BA5101 Economic Analysis for Business
Question Bank
UNIT-I

Part A (2 MARKS)

1. Define Economics.
2. State the meaning of efficiency.
3. Brief on externalities.
4. What do you mean by scarcity?
5. Differentiate Micro and Macro Economy.
6. State the fundamentals economic problems.
7. List out the three fundamental economic problems.
8. What do you mean by positive externalities?
9. What do you understand by Productive efficiency?
10. State the meaning of micro economics.
11. What is “macroeconomics”?
12. What is “foreign exchange rate”?
13. What is economic efficiency?
14. How is resource based of an economy significant?
15. What do you mean by PPF?
16. What do you mean by economic development?
17. What is mixed economy?
18. What do you understand production possibility curve?
19. What do you mean by economic growth?
20. What are the themes of economics?

Part B (16 MARKS)

1. Enumerate and explain the fundamental economic problems.
2. Examine the factor that determines the economic growth.
3. Explain production possibility frontier. State the importance of PPF.
4. How do markets solve the three economic problems? Explain with suitable examples.
5. (i)Explain the themes of economics.
   (ii) Compare productive efficiency Vs economic efficiency.
6. As an economist how will you plan for productive efficiency economic efficiency
7. Explain the positives and negatives of economic externalities
8. How can economic growth and stability be balanced
9. Discuss the three fundamental economic problems and suggest suitable measures to overcome these problems.
10. Enumerate the economic role of Government and Markets. Examine their role in the present economy scenario

UNIT-II

Part A (2 MARKS)

1. Define Market.
2. How does market equilibrium occurs?
3. What do you mean by consumer surplus?
4. State the meaning of market economy.
5. What is marginal rate of substitution?
6. What do you mean by consumer equilibrium?
7. What is the elasticity of demand?
8. What is autonomous demand and negative demand?
9. State the importance of economics of scale.
10. State the law of demand.
11. What do you mean by Income effect?
12. What are diseconomies of scale?
13. What are returns to scale?
14. Which is called autonomous demand?
15. Define economic cycle.
16. Define the law of diminishing marginal utility?
17. What are the factors influencing the market demand?
18. What is opportunity cost?
19. What do you mean by Production function?
20. What do you mean by consumer behavior?

Part B (16 MARKS)

1. Explain returns to scale and its types. What are the uses of returns to scale?
2. Describe the relation between production and cost function?
3. (i)Explain the determinants of demand and supply
   (ii) Elucidate the factors determine the demand for a commodity with suitable examples.
4. (i)Explain market
   equilibrium (ii)Explain the
   economies of scale
5. What is Production function? Discuss its managerial uses.
6. (i)Explain elasticity of demand and supply. Critically evaluate market equilibrium and consumer equilibrium
   (ii)Explain how elasticity of demand is useful for marking business decisions.
7. Discuss about analysis of short-run and long-run production function. What is the reaction between production and cost functions?
8. How does the cost related to consumer behavior?
9. What is market equilibrium? How does market equilibrium change Explain?
10. What is cost-output relationship? Explain the theory of cost in short-run.

UNIT-III

Part A (2 MARKS)

1. What is market?
2. Write a note on „Factor Market‟.
3. What is product market?
4. Give a brief account on competitive equilibrium.
5. Bring out the meaning of market efficiency.
6. When imperfect markets occur?
7. List down the determinants of factor price.
8. Mention the factors of production.
9. What do you mean by factor price?
10. What do you mean by price leadership?
11. What is competitive market?
12. Differentiate characteristics of perfect and imperfect market?
13. Mention the indicators of market efficiency?
14. What are the features of perfect competition?
15. What are the types of price discrimination?
16. What is a cartel?
17. What is price discrimination?
18. What do you mean by kinked demand curve?
19. What do you mean by natural monopoly?
20. What are the factors influencing price discrimination?

Part B (16 MARKS)

1. Elucidate the different types of market structure
2. "A firm‟s shutdown point comes where price is less than minimum average cost " Explain
3. Demand for labour reflects marginal productivity"-Examine
4. Discuss about the factors influencing the price and market.
5. Discuss about the methods of improving the efficiency of competitive market.
6. Explain the characteristics of perfect and imperfect market & differentiate.
7. Enumerate the producer for determination of pricing factors. What is the interaction of product and market factor?
8. Explain the methods of maintaining the market and firm‟s equilibrium.
9. How the market and product factor is synchronized to maintain the economic efficiency?
10. How is price determined under perfect competition? Describe…

UNIT-IV

Part A (2 MARKS)

1. What is Gross National Income?
2. What do you mean by circular flow of income?
3. Differentiate between GNP and GDP.
4. What is GDP deflator?
5. What is fiscal policy?
6. Define „Multiplier".
7. What do you mean by accelerator?
8. What are the various components of Aggregate Demand?
9. Define Net National Product.
10. What is Net domestic product?
11. Define national income?
12. What is disposable income?
13. What does Fiscal policy effectiveness measured?
14. State the various objectives of Fiscal policy.
15. What is meant by multiplier effect?
16. What is aggregate demand?
17. What is aggregate supply?
18. What is equilibrium in macroeconomics?
19. What are the various approaches to National Income?
20. Point out the various difficulties in computing National Income.

Part B (16 MARKS)

1. What is national income? How is national income measured by income method? Discuss about its methods & factors influencing it.
2. How are aggregate price and output determined by the interaction of aggregate supply and demand? Explain with suitable illustration
3. "Decline in aggregate demand leads to an economic downturn"? Explain
4. (i)Explain the process of determination of National Income
   (ii)Explain the methods, scope and limitations of computing national income.
5. Explain the theories of Fiscal Policy
6. How do different forces interact to determine over all macroeconomics activity? Illustrate.
7. Give an account of Fiscal Policy. Examine its impact on business
8. What are the components of national income? Explain any two components in brief.
9. Critically examine macro-economic aggregate and the performance of economy.
10. What is expenditure multiper? What is the role of budget in National Income?

UNIT-V

Part A (2 MARKS)

1. What is Inflation?
2. What is unemployment?
3. What does Okun‟s law state?
4. Bring out the meaning of inflation rate.
5. What does Phillips curve state?
6. Differentiate inflation and deflation.
7. What is demand pull inflation?
8. What is Philip‟s curve?
9. What is cost push inflation?
10. What are the causes for inflation?
11. What are the measures for reducing inflation?
12. What is money market?
13. What do you mean by market policy?
14. Define the meaning of money market equilibrium.
15. What does monetary policy deal?
16. Define market research?
17. What is deflation?
18. What do you mean by demand for money?
19. What is money supply?
20. What is frictional unemployment?

Part B (16 MARKS)

1. Critically evaluate the impact of unemployment.
2. Enumerate and explain the impact of monetary policy on business.
3. Discuss in detail the various determinants of money supply?
4. What is unemployment? List the impacts of Unemployment
5. What is Inflation? List the reasons and impacts of inflation
6. Discuss about money market
7. Write about the roles of monetary policies
8. Enunciate the factors involved in determining the demand and supply money
9. Identify the causes of inflation and discuss its effects on multi-dimensional policy.
10. Discuss about unemployment and its impact in the national economy.