Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ **Total No. of Pages : 02**

Total No. of Questions : 17

MBA/MBA(IB) (2018 & Onwards) (Sem.–1)

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Subject Code : MBA-102-18

M.Code : 75403

Time : 3 Hrs. **Max. Marks : 60**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. **SECTION-A contains EIGHT questions carrying TWO marks each and students has to attempt ALL questions.**
2. **SECTION-B consists of FOUR Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains TWO questions each carrying EIGHT marks each and student has to attempt any ONE question from each Subsection.**
3. **SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.**

SECTION-A

Answer briefly :

1. What is Production Possibility Curve?
2. What is Income Elasticity of Demand?
3. What is production function?
4. What is the concept of productivity?
5. What are the features of a monopoly market?
6. What does a supply curve show?
7. What are the objective factors of consumption?
8. What is cost push inflation?

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

9. Discuss the role of managerial economics in decision making.
10. What is indifference curve? Explain its main properties.

UNIT-II

11. What is Cost? Describe the main determinants of cost.

12. Explain the concepts of total revenue, average revenue and marginal revenue with the help of diagrams.

UNIT-III

13. What is oligopoly? Explain price and output determination under non-collusive oligopoly.

14. Explain various factors determining supply of labour as a factor of production.

UNIT-IV

15. What are the motives of liquidity preference as described by Keynes?

16. What is trade cycle? Describe various phases of trade cycle.

SECTION-C

17. Case study :

Onions are considered as good for health point of view since it is enriched with proteins in addition to its taste. Onion is an important commercial crop in India, particularly Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh and Nasik in Maharashtra. At present, India stands second largest producer of Onion in the world, next only to China. Demand for Onions is constant and sometimes it is increasing due to seasons and festivals. Consumption of onions in India is subject to fluctuations on account of religious considerations. Consumption of onions tends to decline when other vegetables are available at affordable prices. The amount of decline is considered as minimal, so there are no substitutes to onions, the demand considered as inelastic in nature. Sometimes damage is caused to onion crops due to unseasonal, erratic and heavy rains. Onions get destroyed easily by water and high moisture content. Demand is steady because of festive seasons and less than adequate arrivals lead to onion price at Rs. 60-75/- per kg in various metros in retail market and is very high against Rs. 20-25/- which generally prevails. Onions are consumed by everybody so you cannot afford for onion prices to go up. In this situation, Traders forms a cartel and play vital role in increasing or holding the prices.

Questions :

a) What are the causes for price variations in onions?

b) What is the impact of onion price changes on food inflation in economy?

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.