Unit-I-Introduction to Macro Economics & National Income

1. Discuss the true significance of macroeconomics analysis. What are its limitations? **(2016)**
2. Explain the different concept of National Income. How do they differ from each other? **(2016)**
3. Define Macro Economics. Discuss the macro economics policy objectives and their contradictory nature. **(2016-S)**
4. Discuss : a.Circular flow of Income in a simple economy. **(2016-S)**
   b.Income and value added method of measuring National Income.
5. From the following data calculate National Income by: **(2016-S)**

   a. Income methods and b.Expenditure method **Rs.(Crore)**

		Rs.(Crore)
i.	Private final consumption expenditure	2,000
ii.	Net Capital formation	400
iii.	Change in stock	50
iv.	Compensation of employees	1,900
v.	Rent	200
vi.	Interest	150
vii.	Operating surplus	720
viii.	Net indirect tax	400
ix.	Employer's contribution to social security schemes	100
x.	Net Exports	20
xi.	Net factor income to abroad	20
xii.	Govt. final consumption expenditure	600
xiii.	Consumption of fixed capital	100

6. Define "Macro Economics".What are it distinguish features? **(2015)**
7. In the context of calculating National Income by Product Method, explain what double counting is & discuss why GDP is not equal to Total Sales? **(2015)**
8. Explain the meaning of Macro Economics. Discuss the scope & importance of Macro Economics. **(2014)**
9. Write a note on: a. GDP b. NI
10. Discuss the nature & development of Macro Economic theory. **(2013)**
11. Explain the concept of equilibrium & discuss its importance in economic theory. **(2013)**

Unit-II-Level of output employment,Keynes Model.

1. Write a detail note on 'Determination of Wages' in a competitive market. **(2016)**
2. "The logical starting point of Keyne's theory of employment is the principle of effective demand." Discuss.**(2016)**
3. Explain the Keynesian model of Income-Employment determination. **(2016-S)**
4. Explain : a.Say's law of market. b.Wage rate determination under classical model. **(2016-S)**
5. Discuss the " Classical Theory of Interest". **(2015)**
6. "Disguised unemployment is a hidden saving potential."Explain. **(2015)**
7. Explain the " Modern Theory Of interest". **(2014)**
8. Write a detail note on " Determination of wages in a competitive market ". **(2014)**
9. Define the concept of gross national product(GNP),net national product(NNP) and national income(NI).Which one of these macroeconomic concepts is the best measure of the performance of an economy and why? **(2013)**
10. Examine critically the Classical Theory of income & employment. **(2013)**

Unit-III-RBI Functions,Monetary & Fiscal policy,Trade Cycle,BOP.

1. Why is monetary policy inefficient when the economy is liquidity trap? **(2016)**
2. Are the Central Banks universally necessary? Discuss the role of Central Bank in developing economy. **(2016)**
3. Distinguish between Balance of Payment and Balance of Trade. Examine the method of correcting an adverse Balance of Payment. **(2016)**
4. Define monetary policy. Discuss the main instruments of monetary policy. **(2016-S)**
5. Distinguish between : **(2016-S)**
   a. Balance of payment and Balance of trade. b.Economic growth and economic development.
6. Distinguish between Economic growth & Economics development. What are the factors which determine Economic development? **(2015)**
7. Distinguish between Monetary Policy & Fiscal Policy. What are their objects & how are they complementary to each other? **(2015)**
8. Discuss recent trends in the" Balance of Payment "position in India. Do you think that liberalisation of Indian Economy has eased the position of balance of payment? **(2015)**
9. Why is monetary policy ineffective when the economy is in a liquidity trap? **(2014)**
10. What do you mean by Central Bank? Write the functions of Central Bank of India. **(2014)**
11. Write a note on : a. Trade Cycle b.Balance of Payment. **(2014)**
12. What is meant by monetary policy in the context of an underdeveloped economy? Explain. **(2013)**
13. Describe the various methods and devices which are normally employed by a Central Bank to control credit in the country. **(2013)**
14. Define economic growth and explain the main factors on which economics growth depends. **(2013)**