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Register Number:

DATE:

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE-27**

**BBA/BBASF – V SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2023**

**(Examination conducted in November /December 2023)**

BADEI 5423- INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

(For current batch students only)

Time- 2 hrs Max Marks-60

**This paper contains \_\_\_\_\_ printed pages and four parts**

**Section A**

**I.** Answer ***any five*** of the following (**5x2 = 10 Marks)**

1. Define International Business.
2. What is contract manufacturing?
3. Mention the factors influence economic environment in international business.
4. What is trading bloc in International business?
5. Expand FIPA, CSR.
6. List out any two limitations of Licencing in International Business.

**Section B**

**II.** Answer ***any four*** of the following (**4x5 = 20 Marks)**

1. Give a note on theory of absolute advantage of International trade.
2. Summarize the functions of WTO.
3. State any five emerging trends in international business
4. What are the benefits of MNC’s operating in developing countries from the point of view of the host country?
5. How can international businesses balance economic growth with environmental responsibility?

**Section C**

**III.** Answer ***any two*** of the following (**2x10 = 20 Marks)**

1. Elaborate various Tariffs and Non-tariff Barriers in international business
2. What is FDI? Explain the types of FDI.
3. Illustrate the procedure for importing in India.

**Section D**

**III. Answer the following (1x10=10 Marks)**

Dipping flows of trade, capital, and people at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic prompted a wave of speculation about the end of globalization, and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine brought even more predictions of a retreat toward national self-sufficiency. However latest study of global Index on international flows show no signs of a sustained downturn. As tensions continue to escalate between the U.S. and China, there is a growing fear that a new cold war could lead to a costly bifurcation of the world economy. Rising geopolitical tensions along with supply disruptions during the Covid-19 pandemic have also prompted many observers to predict a shift from globalization to regionalization. In other words, many expect that a rising proportion of international flows will take place within rather than between regions. While global flows have remained resilient, the public policy environment has become more challenging for global business.

Trade protectionism has increased, international investments face heightened scrutiny on national security grounds, data-flow restrictions are proliferating, and international institutions struggle to function amid strained relations among their member countries. The key business drivers of globalization more growth and innovation, coupled with lower costs and better diversified risks remain strong, and new technologies continue to expand international opportunities. But the challenges and risks of operating across geopolitical divides have increased .For corporates there is a need for actionable frameworks and tools to help executives revise their strategies, restructure their global footprints, realign their organizations, and rethink how they work with local governments and institutions. The bottom line is that companies do need to adjust for heightened geopolitical tensions, but they should not abandon global strategies

Question

1. Has Globalization given way to Regionalization? How is it going to impact Indian Economy? Give your thoughts
2. Enumerate the challenges of globalization in existing international business.