

A blurred background image of a business meeting. Several people are seated around a conference table, looking towards the right. The lighting is soft and professional.

BUSINESS ACUITIES

JUNE 2022

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

CONTENTS

S.NO:	TITLE:
1	HARBOR AND TERMINALS:
2	PORTS:
3	ECONOMIC STRATEGY:

EDITORIAL BOARD

Dr. A. MUTHUSAMY (Chief Editor)

Dr. S. PRASAD (Executive Editor)

Dr. K. CHITHRADEVI (Executive Editor)

Dr. S. GOPALSAMY (Executive Editor)

V.PARKAVI (Associate Editor)

K. DHANA SNEHA (Assistant Editor)

S.DHARANI (Assistant Editor)

C.EASWARI (Assistant Editor)

S.MEENAKSHI (Assistant Editor)

R.SEMMALAR (Assistant Editor)

N.AMEER KHAN (Assistant Editor)

S.JEGANATHAN (Assistant Editor)

S.MUTHUPANDI (Assistant Editor)

S.NITHISH (Assistant Editor)

B.SARAVANAN (Assistant Editor)

B.SANTHOSH KUMAR (Assistant Editor)

HARBOR AND TERMINALS:



Harbors can serve different purposes and cater to various types of vessels, including commercial ships, fishing boats, recreational boats, and naval vessels. Here are some key aspects and functions of a harbor:

1. Sheltered Water:



Harbors are typically located in natural or artificially created areas with protective features, such as breakwaters or jetties, to shield

vessels from strong winds, currents, and waves. This provides a safe and calm environment for ships to anchor or moor.

2. Ports and Terminals:



Harbors often include ports and terminals, which are specialized areas where ships can dock to load or unload cargo. Ports may have facilities such as container terminals, bulk cargo terminals, passenger terminals, and dry docks for ship repair and maintenance.

3. Navigation Channels:

Harbors have designated navigation channels that are deep enough and properly maintained to allow safe

passage for ships. Dredging may be required to ensure sufficient water depth for large vessels to enter and exit the harbor.

4. Infrastructure and Facilities:



Harbors may have a range of infrastructure and facilities to support maritime activities. These can include piers, quays, wharves, cargo storage areas, fueling stations, shipyards, marinas, customs offices, and port administration buildings.

5. Economic and Trade Hub:



Harbors are often important economic centers, serving as gateways for international trade and facilitating the movement of goods and commodities. They attract businesses, logistics companies, and industries that benefit from efficient maritime transportation.

6. Coastal Development:



Harbors can drive coastal development, with surrounding areas developing commercial, industrial, and residential infrastructure to support port activities. Harbors often generate employment opportunities and contribute to the local economy.

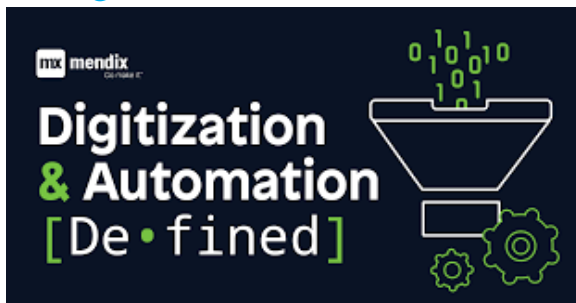
PORTS:



1. Infrastructure Expansion:

Ports often engage in infrastructure expansion projects to enhance their capacity and efficiency. This can involve the construction of additional berths, the development of container terminals, the installation of modern cargo-handling equipment, and the improvement of navigational channels to accommodate larger vessels.

2. Digitalization and Automation:



Ports are increasingly adopting digital technologies and

automation to optimize operations. This includes the implementation of port management systems, container tracking systems, automated gate systems, and the use of data analytics for improved planning and resource allocation.

3. Green Initiatives:



Ports are becoming more environmentally conscious by implementing sustainable practices. This can involve the use of renewable energy sources, the adoption of eco-friendly equipment, the implementation of emission reduction strategies, and the promotion of green transportation options.

4. Connectivity and Intermodal Integration:



Ports aim to improve connectivity and integration with other transportation modes, such as rail and road networks. This facilitates efficient cargo movement and seamless intermodal transportation, enabling goods to reach their final destinations more quickly and cost-effectively.

5. Security Enhancements:



Ports prioritize security measures to protect against potential threats. This includes the implementation of advanced security systems, such as surveillance cameras, access control mechanisms, and cybersecurity measures to safeguard critical infrastructure and data.

ECONOMIC STRATEGY:



1. Growth-Oriented Policies:

Many economic strategies focus on promoting economic growth as a primary objective. This can involve measures such as attracting foreign direct investment, stimulating domestic investment, encouraging entrepreneurship, supporting innovation and research, and fostering a conducive business environment.

2. Diversification:



Economic strategies often aim to diversify the economy by reducing dependency on specific sectors or industries. This involves promoting the development of new industries, supporting emerging sectors, and encouraging investments in areas that can contribute to a more balanced and resilient economy.

3. Export Promotion:



Governments often prioritize export-oriented

strategies to boost international trade and increase foreign exchange earnings. This can involve providing incentives to exporters, improving trade infrastructure, facilitating market access, and negotiating favorable trade agreements.

4. Human Capital Development:



Economic strategies

recognize the importance of investing in human capital, including education, skills development, and workforce training. Enhancing the quality and productivity of the labor force is seen as critical for economic competitiveness and sustainable growth.

5. Infrastructure Development:



Strategies often include plans for infrastructure development, such as transportation networks, energy systems, telecommunications, and digital connectivity. Adequate infrastructure is crucial for facilitating economic activities, attracting investments, and supporting overall economic development.

6. Sustainable Development:

Many economic strategies now prioritize sustainability and environmental considerations. This includes promoting green technologies, renewable energy, resource efficiency, and sustainable practices to ensure long-term

economic growth without compromising environmental resources.

7. Regional Integration:

Economic strategies may also involve regional integration initiatives, such as forming economic blocs, fostering regional trade agreements, and harmonizing regulations and standards. These efforts aim to enhance market access, encourage trade, and promote economic cooperation among neighboring countries.