


Name:	 UPES <small>UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW</small>
Enrolment No:	

UPES	
End Semester Examination, December 2023	
Program: BBA GLOBAL	Semester: III
Course: Business and Global Economy	Time : 03 hrs.
Course Code: ECON 2036	Max. Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

- *This is a CLOSED-BOOK EXAM. Only Non-scientific calculator is allowed.*
- *Smart watches/ Earbuds / Cellphones / Tablets / Laptops / Books / Notes etc. are STRICTLY NOT allowed.*
- *All questions are compulsory. Your answers must be “brief & to the point.”*

SECTION A
10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<p>1. Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) doesn't apply for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Measures that affect trade in goods. b) Measures that lead to restrictions on quantities. c) Discouraging measures that limit a company's imports. d) Discouraging measures that limit a company's exports. <p>2. General Agreement on Trade in Services will not be applicable to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Services supplied from one country to another – cross border supply b) Transaction of goods across the border – Export Import c) Individuals traveling from own country to supply services in another – presence of natural persons. d) Consumers/firms making use of a service in another country – consumption abroad. e) Foreign company setting up subsidiary or branches to provide services in another country - commercial presence. <p>3. As a part of WTO guidelines, Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) doesn't consider</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Direct payments to farmers are permitted. b) Indirect assistance and support to farmers including R & D support by govt. are not permitted. c) Domestic policies which directly affect production and trade have to be cut back. d) Least developed countries do not need to make any cuts. <p>4. Quantitative restrictions refer to limit set by countries to curb</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Imports 	10x2=20	CO1

	<p>b) Exports c) Imports & exports d) None of the above</p> <p>5. A Most Favoured nation status doesn't necessarily refer to a) Same and equal economic treatment b) Non-discriminatory treatment c) Same tariff rates applicable d) Uniform civil code</p> <p>6. The world trade organization was formed in the year _____ with GATT as its basis. a) 1993 b) 1994 c) 1995 d) 1996</p> <p>7. An attribute that doesn't contribute to Porter's Diamond model is a) Government b) Organized Trade union c) Factor Conditions d) Demand Conditions e) Firm strategy, structure and rivalry</p> <p>8. _____ theory states that, lack of resources often helps countries to become competitive a) Competitive theory b) Porter's Diamond Model c) Theory of Mercantilism d) Product life cycle theory</p> <p>9. Theory of Mercantilism propagates a) Encourage exports and imports b) Encourage exports and discourage imports c) Discourage exports and imports d) Discourage exports and encourage imports</p> <p>10. Backward vertical FDI occurs when an MNE enters a host country to produce intermediaries that are intended to use as inputs in the host country. A) False B) True</p>		
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SECTION B
4Qx5M= 20 Marks

Q 2.	(i) Explain the terms economic growth, economic development and human development giving suitable examples in Indian context.	5	CO2
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	(ii) What is the meaning of the terms inclusive growth and sustainable development, and how has India been attending to these challenges?	5	CO2
	(iii) “The services sector occupies a key position in the economy”. Comment in the context of its contribution to GDP, exports and employment generation in India.	5	
	(iv) Explain the main functions of NITI Aayog and the National Development Council in the country?	5	
SECTION-C 3Qx10M=30 Marks			
Q 3.	(i) Compare Ricardo’s comparative cost theory and the Heckscher-Ohlin Trade Model of international trade	10	CO3
	(i) Briefly discuss all the possible ways a business can enter into the international market?	10	CO3
	(ii) How does the World Trade Organisation (WTO) contribute to the economic development of the member countries?	10	CO3
SECTION-D 2Qx15M= 30 Marks			
Q 4	The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world’s trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The objective is to ensure that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely. The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is the set of multilateral rules governing international trade in services. The Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (“SCM Agreement”) addresses two separate but closely related topics: multilateral disciplines regulating the provision of subsidies, and the use of countervailing measures to offset injury caused by subsidized imports. Multilateral disciplines are the rules regarding whether a subsidy may be provided by a member. Countervailing duties are a unilateral instrument, which may be applied by a member which are in compliance with the provisions of the SCM Agreement.		
	(i) What are the different ways (or “modes”) of trade in services under GATS, give at least two suitable examples of each mode in Indian context, i.e. India as the provider of the services?	15	CO3
	(ii) Briefly discuss the structure of the SCM Agreement, coverage of subsidies and the countervailing measures, the Transition Rules and Special and Differential Treatment for different Members?	15	CO4