

Maritime Transport Is “Backbone of International Trade and the Global Economy” in Digital India

J. Hemalatha

Research Scholar(Law)

University of Madras, Chennai

ABSTRACT

Maritime transport Services is the pace, structure and pattern of India's economic development. India is speedily connected to a position as a key player in the maritime sector globally by achieving its nation's trade target, and therefore the growth of international trade successfully led to the growth in maritime services because a important part of ecosphere trade is carried out through the sea. In the past days India has not been successful in maritime international trade since 2000, although during that time India had a higher potentiality to expand the international trade and considered largest merchant shipping fleet in the country. (Mukherjee 2001) . It acts as a vital role in the growth of countries, comprises ports, shipping, ship building and Inland water transport services. Indian Shipping Industry with appearance of globalization and liberalization is resolutely acquired a new scopes in terms of demand, capacity enhancement of the ports and infrastructural development. (India: Government initiatives to support shipping in coming time 2016). This paper helps to examine the how efficiently flagship initiatives/steps were taken by the Indian government by promoting various legislature to promote sustaining growth in the maritime shipping industry to uplift the international trade

Keywords- International trade, Industry, Negotiations, Economic development & Maritime services.

I.INTRODUCTION

Shipping is a globalized industry operating a highly competitive business environment. And its prospects are intricately link world economic and international trade. The Indian shipping Manufacturing acts a significant part in Indian economy, giving to the ministry of shipping overall 90% of the Nation's trade service is carried out by maritime transport through via sea. The highlights of India's shipping rule are to endorse shipping in India to create the country independent in carrying goods to and from extra countries and to protection India's maritime interest. The Indian Shipping Manufacturing helps conveyance of national and global loads and also extend to many other services such as port development, ship construction, lighthouse facilities, ship repairing, freight forwarding, etc.

Maritime Transport is the Backbone of Global trade and the Global Economy

Indian shipping industry is at the cross-roads, poised for the backbone of international trade and the worldwide economy. The works and livelihoods of billions of people in the India, and standards of living in the developed and established world, mainly depend on ships and therefore (Jayaraan 2017) people around the world has been benefited from shipping service. Most of that we use and consume in our eachday lives will be imported by sea from a place outside India and same has been exported to other countries via international water ,as in the forms of raw materials, medicines, technology, cosmetics, preserved food stuffs, components or finished articles etc.,.

Importing Lng Via Maritime Transport

India has limited natural gas reserves. In the past few years, there has been a higher growth in the LNG (Liquefied natural gas) trade globally, the growth is mainly energy demands of the emerging countries, particularly china and India. Russia has the largest crude oil supplier and second largest gas producer in the world. India and Russia have strengthened their energy partnership. The average imported LNG share from Russia was 45% overall natural gas usage in the year 2018 as compared to the 25% in financial year 2008.As per the recent government strategy to raise the share of the normal gas in India 6.5% to 15% by 2030 for cooking and transport through via maritime transport, which is currently underway. (India gets cheapest LNG 2018)

Maritime Legislation in India

Maritime Legislation in India has both a national and international aspects to ensure that the maritime industry stick to a clear, structured approach for the safe transport of goods and services from one country to other country. India has long history distributing with sea trade as well as numerous trading and unfair trade performs by via sea within and beyond the restrictions of the country. The Merchant Shipping Act, 2016, is a revamped version of The Merchant Shipping bill, 1958 and The Coasting Vessels Act, 1838 this will simplify the law leading merchant shipping in India and also promote ease of doing business, transparency and effective distribution of facilities.

International Maritime Organization

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the United Nation scheme's controlling body for the maritime industry that spans the globe. India had re-elected to the association of the International Maritime Association under a group that represents nations with the largest interest in international sea borne trade. IMO's rules and regulations are accepted through the Indian government and the international shipping industry because they offer a single, worldwide framework which governs maritime processes and certify the safe, systematic and environmental friendly presence of global trade.

Government Initiatives to Improve Efficiency of Maritime Transport.

In order to meet the constantly improving international trade necessities of the country, Ports play an essential role in urbanization, as cities and town creates a hinterland of ports, making use of maritime and inland trade to market and export manufactured products. Thus, port connectivity is quick and effective movement of commodities to reach consumer from the source of production in the shortest possible time duration. The Indian government effort had made on the organization growth and capacity enhancement of the Ports. Other major important initiatives are Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Green agenda have been implemented by the government for providing financial assistance to Major Ports for green initiatives.

E-Governance Initiatives in Relation with International Trade

The behind facilities had now been made internet –

Registration of ships, Request and seat engagement for inscribed and oral investigations, Presentation and handling of Continuous Discharge Certificates (CDCs), restoration and replacement/duplicate CDCs, Application dispensation and issuance of Certificate of Competencies (CoCs), dangerous cargo, GMDSS.

Digitalization of Marine Sector for Promoting International Trade

The administration has made initiatives to usage of E-invoices, E-payments, and E-delivery instructions mandatory through the maritime trade in India as it push digitalization of trade processes to increase the ease of doing commercial. The government has also absorbed stakeholder to usage the port community system (PCS), a centralized web-based message exchange device which is the platform for maritime community which owned and controlled by the Indian port Association (IPA) to exchange the documents. (Manoj 2018).

Tax Incentives in Maritime Sector

The GST regime has created a significant impact on the international trade of goods through changes in the structure of Export and Import Taxation, and also removed various indirect taxes and exemptions. In the preceding taxing system, the imports of goods were charged import duties which includes custom duty, countervailing duty and special additional duty. Under the present taxing structure, the uniform taxing system is introduced in the form IGST, which is applicable to import of service where dealer is placed outside India and receiver of facility is positioned in India.

II. CONCLUSION

Maritime transport sector acts as a important role in satisfying development in country's trade and commerce, wherein our country generates higher revenue through shipping which is significant contribution of economic development .Maritime sector is on the top most agenda of the Indian government to promote bilateral ties with other countries. It has acceptable foreign direct Investment (FDI) of up to 100 percent under automatic route for port and harbor construction and maintenance project for supporting port sector (Sagarmala project). In addition to that, government had taken initiatives to develop India's coastal shipping trade and strong economic growth by investing to ₹1.14 lakh in inland waterways development programme, e-governance initiatives, Digitalization of marine sector.

III. REFERENCES

1. Arpita Mukherjee (2001)- India's Trade In Maritime Transport Services Under The Gats Framework <http://www.icrier.org/pdf/ArpitaM.pdf>
2. Ministry of Shipping 2017- Year of Consolidation Posted On <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1513281>
3. Rebecca Furtado 2016- Maritime Laws in India: Interpretation and Analysis- <https://blog.ipleaders.in/maritime-laws-india-interpretation-analysis/>
4. Maritime Transport Is 'Backbone of Global Trade and the Global Economy', Says Secretary-General in Message - <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sgsm18129.doc.html>
5. India: Government initiatives to support shipping industry in coming time- <https://www.hellenicshippingnews.com/category/shipping-news/international-shipping-news> .
6. Tax Incentives for the Sector <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=137869>.
7. Indian maritime sector—on the cusp of revolution <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=137869>