



Second Semester MBA Degree Examination, Dec.2024/Jan.2025

Managerial Economics

Max. Marks: 100

- Note: 1. Answer any FOUR full questions from Q.No.1 to Q.No.7.
2. Question No. 8 is compulsory.
3. M : Marks, L: Bloom's level, C: Course outcomes.

		M	L	C															
Q.1	a.	Define Managerial Economics.	3	L2	CO1														
	b.	Describe the scope and significance of Managerial Economics.	7	L2	CO1														
	c.	Briefly explain the Baumol's sales revenue maximization model.	10	L3	CO2														
Q.2	a.	What is cross elasticity of demand?	3	L2	CO1														
	b.	Enumerate the measurement of elasticity of demand.	7	L2	CO1														
	c.	What are all the methods of demand fore casting?	10	L5	CO3														
Q.3	a.	What is economics of scale?	3	L3	CO2														
	b.	Find the TFC , TVC , AC , MC , AFC , AVC from the following data and represent in a picture : <table><tr><td>Units =</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Total cost =</td><td>300</td><td>330</td><td>400</td><td>450</td><td>560</td><td>610</td></tr></table>	Units =	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total cost =	300	330	400	450	560	610	7	L3	CO4
Units =	0	1	2	3	4	5													
Total cost =	300	330	400	450	560	610													
	c.	Briefly explain the concepts of ISO – Quants and ISO – cost.	10	L3	CO4														
Q.4	a.	What are Cartels?	3	L2	CO1														
	b.	Explain Kinked demand curve along with graph and its assumptions.	7	L5	CO3														
	c.	Define Market structure. Elaborate the different types of market structure.	10	L6	CO5														
Q.5	a.	Define Business Environment.	3	L3	CO2														
	b.	Discuss the nature and scope of Indian Business Environment.	7	L2	CO6														
	c.	Explain the components of GDP in detail.	10	L2	CO6														

Q.6	a.	What is Foreign trade?	3	L2	CO6															
	b.	What are the objectives of SME's?	7	L3	CO4															
	c.	Differentiate monetary and fiscal policy.	10	L2	CO6															
Q.7	a.	What is meant by advertising elasticity?	3	L2	CO1															
	b.	From the following calculate BEP in terms of sales and in units, number of units that must be sold should earn a profit of Rs 90,000. <table><tr><td colspan="2">Rs</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed cost</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Fixed selling cost</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>Variable cost per unit</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Variable selling cost per unit</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Selling price</td><td>24</td></tr></table>	Rs		Fixed cost	60,000	Fixed selling cost	12,000	Variable cost per unit	12	Variable selling cost per unit	3	Selling price	24	7	L3	CO4			
Rs																				
Fixed cost	60,000																			
Fixed selling cost	12,000																			
Variable cost per unit	12																			
Variable selling cost per unit	3																			
Selling price	24																			
	c.	Identify the current trends in Indian foreign trade.	10	L2	CO6															
Q.8	CASE STUDY : For a particular economy the following capital input K and labour input N were reported in four different years : <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>K</td><td>N</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>200</td><td>1000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>250</td><td>1000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>250</td><td>1250</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>300</td><td>1200</td></tr></table> The production function in this economy is $Y = K^{0.3} N^{0.7}$. Consider the Cobb – Douglas production function in the same economy $Y_t = A^t K^t L_t^{1-b}$, where Y is output ; K is capital ; and L is labour hours worked. A is total productivity and b is 3. Question :		Year	K	N	1	200	1000	2	250	1000	3	250	1250	4	300	1200			
Year	K	N																		
1	200	1000																		
2	250	1000																		
3	250	1250																		
4	300	1200																		
	a.	Find total output , the capital labour ratio and output per worker in each year. Compare year 1 with year 3 and year 2 with year 4. Can this production function be written in per worker form? If so, write algebraically the per worker form of the production function.	10	L3	CO4															
	b.	Analyze how the marginal productivity of labour changes when : i) A increase by 10% ii) K increase by 10% iii) L increase by 10% iv) b falls from 0.4 to 0.3.	10	L3	CO4															