

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 15

MBA (2015 to 2017) (Sem.-4)
GLOBAL CAPITAL MARKET

Subject Code : MBA-928

M.Code : 71387

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A contains SIX questions carrying FIVE marks each and students has to attempt any FOUR questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of FOUR Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains TWO questions carrying EIGHT marks and student has to attempt any ONE question from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying EIGHT marks.

SECTION-A**Write Short notes on:**

1. Discuss the participants involved in euro markets.
2. Discuss the different types of corporate bonds.
3. Eurocurrency
4. Evaluate the performance of swiss insurance industry.
5. OPEC
6. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations.

SECTION-B**UNIT-I**

7. Compare and contrast money markets with bond markets.
8. Discuss in detail the securitization process.

UNIT-II

9. Discuss the structure and role of any two major exchanges in the US.
10. Discuss at length the different instruments traded in the derivative markets.

UNIT-III

11. Discuss the banking and financial markets in UK. explain the role of LIBOR.
12. Compare the German Bond Markets to the Swiss bond markets.

UNIT-IV

13. Discuss the growth of credit for exports. Discuss various possibilities for raising credit.
14. Discuss the role of World Bank in the industrialization of developing nations.

SECTION-C**15. Case Study :**

The buoyant stock markets may give a different impression, but capital flows as a percentage of global GDP (gross domestic product) are slowing down. Indeed, as the accompanying chart shows, total capital flows were 6.9% of GDP in 2017, compared to 21.4% of GDP in 2007, before the financial crisis, key takeaways from the data being.

The foreign direct investment (FDI) component of capital flows is the most consistent, but even FDI flows have come down in recent years. The bank loan component of capital flows is the most volatile, even more so than equity. There is huge build-up in cross-border bank lending prior to the financial crisis. All components of capital flows were very strong during the boom years of 2005-07. Capital flows have come down in spite of record low interest rates, which should have led to greater appetite for risk assets.

UNCTAD's (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) World Investment Report says total inflows to developing economies, equivalent to 2.4% of GDP in 2015, rose to 4.8% of GDP in 2017. The increase was driven not by FDI but primarily by debt-related flows : cross-border banking and portfolio debt.

There is now increased competition in attracting capital and countries will have to lay out the red carpet to attract investment.

Question :

Do you believe that rapid globalization is coming to an end? Discuss with arguments from case study above.

NOTE : Disclosure of identity by writing mobile number or making passing request on any page of Answer sheet will lead to UMC case against the Student.