Reg. No. : Na	ame :	P216
---------------	-------	------

M.A. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION APRIL 2016 SEMESTER -2 : ECONOMICS

COURSE: P2ECOT07- ADVANCED MACROECONOMIC THEORY AND POLICY
(Common for Regular- 2015 Admission /Supplementary-2014 Admission)
Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

PART-A

Answer **any eight** of the following in three or four sentences. Each question carries **2** marks

- 1. Inflation targeting
- 2. Natural rate of unemployment
- 3. Stagflation
- 4. Supply side shocks
- 5. Inter temporal substitution model
- 6. Solow residual
- 7. DSGE model
- 8. Adaptive expectations hypothesis
- 9. Walrasian equilibrium
- 10. Disequilibrium Keynesianism
- 11. Insider-outsider model
- 12. Asymmetric information

 $(2 \times 8 = 16)$

PART-B

Answer **any seven** of the following not exceeding two pages. Each question carries **five** marks

- 13. Distinguish between demand pull inflation and cost push inflation.
- 14. Explain the monetarist approach to inflation.
- 15. What is Laffer curve? What are it's policy implications?
- 16. Discuss Lucas Surprise model and examine it's policy implications.
- 17. What are the basic postulates of monetarism?
- 18. What do you meant by Rules v/s Discretion in the conduct of monetary policy?
- 19. Examine the salient features of dual decision hypothesis of Clower.
- 20. Examine the typology of unemployment developed by Malinvaud.
- 21. Discuss briefly the efficiency wage theory.
- 22. What are the fundamental arguments of the post Keynesian school?

 $(5 \times 7 = 35)$

PART-C

- Write long essay on **any two** of the following. Each question carries **12** marks 23. Examine the importance of Phillips curve in Keynesian macro-economics. How did Friedman criticize the conventional Phillips curve?
- 24. Account for the decline of Keynesian economics and the emergence of monetarism
 - and New classical macro-economics in the 1960's and 1970's.
- 25. What are the features of Kydland-Presscott approach to Business cycles?
- 26. Analyse the basic postulates of New Keynesian macro-economics.

 $(12 \times 2 = 24)$