

Reg. No.

Question Paper Code

21301

M.B.A - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOV/DEC 2022

First Semester

Master of Business Administration

20MBT102 - ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR MANAGERS

(Regulations 2020)

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

PART - A (10 × 2 = 20 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

- | | <i>Marks,
K-Level, CO</i> |
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| 1. Differentiate between macroeconomics and microeconomics. | 2, K1, CO1 |
| 2. Compare relative scarcity with absolute scarcity. Give examples. | 2, K1, CO1 |
| 3. Cite the law of diminishing of marginal utility. | 2, K1, CO2 |
| 4. Deduce demand schedule. | 2, K2, CO2 |
| 5. Give Indian examples for monopolistic competition and monopoly competition. | 2, K2, CO3 |
| 6. Illustrate any eight types of price discrimination. | 2, K2, CO3 |
| 7. Reframe injections and leakages in four sector economy in own words. | 2, K2, CO4 |
| 8. Articulate the relationship between aggregate demand and aggregate supply. | 2, K2, CO4 |
| 9. State okun's law. Give numerical example. | 2, K1, CO5 |
| 10. Infer phillip's curve. | 2, K1, CO5 |

PART - B (5 × 13 = 65 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

11. a) Evaluate production possibility curve for any two product of your choice. 13, K1, CO1
- OR**
- b) Explain positive externalities and negative externalities for metro rail development in Chennai. 13, K1, CO1
12. a) Evaluate different elasticity of demand with diagram and examples. 13, K1, CO2
- OR**
- b) Appraise cost output relationship in short run and long run. Discuss. 13, K1, CO2
13. a) Discuss characteristics of perfect market and explain profit under different cases with appropriate diagram. 13, K2, CO3
- OR**
- b) Examine factor market in detail and also discuss the peculiarities of each factors of production. 13, K2, CO3

K1 – Remember; K2 – Understand; K3 – Apply; K4 – Analyze; K5 – Evaluate; K6 – Create

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14. a) Determine various determinants of national income and explain different methods of measuring national income with suitable illustrations. 13,K2,CO4

OR

- b) Explain different tools in fiscal policy in India and state its objectives. 13,K2,CO4

15. a) Discuss the relationship between unemployment and inflation in India with examples. Suggest suitable policy measures to check inflation and employment. 13,K1,CO5

OR

- b) Generalize and explain suitable monetary policies for current economic situation in India. 13,K1,CO5

PART C (1 × 15 = 15 Marks)

(Compulsory)

16. a) In both the developed and developing countries, piecemeal from the private commercial sector, there's the institution of State. The part of the state includes framing laws, administering them and delivering justice. The state, in numerous cases, undertakes product – piecemeal from assessing levies and spending plutocrat on erecting public structure, running seminaries, sodalities, furnishing health services etc. These profitable functions of the state have to be taken into account when we want to describe the frugality of the country. For convenience we shall use the term "Government" to denote state. Piecemeal from the enterprises and the government, there's another major sector in a frugality which is called the ménage sector. By a ménage we mean a single existent who takes opinions relating to her own consumption, or a group of individualities for whom opinions relating to consumption are concertedly determined. 15,K6,CO5

Homes also save and pay levies. How do they get the plutocrat for these conditioning? We must flash back that the homes correspond of people. These people work in enterprises as workers and earn stipend. They're the ones who work in the government departments and earn hires, or they're the possessors of enterprises and earn gains. Indeed, the request in which the enterprises vend their products couldn't have been performing without the demand coming from the homes. Also, they can also earn rent by leasing land or earn interest by advancing capital.

So far, we've described the major players in the domestic frugality. But all the countries of the world are also engaged in external trade. The external sector is the fourth important sector in our study. Trade with the external sector can be of three kinds:

1. The domestic country may vend goods to the rest of the world. These are called exports.
2. The frugality may also buy goods from the rest of the world. These are called significances. Besides exports and significances, the rest of

the world affects the domestic frugality in other ways as well.

3. Capital from foreign countries may flow into the domestic country, or the domestic country may be exporting capital to foreign countries.

Questions:

- 1) What are the three kinds of trade that can be done with the external sector?
- 2) What's the part of state in developed and developing countries?