

**BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION, 2018**

( 2nd Year, 3rd Semester, Old )

**ECONOMICS ( HONOURS )****MACROECONOMICS - I**

Time : Two hours

Full Marks : 30

Answer ***Q 1*** and ***any two*** from the rest.

All questions carry equal marks.

2. a) In a simple keynesian economy, let  $MPC = 0.5$ , autonomous expenditure = 2500 (all types combined) and tax rate = 0.2. Suppose the government increase expenditure by 600. This is done in the current period only. Find out, what percentage of multiplier value is realised after third period. 4

- b) To prove stability in the small in the IS-LM model, show the importance of the assumption of linearity in the functional relations embodied in the markets. Using this property, algebraically prove the stability condition.

2+4=6

3. Suppose in modified complete keynesian model, workers may have two alternative price expectations formula –

i)  $P_e = \frac{1}{2}P$  and ii)  $P_e = \sqrt{P}$ . What difference does it make

for the two alternative formulations? Explain in terms of AD and AS diagrams. Also, analyse whether unemployment equilibrium is possible in both the cases. 6+4=10

4. a) Do you agree that adaptive expectation plays a very important role to distinguish long run Phillips curve from the short - run? Explain.
- b) Derive the dynamic time path of the price using the adaptive expectations model used in the phillips curve analysis. 5+5

1. a) In order to cut budget deficit in the economy, the government (i) reduces Transfer Payments ( by cutting old age pensions ) from 3% to 2% of GDP (ii) raises taxes (by increasing sales taxes) from 9% to 10% of GDP (iii) reduces government expenditure (by cutting all incentive schemes) from 22% to 20% of GDP. As a result, due to the cut in export incentives, the net exports declines from 6% to 5% of GDP. Other things remaining unchanges, find out the following :
- (A) Change in the private savings ratio to GDP.  
 (B) Change in the budget deficit ratio to GDP.  
 (C) Change in the  $\Delta NFA$  ratio to GDP.  
 (D) Change in the investment ratio to GDP.
- b) If overtime, both Laspeyers and Paasche price indices show inflation in the economy, then prove that Laspeyers index is more than Paasche index if the aggregate utility function in a 2-good economy is homogeneous of degree 1. 4+6