

Important Questions of Managerial Economics

I4004

1. अपूर्ण प्रतियोगिता से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसकी विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिये।

Q.1 What do you mean by Imperfect Competition? Describe the characteristics of it

2. माँग के नियम की व्याख्या कीजिये। इसके अपवाद क्या हैं?

Q.2 Explain the Law Of Demand. What are its exceptions

3. माँग की लोच से क्या तात्पर्य है? इसको प्रभावित करने वाले तथ्यों का वर्णन कीजिये। माँग की लोच का महत्व क्या है, और माँग की मूल्य लोच के मापन की किन्हीं तीन विधियों का वर्णन कीजिये।

Q.3 What do you mean by Elasticity Of Demand? Describe the factors upon which it depends. What is the importance of price elasticity of demand .

4. एकाधिकार और अपूर्ण प्रतियोगिता में अंतर कीजिये।

Q.4 Explain the difference between Monopoly and Imperfect Competition.

5. बड़े पैमाने के उत्पादन के कोई चार लाभ बताइये?

Q.5 Explain any four disadvantage of large scale production.

6. प्रबंधकीय अर्थशास्त्र की परिभाषा दीजिये। ये परम्परागत अर्थशास्त्र से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Q.6 Define Managerial Economics and how does it differ from Traditional Economics.

7. पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता से आप क्या समझते हैं? और पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता की विशेषता का वर्णन कीजिये, तथा इसके अंतर्गत मूल्य किस प्रकार निर्धारित होता है।

Q.7 What do you mean the perfect competition and describe the characteristics of Perfect Competition and how prices are determined under it .

8. माँग पूर्वानुमान से क्या आशय है? माँग पूर्वानुमान की विधियों का वर्णन कीजिये?

Q.8 What do you mean Demand Forecasting ? Discuss the methods of Demand Forecasting.

9. उत्पत्ति ह्रास नियम को समझाइये। तथा इसकी सीमा स्पष्ट कीजिये?

Q.9 Explain the Law Of Diminishing Returns. Indicate its limitations.

10. बाजार मूल्य से आपका क्या आशय है?

Q.10 What do you mean by market price?

11. उत्पात्ति वृद्धि नियम से आप क्या समझते है? (Imp. Que. of many. Eco. 4004)

Q.11 What do you mean by law increasing returns?

12. बड़े पैमाने के उत्पादन से आपका क्या आशय है? बड़े पैमाने के उत्पादन की वृद्धियों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Q.12 What do you mean by large scale production and explain the economics of large scale production

13. प्रबंधकीय अर्थशास्त्र की विशेषताओं को समझाइये?

Q.13 Explain the characteristics of Managerial Economics

14. मॉग की विज्ञापन लोच से आप क्या समझते है?

Q.14 What do you mean Advertising Elasticity of Demand?

15. फर्म के उद्देश्य समझाइये, तथा फर्म के विषय में विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिये।

Q.15 Explain the objective of firm?

16. अवसर लागत को समझाइये?

Q.16 Explain the opportunity cost.

17. मॉग का नियम एक गुणात्मक विचार है। परंतु मॉग की लोच एक परिणात्मक विचार है, समझाइये?

Q.17 Law of demand is a qualitative statement but elasticity of demand is a quantitative statement explain.

18. उत्पादन फलन से आप क्या समझते है? अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन उत्पादन फलन में अंतर कीजिये?

Q.18 What do you mean production function? Difference between short and long period production function.

19. एकाधिकार से आप क्या समझते है? तथा इसके अंतर्गत मूल्य और उत्पादन का निर्धारण किस प्रकार होता है, समझाइये?

Q.19 What do you mean by Monopoly? How are the price and output determined under it, explain

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Difference between Managerial Economics and Traditional Economics

Managerial Economics is regarded as the applied part of traditional economics because it uses the traditional economic theories for finding out the solutions of the problems of a firm. However, both are not the same. The major points of differences are as under :-

- (1) The traditional economics is confined to the study of the concepts, principles and theoretical aspects of economic problems, while managerial economics is its applied branch in which abstract economic theories are applied in solving the problems of a firm.
- (2) Traditional economics is a much wider discipline of knowledge that includes both micro as well as macro economics. Contrarily managerial economics is basically of micro character. For example, in traditional economics the principles of demand and supply are analysed at the level of the whole economy but in managerial economics it is confined to a firm only.
- (3) In traditional economics the problems of an individual, a firm, a society and a nation are studied while in managerial economics the problems of a business firm only are studied.
- (4) The scope of traditional economics is very wide and it includes the study of problems related with consumption, production, exchange and distribution. The scope of managerial economics is quite limited as it analyses the problems relating to production and exchange only.
- (5) Under the topic of distribution in traditional economics the theories of rent, wages, interest and profits all are analyzed, while in managerial economics the main emphasis is on profit theory.
- (6) In traditional economics the study of economic theories is based on various assumptions, whereas in managerial economics in the practical application of these theories, most of the assumptions disappear themselves.
- (7) In traditional economics only the economic aspects of the problems are studied, whereas, in managerial economics both economic as well as non-economic (e.g. employee morale, urgency etc.) aspects are studied.

Syllabus (M.Com - IVth Sem)

2019-20
Paper - IV, Sub. Code - I4004

Sub:- Managerial Economics

Unit - I:-

Nature and Scope of Managerial Economics:- Objective of a firm, Economic theory and managerial theory, Managerial economists role and responsibilities, Fundamental economic concepts incremental principal, opportunity cost principal, discounting principal, equimarginal principal

Unit - II:-

Individual and market demand functions, Law of Demand, determinants of demand, Elasticity of Demand - its meaning and importance, Price elasticity income elasticity and cross elasticity, using elasticity in managerial decision, Demand estimation for major consumer durable and non durable products, Demand forecasting techniques

Unit - III:- Production Theory:- Production with one and two variable inputs, Stage of Production, Economics of sales, Estimation of Production function

Unit IV:- Price determination under different market conditions:- characteristics of different market structures, competition, oligopoly and monopoly

Unit V:- Pricing Practices:- method of price determination in practice, Pricing of multiple products, Price discrimination, Transfer Pricing.