

Name: Enrolment No:	
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UPES
End Semester Examination, May 2023

Course: Business Environment
Semester: II
Program: MBA- Strategy and Consulting
Course Code: DSBA 7009

Time : 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: 1. Attempt all the questions.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. Mark the Q.No with the answer correctly.

SECTION A
10Qx2M=20Marks

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<p>Choose the correct option:</p> <p>1. Which of the following was one of the most important measures introduced in the foreign trade policy from 1991?</p> <p>a) The reduction of restrictions on imports from other countries b) The reduction of restrictions on exports to other countries c) Both a and b are incorrect d) Both a and b are correct</p> <p>2. What are the benefits of Globalization?</p> <p>a) Use of Innovation and Technology b) Low Production Costs c) Get Access to Various New Cultures d) All of the Above</p> <p>3. Opening and improving the Economy with other major economies to take it to the international level is known as</p> <p>a) Privatization b) Liberalization c) Globalization None of the above</p> <p>4. When did the Indian Government decide to waive foreign investments and trade restrictions?</p> <p>a) 1990 b) 1991 c) 1993 d) 1992</p>	2 X 10	CO1

	<p>5. What is the reason why MNCs set up new factories and offices across various nations?</p> <p>a) Production cost is low, and they can earn great profit b) Production cost is high, and they can earn a high profit c) MNCs can create a significant presence across d) The production cost is low, and MNCs can face a loss</p> <p>6. Improper investments and cheap imports for infrastructure can cause</p> <p>a) Slow development of the industrial sector b) Finding alternative options for domestic productions c) The slow growth of the agricultural sector d) All of the Above</p> <p>7. What was brought in place of the planning commission in 2014?</p> <p>a) NITI Aayog b) Stand Up India Scheme c) NABARD d) SEBI</p> <p>8. Identify the correct statement from the following:</p> <p>a) World Bank gives loans to the retail borrowers b) World Bank gives loans to the member countries c) World Bank gives loans to the institutional investors from abroad d) World Bank gives loan to those who needs money</p> <p>9. The Foreign Direct Investments caused by globalization in India are associated with which one of the following?</p> <p>a) Foreign Governments b) Multinational Companies c) World Bank d) None of the Above</p> <p>10) When was the Competition Act enacted</p> <p>a)2000 b)2001 c) 2002 d)None of these</p>		

SECTION B
4Qx5M= 20 Marks

Q 1	Discuss the opportunities and challenges for SSI in emerging sectors such as renewable energy, digital technology, and healthcare, and how can they be encouraged to participate in these sectors?	5M	CO2
Q 2	Discuss the common challenges that businesses face when implementing Remote Banking Technology and suggest how they can overcome them?	5M	CO3
Q 3	Outline important functions of World Trade Organization. Highlight the implications of WTO on Indian Business.	5M	CO4
Q4	Discuss which crisis turns out to be more negative for citizens and for the economy in many countries: rising inflation, energy crisis or economic recession? Support your answer with examples.	5M	CO4

SECTION-C
3Qx10M=30 Marks

Q 1	With reference to licensing under the industries (D & R) Act 1951) which five industries have been retained for Compulsory Licensing ? Discuss the procedure for licensing.	10M	CO4
Q 2	Assume yourself as a manager of a manufacturing company. If you want to invest in foreign country in the manufacturing sector, which factors would you analyze before making the decision? Critically discuss.	10M	CO3
Q 3	“Fiscal Policy has a greater impact on an Economy as it can lead to increased Employment and income.” Discuss the statement with explanations.	10 M	CO3

SECTION-D
2Qx15M= 30 Marks

Q	Case study Privatization in UK : In the 1980s, the UK government decided to privatize British Telecom (BT), the country's largest telecommunications company. This decision was made as part of the Conservative government's policy to reduce the role of the state in the economy and encourage competition in the telecommunications industry. The birth of BT would be the beginning of the end for the publicly owned telecommunications in the UK. In establishing it as a public corporation, Thatcher simultaneously repealed the monopoly status that it had inherited. Looking at telecommunications specifically, the actions of Thatcher's government created a market out of what was previously considered a 'natural monopoly'. Selling the corporation to private investors would increase the efficiency and productivity of telecommunications thus providing better services; competition would negate the need for regulation and the sale of shares would enfranchise 'the many' in the 'economic life of the nation'. All in all, privatization would return power to the people.		
Q 1	Explain the reason behind the UK government's decision to privatize British Telecom (BT)?	15 M	CO 4
Q 2	How did the privatization of BT affect the company itself? OR In context of the Indian Economy do you think Privatization reduces Corruption to some extent. If yes explain how?	15 M	CO 4