

**JAIPURIA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, NOIDA**  
**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT**  
**THIRD TRIMESTER (Batch 2016-18)**  
**END TERM EXAMINATIONS**

Course Name	International Economics and Business (IEB)	Course Code	ECO301
Max. Time	2 Hours	Max. Marks	40

Instructions: Attempt All Questions

Q.1. On the one hand, the WTO is furthering the principal aim of GATT in enhancing international trade among nations through reduction in tariff barriers over a period of time, on the other it is also allowing every nation to protect its domestic producers through tariffication process resulting in job protection. Besides, the WTO does not allow a nation to use trade restrictions to enforce its own environmental, labour, health, and safety standards when they have selective and discriminatory effects against foreign producers. As a result there has been indiscreet use of non-tariff restrictions, especially by the developed nations. Against this background, answer the following:

- Discuss the role of Trade Barriers i.e. Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers in the conduct of international trade. **(5 Marks)**
- Describe, a specific tariff, an ad valorem tariff, and a compound tariff giving relevant examples. Also describe the use of Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ), Export Quota, and Import Quota. **(5 Marks)**

Q.2. "Today the region has emerged as perhaps one of the most troubled and unstable neighbourhoods. Six (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) of the eight current members are grappling with racial, communal, extremist or regional strife. Some of this strife is now decades old and well entrenched." In the light of the above statement

- Enumerate the Challenges which SAARC nations are presently facing **(5 Marks)**
- Explain how member countries can fully exploit their potential and achieve their objective of achieving rapid, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. **(5 Marks)**

Q.3. "UK has traditionally been among India's closest friends in Europe. Among the western countries, Great Britain is the most positive about India's influence. UK has thus been a traditional jumping pad for Indian companies entering Europe. When UK loses a voice in EU, India loses a partner in the EU."

- Explain what the Brexit blues for India are? **(5 Marks)**
- What positive impact the UK-EU divorce will have on India? **(5 Marks)**

Q.4. Write Short Notes on:

- Effects of Yuan as a reserve currency **(5 Marks)**
- International dynamics of crude oil prices. **(5 Marks)**