

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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**B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-VI) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
(NEP & BACK PAPER)
COMMERCE (GROUP-B : INTERNATIONAL
TRADE & EXPORT MANAGEMENT)
(Contemporary Issues in International Trade)**

Paper Code							
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[CODE : BCH-606 (ITEM)]

Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छॉटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. International trade refers to :
 - (A) Trade within a country
 - (B) Trade between two states of a country
 - (C) Trade between different countries
 - (D) Trade within a city
2. Recent trade theories focus mainly on :
 - (A) Natural resources only
 - (B) Technology and innovation
 - (C) Agriculture only
 - (D) Population growth
3. The theory of comparative advantage was given by :
 - (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) David Ricardo
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Alfred Marshall
4. New trade theory emphasizes :
 - (A) Economies of scale
 - (B) Monopoly power
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) All of the above
5. Global capital flow means :
 - (A) Movement of labour
 - (B) Movement of goods
 - (C) Movement of capital across countries
 - (D) Movement of machines
6. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) means :
 - (A) Investment by domestic firms
 - (B) Investment by foreign companies in another country
 - (C) Investment by government only
 - (D) Investment in agriculture
7. FDI helps in :
 - (A) Technology transfer
 - (B) Employment generation
 - (C) Economic growth
 - (D) All of the above
8. Which sector often receives large FDI inflows?
 - (A) Manufacturing
 - (B) Services
 - (C) Infrastructure
 - (D) All of the above

9. One major issue related to FDI is:
- (A) Cultural differences
 - (B) Economic dependency
 - (C) Political risk
 - (D) All of the above
10. Global capital flows mainly include:
- (A) FDI
 - (B) Portfolio investment
 - (C) Loans
 - (D) All of the above
11. Technology contributes to international trade by:
- (A) Increasing production efficiency
 - (B) Reducing costs
 - (C) Improving communication
 - (D) All of the above
12. Digital technology has improved :
- (A) E-commerce
 - (B) Global connectivity
 - (C) Online trade
 - (D) All of the above
13. Technology helps developing countries to:
- (A) Improve productivity
 - (B) Compete globally
 - (C) Increase exports
 - (D) All of the above
14. Information technology has made trade:
- (A) Faster
 - (B) Easier
 - (C) More efficient
 - (D) All of the above
15. Foreign policy refers to:
- (A) Domestic policy of a country
 - (B) Policy related to international relations
 - (C) Industrial policy
 - (D) None of the above
16. Foreign trade policy is concerned with :
- (A) Regulation of imports and exports
 - (B) Education system
 - (C) Agriculture production
 - (D) Health services
17. The main objective of foreign trade policy is:
- (A) Promote exports
 - (B) Regulate imports
 - (C) Improve trade balance
 - (D) All of the above

18. Trade policies are generally formulated by:
- (A) Government
 - (B) Private companies
 - (C) NGOs
 - (D) Banks
19. Tariff is :
- (A) Tax on exports
 - (B) Tax on imports
 - (C) Tax on income
 - (D) Tax on production
20. Child labour means:
- (A) Employment of adults
 - (B) Employment of children below legal age
 - (C) Employment of skilled workers
 - (D) Employment of women only
21. International trade laws discourage:
- (A) Fair wages
 - (B) Child labour
 - (C) Education
 - (D) Technology
22. Human rights in trade refer to :
- (A) Protection of workers' rights
 - (B) Freedom and equality
 - (C) Fair working conditions
 - (D) All of the above
23. Environmental issues in trade include :
- (A) Pollution
 - (B) Resource depletion
 - (C) Climate change
 - (D) All of the above
24. Sustainable development means:
- (A) Economic growth with environmental protection
 - (B) Only industrial growth
 - (C) Only agricultural growth
 - (D) Only trade growth
25. Intellectual Property Rights protect:
- (A) Physical property
 - (B) Creative works and inventions
 - (C) Land ownership
 - (D) Buildings

26. Examples of IPR include :
- (A) Patents
 - (B) Copyrights
 - (C) Trademarks
 - (D) All of the above
27. Patent gives :
- (A) Ownership of land
 - (B) Exclusive right to an invention
 - (C) Right to import goods
 - (D) Right to export goods
28. Copyright protects :
- (A) Literary and artistic works
 - (B) Machines
 - (C) Land
 - (D) Buildings
29. TRIPS agreement deals with :
- (A) Trade in goods
 - (B) Intellectual property rights
 - (C) Agriculture
 - (D) Labour laws
30. Corruption means :
- (A) Honest practices
 - (B) Misuse of power for personal gain
 - (C) Fair trade practices
 - (D) Legal activities
31. Corruption affects trade by :
- (A) Increasing transaction costs
 - (B) Reducing transparency
 - (C) Discouraging investment
 - (D) All of the above
32. High corruption leads to:
- (A) Increased foreign investment
 - (B) Reduced foreign investment
 - (C) No impact on investment
 - (D) Higher exports
33. Transparency helps in:
- (A) Reducing corruption
 - (B) Improving trade
 - (C) Increasing investor confidence
 - (D) All of the above

34. Ease of Doing Business indicates:
- (A) Difficulty in starting business
 - (B) Simplicity of business regulations
 - (C) High taxes
 - (D) Low production
35. A higher ease of doing business ranking attracts:
- (A) More foreign investors
 - (B) Less investment
 - (C) No investment
 - (D) Only domestic investment
36. Factors affecting ease of doing business include:
- (A) Business regulations
 - (B) Tax policies
 - (C) Legal system
 - (D) All of the above
37. Ease of doing business improves:
- (A) Trade growth
 - (B) Capital flow
 - (C) Economic development
 - (D) All of the above
38. Capital flow means:
- (A) Movement of labour
 - (B) Movement of financial resources between countries
 - (C) Movement of goods
 - (D) Movement of machines
39. Portfolio investment refers to:
- (A) Investment in physical assets
 - (B) Investment in stocks and bonds
 - (C) Investment in agriculture
 - (D) Investment in land
40. Capital inflow benefits a country by:
- (A) Increasing investment
 - (B) Creating jobs
 - (C) Enhancing growth
 - (D) All of the above
41. Trade liberalization means:
- (A) Restricting trade
 - (B) Reducing trade barriers
 - (C) Increasing taxes
 - (D) Limiting imports

42. Globalization refers to :
- (A) Isolation of economies
 - (B) Integration of world economies
 - (C) Decrease in trade
 - (D) Closed markets
43. One challenge of globalization is :
- (A) Income inequality
 - (B) Environmental concerns
 - (C) Job displacement
 - (D) All of the above
44. International trade promotes:
- (A) Economic growth
 - (B) Technology transfer
 - (C) Market expansion
 - (D) All of the above
45. Export means :
- (A) Buying goods from another country
 - (B) Selling goods to another country
 - (C) Selling goods within country
 - (D) Transporting goods locally
46. Import means :
- (A) Buying goods from another country
 - (B) Selling goods abroad
 - (C) Manufacturing goods
 - (D) Transporting goods locally
47. Trade barriers include:
- (A) Tariffs
 - (B) Quotas
 - (C) Import restrictions
 - (D) All of the above
48. Liberal trade policies encourage:
- (A) Free trade
 - (B) Protectionism
 - (C) High tariffs
 - (D) Import bans
49. Global institutions promoting trade include:
- (A) IMF
 - (B) World Bank
 - (C) WTO
 - (D) All of the above
50. International trade helps countries to:
- (A) Specialize in production
 - (B) Increase income
 - (C) Access global markets
 - (D) All of the above

51. WTO stands for:
- (A) World Trade Organization
 - (B) World Trade Office
 - (C) World Transport Organization
 - (D) World Tariff Organization
52. The main objective of WTO is to :
- (A) Promote free trade
 - (B) Restrict trade
 - (C) Increase tariffs
 - (D) Control production
53. WTO was established in:
- (A) 1985
 - (B) 1995
 - (C) 2000
 - (D) 1970
54. WTO replaced:
- (A) IMF
 - (B) World Bank
 - (C) GATT
 - (D) UNCTAD
55. WTO deals with:
- (A) Trade in goods
 - (B) Trade in services
 - (C) Intellectual property
 - (D) All of the above
56. Trade protectionism means:
- (A) Free trade
 - (B) Protecting domestic industries from foreign competition
 - (C) Increasing exports only
 - (D) Removing trade barriers
57. A tariff is :
- (A) Subsidy on exports
 - (B) Tax on imports
 - (C) Tax on income
 - (D) Tax on production
58. Quota means :
- (A) Tax on imports
 - (B) Limit on quantity of imports
 - (C) Subsidy on exports
 - (D) Tax on profits

59. Protectionism may lead to :
- (A) Higher prices
 - (B) Reduced competition
 - (C) Inefficiency
 - (D) All of the above
60. Protectionism mainly protects:
- (A) Foreign firms
 - (B) Domestic industries
 - (C) International organizations
 - (D) Consumers only
61. Agricultural subsidy means:
- (A) Financial support to farmers by government
 - (B) Tax on agriculture
 - (C) Import duty on crops
 - (D) Export tax
62. Subsidies are given to:
- (A) Increase agricultural production
 - (B) Support farmers
 - (C) Reduce cost of farming
 - (D) All of the above
63. Agricultural subsidies often create disputes in:
- (A) WTO negotiations
 - (B) Banking sector
 - (C) Education sector
 - (D) Health sector
64. Developed countries provide large subsidies to :
- (A) Farmers
 - (B) Industries
 - (C) Transport
 - (D) Banking
65. Agricultural subsidies may affect:
- (A) Global trade competition
 - (B) Food prices
 - (C) Export markets
 - (D) All of the above
66. Trade liberalisation means :
- (A) Removing trade restrictions
 - (B) Increasing trade barriers
 - (C) Restricting imports
 - (D) Stopping exports

67. Trade liberalisation encourages:
- (A) Free trade
 - (B) Protectionism
 - (C) High tariffs
 - (D) Import bans
68. Liberalisation leads to :
- (A) Increased competition
 - (B) Market expansion
 - (C) Economic growth
 - (D) All of the above
69. Trade liberalisation is promoted by:
- (A) WTO
 - (B) IMF
 - (C) World Bank
 - (D) All of the above
70. Liberalisation benefits consumers through :
- (A) More choices
 - (B) Lower prices
 - (C) Better quality
 - (D) All of the above
71. Domestic industry refers to :
- (A) Industries operating within a country
 - (B) Foreign companies
 - (C) International banks
 - (D) Global trade bodies
72. Domestic industries may need protection from :
- (A) Foreign competition
 - (B) Technology
 - (C) Labour
 - (D) Consumers
73. Government protects domestic industry through :
- (A) Tariffs
 - (B) Quotas
 - (C) Subsidies
 - (D) All of the above
74. Strong domestic industries contribute to :
- (A) Employment
 - (B) Economic growth
 - (C) Export promotion
 - (D) All of the above
75. Competition from imports may :
- (A) Improve efficiency of domestic industries
 - (B) Reduce productivity
 - (C) Close markets
 - (D) Increase taxes

76. Regional trade bloc means :
- (A) Trade agreement between countries in a region
 - (B) Domestic trade agreement
 - (C) Trade between cities
 - (D) Trade between states
77. The main objective of regional trade blocs is :
- (A) Promote regional trade
 - (B) Remove trade barriers
 - (C) Economic cooperation
 - (D) All of the above
78. Example of a regional trade bloc:
- (A) EU
 - (B) NAFTA
 - (C) ASEAN
 - (D) All of the above
79. Regional trade agreements encourage :
- (A) Trade among member countries
 - (B) Isolation of economies
 - (C) Higher tariffs
 - (D) Reduced cooperation
80. Regional trade blocs promote :
- (A) Economic integration
 - (B) Trade cooperation
 - (C) Investment flows
 - (D) All of the above
81. Long-term finance refers to finance for:
- (A) Short period
 - (B) More than one year
 - (C) One month
 - (D) One week
82. International long-term finance is used for:
- (A) Infrastructure projects
 - (B) Industrial development
 - (C) Foreign investment
 - (D) All of the above
83. Sources of international long-term finance include :
- (A) World Bank
 - (B) International banks
 - (C) Foreign investors
 - (D) All of the above

84. Long-term international loans are mainly used for :
- (A) Development projects
 - (B) Personal expenses
 - (C) Entertainment
 - (D) Tourism
85. International finance helps in:
- (A) Economic development
 - (B) Infrastructure building
 - (C) Technology transfer
 - (D) All of the above
86. Multinational corporations operate in:
- (A) One country
 - (B) Two countries
 - (C) Many countries
 - (D) Only domestic market
87. Multinational companies contribute to:
- (A) Technology transfer
 - (B) Employment generation
 - (C) Capital inflow
 - (D) All of the above
88. One concern about multinational corporations is:
- (A) Market domination
 - (B) Cultural influence
 - (C) Exploitation of resources
 - (D) All of the above
89. MNCs help developing countries through:
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Technology
 - (C) Skill development
 - (D) All of the above
90. Example of multinational corporations :
- (A) Global technology firms
 - (B) International banks
 - (C) Automobile companies
 - (D) All of the above
91. Exchange rate means :
- (A) Price of one currency in terms of another
 - (B) Price of goods
 - (C) Interest rate
 - (D) Inflation rate

92. Exchange rates are affected by :
- (A) Demand and supply of currency
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Interest rates
 - (D) All of the above
93. A strong currency means:
- (A) High value compared to other currencies
 - (B) Low value
 - (C) No change
 - (D) Fixed value
94. Balance of trade refers to:
- (A) Difference between exports and imports of goods
 - (B) Difference between income and expenditure
 - (C) Government budget
 - (D) Capital investment
95. When exports exceed imports, it is called:
- (A) Trade deficit
 - (B) Trade surplus
 - (C) Balanced trade
 - (D) Trade barrier
96. When imports exceed exports, it is called :
- (A) Trade surplus
 - (B) Trade deficit
 - (C) Balanced trade
 - (D) Free trade
97. Balance of payments records:
- (A) All economic transactions with other countries
 - (B) Domestic trade
 - (C) Agricultural production
 - (D) Industrial output
98. Balance of payments includes:
- (A) Current account
 - (B) Capital account
 - (C) Financial account
 - (D) All of the above
99. A deficit in balance of payments means:
- (A) Payments exceed receipts
 - (B) Receipts exceed payments
 - (C) No trade
 - (D) No capital flow
100. Balance of payments helps to understand:
- (A) Country's financial position
 - (B) Trade performance
 - (C) International transactions
 - (D) All of the above

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp't. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।