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NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA

(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)

MBA (Integrated)

SEM: II - THEORY EXAMINATION (2022-2023)

Subject: Macro Economics

Time: 2.5 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

General Instructions:

IMP: Verify that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.

1. This Question paper comprises of **three Sections -A, B, & C**. It consists of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.
2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.
3. Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
4. Assume suitable data if necessary.
5. Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.
6. No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.

SECTION A

15

1. Attempt all parts:-

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1-a. | The average income of a country is known as _____.(CO1) | 1 |
| | (a) Real National Income | |
| | (b) Per Capita Income | |
| | (c) Disposable Income | |
| | (d) None of the above | |
| 1-b. | Value of money is.(CO2) | 1 |
| | (a) Directly related to the price level | |
| | (b) Inversely related to the price level | |
| | (c) Proportionately related to the price level | |
| | (d) All the above | |
| 1-c. | Currency notes and coins are called as:(CO3) | 1 |
| | (a) Flat money | |
| | (b) Legal Tender | |
| | (c) Fiat money | |

(d) Both Fiat money and Legal Tender

- 1-d. The most important determinant of consumption and saving is the:(CO4) 1
- (a) Price level.
 - (b) Level of income
 - (c) Interest rate.
 - (d) Level of bank credit.
- 1-e. Surplus budget is that budget where in.(CO5) 1
- (a) Estimated revenue of the government= estimated expenditure of the government
 - (b) Estimated revenue of the government< estimated expenditure of the government
 - (c) Estimated revenue of the government> estimated expenditure of the government
 - (d) None of these

2. Attempt all parts:-

- 2.a. Explain the interdependence of Production, Consumption and investment.(CO1) 2
- 2.b. Define M1.(CO2) 2
- 2.c. Discuss full employment.(CO3) 2
- 2.d. Explain $C = f(Y)$.(CO4) 2
- 2.e. Define Boom.(CO5) 2

SECTION B

15

3. Answer any three of the following:-

- 3-a. Macro economics studies the working of an economy as a whole. Elaborate.(CO1) 5
- 3.c. Discuss Demand pull inflation and its causes.(CO2) 5
- 3-b. Critically analyze Keynes' Quantity Theory of Money.(CO3) 5
- 3.d. Discuss the three propositions of Law of consumption.(CO4) 5
- 3.e. Discuss the role of Government in a developing economy.(CO5) 5

SECTION C

30

4. Answer any one of the following:-

- 4-a. Define NNP, GNP, GDP and disposable income.(CO1) 6
- 4-b. Explain the relevance of Macro Economics in current national scenario.(CO1) 6

5. Answer any one of the following:-

- 5-a. Discuss the components of money supply.(CO2) 6
- 5-b. Discuss the factors affecting money supply in a country like India.(CO2) 6

6. Answer any one of the following:-

- 6-a. Discuss the causes of high rate of unemployment in India.(CO3) 6
- 6-b. Discuss the causes of inflation in India.(CO3) 6

7. Answer any one of the following:-

- 7-a. Define investment. Discuss the relationship between cost of capital and investment.(CO4) 6
- 7-b. Explain the impact of investment on economic growth.(CO4) 6

8. Answer any one of the following:-

- 8-a. Discuss the role of fiscal policy in boosting regional development in an economy.(CO5) 6
- 8-b. Discuss the functions of Central bank.(CO5) 6

2022-23 Jan_Jun