23 U	427 (Pa	ges: 2)	Name	:
			Reg. No):
	FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGI	REE EXAMINATION,	APRIL	2025
	(CBCS	SS-UG)		
	(Regular/Suppleme	ntary/Improvement)		
	CC19U ECO4 B06 - MA	ACROECONOMICS -	II	
	·	Core Course)		
	· ·	sion onwards)		
Time:	2.5 Hours			Maximum: 80 Marks
				Credit: 4
	Part A (Short a	nswer questions)		
	Answer <i>all</i> questions. Eac	h question carries 2 mar	ks.	
1. D	Define money market.			
2. D	Define IS and LM curve.			
3. V	What is Sectoral inflation?			
4. D	Define Core Inflation			
5. D	Define Bank rate.			
6. D	Define Structural unemployment.			
7. V	What is Usual Status Unemployment?			
8. V	Vhat is Philips curve?			
9. V	Vrite a note on long run Philips curve.			
10. Г	Define NAIRU.			
11. V	What are the features of business cycle?			
12. Д	Define Kuznet's cycle.			
13. V	What are the different phases of business cycle?			
14. V	What is moral suasion?			

Part B (Paragraph questions)

(Ceiling: 25 Marks)

Answer all questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

16. Define inflation. Bring out the effects of inflation in different groups of people in an economy.

15. Define credit easing.

- 17. Distinguish between demand pull inflation and cost pull inflation. Bring out the causes of demand pull and cost push inflation.
- 18. Explain the major costs of unemployment.
- 19. Explain the overinvestment theory of trade cycle.
- 20. What are the implications of the liquidity trap?
- 21. Explain the monetary policy measures for controlling business cycle.
- 22. Explain the major tools of fiscal policy.
- 23. Explain the use of monetary and fiscal policy during the great depression of 2008.

(Ceiling: 35 Marks)

Part C (Essay questions)

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 24. ExplaIn the derivation and shifts of IS curve in goods market.
- 25. Define inflation. What are the indices used in the measurement of inflation in India?
- 26. Define trade cycle and bring out its different features. Critically explain Hawtrey's theory of trade cycle.
- 27. What is IS and LM curve? Explain the relative effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policy.

 $(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks})$
