

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UPES End Semester Examination, May 2025	
Program: BBA Global Course: Comparative Country Studies Course Code: INTB2017	Semester: IV Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:
This is a CLOSED-BOOK EXAM. Scientific calculators are allowed.
Electronic communication devices such as Smart watches/ Earbuds / Cellphones / Tablets / Laptops / Books / Notes etc. are STRICTLY PROHIBITED.
All questions are compulsory. Your answers must be “brief & to the point.”

S. No.	SECTION A 10 Q x 2 M = 20 Marks	Marks	CO
Q 1	Which policy aims to deepen India's strategic partnership with East Asian countries, particularly Japan?		
i.	A. Act West Policy B. Act East Policy C. Look South Policy D. Indo-Pacific Outreach	2	CO1
ii.	Which Indian Prime Minister has prominently advocated for a multipolar world in recent strategic dialogues? A. Dr. Manmohan Singh B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee C. Narendra Modi D. I.K. Gujral	2	CO1
iii.	Which model is more appropriate to assess the international competitiveness of nations? A. SWOT Analysis B. Porter's Five Forces C. McKinsey 7S Model D. Porter's Diamond Model	2	CO1
iv.	India's relationship with which country has been most impacted by the Russia-Ukraine war? A. Japan B. Russia C. USA D. France	2	CO1
v.	Which trade agreement did India opt out of in 2020 citing economic concerns and China's dominant role? A. ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) B. South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)	2	CO1

	C. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) D. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)		
vi.	Which of the following reflects India-USA strategic cooperation in the Indo-Pacific? A. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) B. Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) C. G20 D. ASEAN	2	CO1
vii.	Which sector has seen significant growth due to India-Japan strategic collaboration? A. Energy B. Automotive manufacturing C. Textiles D. Pharmaceuticals	2	CO1
viii.	Which book or document outlines India's recent grand strategy and foreign policy vision? A. Green Revolution Manifesto B. India Way by S. Jaishankar C. Vision 2020 D. NAM Charter	2	CO1
ix.	In <i>The India Way</i> , which principle does the author emphasize to manage rising global uncertainty? A. Isolationism B. Strategic clarity and value-based alignment C. Tactical flexibility and strategic autonomy D. Military expansion	2	CO1
x.	How might India benefit from the U.S. tariffs targeted more heavily at China? a) By increasing its agricultural imports b) By attracting diverted supply chains and U.S. investments c) By raising tariffs on all Western imports d) By joining China's economic bloc	2	CO1
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B Short answer questions 4 Q x 5 M = 20 Marks</p>			
Q 2.	Explain the difference between tariff and non-tariff barriers in international trade.	5	CO2
Q 3.	How do the tariff and non-tariff barriers affect developing economies like India in global trade negotiations?	5	CO2
Q 4.	What is meant by 'grand strategy' in the context of India's foreign policy?	5	CO2
Q 5.	Differentiate between bipolar and multipolar world order with examples.	5	CO2

<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Analytical questions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3 Q x 10 M = 30 Marks</p>			
Q 6.	Evaluate how India's strategic autonomy is influenced by its growing defense and tech ties with the USA.	10	CO3
Q 7.	Assess India's ability to balance its longstanding partnership with Russia while enhancing ties with the United States.	10	CO3
Q 8	<p>What sectors and which policies/ initiatives in India are best positioned to benefit from the reciprocal tariff war between USA and China?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What structural reforms are necessary for India to fully leverage the opportunity created by US-China trade tensions?</p>	10	CO3
<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Case Study based Questions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 Q x 15 M = 30 Marks</p>			
Q 9.	<p>Case:</p> <p>India and China, while geographically close and economically significant, have charted divergent paths in their pursuit of regional influence and global recognition. Over the last three decades, their bilateral relationship has oscillated between cautious cooperation and outright hostility, shaped by a complex interplay of economics, politics, and security.</p> <p>On the economic front, trade between the two nations has grown exponentially, with China becoming India's second largest trading partner. However, this economic interdependence is marked by a deep trade imbalance—India imports far more than it exports. This asymmetry has led to concerns over economic vulnerability and calls for <i>Atmanirbhar</i> Bharat (self-reliance) policies in India.</p> <p>Politically, both nations project competing visions for Asia's future. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has raised red flags in New Delhi, particularly with projects passing through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Meanwhile, India's participation in the Quad alliance (with the U.S., Japan, and Australia) is viewed in Beijing as an attempt to contain Chinese influence.</p> <p>In the security domain, tensions along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) have periodically flared up, most notably in the 2020 Galwan Valley clashes. These skirmishes, coupled with military build-ups and infrastructure development along the border, have intensified mistrust and triggered a shift in India's defense posture, including a reassessment of strategic doctrines and increased defense cooperation with Western allies.</p>		CO4

	<p>Despite economic ties, political rivalry and security concerns continue to strain the bilateral relationship.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>How can India leverage its economic dependence on China to renegotiate a more balanced trade relationship without escalating tensions or harming domestic industries keeping in view its strategic partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region (e.g., QUAD)?</p>	15	
Q 10.	<p>Case:</p> <p>In April 2025, US President Donald Trump announced high tariffs on a range of Indian exports including steel, aluminum, automobiles & components, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and information technology services. This move is stated to correct the trade imbalance, job protection and re-industrialization of USA.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>What short-term disruptions and long-term shifts might India's trade and strategic outlook experience in trade, investment and technology following this tariff decision?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What economic, diplomatic and strategic tools can India use to counterbalance US protectionism while exploring the bilateral trade deals with USA, EU, ASEAN and WTO consultations?</p>	15	CO4
