D2AEC2002	(2 Pages)	Name
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SECOND SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021 **ECONOMICS** FECO2C06-MACROECONOMICS: THEORIES AND POLICIES II

Time: 3 Hours			Maxim	Maximum Weightage: 30		
Pa	rt A: Multiple Choice	Questions. All question	ons can be answered. E	ach carries $\frac{1}{5}$ weightage.		
1.	Which of the following statement is true about the New Keynesian beliefs? a) Prices are flexible in the short run b) Prices are rigid in the short run due to transaction cost c) New technology is the main cause of business cycle d) Consumers do not behave according to rational expectation					
2.	Rationing Model was	introduced by:				
	a) Minsky	b) Malinvaud	c) Kalecki	d) Clower		
3.	The idea of rational expectation was first put forward by:					
	a) John Muth	b) Nerlov	c) Baumol	d) Tobin		
4.	Who among the following is associated with 'Fooling Model'?					
	a) John Muth	b) Arthur Laffer	c) Milton Friedman	d) Robert Clive		
5.	The term Notional De	•				
	a) Walras	b) Clower	c) Lucas	d) Leijvonhuvd		
6.	The severity of recession is known as:					
	a) Prosperity	b) Recession	c) Economic slow-do	c) Economic slow-down d) Depression		
7.	The term NAIRU was a) A.W. Philips	put forward by: b) Paul Samuelson	c) Milton Friedman	d) J.R. Hicks		
8.9.			b) Classical Unempld) All of these	b) Classical Unemployment		
10.	operate. This has caus a) Frictional Unemplo c) Voluntary Unemplo . The Augmented Philli a) Money illusion c) Cyclical demand pr	yment byment ps curve is augmented	d) Structural Unemp by	b) Core inflation and supply shocks		
	 The sum of excess demand over all the goods in the entire economy must equal to: a) Okun'law b) Walras's Law c) Edmond-Phelps relation d) Lucas's model The excessive expansion of the money supply is inherently inflationary, and that monetary authorizes should focus solely on maintaining price stability, is the argument of: a) Keynesians b) Post Keynesians c) Monetarists d) New Classicalists 					
13.	expected price level.	idea that the output d	epends on the difference	e between actual price level and		
14.	a) Lucas supply functionc) Neo classical supplyd. Tradeoff between inflates	y curve	b) Efficiency wage to d) Keynesian supply nt was first stated by:	-		

c) Phelps

b) Friedman

a) Keynes

(PTO)

d) Philips

- 15. The unemployment which arises when real wage is greater than market clearing real wage is termed as
 - a) Keynesian Unemployment

b) Classical Unemployment

c) Repressed Inflation

d) Structural Unemployment

 $(15 \text{ x} ^{1}/_{5} = 3 \text{ weightage})$

Part B: Very short answer questions. *All* questions can be answered. Each carries *one* weightage (Ceiling 4 weightage).

- 16. Explain Inside Outside Model.
- 17. State Laffer curve.
- 18. What do you mean by NAIRU?
- 19. Critically evaluate Taylor Rule.
- 20. Discuss Small Menu Cost Model.
- 21. What is BOF in BOP statement?
- 22. Explain Financial Instability theory of Minsky.
- 23. State the role of government in maintaining economic stability.

Part C: Short answer questions. *All* questions can be answered. Each carries *three* weightage (Ceiling 15 weightage).

- 24. Explain Keynes's analysis of the labour market.
- 25. Differentiate the opportunistic and Partian model.
- 26. Explain expectations-augmented Phillips curve analysis.
- 27. Critically evaluate quantity theory of money approach.
- 28. Explain New Keynesian business cycle theory.
- 29. Discuss the Dual decision hypothesis theory.
- 30. Critically examine Keyne's rejection of Say's law of market.
- 31. Explain supply shocks and stagflation.
- 32. Explain the classical theory of employment.
- 33. Explain Lucas' surprise supply function.

Part D: Essay questions. All questions can be answered. Each carries four weightage (Ceiling 8 weightage).

- 34. Critically evaluate the rational expectation hypothesis of Lucas.
- 35. Critically examine the inconsistencies in the Keynesian economics pointed out by Clower and Neo-classical labour market.
- 36. Critically evaluate the policy implication of politico-economic models.
- 37. Explain the significance of Keynesian demand and supply management policies amidst political distortions and macro-economic performance of India.