

(6 pages)

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M.A.(CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2020.

First Semester

Economics

Elective –INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2016 and afterwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL the questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. International trade in goods and Services in Sometimes used as a substitute for all of the following except:
 - (a) International Movements of Capital
 - (b) International Movements of Labor
 - (c) International Movements of Technology
 - (d) Domestic Production of different goods and services

2. The earliest statement of the principle of Comparative advantage is associated with
 - (a) Adam Smith
 - (b) Eli Heckscher
 - (c) David Ricardo
 - (d) Bertil ohlin
3. The gain from international trade are closely related to
 - (a) The Labor theory of Value
 - (b) How much the autarky price differs from international terms of trade change
 - (c) The fact that a country must Lose from trade
 - (d) All of the above
4. For the Oil-importing countries, the increases in oil prices in 1970's and early 2000's contributed to all of the following except;
 - (a) Balance of trade deficit
 - (b) Price Inflation
 - (c) Constrained economic growth
 - (d) Improving terms of trade
5. A tax of 20 cents per unit of imported cheese would be an example of a (an):
 - (a) Compound tariff
 - (b) Effective tariff
 - (c) Advalorem tariff
 - (d) Specific tariff

6. Which trade policy results in the government levying both a specific tariff and an ad-valorem tariff on imported goods:
- (a) Compound tariff (b) Effective tariff
(c) Nominal tariff (d) Revenue tariff
7. The Institutional framework developed in 1947 to promote trade liberalization is known as
- (a) The WTO (b) The GATT
(c) The IMF (d) The World Bank
8. _____ are quotas that result in a total prohibition of trade.
- (a) Embargoes
(b) Tariff-rate quotas
(c) Voluntary Export Restraints
(d) Non-tariff Barriers
9. The organization that currently established rules of conduct for firms engaging in International trade is
- (a) World Bank
(b) International Trade Commission
(c) WTO
(d) Department of Justice

10. The effect of the most- favored – nation clause is to
- (a) Eliminate all tariffs between countries
 - (b) Increase all tariffs rate between countries
 - (c) Maintain a non discriminatory structure of tariffs
 - (d) Maintain a discriminatory structure of tariffs

PART B — ($5 \times 5 = 25$ marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Make a distinction between Domestic trade and International trade.

Or

- (b) Write a Short note on Rybczynski Theorem.

12. (a) Explain Immiserising growth with a suitable diagram.

Or

- (b) What are the Terms of Trade? Explain in detail.

13. (a) Explain the objectives of Exchange control.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on Mint Par of Exchange.

14. (a) Explain briefly the operation of IMF.

Or

- (b) Trace the genesis of ADB and its objectives.

15. (a) What are TRIPs? What are the restrictions made under this?

Or

- (b) Differentiate between GATT and WTO.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) Discuss the nature and essentials of International Trade.

Or

- (b) Analyse Heckscher – Ohlin theory with a suitable diagrams.

17. (a) Explain the novel in Linder's Volume of trade theory.

Or

- (b) Examine in detail about India's composition of trade since Independence.

18. (a) Enumerate the causes for fluctuations in the rate of Exchange.

Or

- (b) Discuss about 'Export Promotion' and 'Import Substitution' efforts.

19. (a) Examine the role of IMF towards LDCs. Trace the benefits extended to India by the IMF.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the preferential Trade Areas and Free Trade Areas.

20. (a) Discuss the objectives and functions of WTO.

Or

- (b) Trace the origin of GATT and enumerate its functions with critical evolution of the same
