RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT

IMPACT OF GOLD AND CRUDE OIL PRICES ON THE INDIAN RUPEE EXCHANGE RATE

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ABSTRACT

India is a net importer of crude oil and gold, and therefore the Indian Rupee (INR) is very sensitive to changes in global commodity prices. India imports nearly 85 per cent of its crude oil and over 90 per cent of its gold, both priced in US dollars. As these commodities become more expensive, India's import bill rises, demand for dollars increases, current account deficit increases and the Rupee depreciate. The present paper examines the impact of international crude oil prices and gold prices on the USD/INR exchange rate during the period January 2020 to March 2026 based on monthly data. The study period includes several major global disruptions, all of which have been associated with significant volatility in commodity and currency markets. The results are expected to provide a basic understanding of the influence of these two commodities on the changes in exchange rate in India and implications for monetary policy, trade strategy and financial market risk management.

INTRODUCTION

The most important imports affecting the macro-economic environment of India are crude oil and gold. India imports around 85 per cent of its crude oil requirements and more than 90 per cent of its gold demand; the domestic gold production is only 1–2 tons per year against an annual demand of 700–800 tons (Business Standard, 2026). Both these commodities are priced in US dollar and a rise in their prices directly increases foreign exchange outflows from India, raising the demand for the dollar, widening the current account deficit and putting pressure on the Indian Rupee (INR) to depreciate

Among the notable events that took place during the study period, which spans from January 2020 to March 2026, are the Russia-Ukraine conflict that drove Brent crude above USD 100 per barrel (with WPI inflation reaching 14.27% in 2022) and the Rupee's record decline to 95.63 against the US dollar (Deccan Herald, 2026). Due to these disruptions, this period of time is ideal for examining how variations in India's currency rate are influenced by the combined price of gold and crude oil.

Crude oil: Background and mechanism

India's economy is extremely susceptible to fluctuations in global prices due to its significant reliance on imported crude oil. Rising crude oil prices have the following consequences:

- As India's import costs increase, more US dollars are needed.
- As gasoline prices rise, the trade deficit expands and inflation rises.
- The Indian Rupee declines as demand for USD increases.

Crude oil price volatility had a major impact on India's inflation and exchange rate between 2022 and 2026. WPI inflation reached 14.27% in 2022 because to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine; it went negative in May 2023 at –3.48% as prices dropped; and in 2025–2026, prices fluctuated between USD 69 and USD 80 per barrel as a result of Middle East tensions, maintaining inflationary pressure on transportation and production expenses.

Gold: Background and mechanism

The import and current account channels are the primary ways that gold prices impact the Rupee. While the trade deficit increased to USD 310.6 billion in FY 2025–2026, India's gold imports increased to USD 72 billion (up 24% from USD 58 billion the previous year) (Deccan Herald, 2026; Bhaskar English, 2025). Together, gold and silver made up around 11% of all imports (Business Standard, 2026). While Bhattacharjee (2024) found an asymmetric long-run relationship—positive gold price shocks impact the Rupee, and a weaker Rupee raises domestic gold prices, creating a feedback loop—Rastogi et al. (2024) confirmed significant volatility integration between gold prices and exchange rates.

Problem Statement

India imports the crude oil and the gold in large amounts and it will lead to the transactions to take place in the US dollars. This puts the countries balance of payments and foreign exchange reserve in immense pressure which results of the depreciation of the Indian rupees against the US dollars. In recent times with the increased geopolitical tensions the fluctuations in prices are frequent. And it is affecting the economy immensely. Using the statistical data the study finds its impact.

Research Gap

The studies that combine the impact of both the changes in the crude oil and the gold prices are limited and this study aims to fill this gap.

Research Objectives

The primary objective of the study is to examine the impact of the gold and crude oil prices on the Indian Rupees exchange rate from January 2020 to March 2026. The main objective is to analyze whether the changes in the prices of the gold and the crude oil have led to the volatility in exchange rate of India.

Research Question

- Does the oil price significantly fluctuate the Indian Rupees?
- Does the gold price significantly influence the Indian Rupees?
- What is the nature of the relation between the price changes in crude oil and gold on Indian exchange rates?

Significance of the Study

The study is important because understanding the fluctuations in exchange rates can help the policy makers to make new policies that ensure economic stability. It also helps to understand how this price shock affects the Indian economy. It is also helpful for the investors and financial analysis to understand the currency movements. International businesses will also find it helpful for their trade.

Research Methodology

This study adopts a descriptive and analytical research design based on secondary data. Monthly data covering the period January 2020 to March 2026 were collected to examine the relationship between international gold prices, crude oil prices, and the Indian Rupee (USD/INR exchange rate). The study relies on data obtained from reliable secondary sources, including the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Bloomberg, London Bullion Market Association (LBMA), U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The analysis focuses on three variables:

- Brent Crude Oil Price (USD per barrel)
- Gold Price (USD per troy ounce)
- USD/INR Exchange Rate

The study uses descriptive statistics, trend analysis, and comparative analysis to examine how movements in gold and crude oil prices coincide with changes in the Indian Rupee exchange rate. Graphs, tables, and published economic reports are used to interpret the relationship between commodity prices and exchange rate movements during major economic events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia–Ukraine conflict, and recent geopolitical tensions.

Since the objective of this research is exploratory, the study does not estimate econometric models such as regression or cointegration analysis. Instead, the findings are interpreted using observed trends supported by existing empirical literature.

Statistical Technique Used

The present study primarily employs descriptive statistical analysis and trend analysis. Comparative analysis of commodity price movements and the USD/INR exchange rate is used to identify patterns and explain their economic implications. No regression or correlation model has been estimated, as the purpose of the study is to provide an analytical understanding of the relationship rather than establish causality.

Hypotheses

Null Hypothesis (H_0):

There is no significant relationship between international gold prices, crude oil prices, and the Indian Rupee exchange rate.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):

International gold prices and crude oil prices significantly influence the Indian Rupee exchange rate.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Exchange rate is considered as one of the important macroeconomic variables influenced by many factors like inflation, interest rates, trade balances, foreign capital flows and commodity prices.

Crude oil prices and Rupee Depreciation

Crude oil prices are higher on an international level and it will lead to the depreciation of Indian rupees through higher oil import bill and dollar demand (Hidhayathulla, D. A, & Rafee.B, M, 2014 and Gobbilla, U & Kumar, G. (2025). It was also found out in study (Alam, M. S, Uddin, M. A, & Jamil S, 2020) that through the use of VCEM and cointegration methods there was a link in crude prices and rupee in both long and short run. And during the 2007 -2008, oil price shocks lead to permanent increase in the exchange rate, and volatility depreciated the Indian Rupee (INR) (Ghosh, S, 2011).

Across studies, higher crude oil prices reliably weaken the rupee, with both level and volatility effects that intensify in crises and over the long run. This literature stresses India's vulnerability to external commodity shocks and the importance of energy diversification, prudent FX management, and attention to gold's dual role as a cultural asset and financial hedge. Gold prices and the Rupee

Annual data (1970-2015) show a long run cointegrating relation between gold price and USD/INR, but no granger causality either way (Ranjusha. N, Dr. Devasia. M. D, Nandakumar. V.T, 2017). Another long- run study similarity finds strong associate via regression (Banik, A, 2024). One of the studies finds that the gold price growth and exchange rates granger-cause gold but not the opposite (Mukherjee, A. K ,2021). Gold and the rupee become more tightly linked and more volatile during the crisis, with positive significant relations in both short and long run around COVID-19 (*Resources Policy, 79*, 2022).

Combined effects of gold and oil on Exchange rate and markets

Studies on the GDP, stock indices, imports and oil shows mainly short-run linkages with USD/INR and weak long-run equilibrium, implying scope for diversification (Kulal, A, Vishwanath, D. K, & Kanthila, S. K, 2023).

ANALYSIS OF GOLD DEMAND DATA

Table 1: Quarterly gold supply and demand by sector, tonnes*

		Q1'25	Q2'25	Q3'25	Q4'25	Q1'26	q/q % change	y/y % change
Jewellery	Tonnes	82	89	125	145	66	-55	-19
	INRbn	681	842	1279	1828	999	-45	47
	US$bn	8	10	15	21	11	-47	39
Bars and Coins	Tonnes	47	46	92	96	62	-35	34
	INRbn	389	438	937	1207	941	-22	142
	US$bn	4	5	11	14	10	-24	129
ETF	Tonnes	7	2	11	18	20	13	197
	INRbn	56	21	109	221	300	36	437
	US$bn	0.6	0.2	1.3	2.5	3.3	32	409
Industrial	Tonnes	2	2	2	3	2	-24	-8
	INRbn	21	19	25	38	35	-8	68
	US$bn	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	-11	59
Total Demand	Tonnes	137	139	230	262	151	-43	10
	INRbn	1146	1320	2351	3294	2275	-31	99
	US$bn	13	15	27	37	25	-33	88

Source: Metals Focus, Bloomberg, World Gold Council
*Data to 31 March 2026

Source: World Gold Council

The data shows that gold prices increased finely in Q1’26. Although the quantity of jewelry demand decreased from 82 tons to 66 tons, the value increased from INR 681 billion to INR 999 billion. This means people bought less gold but paid more money because gold became more expensive. Similarly, the total gold demand value increased from INR 1146 billion to INR 2275 billion. Since India imports most of its gold, higher gold prices increase the demand for US dollars. Therefore, rising gold prices can put pressure on the Indian Rupee and may lead to depreciation of the currency.

Impact of Expensive Imports on Indian Rupee

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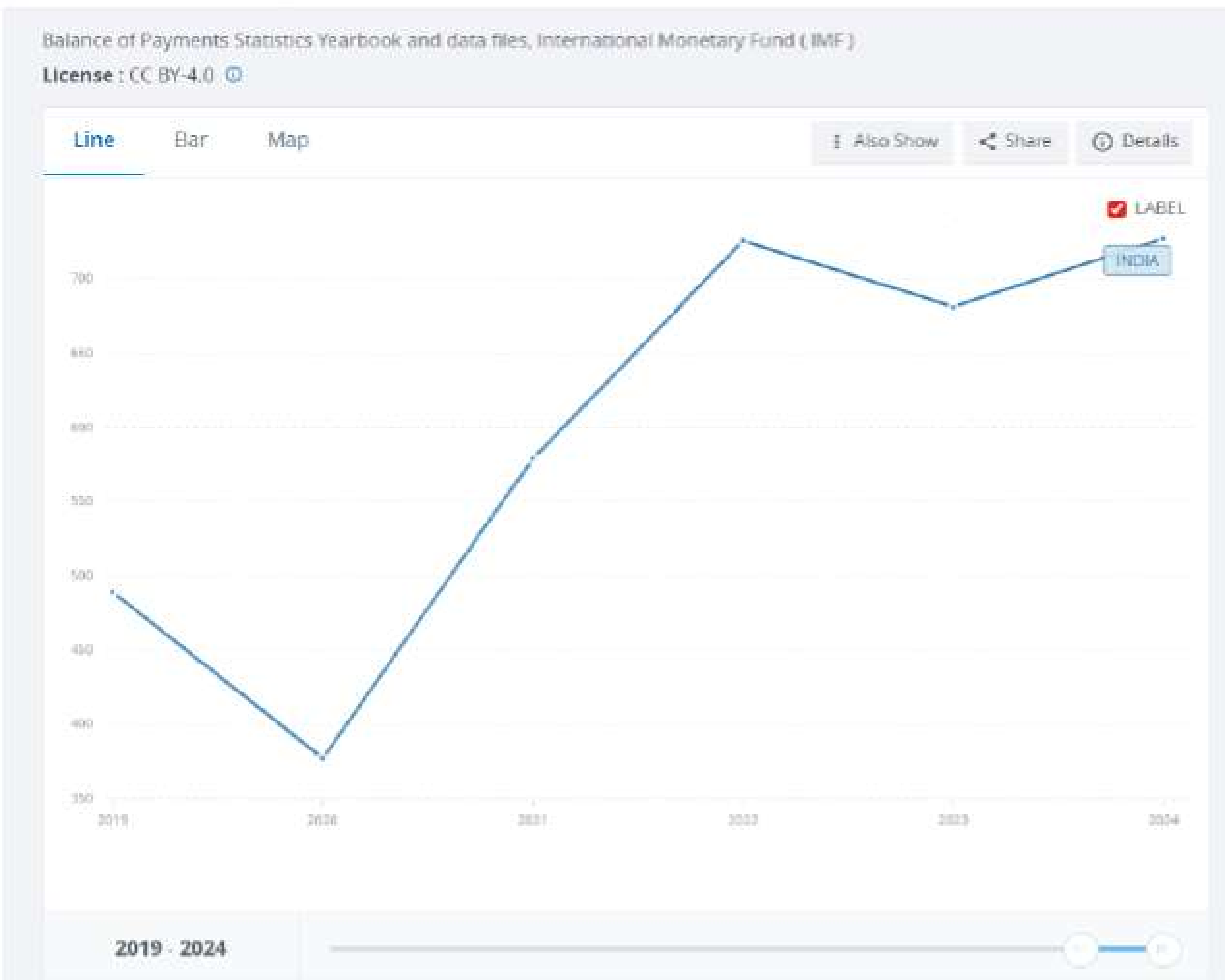


Source : World Bank

Source: World Bank

The graph shows that India's imports of goods and services increased significantly from 2020 to 2024. Imports rose sharply after 2020 and remained at high levels in the following years.

Relationship Between Gold Prices and Dollar Demand. The collected data shows that gold prices and gold import values increased over the years. As international gold prices rise, India has to spend more money on importing gold from other countries. Since gold imports are paid in US dollars, higher gold prices increase the demand for dollars in the foreign exchange market. India is one of the largest importers of gold, therefore rising gold prices increase the country's import bill. Increased dollar demand can create pressure on the Indian Rupee and may lead to depreciation of the currency. Thus, gold prices and the value of the Indian Rupee are closely connected through import payments and foreign exchange demand.

USD/INR Exchange Rate Analysis

Year Average	USD/INR Exchange Rate
2020	74.13
2021	73.93
2022	78.60
2023	82.57
2024	83.67

Source: Exchange Rates UK

The USD/INR exchange rate increased from 74.13 in 2020 to 83.67 in 2024. This means that the Indian Rupee weakened over time because more rupees were needed to purchase one US dollar. One of the major reasons for this depreciation is the increasing demand for dollar due to imports. When India spends more dollars on gold imports, pressure on the rupee increases. Rising imports can also increase the trade deficit because imports become larger than exports. A higher trade deficit negatively affects the value of the currency and creates economic pressure. Therefore, when gold prices increase, India spends more money and US dollar on gold imports. This increases the demand for dollar and puts pressure on the rupee. Since India imports a large amount of gold, changes in gold prices can influence exchange rates and the overall economy.

How do Oil Prices affect the value of The Rupee

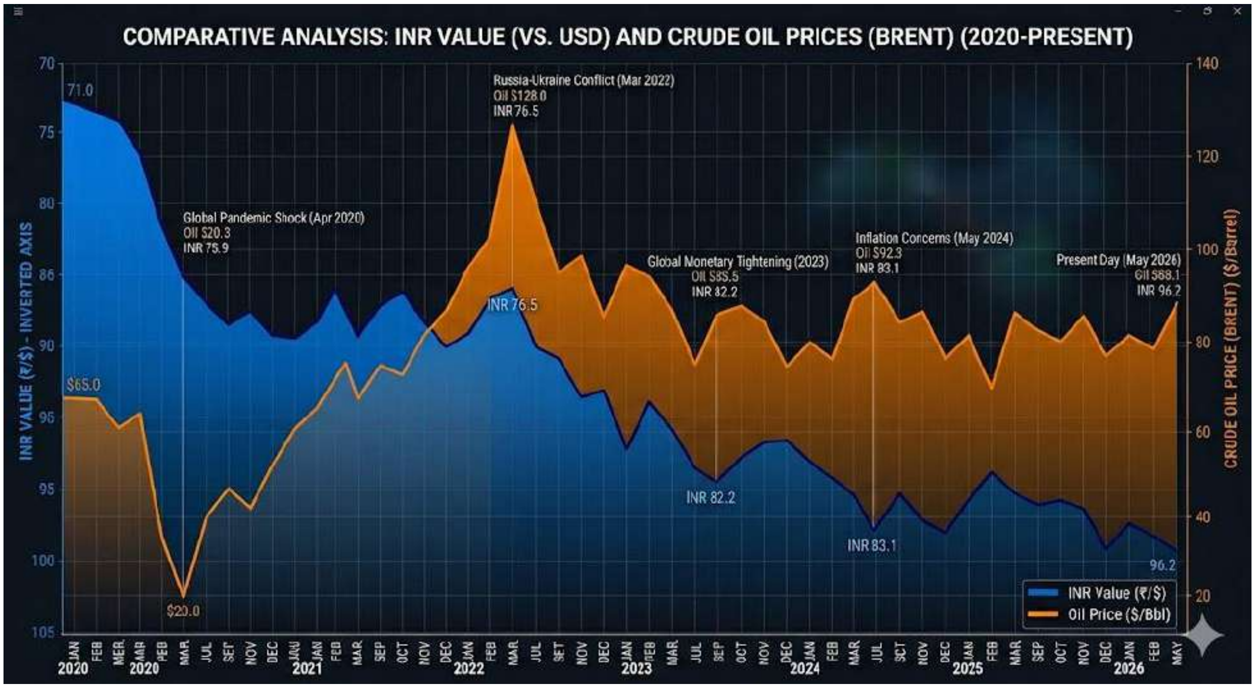
In 2022, due to the Russia-Ukraine war, oil prices in the world massively increased and jumped to over 120 dollars a barrel at its peak. This led to the Indian rupee reaching its all-time low against the US dollar. Why did this happen? Why is the Indian rupee so volatile to oil prices, and how do oil prices control India's inflation?

India imports about 4–5 million barrels of oil every day, making it the world's third-largest oil importer. With a rising population, expanding transport network, and industrial growth, India's oil demand is increasing every year. Crude oil accounts for almost 25–30 percent of India's import bill, and India's dependency on imported oil is increasing every year.

India imports 88 percent of its crude oil, paying for it mostly in US dollar. When global oil prices rise, India has to pay more for the same quantity of oil in US dollar, increasing demand for the US dollar and increasing the current account deficit. Higher demand for USD results in depreciation of the Indian rupee. This in turn makes imports more costly. This has trapped India into a cycle due to which the rupee is depreciating year on year. Conversely, if oil prices fall, India needs fewer USD to import oil, reducing the demand for USD and supporting a stronger INR.

Higher oil prices also increase the prices of goods in India as the transportation and storage costs also increase simultaneously. This leads to inflation in India's economy. Increase in inflation and current account deficit leads to economic instability. This has a direct impact on foreign investment in India, as foreign investors prefer to invest in a stable economy with low risks, especially in the case of emerging economies like India. If the rupee is expected to fall further, investors fear their returns will lose value when converted back to their home currency. To avoid losing money due to currency depreciation, they sell their investments and take their capital out.

RBI may raise interest rates to control inflation. This makes borrowing more expensive. This also affects the growth of the economy due to reduction in spending and investments. On the other hand, an increase in rates attracts foreign investors, which increases the demand for the Indian rupee. This leads to the appreciation of the rupee. This is how oil prices play a major role in India's inflation and the Indian rupee.



To evaluate how global crude oil price fluctuations cause volatility and depreciation in the Indian Rupee (INR) against the US Dollar (USD). To investigate how a rising oil import bill widens the Current Account Deficit (CAD) and triggers "imported inflation," directly straining the rupee's value. To measure the effectiveness of central bank interventions (like using forex reserves) and government fiscal policies in stabilizing the currency during oil shocks.

The observed increase in gold prices substantially raised India's import expenditure despite relatively stable import volumes. Since gold imports are denominated in US dollars, higher international prices increased India's demand for foreign currency, thereby exerting depreciation pressure on the Indian Rupee. These findings are consistent with the theoretical relationship between commodity imports and exchange rate movements.

The sharp increase in crude oil prices following the Russia–Ukraine conflict significantly increased India's oil import bill and transportation costs. This contributed to higher inflation, greater demand for US dollars, and depreciation of the Indian Rupee. The results indicate that oil price shocks transmit to the exchange rate primarily through the import bill and current account deficit.

The steady increase in India's import expenditure indicates increasing foreign exchange requirements. Since crude oil and gold constitute a significant share of India's imports, higher international prices increase dollar demand, placing downward pressure on the value of the Indian Rupee.

The Direct Impact of Gold Prices on the Rupee

Gold prices influence the rupee primarily through the import channel and the current account deficit. Given India's heavy dependence on imported gold, a rise in international gold prices inflates the country's import bill almost immediately. Empirical research by Rastogi, Kanoujiya, and Doifode (2024) confirms significant volatility integration between gold prices and exchange rates, demonstrating that fluctuations in gold markets directly transmit to currency instability. During the financial year 2025 - 26, India's gold imports surged to USD 72 billion, a 24 percent increase from USD 58 billion the previous year (Deccan Herald, 2026). Concurrently, the overall trade deficit widened sharply to USD 310.6 billion, compared with USD 261.8 billion in the prior fiscal year (Bhaskar English, 2025). Gold and silver together accounted for nearly 11 percent of India's total imports (Business Standard, 2026).

Higher imports necessitate greater demand for US dollar, as international gold transactions are settled exclusively in dollars. This increased dollar demand directly weakens the rupee in the foreign exchange market. Furthermore, Bhattacharjee (2024) identified an asymmetrical long-run relationship between gold prices and the USD-INR exchange rate, showing that positive shocks in gold prices significantly alter exchange rate movements. Importantly, the relationship is not unidirectional: a weaker rupee also raises domestic gold prices, encouraging additional hedging demand and perpetuating further currency pressure. This feedback loop lies at the heart of India's gold-rupee challenge.

Policy Responses and Defensive Mechanisms

To counter sustained pressure on the rupee, the Indian government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) frequently deploy policy measures aimed at curbing gold imports. The most common instrument is an increase in import duties. In July 2022, the government raised the basic import duty on gold from 10.75 percent to 15 percent (CNBC, 2026). More recently, in May 2026, import duties on gold and silver were again raised to an effective 15 percent through a combination of a

10 percent basic customs duty and a 5 percent agriculture infrastructure development cess (Business Standard, 2026).

The strategic logic behind these measures is clear: making gold more expensive reduces consumer demand for imported gold, thereby lowering dollar outflows and helping to stabilize the rupee. Recognizing the severity of the situation, Prime Minister Narendra Modi also appealed to citizens to voluntarily postpone gold purchases for at least one year after the rupee weakened to a record low of 95.63 against the US dollar (Deccan Herald, 2026).

Economists have broadly supported such interventions. Sameer Narang of ICICI Bank observed that gold and silver imports account for nearly 2 percent of India's GDP, and even a modest reduction in imports could significantly improve the current account deficit (CNBC TV18, 2026). Upasna Bhardwaj of Kotak Mahindra Bank emphasized that import restrictions, exchange rate adjustments, and regulatory tightening are most effective when implemented together (CNBC TV18, 2026).

Historical Experience with Gold Restrictions

India has a long and instructive history of using gold-related policies to protect foreign exchange reserves. The most dramatic example occurred during the 1991 balance-of-payments crisis. Facing a widening trade deficit and a current account deficit-to-GDP ratio of 3.1 percent, India secured emergency financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by pledging 67 tons of its gold reserves as collateral. In a striking operation, the RBI transported 47 tons of gold to the Bank of England and another 20 tons to the Union Bank of Switzerland, raising approximately USD 600 million (Business Standard, 2026).

Another significant intervention took place in 2013, when the RBI introduced a concessional swap window to attract foreign currency deposits from overseas Indians. Although the initial target was USD 10 billion, the program eventually attracted nearly USD 30 billion. The initiative was designed to strengthen the rupee and reduce the annual import burden by approximately Rs 1.6 trillion (Business Standard, 2026). These historical precedents underscore the enduring connection between gold and India's monetary stability.

RBI's Gold Reserve Management

Beyond import restrictions, the RBI plays a crucial role in managing currency stability through its reserve diversification strategy. As of March 2026, India's foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 691.11 billion (The Financial Express, 2026). The share of gold in these reserves increased to a record 16 percent in 2025, up from around 10 percent the previous year. By 2025, the value of the RBI's gold holdings had exceeded USD 100 billion (The Financial Express, 2026).

Despite this increase in value, the RBI significantly moderated its pace of physical gold purchases. In 2025, the central bank acquired only 4.02 tons of gold, compared with 72.6 tons in 2024, a dramatic decline of 94 percent. This cautious approach, described as a "gold pause," reflects the RBI's balanced reserve management strategy, likely influenced by elevated gold prices and the already high share of gold in total reserves. Nevertheless, total gold holdings reached a record 880.2 tons in 2025 (The Financial Express, 2026).

Table 1: India's Gold Import Trends (Value and Volume)

Financial Year	**Import Value (USD Billion)**	**Volume (Tonnes)**
2022-23	35	678.3
2023-24	45.54	795.2
2024-25	58	757.09
2025-26	71.98	721.03

The data from 2022-23 to 2025-26 reveals a clear and instructive decoupling between gold import volumes and values. While import volumes remained relatively stable ranging between 678 and 795 tons the import value more than doubled from USD 35 billion to nearly USD 72 billion. Most notably, between 2024-25 and 2025-26, volume actually declined by approximately 5 percent (from 757 to 721 tons), yet value surged by 24 percent (from USD 58 to USD 72 billion). This pattern confirms that rising global gold prices and a weakening rupee not increased physical demand are the primary drivers of India's soaring import bill and the consequent pressure on the current account deficit and the rupee.

Conclusion

The relationship between gold prices and the Indian rupee reflects a complex and mutually reinforcing interaction between market demand, exchange rate dynamics, and government policy. India's heavy dependence on imported gold creates long-term structural vulnerability to fluctuations in both international gold prices and currency movements. Rising gold imports increase dollar demand, widen the current account deficit, and weaken the rupee—triggering a cycle that policymakers must actively manage.

In response, successive governments have relied on import duties, moral suasion, and strategic reserve management to mitigate economic pressure. Historical experiences from 1991 and 2013 vividly demonstrate that gold remains deeply intertwined with India's monetary stability and foreign exchange management. As global uncertainty and commodity price volatility persist, the relationship between gold prices and the rupee will continue to command the attention of policymakers, investors, and financial markets alike.

Summary of Findings

Variable	Observation	Interpretation
Gold Prices	Increased significantly during the study period	Higher import expenditure increased demand for US dollars and weakened the Rupee.
Crude Oil Prices	Rose sharply during geopolitical conflicts	Increased import bill, inflation, and pressure on the current account deficit
USD/INR Exchange Rate	Rupee depreciated over time	Exchange rate movements reflected higher demand for foreign currency due to imports.

Overall, the findings suggest that fluctuations in international commodity prices have important implications for India's exchange rate stability. Since India depends heavily on imported crude oil and gold, reducing import dependence, diversifying energy sources, and strengthening foreign exchange reserves remain important policy priorities. Future research may employ econometric techniques such as correlation analysis, multiple regression, ARDL, or Vector Auto Regression (VAR) models to quantify the magnitude of these relationships.

Limitations of the Study

This study has certain limitations that should be considered while interpreting the findings. First, the research primarily focuses on the impact of gold and crude oil prices on the Indian rupee exchange rate and does not include several other important macroeconomic variables such as interest rates, foreign institutional investment flows, government fiscal policies, and global monetary conditions, which may also influence exchange rate movements.

Second, the study is limited to the period from January 2020 to March 2026. Although this period captures important global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia - Ukraine conflict, and geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, the conclusions may differ over a longer time horizon.The relationship between commodity prices and exchange rates is highly dynamic and influenced by multiple global and domestic factors. Hence, it is difficult to establish a completely constant or direct causal relationship between gold prices, crude oil prices, and the rupee exchange rate.

Another limitation of the study is that it relies primarily on descriptive analysis and secondary data. Although the study identifies important relationships between commodity prices and exchange rate movements, it does not establish statistical causality through econometric techniques such as regression, correlation, or cointegration analysis.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, several recommendations can be suggested for policymakers and economic authorities. The Government of India should continue efforts to reduce excessive dependence on imported crude oil by promoting renewable energy sources, electric mobility, and domestic energy production. This can help reduce pressure on the current account deficit and stabilize the rupee in the long run.

Similarly, measures should be strengthened to reduce excessive physical gold imports by encouraging alternative financial investment instruments such as Sovereign Gold Bonds and Gold Monetisation Schemes. Increasing public awareness regarding these alternatives may help reduce foreign exchange outflows.

The Reserve Bank of India should continue maintaining adequate foreign exchange reserves and adopt timely monetary interventions to control excessive exchange rate volatility. Policymakers should also focus on controlling inflation and maintaining macroeconomic stability during periods of global commodity price shocks.

Conclusion

This study examined the impact of gold and crude oil prices on the Indian rupee exchange rate during the period from January 2020 to March 2026. The findings indicate that fluctuations in international gold and crude oil prices have a significant influence on the value and stability of the Indian rupee. Since India is highly dependent on imports of both commodities, increases in their global prices raise the country's import bill and increase the demand for US dollar, thereby exerting depreciation pressure on the rupee.

Crude oil price fluctuations remain one of the most important external factors influencing the Indian economy and the value of the Indian Rupee. As a major oil-importing nation, India faces significant challenges when global oil prices rise. Higher oil prices increase import costs, widen the current account deficit, generate inflationary pressures, and contribute to the depreciation of the Rupee. While government initiatives and RBI interventions can mitigate short-term effects, long-term solutions require reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and strengthening the resilience of the economy. The transition towards renewable energy and sustainable growth strategies will be essential for protecting the Indian Rupee from future oil price shocks.

The study further highlights that rising crude oil prices contribute to inflation, widening trade deficits, and higher production and transportation costs within the economy. Similarly, increased gold imports intensify pressure on the current account deficit and foreign exchange reserves. The research also demonstrates that geopolitical tensions, global economic uncertainty, and fluctuations in the US dollar play an important role in strengthening the relationship between commodity prices and exchange rate volatility in India.

In addition, the paper emphasizes the role of policy interventions undertaken by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India, including import duty revisions, forex reserve management, Sovereign Gold Bonds, and other monetary measures aimed at stabilizing the rupee and reducing external vulnerability. Although these measures provide temporary relief, the Indian economy continues to remain sensitive to international commodity price shocks due to its import dependence.

Overall, the study concludes that gold and crude oil prices are important macroeconomic determinants of the Indian rupee exchange rate. Effective management of imports, inflation, foreign exchange reserves, and external trade imbalances is essential to maintain currency stability and economic growth. The findings of this research may be useful for policymakers, investors, researchers, and financial analysts in understanding the broader relationship between commodity markets and exchange rate movements in India

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