2018 ECONOMICS ECO: 1.2 MACRO ECONOMICS-I

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

The figures in the margin indicate full mark for the questions

- 1 Answer the following questions: (within 50 words) 2x4=8
 - a) Define imputed value.
 - b) Define Producer Price Index (PPI)
 - c) Define Real balance effect.
 - d) What is depreciation?

2. Answer the following questions: (within 100 words) $5 \times 4 = 20$

- a) GNP at market price is Rs.200; net income from abroad is Rs.20; and indirect taxes and subsidies are Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively. Calculate GDP at market prices and GDP at factor cost.
- b) Explain why long run aggregate supply curve is vertical under Keynesian framework.
- c) Why does IS curve slopes downward from left to right.
- d) Distinguish between balance on current and capital account.

3. Answer any two of the following question:

 $10 \times 2 = 20$

- a) Define LM curve. Derive it graphically and explain the relationship between the interest rate and income. 2 + 8 = 10
- b) Differentiate between nominal and real GDP. How does the GDP deflator reflect the overall level of price in the economy? Discuss 10
- c) Explain in details the foreign trade multiplier.
- d) Distinguish between expenditure changing and expenditure switching approach to the balance of payment adjustment. Which of the two approaches is comparatively more appropriate for correcting disequilibrium in balance of payments? 7+ 3 = 10

4. Answer the following questions:

16 x2 = 32

a) Explain the interrelationship between product or value added, income and expenditure method of national income. Does an increase in national product signify an enhancement of national welfare?

10 + 6 = 16

Or

Critically examine how income, output and employment are determined in classical model.

b) Show the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policy under Mundel-Flemming model with the flexible exchange rate under the various degree of capital mobility.

Or

c) Examine the effects of the following in the IS-LM framework:

8 + 8 = 16

- (i) An expansionary fiscal policy
- (ii) An expansionary monetary policy
