



QP CODE: 24802922



Reg No :

Name :

MBA DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

Fourth Semester

Faculty of Management Science

Master of Business Administration

Elective - MB850406 - INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS

2019 Admission Onwards

5AFD8E72

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Part A

Answer any five questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. What are the original goals of the IMF?
2. What are the priorities of IDA?
3. What are the objectives of WTO?
4. What is meant by Embargo?
5. What do you mean by Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement?
6. Write short notes on (1) ASEAN (2) SAARC
7. State at least two ways in which the World Bank support India?

(5×2 = 10 Marks)

Part B

Answer any five questions. Each question carries 6 marks.

8. What are the objectives of IDA?
9. What are the functions of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)?
10. How does ILO enhance the condition of workers across the world? What is the mechanism available for ILO to involve in the welfare of workers across the world?
11. Why the developing economies grow in a higher rate than the developed countries?
12. What is SAARC? Explain its objectives?





13. Briefly explain about India's trade relation with MERCOSUR.
14. Write short notes on
1. Most favoured Nation 2. Reciprocity Principle 3. The National Treatment

(5×6 = 30 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **two** questions. Each question carries **10** marks.

Question number 17 is compulsory .

15. Give a brief account of Globalisation and International Business.
16. What could be the impact of regional economic integration to developed countries? What is its impact on competition in tradeable goods sector?

Compulsory Question

17. *Kishore Mahbubani, former Singaporean Ambassador to the United Nations, once declared, "When ASEAN [the Association of Southeast Asian Nations] was born on the 8th of August 1967, it was destined to fail." Since its inception in 1967, ASEAN has helped shape Southeast Asia. Economically, ASEAN has encouraged free trade and foreign investment in the region. The 1992 ASEAN Free Trade Area removed tariffs on nearly 8,000 items, increasing business access to neighbouring markets and lowering prices of goods for consumers, while the 2015 ASEAN Economic Community further lowered tariffs and streamlined trade regulations. In addition, ASEAN has given Southeast Asia better trade terms with the rest of the world. By coalescing into one bloc rather than acting as independent countries, Davis argued that ASEAN gives Southeast Asia "more leverage and more economic voice" during negotiations. Still, obstacles to deeper economic integration remain. Sithanontak Suvannaphakdy, a researcher at Singapore's Institute of Southeast Asian Studies–Yusof Ishak Institute, explained to the HPR, "The key challenge for ASEAN is how to intensify intra-ASEAN trade and investment, which have been stagnant over the past five years." One major reason for this stagnation is that despite tariff reductions between countries, there are tremendous non-tariffs barriers to trade, especially in industries like agriculture, which are protected for national interests. Going forward, Rosengard believes that ASEAN's main economic challenge will be "reconciling countries' tendencies of cooperation and competition."*
(Source: Harvard Political Review, 2020)

How ASEAN was successful in regional integration and what benefits were accrued to the member countries?
What are the challenges facing the regional bloc and how can it overcome those challenges for prospering together?

(2×10 = 20 Marks)

