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**MBAH 503**

**III Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination,  
November/December 2019**

**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**International Business Environment**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

(Compulsory)

Answer to each question should not exceed 6 pages : **(1 × 15 = 15)**

1. Describe the indicators of international competitiveness.

SECTION – B

Answer **any five** questions. Each question carries **8** marks. Answer to the question should not exceed 5 pages : **(5 × 8 = 40)**

2. Explain the Porter's national competitive advantage theory.
3. Describe the different approaches to international business.
4. Explain briefly the functions and importance of BRICS bank.
5. Discuss the major trends and developments in international business.
6. Explain the significance of FDI for the Indian Economy.
7. Explain the benefits of MNCs for home country.
8. Is there a need for regional economic integration in the presence of WTO? Explain.
9. Explain the role of IT in international trade.



SECTION - C  
(Compulsory)

Answer to each question should not exceed 6 pages : **(1 × 15 = 15)**

10. G-20 summit is being held at a time of grave global distress. Multiple fault-lines are threatening to derail the global order and there is no leadership around the world that seems capable of rising up to the challenges of our times. Donald Trump is busy being Trump, threatening to rip up global frameworks without offering any real alternative. The European Union is coming to terms with own dysfunctionality at a time when it is being challenged from within and without. The United Kingdom is so mired in a political mess of its own making that it is unclear if it can even think of anything beyond the next leadership contests. Centralization of power in Xi Jinping is finding it difficult to manage. And Russia has no larger interest than challenging the US and the West at every possible platform. In more ways than one, India is well-positioned to make its presence felt.

As leaders of G-20 meet in Osaka, there is a sense of bewilderment about the real aims of this platform and if at all it has any relevance in this day and age. Today, the G-20 perhaps faces its most serious challenge since it first met in November 2008 to tackle the financial crisis with a primary mandate of preventing future international financial crises. As trade tensions escalate among major powers and global growth decelerates, the G-20 countries will find it hard to present a common framework to tackle global challenges, something that they were able to do after the 2008 financial crisis when they not only consolidated IMF's budget but also prevented protectionist tendencies from taking root.

Today, the world looks much different. More than anything else, the international community would be watching the meeting between US President Donald Trump and Chinese leader Xi Jinping on the sidelines, and attention will be focused on whether Xi and Trump can strike a deal to end the ongoing trade war. It seems that Washington and Beijing have decided to resume their talks to resolve the trade dispute. Whatever the outcome, tensions between the US and China are unlikely to get resolved anytime soon with the structural shifts shaping the trajectory of this bilateral relationship.



Burning issues of international consequence, such as the *US-Iran standoff* over the latter's nuclear ambitions and the trade spat between the *US* and *China*, could eclipse other matters listed for discussion (women's empowerment, energy and the environment, among them), but even so, India has a chance to voice itself on various things affecting the country and the rest of the world.

According to a PTI release, India is likely to raise issues such as financial stability, artificial intelligence, energy security, reforming multilateralism and common efforts to address terrorism at the summit. Apart from a series of bilateral meetings with other countries, India may also go ahead with a couple of trilaterals (Russia-India-China and Japan-America-India) on the sidelines of the G20 summit. Balancing relations appears to be the objective. This is good. In a world turning too fractious for its own good, neutrality could hold power. Osaka is an opportunity for India to promote its national interests in an international context. Apart from the above India pitches strongly for fight against fugitive economic offenders.

Questions :

- (a) What role should India play in the G20 Summit as a leader when world is at the brink of trade war?
- (b) Should India take advantages of US-China Trade war and US-Iran conflict?
- (c) Should India focus to the balancing act between US-Russia?
- (d) What types of steps can India take fight against fugitive economic offenders in G20?