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Paper Code		
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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
D

B.Com. (Honors) (Fifth Semester)
Examination, February/March-2022
Group-B(International Trade & Export Management)
BCHO-505
International Business Environment
(for Regular Students)

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : —
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

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 कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. Political instability become very risky for MNCs in West country due to :
 - (A) Corruption
 - (B) Policies of host government
 - (C) Negative Attitudes towards MNCs
 - (D) All the above
2. Confiscation means :
 - (A) Shifting ownership to government with compensation
 - (B) Shifting ownership to govt. without compensation
 - (C) Domestication
 - (D) None of the above
3. High political rights and civil liberties is seen in which country :
 - (A) China
 - (B) Saudi Arabia
 - (C) North- Korea
 - (D) Canada
4. Political ideologies of the people in the same country vary due to :
 - (A) Culture
 - (B) Ethnic groups
 - (C) Economic groups
 - (D) All the above
5. HDI is considered by in corporating :
 - (A) Life expectancy
 - (B) GNI
 - (C) Education
 - (D) All the above

6. Inflation is a major factor for considering investment in host nation because it affects :
- (A) Interest rate
 - (B) Make export clear
 - (C) Make import cheap
 - (D) All the above
7. Basket cases are the countries which are not attractive for investment due to :
- (A) Economic reasons
 - (B) Social reasons
 - (C) Political reasons
 - (D) All the above
8. Technology transfer among nations are by :
- (A) Strategic alliance
 - (B) Joint venture
 - (C) Training of employees
 - (D) None of the above
9. MMCs enter into developing countries on due to :
- (A) Management expertise
 - (B) Technological expertise
 - (C) Financial capabilities
 - (D) All of above
10. Indian culture is considered as :
- (A) Homophilous culture
 - (B) Heterophilous culture
 - (C) Deal- focussed culture
 - (D) None of the above

11. FDI by SAMSUNG in India is termed as :
- (A) In ward FDI
 - (B) Out ward FDI
 - (C) Horizontal FDI
 - (D) All of above
12. Selection of a country for FDI, a firm search :
- (A) Cost of capital input
 - (B) Wage rate
 - (C) Taxation policy
 - (D) All the above
13. It is considered as negative impact on FDI :
- (A) Market monopoly
 - (B) Technology dependence
 - (C) Profit out flow
 - (D) All of above
14. Which benefit force a company to invest in other country .
- (A) Market access
 - (B) Resource access
 - (C) Efficiency access
 - (D) All of above
15. A firm becomes a MNCs by the way of :
- (A) CII
 - (B) FIEO
 - (C) FDI
 - (D) EPZ

16. Which one is not the way to enter into international Business :
- (A) Brown field operation
 - (B) Green field
 - (C) Strategic alliance
 - (D) None of the above
17. IMF main role is to see :
- (A) Countries macro-economic performance
 - (B) Promoting exchange stability
 - (C) Multilateral payment system
 - (D) All the above
18. Culture word is derived from Latin word culture which means :
- (A) Harmony
 - (B) Synergy
 - (C) Collective programming of mind
 - (D) Study of emotion
19. EPRG approach is studied in :
- (A) International Business
 - (B) International financial system
 - (C) International politics
 - (D) International inequalities
20. With in Indian society social class are determined by :
- (A) Economic status
 - (B) Family
 - (C) Groups
 - (D) None of the above

21. “Great Hofsted” has done remarkable work in the area of :
- (A) Social adaptation
 - (B) Economic up gradation
 - (C) Culture
 - (D) Brain storming
22. In todays world (global) the business environment is showing characteristics of :
- (A) Hyper competition
 - (B) Growing power of consumers
 - (C) Declining prices
 - (D) All the above
23. Technology helps in :
- (A) Protection
 - (B) Transfer
 - (C) Up gradation
 - (D) All the above
24. Political environment are important to study because they influence :
- (A) Economic
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Legal
 - (D) All the above
25. Civil law was firstly originated in :
- (A) Britain
 - (B) USA
 - (C) Romans
 - (D) India

26. Political decision in Business covered :
- (A) Planning and promoting
 - (B) Regulating and evaluating
 - (C) Entrepreneurial and taxing
 - (D) All the above
27. Political risk include :
- (A) Confiscation
 - (B) Expropriation
 - (C) Nationalization
 - (D) All the above
28. Economic growth rate of a country depends upon its :
- (A) Monetary policy
 - (B) Fiscal policy
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
29. BOP indicate :
- (A) Credit worthiness of a country
 - (B) Global competitiveness
 - (C) Record of monetary transaction between a country and rest of the world
 - (D) All the above
30. Exchange rate changes due to :
- (A) Change in Government
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Buy Back by Government
 - (D) All the above

31. Micro level variables that regulate foreign exchange rate :
- (A) Interest rate
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Income level
 - (D) All the above
32. Exchange rate is considered as :
- (A) Window of economy
 - (B) Economic health of a country
 - (C) Tool for commercial activities
 - (D) (A) and (B) both
33. The functions of foreign exchange Market :
- (A) Transfer
 - (B) Credit
 - (C) Hedging
 - (D) All the above
34. Hedging is done for :
- (A) Risk mgt in exchange rate Fluctuations
 - (B) Credit
 - (C) Bill of exchange
 - (D) None of the above
35. Which one is the man function of foreign exchange market :
- (A) Transfer
 - (B) Clearing
 - (C) Conversion
 - (D) All the above

36. Which currency is treated as Vehicle currency .
- (A) Euro
 - (B) U.S. Dollar
 - (C) Pound sterling
 - (D) None of the above
37. Market value in exchange for which currency is high :
- (A) Euro
 - (B) US Dollar
 - (C) YEN
 - (D) Pound sterling
38. WHO Headquarter is situated at :
- (A) Geneva
 - (B) Washington DC
 - (C) Paris
 - (D) London
39. Which Bank claims that it never sleep :
- (A) S&C
 - (B) HSBC
 - (C) City Bank
 - (D) Merrill Lynch
40. Arbitrage means :
- (A) Depositing foreign currency in Central Bank
 - (B) Buy foreign currency at lower rate and sell at higher
 - (C) Market value in exchange
 - (D) OTC

41. Which are affects the exchange rate :
- (A) Money supply
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Interest rate
 - (D) All the above
42. Who participate in foreign exchange market :
- (A) Banks
 - (B) Brokers
 - (C) Foreign exchange deals
 - (D) All the above
43. Aesthetics of a culture refers to :
- (A) Concept of beauty
 - (B) That affects firm marketing strategy
 - (C) That helps in management of human resources
 - (D) All the above
44. Values are abstract idea that a group believes to be :
- (A) Good
 - (B) Right
 - (C) Desirable
 - (D) All the above
45. Enculturation means :
- (A) Process of cultural change
 - (B) Process of acquiring cultural traits within own culture
 - (C) Acculturation
 - (D) Cultural lag

46. GATT is now known as :
- (A) WTO
 - (B) IMF
 - (C) IBRD
 - (D) OECD
47. Leyland's Motors a British Automobile Brand is acquire by :
- (A) L. N. Mittal
 - (B) Hindujas
 - (C) A. B. Birla Group
 - (D) Tata group
48. for a Business firm Global strategy means :
- (A) Involvement
 - (B) Standardization
 - (C) Integration
 - (D) All of above
49. A truly global firm :
- (A) Barrow the money at the lowest interest rate
 - (B) Resources procured at lower price
 - (C) Manufacture at lowest cost
 - (D) All of them
50. Business firm take part in International Business due to :
- (A) Market Motive
 - (B) Economic Motive
 - (C) Strategic Motive
 - (D) All of them

51. FDI without alliance is know as :
- (A) BOT
 - (B) Green field strategy
 - (C) Management contracts
 - (D) Business process out sourcing
52. Strategic Alliance is made between companies in the area of :
- (A) Production and RSD
 - (B) Marketing
 - (C) Finance
 - (D) All the above
53. Who propagated PLC theory for pattern of FDI:
- (A) Raymond Vernon
 - (B) ME porter
 - (C) K.ohmae
 - (D) I. ansoft
54. Factors influencing FDI :
- (A) Supply factors
 - (B) Demand factors
 - (C) Political factors
 - (D) All the above
55. Customer mobility is enjoyed by MNCs in those countries where they already have:
- (A) Ancillary company
 - (B) Competitive advantage
 - (C) VERs
 - (D) None of the above

56. By FDI host countries utilize the Benefit of :
- (A) BOP
 - (B) EEC
 - (C) REG
 - (D) BIC
57. Which among them is not marker countries of EEC :
- (A) Russia
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) Belgium
 - (D) France
58. Regional economic integration increases :
- (A) Economic activity
 - (B) Enhance purchasing power
 - (C) Enhance living standards of the people
 - (D) All the above
59. Reason behind FDI are :
- (A) Market
 - (B) Efficiency
 - (C) Resources
 - (D) All the above
60. Technology enhances globalization by :
- (A) Microprocessor
 - (B) Internet
 - (C) Transportation technology
 - (D) All the above

61. Globalisation process hasten by :
- (A) Exchange rate adjustment
 - (B) Import liberalization
 - (C) Rupee convertibility
 - (D) All the above
62. Method's of globalization is :
- (A) Confiscation
 - (B) Expropriation
 - (C) FDI
 - (D) Domestication
63. India adopted new economic policy in 1991 within the objective of :
- (A) Obtain higher economic growth
 - (B) Reduce inflation
 - (C) Maintain favourable BOP
 - (D) All the above
64. Essential condition for globalization is :
- (A) Removal of Bureaucratic Hurdles
 - (B) Freedom to Business industries
 - (C) Encouraging R & D
 - (D) All the above
65. Developed countries are showing major share in the area of :
- (A) Electronic products
 - (B) Aero space
 - (C) Pharma ceutricals
 - (D) All the above

66. Developing countries have competitive advantage in :
- (A) Textiles
 - (B) Leather
 - (C) Garments
 - (D) All the above
67. It is seen that due to globalization poor underdeveloped countries faces the problem of :
- (A) Unemployment
 - (B) Income inequality
 - (C) Poverty
 - (D) All the above
68. Sustainable environmental programmes protects :
- (A) Water and forest
 - (B) Climate and Biodiversity
 - (C) Food and energy supply
 - (D) All the above
69. Which developing country facing the problem of Hunger in 2020 :
- (A) China
 - (B) India
 - (C) Brazil
 - (D) All the above
70. Globalisation affecting the :
- (A) Languages
 - (B) Mannerism
 - (C) Reducing cultural diversity
 - (D) All the above

71. Which among then are Economic group based on regional integration.
- (A) NAFTA
 - (B) WTO
 - (C) IMF
 - (D) IBRD
72. Globalisation shift economic power from developing countries to WTO UM and European Nation .
- (A) True
 - (B) Not True
 - (C) Both the above
 - (D) None of the above
73. European Union was started by grouping of ____ by the EEC in Rome .
- (A) 27 Countries
 - (B) 06 Countries
 - (C) 14 Countries
 - (D) 10 Countries
74. Globalisation has two components which are :
- (A) Procurement and marketing
 - (B) Finance and production
 - (C) Production and market
 - (D) Investors and customers
75. Rate of globalisation is measured by :
- (A) KOF index
 - (B) SNF index
 - (C) CCK index
 - (D) LPG index

76. Social globalization includes :
- (A) Spread of ideas
 - (B) Spread of information
 - (C) Spread of tourism
 - (D) Above all
77. Globalization is a :
- (A) Economic process
 - (B) Social process
 - (C) Integrated process
 - (D) Political process
78. Greenfield strategy refers to :
- (A) Acquiring host nation company
 - (B) Strategic alliance
 - (C) Joint venture
 - (D) None of the above
79. Internationalisation advantage for MNCs means :
- (A) Contract manufacturing
 - (B) Making and selling in host nation by itself
 - (C) Acquiring joint venture
 - (D) None of the above
80. Mode of entry into foreign market is done by considering which factors :
- (A) Ownership
 - (B) Location
 - (C) Internationalisation
 - (D) All the above

81. Currencies of the countries are depreciated due to :
- (A) Gain export Advantage
 - (B) Imbalance in BOP
 - (C) Foreign indebtedness
 - (D) All the above
82. MNCs acquire economic of scale due to :
- (A) Computerization
 - (B) Automation
 - (C) Division of Labour
 - (D) All the above
83. Advantages of International Business are seen in :
- (A) High living standards
 - (B) Increase socio economic welfare
 - (C) Increase purchasing power
 - (D) All the above
84. Designing the products based on host countries environment a MNCs adopt alignment with :
- (A) Culture and costumes
 - (B) Law's
 - (C) Government policies
 - (D) All the above
85. Mercedes Benz is luxury car in USA but taxi in Europe It signifies :
- (A) Operating style
 - (B) Adaptation to the concerned market
 - (C) Market extension
 - (D) None of these

86. MNCs get power by :
- (A) Acquiring knowledge
 - (B) Acquiring experience
 - (C) Sharing with local cultures
 - (D) All the above
87. Which among them is a Global company
- (A) Dr. Reddy's Lab
 - (B) Harley Davidson
 - (C) GAP
 - (D) All the above
88. Educational opportunities in India has helped in international Business by
- (A) Income
 - (B) Career orientation in foreign countries
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of the above
89. International Business invlues :
- (A) Investment in foreign nation
 - (B) Management of foreign exchange
 - (C) Procuring international finance from IMF IFC
 - (D) All the above
90. Who among them is driver of globalization :
- (A) WTO
 - (B) Decline trade business
 - (C) Decline investment business
 - (D) All the above

91. WTO came into existence in year :
- (A) 1947
 - (B) 1980
 - (C) 1995
 - (D) 1990
92. Locating plant in foreign country and marketing in other foreign country is called as:
- (A) Contract manufacturing
 - (B) Management contract
 - (C) International Business
 - (D) BOT or TKP
93. Creation of demand in foreign nations for finished products not mere exporting is possible by :
- (A) International trade
 - (B) International marketing
 - (C) International Business
 - (D) None of the above
94. FDI is growing due to :
- (A) Sale and profitability
 - (B) Reduce cost
 - (C) Acquire technology
 - (D) All the above
95. Which association is a example of regional economic institution .
- (A) SAARC
 - (B) ASEAN
 - (C) NAFTA
 - (D) All the above

96. Which among work as a factor of Business in International trade .
- (A) VER
 - (B) LCR
 - (C) Subsidies
 - (D) All the above
97. Civil liberties helps MNCs to expand their business in host nations. It is :
- (A) Freedom of the press
 - (B) Equality of all individuals under law
 - (C) Personal and social freedom
 - (D) All the above
98. Pakistani Economist Mabbul UL Hassan has developed :
- (A) HDI
 - (B) SOL
 - (C) QOL
 - (D) None of the above
99. Totalitarianism is seen in :
- (A) Afganistan
 - (B) Iran
 - (C) North-Korea
 - (D) All the above
100. Legal system's of the world are generally classified into :
- (A) Common law
 - (B) Civil law
 - (C) Theocratic Law
 - (D) All the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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