## M.A. FINAL ECONOMICS

## PAPER-I MACRO ECONOMIC ANALSIS

(Quertion will be set from each Unit / Section)

UNIT-I

National Income and Accounts: Circular Flow of Income in two-three and milised blind four sector economy; different forms of nationa income accounting -social notelliggg accounting input-output accounting flow of funds accounting and balance of payments accounting.

UNIT-II

keynes theory of emplyment: psychological law of consuption implication of the law shor-run and long-run consumption function Income-payment income hypotheses Investment Function Marginal effciency of investment amd level of investment; marginal effciency of capital and investment-long run and short run; The muliplier accelerator and investment bethaviour -impact of inflation; Influence of policy measures on investment. Tell 10 auto8

UNIT-III Theory of Money: classical apporach to demand for money-Quanityty theory approach, Fisher's equation, Cambridge Quantity theory, Keynes's liquidity preference apporach, precautionary and speculative demand for moneyaggregate demand for money; Derivation of LM curve. Pst- Keynesian approaches to demand for money- Pantinkin and the Real Balance Effect, approaches of Boumol and Tobin; friedman and the modern quantity theory; Crisis in Keynesian economics and the revival of monetarism.

**UNIT-IV** 

Supply of Money: A behavioural model of money supply determination a demand determined money supply process; RBI approach to money supply; High powered money and multipier; budgel deficits and money supply money and open economy; control of money supply Theory of Inflation: Classical. Keynesian and Monetarist approaches to inflation; Structuralish theory of Inflation; Philips cure analysis- Short run and long run Philips curve; Samuelson and Solwo- the natural rate of unemployment hypothesis: Tobin's modified Philips curve; adaptiv expectations and rational expectations: Policies to control inflation.

**UNIT-V** 

Business cycles: Theories of Schumpeter, Kaldor, samuelson and Hicks: Contorl of business cycles - relative efficacy of monetary and fiscal policies.