## C0143FR / C0829 BUSINESS ECONOMICS III

SYBUM 2018 (20)

Q.P Code: 22084

[Tr	ime: 3 Hours]	[Total Marks: 100]
NB:		
1. All questions are compulsory.		
2. All questions carry equal marks.		
3. Use of simple calculator is allowed.		
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever nece		
	<b>,</b>	
Q1. a) Explain the following terms (A	ny 5)	(10)
i. Gross National product.		
ii. Peak of a business cycle.	<b></b>	
iii. Aggregate supply price		
iv. Marginal efficiency of capital.	01	Comm
v. LM curve.	( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	~\`@\`
vi. Laffer curve.		play S
vii. Narrow money		
viii. Demand pull inflation.		
		Candivali
b) Choose the correct option and rewi	rite the statements.	(10)
i. The following is not the subject matter		
a) National income accounting	7 . No. 4 . NO. 1 . NO. 1 APPENDING SELECTION OF THE SELE	and and supply
c) Business cycle	d) General pric	
ii. Which of the following is the sum	of all income actually rec	eived by the people in the
country?		
a) Personal income	b) National inc	come
c) Gross Domestic Product	d) Gross Nati	ional Income
iii. According to Keynes', in order to inc	crease employment we have	e to increase aggregate
a) supply	b) output	
c) demand	d) investment	
iv. Investment will be in equilibrium wh	en become equal	to the given current rate of
interest.		_
a) Marginal Efficiency of Capita	l Profits	
c) Savings	d) None of the	above
v. Investment multiplier is MPS	S	
a) directly related to	b) a reciprocal	of
c) not related to	d) equal to	
vi. Which of the following will cause the	ELM curve to shift to the r	ight ?
a) Increase in money supply	b) Decrease in	money supply
c) An increase in the rate of inter	est d) Decrease in	government expenditure.
vii. Supply side economics aims at incre	asing income by	
a) reducing taxes	b) reducing pri	ices
c) increasing government's expen	nditure d) decreasing a	government expenditure
viii. The value of money multiplier is de		
a) currency deposit ratio and time	e deposit b) Currency de	eposit ratio
c) Currency deposit ratio and reso		above
ix. According to the Fisher equation of e		e money supply is most
likely to lead to inflation if,		
a) The velocity of circulation dec	creases b) The number	of transactions decreases
c) There is deflation		y of circulation and the
	number of tran	sactions is constant

(21)

Q.P Code: 22084

2

- x. Government's budgetary policy during inflation should aim at
  - a) Increasing expenditure
- b) Decreasing expenditure
- c) Increase in investment
- d) Lowering taxes

Q2. Answer any two of the following.

(20)

- a) Discuss the circular flow of national income in a three and a four sector economy.
- b) How is the concept of Green National income different from that of the conventional measure of national income? Discuss the relationship between national income and economic welfare.
- c) State and explain Say's law of market. On what grounds did Keynes criticize it?

Q3. Answer any two of the following

(20)

- a) What is effective demand? Discuss Keynes' equilibrium level of output and employment.
- b) i. Suppose the consumption function (INR billion) for a closed economy is  $C = 20 \pm 0.8 \, \mathrm{Y_{d.}}$  Suppose that disposable income increases from INR 50 billion to INR 150 billion. By how much would the consumption and savings rise? What has happened to the savings rate?
- ii. Distinguish between Gross and Net Investment & Autonomous and Induced Investment.
- c) Explain with an example and illustrative diagrams the working of investment multiplier.

Q4. Answer any two of the following

(20)

- a) Discuss IS curve and bring out its properties.
- b) Discuss the nature of the short run and long-run Phillip's Curve.
- c) What is stagflation? Discuss the causes and consequences of stagflation.

Q5. Answer any two of the following

(20)

- a) What is money supply? Discuss the determinants of money supply.
- b) Examine the effects of inflation on economic activities and different sections of people.
- c) How is interest rate determined? Discuss the drawbacks of liquidity preference theory of interest.