

19U445

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Name:

Reg.No:

FOURTH SEMESTER B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

(CBCSS - UG)

CC19U ECO4 B06 - MACRO ECONOMICS - II

(Economics - Core Course)

(2019 Admission - Regular)

Time : 2.5 Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Credit : 4

Part A (Short answer questions)

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Define goods market equilibrium
2. Define Built in inflation.
3. Bring out the key differences between WPI & CPI
4. Bring out the effect of inflation on fixed income group in an economy.
5. What is Daily Status Approach for measurement of unemployment?
6. Bring out the costs of unemployment to society?
7. Write a note on long run Philips curve.
8. Bring out the causes of stagflation.
9. What is Trade cycle?
10. Write a note on NAIRU.
11. Define stagflation.
12. Define Liquidity trap.
13. What are the qualitative instruments of credit control?
14. What is the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy in Keynesian range?

15. Define credit easing.

(Ceiling: 25 Marks)

Part B (Paragraph questions)

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

16. Explain LM curve and the shifts in LM curve

17. Define inflation. Explain the different characteristics and causes of inflation.

18. Distinguish between demand pull inflation and cost pull inflation. Bring out the causes of demand pull and cost push inflation.

19. Define unemployment and unemployment trap. Bring out the different causes of unemployment

20. Critically examine Philips curve in the short run.

21. Explain the monetary theory of trade cycle.

22. Explain the measurement of inflation in India.

23. Bring out the major causes of The Great Recession of 2008.

(Ceiling: 35 Marks)

Part C (Essay questions)

Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Explain the General equilibrium situation using ISLM model in an economy.

25. Critically examine Philips curve and modified Philips curve.

26. Explain the different measures for controlling business cycle.

27. Define Fiscal Policy. Explain the different tools and the effectiveness of fiscal policy using ISLM analysis.

(2 × 10 = 20 Marks)
