Ba/Eco-301 (N & O)

2023

(Old Course) (3rd Semester)

ECONOMICS

Paper No.: ECO-301 (New & Old)

(Macroeconomics—I)

Full Marks: 70 Pass Marks: 45%

Time: 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 45)

The questions are of equal value

Unit—I

1. Explain in brief the various methods of measuring national income.

OR

2. Explain the Balance of Payments Account.

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(Turn Over)

UNIT-II

3. Critically examine Say's law of market.

OR

4. Discuss the Keynesian theory of determination of equilibrium level of income and employment.

Unit—III

Explain Keynes psychological law of consumption with its implications.

OR

6. Distinguish between average propensity to consume and marginal propensity to consume.

Unit—IV

7. Critically examine the classical theory of interest.

OR

8. Explain the Keynesian theory of interest.

Unit-V

9. Explain the concept of MEC as an important factor to induce investment.

OR

10. Explain the concept of investment multiplier in the context of less developed countries.

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE) (Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I
(Marks: 15)

- A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided: 1×10=10
 - 1. In the circular flow of income, which of the following is an injection?
 - (a) Savings ()
 - (b) Taxation ()
 - (c) Investment ()
 - (d) Imports ()

2.	Whi of S	ch of the following is not an implication ay's law of market?					
	(a)	Supply creates its own demand ()					
	(b)	Presence of involuntary unemployment ()					
	(c)	Automatic adjustment of economic elements ()					
	(d)	Absence of general overproduction ()					
3.	Nat	ional income is					
	(a)	income of the government ()					
	(b)	budget of the government ()					
	(c)	sum total of factor incomes ()					
	(d)	profits of the public undertakings ()					
4.	Who	o is the author of the book, The General ory of Employment, Interest and Money?					
	(a)	Duesenberry ()					
	(b)	Ricardo ()					
	(c)	J. M. Keynes ()					
	(d)	Adam Smith ()					

5.	5. Which of the following is the monetary theory of interest?						
	(a)	Saving-Investment theory ()					
	(b)	Loanable funds theory of interest ()					
	(c)	Liquidity preference theory of interest ()					
	(d)	Modern theory of interest ()					
6.	 Closed Laissez-Faire capitalist economy with foreign trade is the postulate of 						
	(a)	classical economic theory ()					
	(b)	neo-classical economic theory ()					
	(c)	modern economic theory ()					
	(d)	Keynesian economic theory ()					
7.	The infl	e consumption function which is not uenced by current income is					
	(a)	induced consumption ()					
	(b)	autonomous consumption ()					
	(c)	consumption spending ()					
	(d)	None of the above ()					

8.	at is true about IS curve?			
	(a)	It expresses equilibrium in monetary sector ()		
	(b)	It expresses equilibrium in real sector ()		
	(c)	Shifting towards right shows decline in income ()		
	(d)	The level of income is high at higher interest rate ()		
 Which of the following does not affect the marginal efficiency of capital? 				
	(a)	Changes in income level ()		
	(b)	Expected demand ()		
	(c)	Price level ()		
	(d)	Savings ()		
 Investment which does not change with th changes in income level is known as 				
	(a)	induced investment ()		
	(b)	inventory investment ()		
	(c)	residential investment ()		
	(d)	autonomous investment ()		

В.	State whether the following statements are	True (T)
	or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark :	1×5=5

1.	The	classical	theory	of	interest	assumes	full
	emp	loyment of					

(T / F)

2. That part of personal income which is left behind after payment of personal direct taxes is called disposable personal income.

(T / F)

3. Consumption function expresses the relation between income and investment.

(T / F)

4. The real theory of interest is related to J. M. Keynes.

(T / F)

5. MPC is positive but less than one.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(Marks: 10)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following: $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Social accounting

2. Investment multiplier

3. Effective demand

4. Liquidity trap

5. Balance of Trade

6. Autonomous investment

7. Consumption function

8. Relative income hypothesis