

Room - 11  
only Exam

2015

**ECONOMICS — II — HONOURS**

**First Paper**

**[C - 21 - A]**

**(Macroeconomics)**

**Full Marks - 50**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable*

**Group - A**

1. Answer the following questions :

2×4

- (a) What is circular flow of income?
- (b) Distinguish between real GDP and nominal GDP.

*Or*

How would you differentiate personal income from national income?

- (c) Why should pension be excluded from national income?
- (d) What is meant by *value added* ?

*Or*

What is GDP at factor cost?

**Group - B**

2. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Define average propensity to save (APS) and average propensity to consume (APC). How are they related?

2+2+2

*Or*

What is consumption function? What are the characteristics of Keynesian consumption function?

2+4

**[Turn Over]**

(b) Suppose that the consumption function is given by  $C = 100 + 0.8 Y_d$ . Further, it is given that  $I = 50$  and  $G = T = 10$ .

(i) Obtain the equilibrium level of income.

(ii) What is the level of saving in equilibrium?

3+3

*Or*

“In the context of the simple Keynesian model, the increase in income is a multiple of the increase in autonomous investment”—Explain.

6

(c) Discuss, in the IS–LM framework, the possible impact of an increase in money supply on income and the rate of interest.

6

(d) What is an IS curve? When will the IS curve shift to the left? When can there be a rightward shift in the curve?

2+2+2

*Or*

Show the effectiveness of pure fiscal policy over different ranges of the LM curve.

6

(e) What do you mean by ‘demand for money’? Discuss briefly, in the light of the Keynesian framework, the different motives of demand for money.

2+4

### Group – C

3. Answer the following question :

What is meant by money supply? Indicate the different measures of money supply adopted by the RBI. In this context, distinguish between ‘narrow money’ and ‘broad money’.

2+6+4

*Or*

What is demand-pull inflation? How can monetary policy be used to control demand-pull inflation?

4+8