

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 300

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Candidates should attempt Q. No. 1 from Section – A and Q. No. 5 from Section – B which are compulsory and any three of the remaining questions, selecting at least one from each Section.

SECTION - A

- Answer any three of the following: 20×3 = 60
 - (a) Can a firm under perfectly competitive market earn super-normal profit in the long run?
 - (b) Examine the role of taxation as a stabiliser in an economy.
 - (c) Distinguish between cost push inflation and demand pull inflation.
 - (d) Show the importance of money multiplier in determining supply of money.

RO-18/2

(Turn over)

- Explain the marginal productivity theory of distribution, indicating the underlying assumptions.
- 3. Critically examine the Keynesian Liquidity
 Preference Theory of Interest. 60
- 4. How the equilibrium price and output are determined under monopoly?

SECTION - B

- 5. Answer any three of the following: $20 \times 3 = 60$
 - (a) Discuss the Cambridge version of quantity theory of money.
 - (b) Define equilibrium terms of trade by using offer curve.
 - (c) Explain the Keyne's principle of effective demand in determining income and employment.
 - (d) Discuss the major instruments of the central bank to control money supply in an economy.

- 6. Discuss Ricardo's Model of comparative advantages with necessary assumptions. 60
- 7. State how foreign capital contributes to economic growth in a developing country.60
- 8. Discuss different dimensions of human development. Do you think that HDI measures sufficiently the human development?

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