Roll. No. ....

O.M.R. Serial No. | | | | | | | | |

Question Booklet Number

B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-V) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

COMMERCE

(International Business)

[BCH-506 (ITEM)]

Paper Code							
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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 छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. International business refers to;
   (A) Business transactions withinnational boundaries
   (B) Business transactions across national boundaries
   (C) Only import activities
   (D) Only export activities
2. Which of the following is not a feature of international business?
   (A) Cross-border transactions
   (B) Multiple currencies
   (C) Homogeneous market
   (D) Political and legal environment differences
3. The primary objective of international business is:
   (A) Social service
   (B) Profit maximization
   (C) Employee welfare
   (D) Charity
4. Domestic business differs from international business because:
   (A) It deals with only one currency
   (B) It faces only one set of legal rules
   (C) It is less complex
   (D) All of the above
5. A major driver of globalization is:
   (A) Reduction in transportation cost
   (B) Restrictive trade policies
   (C) Isolation of economies
   (D) None of the above
6. Which is not an advantage of international business?
   (A) Higher profits
   (B) Market diversification
   (C) Political risk
   (D) Access to technology
7. International business is broader than:
   (A) Domestic trade
   (B) Global marketing
   (C) Regional trade
   (D) Licensing
8. Which of the following is a disadvantage of international business?
   (A) Foreign exchange risk
   (B) Increased competition
   (C) Cultural barriers
   (D) All of the above
9. Comparative advantage theory was proposed by:
   (A) Adam Smith
   (B) David Ricardo
   (C) Michael Porter
   (D) Heckscher-Ohlin '
10. Absolute advantage theory is associated' with:
   (A) David Ricardo
   (B) Adam Smith
   (C) Samuelson
   (D) Keynes
11. International business transactions include:
   (A) Exports and Imports
   (B) Licensing and franchising
   (C) Joint ventures and FDI
   (D) All of the above
12. The approach of selling standardized products globally is called:
   (A) Localization
   (B) Globalization
   (C) Polycentric approach
   (D) Ethnocentric approach

13. "Think global, act local" refers to:
- (A) Polycentric approach
- (B) Geocentric approach
- (C) Glocalization
- (D) None of the above

14. International business environment does not include:
- (A) Economic factors
- (B) Political factors
- (C) Personal hobbies
- (D) Cultural factors

15. Which is not a mode of entry into international business?
- (A) Exporting
- (B) Importing
- (C) Licensing
- (D) Domestic trade

16. WTO stands for:
- (A) World Tourism Organization
- (B) World Trade Organization
- (C) World Trade Office
- (D) World Transport Organization

17. FDI stands for :
- (A) Foreign Direct Investment
- (B) Financial Domestic Investment
- (C) Free Domestic Interaction
- (D) None of the above

18. MNC stands for:
- (A) Multinational Corporation
- (B) Multiple National Companies
- (C) Multi-National Council
- (D) None of the above

19. A firm operating in many countries is called:
- (A) Domestic company
- (B) Multinational company
- (C) Regional company
- (D) None of the above

20. The main disadvantage of International business is:
- (A) Increased profits
- (B) Cultural barriers
- (C) More markets
- (D) Economic growth

21. International business involves high:
- (A) Risk
- (B) Costs
- (C) Complexity
- (D) All of the above

22. Which is not a push factor for international business?
- (A) Market saturation
- (B) Increased competition
- (C) Political instability abroad
- (D) Limited resources

23. International business contributes to:
- (A) Foreign exchange earnings
- (B) Technology transfer
- (C) Employment generation
- (D) All of the above

24. Domestic business enjoys:
- (A) Simple currency exchange
- (B) Stable legal environment
- (C) Lower risk
- (D) All of the above

25. Which of the following is an example of a regional trade bloc?
- (A) NATO
- (B) SAARC
- (C) OPEC
- (D) UNESCO

26. Ethnocentric approach assumes:
   (A) Home country is superior
   (B) Host country is superior
   (C) Both are equal
   (D) None of the above

27. Polycentric approach assumes:
   (A) Host country nationals manage subsidiaries
   (B) Home country dominates
   (C) Universal standards
   (D) None of the above

28. Geocentric approach focuses on:
   (A) Global perspective
   (B) Host perspective
   (C) Home perspective
   (D) Regional perspective

29. A firm exporting its goods abroad is practicing:
   (A) Licensing
   (B) Direct trade
   (C) Franchising
   (D) Export strategy

30. International trade in services Is also known as:
   (A) Visible trade
   (B) Invisible trade
   (C) Open trade
   (D) Closed trade

31. Which is not a visible item in trade?
   (A) Cars
   (B) Machinery
   (C) Banking
   (D) Furniture

32. IMF primarily deals with:
   (A) Industrial policies
   (B) Monetary cooperation
   (C) Agriculture
   (D) Education

33. Balance of payments records:
   (A) Only imports
   (B) Only exports
   (C) Ail international transactions
   (D) None of the above

34. The main benefit of international trade to consumers is:
   (A) Lower quality
   (B) More variety
   (C) Fewer choices
   (D) None of the above

35. Outsourcing means:
   (A) Producing within the country
   (B) Obtaining goods/services from abroad
   (C) Import restrictions
   (D) None of the above

36. Liberalization means:
   (A) Removal of trade barriers
   (B) Increased restrictions
   (C) Import substitution
   (D) None of the above

37. A tariff is:
   (A) Tax on imports/exports
   (B) Quota restriction
   (C) Export subsidy
   (D) None of the above

38. Quotas restrict:
   (A) Volume of trade
   (B) Quality of trade
   (C) Price of trade
   (D) None of the above

39. Dumping means:
   (A) Selling at higher price abroad
   (B) Selling at lower price abroad
   (C) Restricting Imports
   (D) None of the above
40. Which is a non-tariff barrier?
   (A) Customs duty
   (B) Quotas
   (C) Licensing requirement
   (D) Both (B) and (C)
41. Which is not a challenge in international business?
   (A) Cultural differences
   (B) Political Instability
   (C) Unified laws across countries
   (D) Currency fluctuations
42. Which country is known as the hub of international finance'?
   (A) USA
   (B) Switzerland
   (C) UK
   (D) Japan
43. Export promotion helps in:
   (A) Employment
   (B) Foreign exchange
   (C) Economic growth
   (D) All of the above
44. Import substitution strategy aims to:
   (A) Reduce imports
   (B) Promote imports
   (C) Encourage exports
   (D) None of the above
45. International business risk is higher than domestic due to;
   (A) Exchange rate
   (B) Political instability
   (C) Cultural issues
   (D) All of the above
46. WTO replaced:
   (A) IMF
   (B) GATT
   (C) World Bank
   (D) None of the above
47. A firm licensing technology abroad is:
   (A) Exporting
   (B) Licensing
   (C) Franchising
   (D) Outsourcing
48. Which factor affects international business the MOST?
   (A) Language
   (B) Exchange rate
   (C) Both (A) and (B)
   (D) None of the above
49. Cultural diversity can lead to:
   (A) Miscommunication
   (B) Conflict
   (C) Innovation
   (D) All of the above
50. The spread of MNCs is mainly due to:
   (A) Globalization
   (B) Nationalism
   (C) Protectionism
   (D) Localism
51. International Product Life Cycle theory was given by:
   (A) Michael Porter
   (B) Raymond Vernon
   (C) John Dunning
   (D) David Ricardo

52. Product life cycle stages include:
   (A) Introduction, Growth, Maturity, Decline
   (B) Start, End, Finish
   (C) Birth, Death
   (D) None of the above
53. In the product life cycle theory, a product initially is produced in:
   (A) Developing country
   (B) Innovating country
   (C) Third country
   (D) None of the above
54. OLI paradigm was proposed by:
   (A) John Dunning
   (B) Vernon
   (C) Porter
   (D) Ricardo
55. In OLI framework, "O" stands for:
   (A) Ownership
   (B) Organization
   (C) Operations
   (D) Orientation
56. Which theory explains factor endowment?
   (A) Heckscher-Ohlin
   (B) Absolute advantage
   (C) Comparative advantage
   (D) None of the above
57. Which is a limitation of product life cycle theory?
   (A) Assumes US dominance
   (B) Ignores technology transfer
   (C) Overgeneralization
   (D) All of the above
58. International strategy that standardizes products globally is:
   (A) Global strategy
   (B) Multidomestic strategy
   (C) Transnational strategy
   (D) Differentiation strategy
59. A multidomestic strategy means:
   (A) Uniform products
   (B) Local adaptation
   (C) No customization
   (D) None of the above
60. Transnationai strategy aims at:
   (A) Cost efficiency oniy
   (B) Local responsiveness only
   (C) Both efficiency and responsiveness
   (D) None of the above
61. Which is not a type of international business strategy?
   (A) Global
   (B) Multidomestic
   (C) Regional
   (D) Transnational
62. Which strategy increases cost due to duplication?
   (A) Global
   (B) Multidomestic
   (C) Transnational
   (D) None of the above
63. Which international strategy is difficult to implement?
   (A) Transnational
   (B) Global
   (C) Multidomestic
   (D) None of the above
64. Porter's Diamond Model explains:
   (A) Competitive advantage of nations
   (B) Balance of payment
   (C) Absolute advantage
   (D) None of the above

65. Which is not an element of Porter's Diamond?
(A) Factor conditions
(B) Demand conditions
(C) Government policy
(D) Comparative advantage

66. Which theory explains why nations trade similar goods?
(A) binder's theory
(B) Absolute advantage
(C) Comparative advantage
(D) H-0 theory

67. Strategic alliances in international business include:
(A) Joint ventures
(B) Partnerships
(C) Licensing agreements
(D) All of the above

68. Which is a motive for international investment?
(A) Market seeking
(B) Resource seeking
(C) Efficiency seeking
(D) All of the above

69. IHRM stands for:
(A) international Human Resource Management
(B) International High Risk Management
(C) Internal HR Management
(D) None of the above

70. Which is not a challenge of IHRM?
(A) Cultural differences
(B) Legal variations
(C) Standardized policies everywhere
(D) Language barriers

71. Staffing policy where home-country nationals dominate:
(A) Ethnocentric
(B) Polycentric
(C) Geocentric
(D) Regiocentric

72. Staffing policy where host-country nationals dominate:
(A) Ethnocentric
(B) Polycentric
(C) Geocentric
(D) None of the above

73. Staffing policy hiring best talent worldwide:
(A) Ethnocentric
(B) Polycentric
(C) Geocentric
(D) None of the above

74. Regiocentric approach means:
(A) Regional managers are appointed
(B) Home dominance
(C) Host dominance
(D) None

75. Expatriates are:
(A) Employees working abroad
(B) Domestic workers
(C) Regional managers only
(D) None of the above

76. A major problem faced by expatriates is:
(A) Cultural shock
(B) High wages
(C) Easy adaptation
(D) None of the above

77. Repatriation means:
   (A) Sending employees abroad
   (B) Bringing employees back home
   (C) Recruiting locals
   (D) None of the above

78. Cross-cultural training helps in:
   (A) Better communication
   (B) Reducing culture shock
   (C) Expatriate success
   (D) All of the above

79. Which is not an IHRM function?
   (A) Recruitment
   (B) Selection
   (C) Banking
   (D) Training

80. Global talent management is part of;
   (A) International HRM
   (B) Domestic HRM
   (C) Finance
   (D) Marketing

81. Which is a compensation challenge in IHRM?
   (A) Currency differences
   (B) Taxation
   (C) Cost of living variations
   (D) All of the above

82. Performance appraisal in IHRM is difficult due to:
   (A) Cultural bias
   (B) Distance
   (C) Different standards
   (D) All of the above

83. International unions represent:
   (A) Workers across countries
   (B) Employers only
   (C) Government officials
   (D) None of the above

84. Which is not a global staffing policy?
   (A) Ethnocentric
   (B) Polycentric
   (C) Geocentric
   (D) Bureaucratic

85. Which is a tool for managing diversity?
   (A) Training
   (B) Inclusion policies
   (C) Cultural awareness programs
   (D) All of the above

86. Which factor affects international compensation most?
   (A) Local living cost
   (B) Expatriate allowances
   (C) Taxation laws
   (D) All of the above

87. Global leadership requires:
   (A) Cross-cultural skills
   (B) Communication skills
   (C) Strategic thinking
   (D) All of the above

88. Which is not a motive for international mergers?
   (A) Market expansion
   (B) Access to resources
   (C) Decreased size
   (D) Synergy

89. Joint ventures are formed to :
   (A) Share resources and risks
   (B) Avoid competition
   (C) Exit market
   (D) None of the above

90. Licensing means:

(A) Selling goods abroad

(B) Giving rights to use technology/ brand

(C) Outsourcing

(D) None of the above

91. Franchising involves :

(A) Standardized business model given to franchisee

(B) Exporting only

(C) Joint ventures

(D) None of the above

92. Turnkey projects are common in :

(A) Construction and engineering

(B) Banking

(C) Insurance

(D) None of the above

93. Which entry mode gives maximum control abroad?

(A) Exporting

(B) Licensing

(C) Wholly owned subsidiary

(D) Franchising

94. Which entry mode has least risk?

(A) Exporting

(B) Licensing

(C) Joint venture

(D) Wholly owned subsidiary

95. Which entry mode shares risk with partners?

(A) Exporting

(B) Licensing

(C) Joint venture

(D) None of the above

96. Strategic alliances do not include:

(A) Joint ventures

(B) Licensing

(C) Exporting

(D) Partnerships

97. Outsourcing Internationally is also known as :

(A) Offshoring

(B) Licensing

(C) Franchising

(D) Import substitution

98. Which is a recent trend in International business?

(A) Digital trade

(B) E-commerce expansion

(C) Global supply chains

(D) All of the above

99. GSR in international business includes:

(A) Sustainable practices

(B) Fair trade

(C) Ethical labor standards

(D) All of the above

100. The future of international business is shaped by:

(A) Technology

(B) Trade liberalization

(C) Global cooperation

(D) All of the above

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Q.2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Q.3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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.

Impt. 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 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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।

महत्वपूर्णः 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।