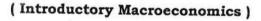
2025

(FYUGP)

2nd Semester

ECONOMICS (MINOR)

Paper: EC2.M2



Pass Marks: 40% Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 75

(PART : B-DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer five questions, taking one from each Unit

UNIT-I

- 1. Define macroeconomics. Discuss its nature and importance. 2+8=10
- 2. Explain with suitable diagram the circular flow of income in two-sector model. 10

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(Turn Over)

UNIT-II

"Supply creates its own demand." Critically examine this statement. 7+3=10

4. "The intersection of the aggregate supply and demand function determines the equilibrium level of output and employment." Discuss. 10

UNIT-III

- 5. Define money. Explain the various functions 2+8=10of money.
- 6. Define monetary policy. Discuss the policies and methods adopted by the central bank to control credit creation of a country.

UNIT-IV

- 7. What is inflation? Explain its types and 2+8=10causes.
- 8. Discuss the consequence of price rise. 10

UNIT-V

- 9. "Balance of payment always balance." Explain the equilibrium and disequilibrium in the balance of payment. 10
- 10. What are the causes of an adverse BoP? Discuss the measures to correct balance of payment disequilibrium. 5+5=10

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A Company of the 2025
(FYUGP)
(2nd Semester)
ECONOMICS
(MINOR)
Paper: EC2.M2
(Introductory Macroeconomics)
(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)
(Marks : 25)
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
SECTION—I
(Marks : 15)
Choose the correct answer and put a Tick (✓) mark in the brackets provided : 1×15=15
1. The term 'macro' in economics was first coined by
(a) Edward Shapiro ()
(b) Ragnar Frisch ()
(c) Alfred Marshall ()
(d) J. M. Keynes () () () () () () () () () (
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2.	The	difference between GNP and NNP equals
	(a)	indirect taxes ()
	(b)	subsidies ()
	(c)	depreciation cost ()
	(d)	transfer payments ()
3.		ousehold sector in two-sector model is essentially nit of
	(a)	consumption ()
	(b)	production ()
	(c)	investment ()
	(d)	All of the above ()
4.		ch of the following is not the assumption of Say's of market?
	(a)	Existence of full employment ()
	(b)	Full utilization of resources ()
	(c)	Neutral role of money ()
	(d)	Importance of investment ()

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5.		Keynesian theory, employment and output is rmined by
	(a)	production ()
	(b)	demand and supply function ()
	(c)	effective demand ()
	(d)	saving investment ()
6.	Effe	ctive demand is associated with the name of
	(a)	A. Marshall ()
	(b)	J. M. Keynes ()
	(c)	Edgeworth ()
	(d)	A. C. Pigou ()
7.		sh balance approach in quantity theory phasizes on
	(a)	money as a medium of exchange ()
	(b)	money as a store of value ()
	(c)	money as a measure of value ()
	(d)	money as transfer of value ()
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8.	Whi	ch of the following is a qualitative or selective hod of credit control by the central bank?
	(a)	Bank rate policy ()
	(b)	Open market operations ()
	(c)	Cash reserve ratio (be)
	(d)	Rationing of credit ()
9.	The	supply of money is a
	(a)	flow variable ()
	(b)	stock variable ()
	(c)	Both (a) and (b) ()
	(d)	Neither (a) nor (b) ()
10.	Whe	n price and unemployment increases altaneously, it is
	(a)	inflation ()
	(b)	deflation ()
	(c)	stagflation ()
	(d)	hyper-inflation ()

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11.		ncrease in demand is more likely lead to demand inflation
	(a)	if aggregate supply is completely elastic ()
	(b)	if aggregate supply is completely inelastic ()
	(c)	if aggregate supply is moderately elastic ()
	(d)	if aggregate supply is unitary elastic ()
12.	Def	lation is likely to occur when
	(a)	the economy is experiencing high levels of unemployment ()
	(b)	the central bank increases the money supply ()
	(c)	there is decrease in aggregate demand ()
	(d)	there is an increase in government spending ()

13.		balance of payments of a country is in librium when the
	(a)	demand for the domestic currency is equal to its supply ()
	(b)	demand for the domestic currency is the highest ()
	(c)	demand for the domestic currency is the lowest ()
	(d)	demand as well as supply of the domestic currency are the highest ()
14.		ance of payment uses the system of ounting.
	(a)	single entry ()
	(b)	double entry ()
	(c)	cash basis ()
	(d)	accrual basis ()
15.	In der	money approach to balance of payments, the nand for money is stable in
	(a)	long-run ()
	(b)	short-run ()
	(c)	very short period ()
	(d)	All of the above ()

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SECTION—II

(Marks: 10)

Write short notes on any five of the following: 2×5=10

1. National Income

2. Classical Theory of Employment

3. Functions of Money

4. Monetary Multipliers

5. Hyperinflation

6. Components of BoP

7. Balance of Trade

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