1/P131			(Pages:2)	
	FIRST SEMI	(Regular/Supp	REE EXAMINATION plementary/Improvement CUCSS-PG)	
	CC15PECO1		ONOMICS: THEORI	ES AND POLICIES-I
Time: Three Hours			(Economics)	
		(2015 A	dmission Onwards)	Maximum: 36 Weightage
				15. Explain inside and outsid
	An		ve Type Questions) Each question carries ¼	weightage.
1.	The concept of fle	exible accelerator w	as introduced by	
	a) Keynes	b) Neoclassical	c) New Keynesians	d) None
2.	Transaction dema	nd for money on		
	a) Income	b) Interest rate	c) Wealth	d) None
3.	Kuznets found that in the long run APC is			
	a)declining	b) constant	c) increasing	d) None
4.	The process of fix	ing the relative pric	e in the walrasian system	21. Explain Say's Law of ma
	a)Keynes effect	b) Pison effect	c) Tatonment	d) None
5.	LM curve shifts ri	ghtwards when:		
	a) MS/P increases b) MS/P decreases a) MS/P decreases b) MS/P decreases cowding out and fiscal places and places are sensited in the condition of the condi			
	c)Govt. expenditu	re increases d)N	0410	
6.	For a consumption C= 100+ 0.6Y what would be the additional income generation TC= TC			
	28. Explain the implications of Keynesian neoclassical s noillim 004 throw tnemtsevni rol			
	a)1250	b) 500 c) 80		
7.	Overlapping generation model was introduced by \$15500 notificated and an interpretation of the state of the s			
	a) Clower b) Duesenberry c)Samuelson violation d) All the above			
8.	The Absolute income hypothesis was developed by			
	a) Keynes b) Arthur smithies c)Friedman d) None			
9.	The quantity theory conveys that in the long run additional money supply leads to A SE			
	a) Recession of bob) Stagflation of dec)Inflation revolutional and) None and EE			
10.	The following is a General Equilibrium approach: undiliups language asias law nislayal.			
	a) Keynes one sector model b) Walrasian system			
	c) IS-LM			
11	. The One to One re	elationship between	inflation and nominal ra	ate of interest is

b) Fisher effect c) keynes effect

d) none

a) Tayler rule

12. In the neoclassical IS-LM approach, price level is: b) Exogenous a)Unity c)Endogenous d) None $(12 \times \frac{1}{4} = 3 \text{ weightage})$ PART B Answer any five questions. Each question carries 1 weightage. 13. Explain Say's identity 14. State and explain Walrasian Law. 15. Explain inside and outside lags 16. Brief Tayler rule 17. State and explain Keynes one sector model. 18. Distinguish between target variable and instrument variable. 19. What is classical dichotomy?. 20. Explain the concept money illusion? $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ weightage})$ PART C Answer any eight questions. Each question carries 2 weightage. 21. Explain Say's Law of market and its Implications. 22. Bring out the inconsistency between Say's Law and quantity theory. 23. Explain Samuelson's overlapping generation model. 24. Elucidate endogenous money supply model. 25. What is crowding out and fiscal policy? 26. Explain Rules Vs discretion. 27. Explain Tobins q ratio. anothiba and ad bluow tadw Yo. 0. +001 = 0 noingmusnoo a ro 28. Explain the implications of Keynesian neoclassical synthesis? If thou members in the 29. Explain H theory of money supply? 30. Explain Kuznet consumption puzzle. A beoutoomi saw lebom noitsreasy galqqslrevO . 5 31. Analyse bank multiplier theory. $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ weightage})$ PART D Answer any three questions. Each question carries 4 weightage. 32. Explain Accelerator theory of investment with simple and flexible versions? 33. State and explain Baumol's inventory approach to transaction demand for money. 34. Explain walrasian general equilibrium approach? Indiliupa language a si gniwoliol ed T. 01 35. Explain Franco Modigliani's life cycle hypothesis with its policy implications. 36. Analyse monetary and fiscal policy by using Is-Lm framework. $\frac{1}{2}$ weightage)