, then \$30 — largely because supply has remained strong and demand has been weaker than expected. US drillers turned out to be far more adaptable to low oil prices than the Saudis thought, as companies cut costs and boosted productivity in order to keep the oil flowing. (US production has finally stopped growing over the past few months, but the decline has been far less severe than originally predicted.) Iraq has nearly doubled production since 2014 — to more than 4 million barrels per day — as it recovers from conflict.*

- 8.1 What does the downward movement of Baltic Index Signifies? What is the impact of China on Baltic Dry Index? Name any 3 major ports of China?
- 8.2 Countries like Australia, Indonesia and Brazil rely on China because of Coal and Iron Market dynamics. What is Significance of China in these two markets? Identify top two Iron and Coal exporting Countries.
- 8.3 What are the reasons for oil prices to be low? If the oil prices remain low as they are, what would be the impact of it on oil trade routes to USA?
- 8.4 What do you mean by Ship Charterer, Ship Broker, Shipping Agent and Ship Owner
  - 8.4.1 Suppose the BDTI is going up, then as a Ship charterer how will you analyze the situation?
  - 8.4.2 Suppose the BDTI is going up, then as a Ship Owner how will you analyze the situation?
- 8.5 Describe the Global Coal market and Iron Ore market. What are the roles of India and Russia in these to market?
- 8.6 Discuss the role of Shipping in international trade?

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### Section A

#### 1. Fill in the blank spaces with appropriate word-(10\*1= 10 Marks)

- 1.1 The biggest and largest port of the Europe is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.2 Latitude of 23.5 degree North is called \_\_\_\_\_ and 0 degree longitude is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.3 Bosphorus Strait connects \_\_\_\_\_ Sea to \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
- 1.4 Horizontal movement of sea surface is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.5 LDC stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.6 Suez Canal connects \_\_\_\_\_ Sea and \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
- 1.7 CIS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. Identify Country for the following ports-(5\*1= 5 Marks)

- 2.1 Dumai.
- 2.2 Shenzhen.
- 2.3 Coatzacoalcos.
- 2.4 Trieste.
- 2.5 Valparaiso.

#### 3. Identify which of the following statements are true or false-(5\*1= 5 Marks)

- 3.1 "Large Scale Maps" show large areas with less detail.
- 3.2 All maps are distorted in some way or other.
- 3.3 The continent South America is bigger in size than continent Antarctica.
- 3.4 If a vessel crosses International Date Line travelling from Japan to USA, it will go to previous date in calendar.
- 3.5 There are 12 major ports in India.

### SECTION B

#### 4. Explain the following terms in 2-3 lines. (5\*2= 10 Marks)

- 4.1 Anti-dumping Law

- 4.2 Contours
- 4.3 Tramp Shipping
- 4.4 Demurrage
- 4.5 World Scale

**5. Identify the missing element in Trade Routes and Mark them on provided Map- (10\*1=10 Marks)**

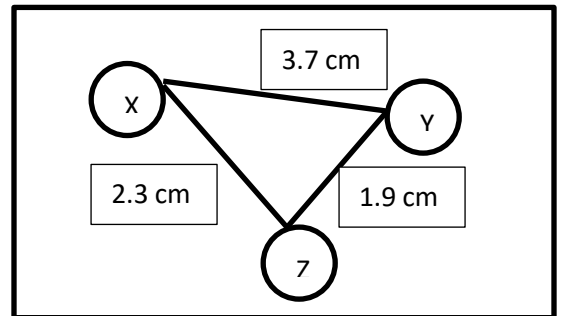
1. \_\_\_\_\_ to Rotterdam
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**SECTION C**

**6. Solve the following cases-( 10 Marks)**

6.1 Calculate actual distance between X-Y, Y-Z and X-Z, when

- 6.1.1 Map Scale is; 1cm=560 Km-3 Marks
- 6.1.2 Map Scale is; 1cm/1024km-3 Marks



6.2 If time at prime meridian is 4:00 P.M., considering GMT, what is the time at- 4 Marks

S.No.	Location	Latitude	Longitude
5.2.1	New Delhi, India	28.6139° N	77.2090° E
5.2.2	Taipei, Taiwan	25.0333° N	121.6333° E
5.2.3	Huston, U.S.A.	29.7604° N	95.3698° W
5.2.4	Brasilia, Brazil	15.7833° S	47.8667° W

**7. Answer the any 4 of following questions in 50-70 words- ( 4\*5=20 Marks)**

- 7.1 Write a short note on Baltic Index.
- 7.2 Write a short note on Indian trade scenario.
- 7.3 The differences in demand and supply of commodities in different geographies are ultimately helping trade patterns to turn into routes. Justify the statement with example.
- 7.4 Explain any five types of risks that can be identified in physical trade.
- 7.5 Discuss the salient features of a sea port.

## SECTION D

### 8. Analyze the following Scenario-(6\*5=30 Marks)

*According to recent government figures, coal demand in China during the first 11 months of 2014 dropped by around 2.3 percent, compared to the same period in 2013. Coal production in China and imports also fell by 2.1 percent and 9.0 percent respectively. Consumption has been hit by slower economic growth in China, as well as increased hydropower usage and China's concerted drive to combat pollution, causing local prices to slump to a six-year low. Global prices also hit a five-and-one-half-year low as coal producers experienced a global supply glut in 2014, in the face of weaker-than-expected demand. A 3.6-percent tax on coal imports was also introduced in October to protect domestic coal producers, although a free-trade agreement has been put in place since then with Australia, which should give some relief to Australian coal exporters, several of whom are currently loss-making. A 6-percent tariff on thermal coal remains in place for at least two years, however, which will most likely affect exporters such as Mongolia and Russia, although Russia is changing its coal exporting pattern. Coal trade can be significant for Russia in coming time but same cannot be predicted for Iron Ore.*

*If the world's second largest economy isn't importing raw materials to feed its factories, that not only is a tell-tale sign of reduced demand for the products it sells but is yet another worrying signal that all is not as well as official growth data suggest.*

*Commodity prices have tumbled to multi-year lows, hurting resource-dependent economies like Australia and South Africa — leading suppliers of raw materials such as iron ore, copper and aluminum. Considering Iron ore many countries have been suffering due to low import of China and story is same for the coal as well. Due two low imports of dry bulk commodities, Baltic Indices have been low, resulting the ship owners to worry in near future.*

*For a whole year between November 2008 and October 2009, China imported less each month compared with a year ago, as demand for its finished goods dried up. But almost six years later, at a time when major economies such as the U.S. and Britain are supposedly strong enough to withstand higher interest rates, falling demand from China once again is casting doubts over the underlying strength of the world economy. In terms of Energy for U.S. it is again high time as low oil prices are getting it tough for Shale producers.*

- 8.1 What is the role of China in coal Market? Which are the top 3 coal exporting countries of the world? What significance China is holding for these countries in terms of Coal trade?
- 8.2 What is the role of China in Iron ore Market? Which are the top 3 Iron ore exporting countries of the world? What significance China is holding for these countries in terms of iron ore trade? How has India moved in iron trade from last five years?
- 8.3 “*In terms of Energy for U.S. it is again high time as low oil prices are getting it tough for Shale producers*”- Why oil prices are low? Why they are impacting shale gas prices?
- 8.4 “*Although Russia is changing its coal exporting pattern. Coal trade can be significant for Russia in coming time but same cannot be predicted for Iron Ore.*”- Explain the following statement.
- 8.5 “*Baltic Indices have been low, resulting the ship owners to worry in near future*” What does it means to charterers. What does following abbreviations mean- DWT, GRT, NRT, C/P, NOR, ETA
- 8.6 Discuss the role of Shipping in international trade?