Name:

Enrolment No:



Course: International Business Semester: III

Program: BBA (Aviation Management) Time: 03 hrs.

Course Code: INTB2013 Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

• This is a CLOSED-BOOK EXAM.

• Cellphones / Tablets / Laptops / Books / Notes etc. are NOT allowed.

• Please ensure that you do not change the question number when writing your answers.

S. No.	SECTION A	Marks	СО
	10Qx2M=20M		
Q1	Which factor motivates companies to expand internationally?		
	a) Reducing market demand		
	b) Seeking access to new markets and opportunities	2	CO1
	c) Limiting product variety		
	d) Increasing trade barriers		
	What's a major risk associated with international business?		
	a) Diversification of revenue streams	2	CO1
Q2	b) Exposure to geopolitical and currency risks		
	c) Enhanced market knowledge		
	d) Decreased access to technological advancements		
	Which factor characterizes a significant difference between domestic and		
	international business operations?	2	CO1
03	a) Marketing strategies		
Q3	b) Consumer behavior		
	c) Logistics and supply chain complexities		
	d) Technological advancements		
	How does international business contribute to risk mitigation?		
Q4	a) By limiting operations to one market to minimize risks		
	b) By expanding operations to diversify risks across multiple markets	2	CO1
	c) By avoiding currency fluctuations and geopolitical risks		
	d) By centralizing operations in a single market to avoid complexities		

Q5	What role does market saturation play as a driver of international business?		CO1
	a) It encourages businesses to solely focus on saturated markets		
	b) It prompts businesses to explore new markets for growth opportunities	2	
	c) It limits expansion to avoid market complexities		
	d) It hinders companies from adapting to new market conditions		
Q6	What is a primary mode of entry for companies looking to expand		CO1
	internationally without direct investment in a foreign market?		
	a) Exporting	2	
	b) Franchising		
	c) Joint ventures		
	d) Greenfield investment		
	4. In the context of international trade, what does "comparative advantage" refer to?		CO1
	a. A country's ability to produce goods more efficiently than others.		
Q7	b. A country's ability to export all types of goods.	2	
	c. A country's ability to avoid importing any goods.		
	d. A country's ability to set high tariffs on imported goods.		
Q8	The Leontief Paradox is a famous criticism of the Heckscher-Ohlin theory. It refers to the situation where:		CO1
	a. A country exports goods that use a lot of the abundant factor		
	b. A country exports goods that do not reflect its factor endowments	2	
	c. A country exports goods with high transportation costs		
	d. A country imports goods that are identical to its domestic products		
	Firm Strategy, Structure, and Rivalry' in the National Competitive Advantage Model refer to:		CO1
	a. The business plans and organizational structure of domestic companies		
Q9	b. The degree of government intervention in the economy	2	
	c. The influence of trade unions on company operations		
	d. The intensity of domestic competition and the pressure to innovate.		
	In the Product Life Cycle Theory, during which stage firms may begin		CO1
Q10	to standardize their products for international markets?	2	
	a. Introduction stage		

	b. Growth stage		
	c. Maturity stage		
	d. Decline stage		
	SECTION B		СО
	4Qx5M=20 M		
Q11	Provide brief descriptions of the structural adjustment lending and the	5	CO4
	special action program initiated by the World Bank.	S	
Q12	State the provisions proposed in the foreign trade policy to promote export	5	CO4
Q12	production and international marketing?	3	
Q13	How did the Export Policy Resolution of 1970 impact India's trade	5	CO4
Q13	relations with other countries?	S	
Q14	Explain in detail the targeted financial aid programs offered by the IMF.	5	CO4
	SECTION-C		СО
	3Qx10M=30 M		
	Elaborate on the importance of having a stable exchange rate system. How		
Q15	has the introduction of the Euro affected India's trade relations and	10	CO4
	economic interactions with the Eurozone?		
	Explain the roles and responsibilities carried out within the foreign		
Q16	exchange market. What impact does the foreign exchange market have on	10	CO4
	global transactions and payments?		
	Enumerate the roles and fundamental principles upheld by UNCTAD.		CO4
Q17	OR	10	
	How does the International Trade Centre support the developing countries?		
	SECTION-D		CO
	2Qx15M = 30M		
Q18	Examine the disintegration of the Bretton Woods system and the	15	CO4
Q10	subsequent rise of managed floating exchange rates.		
	Using the Product Life Cycle Theory, analyze the evolution of a prominent		
Q19	technological product, such as smartphones or electric vehicles, in the	15	CO4
217	international market. Trace its stages through introduction, growth,	10	
	maturity, and decline, and explain how this product's life cycle has		

influenced global trade patterns and the redistribution of manufacturing and innovation across different countries.

OR

Applying the Heckscher-Ohlin Theory, analyze the trade dynamics between two countries—one rich in capital and the other abundant in labor. Take the example of an industry such as automobile manufacturing or textile production. Discuss how comparative advantages based on factor endowments have influenced the trade patterns and specialization between these two countries. Consider the impact on the distribution of resources, production strategies, and any observed changes in employment and economic development.