## TYBCOM (Sem - VI

Business Economics

QP Code: 18330

(21/2 Hours)

| Total Marks: 75

N.B.: (1) All questions are compulsory.

- Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- (3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
- 1. Answer any two of the following

  - (b) Explain Net Barter Terms of Trade (NBTT) and Income Terms of Trade (TTT)

    (c) Discuss factors influencing terms of trade
- 2.
- (a) Outline the measures to correct balance of payment disequilibrium.
  (b) Discuss India's BOP position since 1991.
  (c) Explain TRIMs and GATs under WTO
- Answer any two of the following
  - (a) Explain in detail about dealers and participants in foreign exchange market
  - (b) Examine the merits of flexible exchange rate system?
  - (c) Discuss hedging and speculation foreign exchange market.
- Answer any two of the following

(a) Discuss factors influencing demand for and supply of foreign exchange.

- (b) Critically evaluate relative version of purchasing power parity theory (PPP).
  - (c) Discuss RBI's exchange rate management since 1991.
- State with reasons whether the following statements are True or False.(Any Four) 8
  - Comparative cost theory of international trade is a static theory.
  - (ii) If a country's demand for imports is intense then the gain from trade will increase.
  - (iii) Devaluation of currency and exchange rate depreciation are one and

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	(iv) Balance of trade records all economic transactions between residents		
	of a country and rest of the world.		
	(v) Spot exchange rate is determined by market forces.		
	(vi) Speculation may have stabilising and destablising effects.		
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	(viii) Under free float, central bank controls exchange rate.		
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(b).	<ul> <li>(vii) India follows flexible exchange rate system.</li> <li>(viii) Under free float, central bank controls exchange rate.</li> <li>Choose the correct answers and rewrite the statements (Any Seven)</li> <li>(i) According to modern theory, is responsible for international trade.</li> </ul>		
(-)	(i) According to modern theory, is responsible for		
	international trade.		
	a) Labour b) Factor abudance		
g.	c) Money d) None of these		
	(ii) An overpopulated country will have terms of trade		
	because of increased demand for imports.		
	a) favourable b) unfavourable		
	c) Both a and b none of these		
(iii) Terms of trade are expressed as			
	a) cost ratio b) Price ratios of exports and imports		
	c) profit ratio		
	(iv) Current account includes		
	a) unilateral receipt b) unilateral payment		
	c) Statistical discrepancy d) a & b		
	(v) External borrowing is treated as in BOP.		
	a) According a b) Autonomous flow		
	c) Invisible flow d) All of these		
	(vi) Which of the following is not a cause of deficit in balance of payment?		
	(Sa) Increase in imports b) fall in exports		
	c) globalisation d) capital inflows		
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(vii)	) Hedgers enter forward exchange market to		
	a) cover risk	b) earn profit	
	c) speculate	d) none of these	
(viii) Indian foreign exchange market is made up of			
	a) one tier	b) two tier	
	c) three tier	d) four tier.	
(ix)	Under flexible exchange rate sys	stem, exchange rate is determined	
	by	6. Ar	
	a) central bank	b) market forces d) none of these	
	c) government	d) none of these	
(x)	In most of the countries	intervene in foreign exchange	
	exchange rate		
	a) RBI	b) Central Bank	
	c) Commercial Bank	d) IMF 5	
(xi) PPP theory considers that all prices and costs rise or fall			
	a) Continiously	b) miformly	
	c) up and down	(d) none of these	
(xii)	LERMS Stands for		
a) Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System			
b) Later Exchange Rate Management System			
	c) Liberalised Earnings Rate Mar	nagement System	
	d) all of these		
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	d) all of these of '		
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