

Dronacharya Group of Institutions, Greater Noida
Electrical & Electronics Engineering Department

Question Bank

Subject: Engineering Economics (NEC 503)

Branch: EEE 5th Semester

- Q1.** Explain the origin & subject matter of Economics.
- Q2.** Explain the scope & subject matter of economics.
- Q3.** Define Economics. Discuss its subject matter of economics.
- Q4.** Define Economics. Discuss its nature and Importance.
- Q5.** Define Economics. Discuss its Importance & significance.
- Q6.** Define the forms of economic analysis. Which form is more important and why?
- Q7.** Distinguish between micro economics and macro economics. Are they complementary to each other?
- Q8.** Critically explains the usefulness of micro and macro economics analysis.
- Q9.** Write short notes on the following:
- a) Positive and Normative economics
 - b) Elementary theory of price
 - c) Fallacies of economic analysis
- Q10.** What is Managerial Economics. How is macro economics useful in business decision making?
- Q11.** Managerial Economics integrates economic theory and business practice to facilitate decision making by business firms". Explain.
- Q12.** How is managerial economics related to economics? Which one is more useful in the choice of better decisions?
- Q13.** Explain the meaning of science? What is the role of science in economic development?
- Q14.** Explain the meaning of Engineering? How engineering plays a role in economic development.
- Q15.** Explain the meaning of Technology? How Technology plays a role in economic development.
- Q16.** Define Managerial Economics. Explain the nature & characteristics of managerial Economics.

Q17. Explain the Scope & Importance of Managerial Economics.

Q18. Explain the Role & Responsibilities of Managerial Economics.

Q19. What do you understand by the term 'demand' in Economics. Will a beggar desiring to purchase Maruti Car constitute demand? Explain.

Q20. What is a demand function? State and graphically explain the relationship between different determinants of demand and the quantity demanded.

Q21. State and Explain the law of Demand. Explain its assumptions.

Q22. State and Explain the law of Demand. Explain its exceptional cases. Whether this law holds goods for inferior goods?

Q23. Give reasons for the following:

- a) Why does demand for coffee rises, when price of tea increases.
- b) Why does demand for car increase, when petrol becomes cheaper?

Q24. Give two reasons which may make a consumer to buy more of a commodity even at a higher price.

Q25. Why does demand curve slopes downward from left to right? Under what circumstances, it will slope upward?

Q26. How do changes in determinants of demand affect the demand curve?

Q27. When does a consumer buy a smaller quantity of the commodity at the same price?

Q28. When does a consumer buy more commodity at a particular price?

Q29. Write short notes on the following:

- a) Demand schedule for sugar
- b) Demand curve

Q30. Explain Giffen goods, Prestige goods, Price Effect.

Q31. Distinguish between the following:

- a) Income Demand and Cross Demand
- b) Short run demand and long run demand
- c) Market segment demand and total segment demand

Q32. Distinguish between the following:

- a) Demand schedule, demand curve and demand function
- b) Market demand curve and household demand curve

c) Complementary goods & substitute effect

Q33. Distinguish between the following:

- a) Company demand & Industry demand
- b) Normal Goods & Inferior Goods

Q34. Define the concept of elasticity of demand.

Q35. Discuss the price inelastic demand and prepare a demand schedule.

Q36. Explain different types of elasticity of demand with the help of diagrams.

Q37. Define price elasticity of demand of a commodity. What should be the shape of the demand curve of a commodity when its price elasticity is (i) zero (ii) unitary (iii) infinite?

Q38. Distinguish between elastic and inelastic demand. When is elasticity of demand said to be unity? What is the demand curve in this case known as?

Q39. When demand for a commodity is said to be

- (i) Inelastic
- (ii) perfectly Inelastic

Q40. How is elasticity of demand measured?

Q 41. Explain the percentage method of measurement of price elasticity of demand for a commodity.

Q42. Explain the outlay method to determine price elasticity of demand.

Q43. Draw the demand schedule for a commodity, whose price elasticity of demand is unitary.

Q44. State factors which determine the price elasticity of demand.

Q45. Explain the relationship between slope and the elasticity of demand.

Q46. Define advertising elasticity of demand and factors affecting it.

Q47. Derive a relationship among price elasticity of demand, income elasticity of demand and cross elasticity of demand.

Q48. Write a short note on income elasticity of demand. Explain its role in business decisions.

Q49. Explain the relationship between price and cross elasticity of demand.

Q50. Explain briefly:

- a) Perfectly elastic demand
- b) Unitary elastic demand curve

- c) Arc elastic method
- d) Cross elasticity of demand
- e) Role of elasticity of demand in decision making

Q51. What is the need and objective of demand forecasting? Discuss its importance in product planning.

Q52. Explain opinion polling method of demand forecasting.

Q53. Discuss the use of Delphi method in demand forecasting.

Q54. How is various methods of demand forecasting. Point out their merits and demerits.

Q55. How is demand for durable and perishable goods is are forecasted.

Q56. Explain Qualitative and Quantitative Techniques of Demand Forecasting.

Q57. Discuss the importance of the various factors of production in the production process.

Q58. Explain the concept and managerial uses of production function. What are the various types of production function?

Q59. What is production? Explain the role of the theory of production in various fields.

Q60. What is the inputs in the production function of agriculture and industrial products?

Q61. Explain some Income Elasticities.

Q62. Explain Elasticity of Goods substitution.

Q63. If the price of salt & cigrattes rise by 10% would the quantities demanded of these commodities in the market be affected similarly.Explain.

Q64. If there is no change in the quantity of demand of the commodity, what will you say about the price elasticity.

Q65. The best forecasting method is the one which yields the highest percentage of correct predictions. Suggest factors which should be considered in choosing a forecasting technique.