

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

C

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

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

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

26. 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
27. Recent trade theories focus mainly on :
- (A) Natural resources only
 - (B) Technology and innovation
 - (C) Agriculture only
 - (D) Population growth
28. The theory of comparative advantage was given by :
- (A) Adam Smith
 - (B) David Ricardo
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Alfred Marshall
29. New trade theory emphasizes :
- (A) Economies of scale
 - (B) Monopoly power
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) All of the above
30. Global capital flow means :
- (A) Movement of labour
 - (B) Movement of goods
 - (C) Movement of capital across countries
 - (D) Movement of machines
31. 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
32. FDI helps in :
- (A) Technology transfer
 - (B) Employment generation
 - (C) Economic growth
 - (D) All of the above
33. Which sector often receives large FDI inflows?
- (A) Manufacturing
 - (B) Services
 - (C) Infrastructure
 - (D) All of the above

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

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

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

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

68. Exchange rates are affected by :
- (A) Demand and supply of currency
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Interest rates
 - (D) All of the above
69. A strong currency means:
- (A) High value compared to other currencies
 - (B) Low value
 - (C) No change
 - (D) Fixed value
70. 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
71. When exports exceed imports, it is called:
- (A) Trade deficit
 - (B) Trade surplus
 - (C) Balanced trade
 - (D) Trade barrier
72. When imports exceed exports, it is called :
- (A) Trade surplus
 - (B) Trade deficit
 - (C) Balanced trade
 - (D) Free trade
73. Balance of payments records:
- (A) All economic transactions with other countries
 - (B) Domestic trade
 - (C) Agricultural production
 - (D) Industrial output
74. Balance of payments includes:
- (A) Current account
 - (B) Capital account
 - (C) Financial account
 - (D) All of the above
75. A deficit in balance of payments means:
- (A) Payments exceed receipts
 - (B) Receipts exceed payments
 - (C) No trade
 - (D) No capital flow
76. Balance of payments helps to understand:
- (A) Country's financial position
 - (B) Trade performance
 - (C) International transactions
 - (D) All of the above

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

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

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

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।