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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक  
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज  
Question Booklet Series  
**C**

## BBA (Sixth Semester) Examination, July-2022

### BBA-601(N)

### International Trade

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- K-354**
- 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 किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना 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 ओ०एम०आर० शीट 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. The objective of International monetary fund is to:
  - (A) Exchange control
  - (B) Control devaluation
  - (C) Fund lending by Adjustment of BOP
  - (D) All the above
2. Disequilibrium in BOP is corrected by:
  - (A) Monetary measures
  - (B) Trade measures
  - (C) Attracting NRI deposits
  - (D) All the above
3. In India Social factors that cause disequilibrium in BOP is:
  - (A) Change in Taste and preference
  - (B) Fashion
  - (C) Positive orientation about foreign goods
  - (D) All the above
4. Government Grants to other country in Accounted in:
  - (A) Current Account
  - (B) Capital Account
  - (C) Unilateral transfer Account
  - (D) All the above
5. In BOP Capital Account is:
  - (A) Private Capital
  - (B) Banking Capital
  - (C) Official Capital
  - (D) All the above

6. Regional Economic Integration also known as Trade Block is:
- (A) SAARC
  - (B) NAFTA
  - (C) A SEAN
  - (D) All the above
7. SAARC Came into exhistance in year:
- (A) 1993
  - (B) 1983
  - (C) 1985
  - (D) 2002
8. To avoid the unnecessary competition among themselves some countries made:
- (A) Cartel
  - (B) Economic Integration
  - (C) Economic coordination
  - (D) None of the above
9. EMBARGO is used for:
- (A) Import of Tobacco
  - (B) Prohibition of shipment to a particular country
  - (C) Import of weapons
  - (D) None of the above
10. State Trading in International trade means:
- (A) Export and import by govt.
  - (B) Govt. authority gives Licence to export houses
  - (C) Trading by star export houses
  - (D) None of the above

11. Rules that make foreign companies difficult to enter in host countries are formulated by:
- (A) Tariff
  - (B) Administration polices
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None of the above
12. Export restrain by exporting country at the request of the importing country is called as:
- (A) VER
  - (B) LCR
  - (C) A. policies
  - (D) All the above
13. Subsidies given by home government helps the domestic producer by:
- (A) Low cost producer
  - (B) Helping in Entry into foreign market
  - (C) Govt. procurement of output at higher rate
  - (D) All the above
14. Which is a form of subsidies:
- (A) Cash grants
  - (B) Low interest rate
  - (C) Tax holidays
  - (D) All the above
15. Tariff levied as a fix charge for each unit imported is called:
- (A) Act valorem Tariff
  - (B) Specific Tariff
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None of the above

16. Which organizational structure is suitable for MNCs:
- (A) Product organization structure
  - (B) Geographical organization structure
  - (C) SB 45
  - (D) All the above
17. MMCS operation in India is controlled by:
- (A) RBI
  - (B) Deptt of company affairs
  - (C) Ministry of finance
  - (D) All the above
18. Which statement show disadvantage of MNCs to host country:
- (A) It provide Technology
  - (B) It affects the functioning of host govt.
  - (C) It brought foreign culture in host country
  - (D) It help in Economic development of host country
19. Transnational corporation exhibit which role:
- (A) Knowledge develop Jointly
  - (B) Value shared world wide
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None of the above
20. World bank is also known as:
- (A) IBRD
  - (B) IFC
  - (C) OECD
  - (D) OPEC

21. Mgozi okonjo Iweala is how a days:
- (A) Dg of WTO
  - (B) CMD of iMF
  - (C) MD of World Bank
  - (D) None of the above
22. In WTO Councils are made for:
- (A) Trade in goods
  - (B) Trade in services
  - (C) Trade related IPRs
  - (D) All the above
23. In WTO Hierarchy Top Body is:
- (A) General Council
  - (B) Ministerial conference
  - (C) Committees
  - (D) Management Bodies
24. (TRIPs) Include :
- (A) Patent and Trade Mark
  - (B) Copyright
  - (C) Design and Trade Secrets
  - (D) All the above
25. 'National Treatment' and Most Formed Nation (MFN) are the clause of
- (A) WTO
  - (B) IBRD
  - (C) ILO
  - (D) None of the above

26. WTO Cooperates with:
- (A) IMF
  - (B) IBRD
  - (C) ILO
  - (D) All the above
27. WTO was established in:
- (A) 01/01/1995
  - (B) 05/05/1995
  - (C) 23/05/1995
  - (D) 14/11/1995
28. GATT Came into existence in year:
- (A) 1945
  - (B) 1947
  - (C) 1995
  - (D) 2020
29. Which factor encourage the formation of Joint venture :
- (A) Economical
  - (B) Social and Political
  - (C) Technological
  - (D) All the above
30. Strategic Alliance amongs companies of different countries is made to:
- (A) Explore new market opportunity
  - (B) Synergies the strength
  - (C) Both the above
  - (D) None of the above



31. In Management Contract, the foreign company provides:
- (A) Technical assistance
  - (B) Managerial expertise
  - (C) Monetary compensation
  - (D) All the above
32. Entering into foreign market by special mode is:
- (A) Contract manufacturing
  - (B) Management contract
  - (C) Turkey projects
  - (D) All the above
33. Which is one of the way of exporting:
- (A) Indirect export
  - (B) Direct export
  - (C) Intra corporate Transfer
  - (D) All the above
34. When a Business firm Establish its unit in other nation it look for:
- (A) Low cost Raw Material
  - (B) Cheap labor
  - (C) Customer need preferences and Taste
  - (D) All the above
35. Business analysis of foreign market is done by:
- (A) Cost analysis
  - (B) Benefits analysis
  - (C) Risk analysis
  - (D) All the above

36. Which is a political Risk:
- (A) Domestication
  - (B) Nationalization
  - (C) Expropriation
  - (D) All the above
37. For International Business a firm uses:
- (A) Latest Technology
  - (B) Economics of scale in production
  - (C) Expert human resources
  - (D) All the above
38. Advantage of International Business is that it provide:
- (A) Wider market
  - (B) High living standard
  - (C) Optimum utilization of resources
  - (D) All the above
39. International Business is evolved from:
- (A) International Trade
  - (B) International Marketing
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None of the above
40. A Patent prevent other firm from \_\_\_\_\_ an invention:
- (A) Making
  - (B) Using
  - (C) Selling
  - (D) All the above

41. Direct export can be done by:
- (A) Appointing agent
  - (B) Establishing local sales office
  - (C) Direct selling
  - (D) All the above
42. A Collaboration arrangement between unrelated parties is called:
- (A) Joint venture
  - (B) Consortia
  - (C) Alliance
  - (D) None of the above
43. Franchising includes:
- (A) Name of Trade mark
  - (B) Business Method
  - (C) Premises Layout
  - (D) All the above
44. Which one is the type of counter trade:
- (A) Offset
  - (B) Buy back
  - (C) Counter purchase
  - (D) All the above
45. Copy rights materials is:
- (A) Music
  - (B) Film
  - (C) Computer programme
  - (D) All the above

46. A Country Competitiveness is measured in term of:
- (A) Generating more wealth
  - (B) Effective utilization of human resources
  - (C) Efficiently utilization of Natural resources
  - (D) All the above
47. Confiscation is:
- (A) A political Risk
  - (B) Exchange control
  - (C) Tool for investment
  - (D) None of the above
48. A Country's Risk analysis is done before investment by:
- (A) Non Payment
  - (B) Political instability
  - (C) Imposition of Heavy Taxes on foreign firms
  - (D) All the above
49. A Country attractiveness for Investment is measured by:
- (A) Market size
  - (B) Market Growth rate
  - (C) Governmental policies
  - (D) All the above
50. Barriers of International Trade is:
- (A) Tariff
  - (B) Non-Tariff
  - (C) Both of them
  - (D) WTO

51. Market size of a country is accessed by its:
- (A) Sale potential
  - (B) Intensity of competition
  - (C) Supply and demand conditions
  - (D) All the above
52. Red Tape in International Trade create hurdles:
- (A) By difficulty of selling permission to operate
  - (B) In allocating finance
  - (C) In communication and Distribution
  - (D) None of the above
53. For establishing a firm in other country International markets analyse:
- (A) Cost of labor
  - (B) Cost of Raw material
  - (C) Tax structure
  - (D) All the above
54. A Multinational firm analyse market opportunity by:
- (A) Energy consumption
  - (B) Steel consumption
  - (C) GDP
  - (D) All the above
55. Which MNC has established its operation First time in India:
- (A) BATA
  - (B) SINGER
  - (C) Caterpillar
  - (D) Ford

56. International Market search:
- (A) Cheapest Raw material
  - (B) Economical productions
  - (C) Selling at Best price
  - (D) All the above
57. International Business faces challenge due to:
- (A) Inflation
  - (B) Exchange rate
  - (C) Political stability
  - (D) All the above
58. A firm start international Business with:
- (A) Economic Motive
  - (B) Market Motive
  - (C) Strategic Motive
  - (D) All the above
59. Which one is called intellectual property rights.
- (A) Patent
  - (B) Trade marks
  - (C) Copy rights
  - (D) All the above
60. For Inviting FDI in India which factor credit Hurdles:
- (A) Infrastructure
  - (B) Political Fluctuations
  - (C) Bureaucratic set up
  - (D) All the above

61. FDI Brings:
- (A) Capital
  - (B) Technology
  - (C) Management expense
  - (D) All the above
62. FDI helps in BOP by:
- (A) Enhancing capital Account
  - (B) Enhancing current Account by import substitution
  - (C) Both of them
  - (D) None of the above
63. FDI helps by:
- (A) Resource Transfer
  - (B) Provide Employment
  - (C) Increase competition that cause learning of prices
  - (D) All the above
64. For FDI green field investment means:
- (A) New operation of subsidiary in foreign country
  - (B) Acquires
  - (C) Merger
  - (D) All the above
65. A Nation Enjoy Competitive advantage by which factor:
- (A) Firms structure strategy rivalry
  - (B) Demand and Factor endowment
  - (C) Related and supported industries
  - (D) All the above

66. Gain of one result in a loss of another is principle of which trade theory:
- (A) Mercantilism theory
  - (B) Absolute lost theory
  - (C) Opportunity lost theory
  - (D) Factor Endowment theory
67. Regional Economic Groups having common external trade policy are termed as:
- (A) FTA
  - (B) Custom union
  - (C) Common market
  - (D) Economic union
68. Physical infrastructure required for International trade is:
- (A) Port
  - (B) Railways
  - (C) Roads
  - (D) All the above
69. Which one is Economic infrastructure:
- (A) Power
  - (B) Banking and financial services
  - (C) Market Research firms
  - (D) All the above
70. Which one is accounted as instrument of Economic force:
- (A) GDP
  - (B) Inflation rate
  - (C) Employment ad
  - (D) All the above



71. Selling of higher price in Home and lower price in other country is called:
- (A) Embargo
  - (B) Dumping
  - (C) Subsidy
  - (D) None of the above
72. Which statement favour free trade:
- (A) It share domestic job
  - (B) It Protect infant industries
  - (C) Product inefficient industries
  - (D) All the above
73. Which is main principle of WTO:
- (A) Non discrimination
  - (B) Fixing Tariff level
  - (C) Protection against Dumping
  - (D) All the above
74. Openness of Economy means:
- (A) The ratio of Import and export
  - (B) Degree of urbanization
  - (C) Harmonizing monetary policy with other countries
  - (D) All the above
75. Process of imbibing cultural traits from other countries is called:
- (A) Enculturation
  - (B) Acculturation
  - (C) Diffusion
  - (D) None of the above

76. After world war second which institutions came into existence:
- (A) GATT
  - (B) IMF
  - (C) IBRD
  - (D) All the above
77. Which is an instrument of Trade policy:
- (A) Tamil
  - (B) Import Quota
  - (C) Subsidies
  - (D) All the above
78. Which amongs is not member of NAFTA:
- (A) USA
  - (B) Canada
  - (C) Mexico
  - (D) Brazil
79. Which country is not the member of SAARC:
- (A) Bhutan
  - (B) Maldiv
  - (C) Srilanka
  - (D) Indonesia
80. Which one is considered as Trade Block:
- (A) FTA
  - (B) Custom union
  - (C) Common Market
  - (D) All the above

81. India make largest import and export from which country:
- (A) USA
  - (B) Saudi Arabia
  - (C) China
  - (D) Brazil
82. India's major Import is:
- (A) Chemicals
  - (B) Edible oils
  - (C) Crude oil
  - (D) Machineries
83. Which foreign company is a leader in Hard Boil Confectionary business in India:
- (A) Nestle in Switzerland
  - (B) Cadbury of England
  - (C) Perfetti of Italy
  - (D) GSK of U.S.A
84. Who has made noticeable contribution in understanding cultural difference amongs countries:
- (A) Greet Hofstede
  - (B) Theodor levitt
  - (C) Jerom McCarthy
  - (D) Peter F. Drucker
85. Subsidies helps in International Trade by:
- (A) Lowering domestic products price
  - (B) Meeting International competition
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None of the above

86. Which among following is a Non-Tariff Barrier in IB:
- (A) Subsidy
  - (B) Local Content requirement
  - (C) Import Quota
  - (D) All the above
87. Import helps in a nation's economy by:
- (A) Meeting essentials which are not found
  - (B) Technology access
  - (C) Maintaining standard of life
  - (D) All the above
88. By Exporting a nation gains:
- (A) Foreign currency
  - (B) Employment
  - (C) Capacity utilization
  - (D) All the above
89. Political factor of a foreign country is studied by understanding its:
- (A) Political Philosophy
  - (B) Forms of Government
  - (C) Political parties
  - (D) All the above
90. Which is a form of Counter Trade:
- (A) Offset Trade
  - (B) Counter purchase
  - (C) Switch Trading
  - (D) All the above

91. Unfavourable BOP in India Can be removed by:
- (A) Export promotion measures
  - (B) Inward Tourism
  - (C) Heavy Tariff on selected import
  - (D) All the above
92. The lesson of unfavorable BOP in India is due to:
- (A) Economic lesson
  - (B) Structural lesson
  - (C) Cyclic lesson
  - (D) All the above
93. Visible Trade in international Trade is accounted in:
- (A) Current A/c
  - (B) Capital A/c
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None of the above
94. BOP is accounted in:
- (A) Current and capital A/c
  - (B) Unilateral A/c
  - (C) Official settlement A/c
  - (D) All the above
95. Which factors is considered as an opportunity for International trade:
- (A) GDP
  - (B) PCI
  - (C) Availability of credit
  - (D) All the above

96. A firm take part in international business due to:
- (A) Resource
  - (B) Market
  - (C) Efficiency
  - (D) All the above
97. Technology play an important role in competitive positioning of a business firm became it save:
- (A) Time
  - (B) Eltorts
  - (C) Money
  - (D) All the above
98. To nation Two Product theory is also called as:
- (A) Comparative cost theory
  - (B) Opportunity cost theory
  - (C) Factor endowment theory
  - (D) None of the above
99. “Absolute lost” theory in International Trade is given by:
- (A) H. Garfield
  - (B) A. Marshall
  - (C) T. Levitt
  - (D) None of the above
100. Export and Import are Considered as:
- (A) International Trade
  - (B) International commerce
  - (C) International associations
  - (D) All the above

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## **Rough Work / रफ कार्य**

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