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Question Paper Code	12973
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MBA - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOV / DEC 2024

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

	Marks	K-Level	CO
1. Differentiate between macroeconomics and microeconomics.	2	K2	CO1
2. Appraise the term Scarcity.	2	K2	CO1
3. Express Demand and Supply in your own words.	2	K1	CO2
4. State the law of demand.	2	K1	CO2
5. Cite different types of monopoly. Give examples.	2	K1	CO3
6. State different types of capital.	2	K1	CO3
7. Recall neutral fiscal policy.	2	K2	CO4
8. Discuss two types of monetary policy.	2	K1	CO4
9. State okun's law. Give numerical example.	2	K1	CO5
10. Define unemployment on your own.	2	K1	CO5

PART - B (5 × 13 = 65 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

11. a) 'The markets and government play a significant role for the economy development of a nation' – Examine.	13	K4	CO1
OR			
b) Enumerate your understanding on why Scarcity and Efficiency are regarded as the twin themes of Economics".	13	K4	CO1
12. a) Evaluate different elasticity of demand with diagram and examples.	13	K4	CO2
OR			
b) What is meant by economies of scale? Explain the various types of economies and diseconomies of scale.	13	K4	CO2
13. a) Evaluate characteristics of monopolistic market and explain profit under different cases with appropriate diagram.	13	K3	CO3
OR			
b) Explain characteristics of oligopoly market and explain profit under	13	K3	CO3

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

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different cases with appropriate diagram.

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) Explain contractionary and expansionary monetary policy and its working principle. 13 K3 CO5

OR

- b) Evaluate the causes of inflation and also discuss various methods adopted by Indian government to control inflation. 13 K3 CO5

**PART - C (1 × 15 = 15 Marks)
(Compulsory)**

16. a) CNG has grown intone of the major fuel sources used in car engines globally. In all more than 28 CNG models are in production globally by Audi, Fiat, Ford, Honda, Hyundai, Lincoln, Mercedes Benz, Opel, Peugeot, Renault, Toyota and Volkswagen. Some of the countries have taken big lead in this field. Pakistan tops the list with more than 60% vehicles running on CNG followed by Armenia (32%) 15 K5 CO2

The main factors causing this rapid growth include the current energy crisis, increasing environmental awareness, and the price differentials between CNG and petrol. A look at prices will make the point more clear. In India, CNG costs are at Rs. 29 /Kg (US\$0.85)/ Kg compared with Rs.59 (US\$ 1.721) /Litre of petrol (Prices as of Feb 2011 in Delhi)

Although India has only 1.3% of its vehicles running on CNG, but Delhi is the home to the largest fleet of CNG public transportation vehicles in the world, because the use of CNG is mandated for the public transport system of Delhi. Consumers throughout the country are following suit. Automakers are currently vying for marketing positions to further India's efforts for CNG conversion.

Case Questions:

1. What is the relation between the demand for CNG and petrol? What will be the impact on demand for CNG if price of petrol declines?
2. In your opinion what could be the reason for difference in usage of CNG in India and Pakistan? What more information do you need to give a conclusive answer?