

DA-109

December-2022

B.Com., Sem.-III**CC-201 : Economics****(International Economics & Public Finance-I)****Time : 2:30 Hours]****[Max. Marks : 70]****સૂચના : જમણી બાજુનાં અંક ગુણ દર્શાવી છે.****1. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપારનો તુલનાત્મક ખર્ચ તફાવતનો સિદ્ધાંત ટીકાતમક રીતે સમજાવો.****14****અથવા****હેક્સર-ઓહલીનનો સાધનપ્રમાણ તફાવતનો સિદ્ધાંત સમજાવો.****14****2. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપારના ફાયદાઓ અને તેની વહેંચણી સમજાવો.****14****અથવા****વેપારની શરતો અંગેનો દરખાસ્ત રેખાનો સિદ્ધાંત સમજાવો.****14****3. મુક્ત વેપારની તરફેણની અને વિરુદ્ધની દલીલો સમજાવો.****14****અથવા****સંરક્ષણ નીતિની તરફેણની અને વિરુદ્ધની દલીલો સમજાવો.****14****4. સમ-ખરીદશક્તિના સિદ્ધાંતની ભર્યાદા સહિત ચર્ચા કરો.****14****અથવા****પરિવર્તનશીલ વિનિમયદર પદ્ધતિના લાભાલાભ ચર્ચો.****14****5. બહુવૈકલ્પિક પ્રશ્નો : (નીચેનામાંથી ગમે તે સાત પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો.)****14****(1) આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપાર એ કયા પરિબળની નીપજ છે ?****(a) પ્રાદેશિક શ્રમવિભાગન****(b) રાજકીય સંબંધો****(c) સાંસ્કૃતિક જોડાણ****(d) સામાજિક સંબંધો**

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- 1.** Critically explain the Comparative Cost Advantage Theory of International Trade. **14**
OR
 Explain the Factor Endowment Theory of Heckscher-Ohlin. **14**
- 2.** Explain the gains from International Trade and its distribution. **14**
OR
 Explain the offer curve theory of the terms of trade. **14**
- 3.** Explain the favour for and against free trade. **14**
OR
 Explain the favour for and against of protection policy. **14**
- 4.** Discuss the purchasing power parity theory with its limitations. **14**
OR
 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Flexible Exchange Rate System. **14**
- 5.** M.C.Q. : (Give answer of any **seven** of the following.) **14**
- (1) International Trade is the outcome of
- (a) Geographical Division of Labour
 - (b) Political relationship
 - (c) Cultural ties
 - (d) Social contact

- (2) According to Heckscher-Ohlin comparative cost difference arise because of
(a) difference in factor proportions (b) difference in technology
(c) difference in production function (d) difference in labour productivity
- (3) International Trade does not arise in a situation of
(a) Equal cost difference (b) Comparative cost difference
(c) Absolute cost difference (d) None of these
- (4) Under-developed countries are generally faced with _____ in international market.
(a) Favourable terms of trade (b) Unfavourable terms of trade
(c) Neutral terms of trade (d) Unchanged terms of trade
- (5) The theory of reciprocal demand was developed by
(a) Marshall - Edgeworth (b) J.S. Mill
(c) Heckscher (d) Taussing
- (6) The concept of net barter terms of trade was introduced by
(a) Prof. Halm (b) Prof. Taussing
(c) Prof. Marshall (d) Prof. Adam Smith
- (7) Due to free trade, welfare of customers _____.
(a) decreases (b) remains stable
(c) increases (d) remains uncertain
- (8) Protection policy is effective to remove which type of unemployment ?
(a) Temporary (b) Seasonal (c) Permanent (d) Educational
- (9) Due to import duties, _____.
(a) Production increases (b) Import increases
(c) Price increases (d) Consumption increases
- (10) Rate of exchange means _____.
(a) Price of commodity (b) Price of money
(c) Internal value of currency (d) External value of currency
- (11) Mint parity theory is valid under _____ currency system.
(a) Commodity Money (b) Paper money
(c) Credit money (d) Gold standard
- (12) What can be determined by demand and supply of foreign currency ?
(a) Interest rate (b) Wage rate (c) Rate of rent (d) Exchange rate