

 <p>CHRIST (Deemed to be University) School of Business and Management</p>	ASSIGNMENT BRIEF		Academic Year : 2022 - 23
	BBA (BUSINESS ANALYTICS)		IVth Sem
	Course Name: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS		Course Code: BBA434L
	Units Covered: VI & VIII		CLO's: CLO 1, CLO 2 & CLO 3
	Title of the Assignment: Field Based Assignment – Port Visit		This assignment is considered as a formal element of the course worth 25% of the overall units in the course.
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THE BRIEF

In the following assignment the students have to visit Port and have to observe and analyze how the different aspects of import and export works. On the visit the students have to prepare report of minimum 1000 words and maximum of 1800 words which includes:

- Import or export policies and procedure
- Documentation required
- Role of custom office in import and export
- Role of Warehouse in import and export
- Role of Transportation in import and export

Based on the key take aways from the visit report needs to be prepared. The students are also expected to post in any of their official social media handle. The post should be of one page which includes a small write of what they have learnt from the field trip with few images in form of either poster or infographic or any creative way of their choice. Social media post should be done individually by the students. Students have to tag Christ Deemed to be University Pune Lavasa Campus in the post.

The report should follow the reporting procedure of Title page, Table of contents, Introduction, Body, Conclusion, References and annexure. The report should follow Times New Roman, 12 Font size and word limit not exceeding 1800 words. Plagiarism check in Google Classroom and the percentage of plagiarism should fall below 10%. The source should be mentioned in the reference.

SUBMISSION DETAILS

Submission Type: Google Classroom

Type of Assignment: Group

Marks: 20 Marks

15 Marks Report – Based on the Rubrics report will be evaluated
5 Marks for posting in social media – Based on the presentation and creativity of the post marks will be awarded.

Note: Only 1 member from the group need to submit the assignment. Mention the register number in report with names.

Total of 3 Documents needs to be submitted: Report, Assignment Brief, Screenshot of the Post posted in social media with the link.

DEADLINE

Date of Submission: **21.04.2023**

Time: **11:59 P.M.**

Your feedback and mark for this assignment will be provided on: **1.05.2023**

The Feedback method: **Electronic**

REFERENCES AND SUPPORT

The references for the assignment should be provided by the students and there must be a proper acknowledgement for the sources every time. Failure to do so will amount in plagiarism.

The support from faculty can be availed during Monday to Friday 03:30 – 04:30 PM.

DISCLAIMER

I / We hereby certify that this assignment is my / our own work and where materials have been used from other resources, they have been properly acknowledged. I / We also understand that I / We will face the possibility of failing the module if the content of this assignment is plagiarized.

Type your full legal name: Arya jain

Sruthi Kosuri

Sehej Gumber

Shaik Sahar

Yashi Khera

Date: 20/04/2023



CHRIST

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

PUNE LAVASA CAMPUS
The Hub of Analytics

School of Business and Management

International Business

CIA 3

“Field Based Assignment – Port Visit”



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Introduction

The Mumbai port visit was a wonderful chance to learn about import and export regulations and procedures, the function of the customs office in import and export, the role of the warehouse in import and export, and the role of transportation in import and export. The visit

opened my eyes to the difficulties of international trade and the value of smooth collaboration among diverse players.

The Mumbai port is one of the busiest in India, handling a large portion of the country's import and export cargo. During the tour, we met with representatives from several agencies involved in the import and export process, such as the customs office, warehouse managers, and transportation companies.

The report will go through the important lessons from the Mumbai port tour, such as the procedures involved in importing and exporting products, the paperwork needed, and the involvement of various players in ensuring successful trade operations. The paper will also dive into the difficulties that importers and exporters encounter, such as logistics, customs clearance, and regulatory compliance.

Overall, the Mumbai port visit provided invaluable insights into the complexities of international trade, and the report aims to provide a thorough understanding of import and export policies and procedures, as well as the roles of the customs office, warehouse, and transportation in import and export operations.

Import and export policies and procedure

India has a complex system of import and export policies and procedures, which are governed by various laws, regulations, and administrative procedures. Here are some of the key aspects of India's import and export policies and procedures:

Import and Export Licenses: The government of India requires importers and exporters to obtain licenses from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) before they can engage in import or export activities.

Tariffs and Taxes: India imposes tariffs and taxes on imported and exported goods, which vary depending on the type of product, the country of origin or destination, and other factors. Import duties can be ad valorem, specific, or a combination of both.

Customs Clearance: All goods imported into or exported from India must go through customs clearance, which involves inspections, documentation, and payment of applicable taxes and fees.

Prohibited and Restricted Items: Certain goods are prohibited from being imported or exported, such as weapons, narcotics, and hazardous materials. Other goods are subject to restrictions or require special permits or certifications.

Trade Agreements: India is a member of several trade agreements, including the World Trade Organization (WTO), which affect its import and export policies and procedures.

Export Promotion: The government of India has several export promotion schemes in place, such as the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG) and the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), which offer incentives to exporters.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI): India has implemented an electronic data interchange system for customs clearance, known as ICEGATE, which allows importers and exporters to submit documentation electronically and track the status of their shipments.

Role of custom office in import and export

The customs office plays a critical role in regulating the import and export of goods in India. Its main function is to ensure that all goods entering or leaving the country comply with relevant laws, regulations, and policies. The following are the main roles and responsibilities of the customs office in India:

Collecting customs duty: The customs office is responsible for collecting customs duty on imported goods. Customs duty is a tax levied on imported goods, and its rate depends on the type of product being imported.

Regulating trade: The customs office is responsible for regulating trade by enforcing laws and regulations related to import and export. This includes ensuring that all goods entering or leaving the country comply with relevant standards and regulations.

Preventing illegal trade: The customs office is also responsible for preventing illegal trade, such as smuggling and illegal trafficking of goods. Customs officers are trained to identify and intercept illegal goods and take appropriate action to prevent their entry into or exit from the country.

Facilitating trade: The customs office also plays a critical role in facilitating trade by ensuring that goods are processed quickly and efficiently. This includes providing clearance for goods, inspecting shipments, and issuing necessary permits and licenses.

In conclusion, the customs office in India plays a crucial role in regulating the import and export of goods, ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, preventing illegal trade, and facilitating trade.

Role of Warehouse in import and export

A warehouse plays a crucial role in the import and export of goods in India. Here are some of the key roles of a warehouse in the import and export process:

Storage: A warehouse provides a safe and secure space for imported or exported goods to be stored before they are transported to their destination.

Consolidation: In the case of exports, a warehouse can be used to consolidate goods from multiple suppliers before shipping them out. Similarly, in the case of imports, a warehouse

can be used to consolidate goods from different suppliers before they are sent to the respective buyers.

Customs clearance: A warehouse can be used as a bonded warehouse where goods can be stored without paying customs duty until they are cleared by customs officials.

Value-added services: A warehouse can provide value-added services such as packaging, labeling, sorting, and quality checks on imported or exported goods.

Distribution: A warehouse can also act as a distribution center for imported or exported goods, allowing them to be shipped to multiple destinations from a centralized location.

Overall, a warehouse plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth and efficient movement of goods in the import and export process in India.

Role of Transportation in import and export

Transportation plays a crucial role in the import and export activities of India. India is a major player in the global trade market, and transportation infrastructure is the backbone of the country's trade economy. Here are some ways in which transportation facilitates India's import and export activities:

Movement of goods: The transportation system is responsible for the movement of goods between ports, airports, and the hinterland. This includes the movement of raw materials, finished goods, and other merchandise.

Connectivity: The transportation infrastructure in India connects the country's ports and airports to the major industrial hubs, making it easier to move goods to and from different parts of the country.

Logistics: The transportation system in India is critical for the efficient movement of goods, and logistics providers use various modes of transportation such as road, rail, air, and sea to deliver goods to their destination.

Time and cost efficiency: Efficient transportation reduces the time and cost required to move goods, which is critical in a highly competitive global market.

Export promotion: The transportation system in India plays a crucial role in promoting exports by providing exporters with access to international markets.

Overall, transportation is an essential component of India's import and export activities, and the country's trade economy depends on well-functioning and efficient transportation infrastructure.

Conclusion

Finally, the port excursion to Mumbai gave significant insights into the intricacies of international trade. The author's eyes were awakened to the problems of international trade and the importance of smooth coordination among varied parties as a result of the tour. The paper gave a comprehensive grasp of import and export regulations and processes, as well as the responsibilities of customs, warehousing, and transportation in import and export operations. India has a complicated system of import and export rules and processes that are regulated by a variety of laws, regulations, and administrative procedures. Customs, warehouses, and transportation all play critical roles in ensuring the seamless and efficient flow of commodities during the import and export process in India. The visit underlined the significance of the customs office in controlling products import and export, guaranteeing compliance with rules and regulations, preventing illicit trade, and facilitating commerce. The warehouse plays an important function in providing a safe and secure environment for imported or exported items to be held before transit to their destination, offering value-added services, and serving as a distribution centre. The transportation system is in charge of moving commodities between ports, airports, and the hinterland. The transportation infrastructure is the backbone of India's commerce economy, and it is vital to the country's import and export activity.

References:

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