

**JAIPURIA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, NOIDA**

**PGDM / PGDM (M) / PGDM (SM)**

**VI<sup>th</sup> TRIMESTER (Batch\_2021)**

**(Reappear) END TERM EXAMINATIONS**

Course Name	International Business	Course Code	<b>IB601</b>
Max. Time	<b>2 hours</b>	Max. Marks	<b>40 MM</b>

INSTRUCTIONS: Open Book Exam  
Attempt both Cases

Each question carries 20 marks

**Q1. Case I**

The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), a trade agreement among Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam. It evolved from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which never entered into force due to the withdrawal of the United States. The eleven signatories have combined economies representing 13.4 percent of global gross domestic product, at approximately US\$13.5 trillion, making the CPTPP one of the world's largest free-trade areas by GDP, along with the United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement, the European Single Market, and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. The TPP had been signed on 4 February 2016, but never entered into force, as the U.S. withdrew from the agreement soon after the election of president Donald Trump. All other TPP signatories agreed in May 2017 to revive the agreement, with Japan widely reported as taking the leading role in place of the U.S. In January 2018, the CPTPP was created as a succeeding agreement, retaining two-thirds of its predecessor's provisions; 22 measures favored by the U.S., but contested by other signatories, were suspended, while the threshold for enactment was lowered so as not to require American accession.

Questions to be attempted (Any 2)

10 marks each

- Comment* on the recent developments in CPTPP.
- Analyze* the implications for India as a non-member of CPTP.
- Explain* the role of the US in the formation and demise of TPP.
- Evaluate* the factors that makes the formation of CPTPP important?
- Predict* the impact of CPTPP on members and Non-members in Asia
- Critically *Analyze* the significance of signing CPTPP on Japan New Zealand and Australia.

## Q2. Case II

“When India speaks of becoming self-reliant, it doesn’t advocate a self-centred system. In India’s self-reliance; there is a concern for the whole world’s happiness, cooperation and peace” Hon’ble PM, Shri Narendra Modi. The Prime Minister has announced a Rs. 20 lakh crore economic package under the ‘AatmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan’, to aid our country out of the Coronavirus crisis (by making us self-reliant). The world is in pursuit of affordable, durable and usable products, and a huge market, both domestically and globally, is waiting to be tapped, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on Tuesday, asserting that India wants to make products that are good quality and admired internationally.

**Questions to be attempted (Any 2)**

**10 marks each**

- a) *Explain* the policies undertaken by Indian government to promote its Self-reliant India initiative with examples.
- b) Critically analyze the effect of this policy measure on Indian Trade and businesses.
- c) *Elucidate* how the tariff policy has changed with the new make in India and Atmanirbhar India initiative.
- d) Import Substitution or Export promotion which is the right model for India’s development at this juncture. *Critically analyze.*
- e) *Elaborate* on the recent changes in India’s Tariff structure during 2020.
- f) Give examples of Non-trade barriers applied by India in recent past on its neighbors and comment on the objective of these barriers.