#### Course Code: 23HM4T02

## BONAM VENKATA CHALAMAYYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)

# II-B. Tech II-Semester Regular Examinations (BR23), Apr/May - 2025 MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CE, EEE.ECE, CSE)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

### Question Paper consists of Part-A and Part-B Answer ALL the question in Part-A and Part-B

| -    | PART-A (10X2 = 20M)   |        |     | IAE. |
|------|---|--------|-----|------|
|      |   | Marks  | СО  | BL   |
| 1. a | Define Macro Economics  | (2M)   | CO1 | L1   |
| b)   | Meaning of Financial Accounting   | (2M)   | CO5 | L1   |
| c)   | Define variable cost  | (2M)   | CO2 | L1   |
| d)   | What do you mean by contribution  | (2M)   | CO2 | L1   |
| e)   | What do you mean by partnership deed?   | (2M)   | CO3 | L2   |
| f)   | Outline the features of monopoly  | (2M)   | CO3 | L2   |
| g)   | Meaning of Capital Budgeting  | (2M)   | CO4 | L2   |
| h)   | What are the sources of short term caotial?   | (2M)   | CO4 | L1   |
| i)   | What is Trial Balance   | (2M)   | CO5 | L1   |
| j)   | Working capital Turnover Ratio  | (2M)   | CO5 | L2   |
|      | PART-B (5X10 = 50M)   |        |     |      |
| 2a.  | Define Managerial Economics and explain its functions.                                    | (5M)   | CO1 | L1   |
| b.   | What do you mean by demand forecasting and explain various methods of demand forecasting? | (5M    | CO1 | L2   |
|      | (OR)  |        |     |      |
| 3a.  | State and explain the Law of Demand with the help of a diagram.                           | (5M)   | CO1 | L2   |
| b.   | what do you mean by elasticity of demand and explain its types                            | (5M)   | CO1 | L1   |
| 4a.  | Explain the significance of production analysis in managerial decision-making.            | (5M)   | CO2 | L2   |
| b.   | Define isoquants. What are its main characteristics?                                      | (5M)   | CO2 | L1   |
| -    | (OR)  | (5) () | GOO |      |
| 5a.  | What is the law of variable proportions? Explain with an example.                         | (5M)   | CO2 | L1   |
| b.   | Illustrate the concept of Break-Even Point (BEP). Why is it important for businesses?     | (5M)   | CO2 | L2   |
| 6a.  | What is Imperfect Competition? State its types with brief explanations.                   | (5M)   | CO3 | L1   |
| b.   | Define Joint Stock Company. What are its merits and demerits? (OR)                        | (5M)   | CO3 | L1   |
| 7a.  | List and explain essential features of Perfect Competition                                | (5M)   | CO3 | L4   |
| b.   | What are the different pricing methods used by businesses? Explain any two with examples. | (5M)   | CO3 | L1   |

| 8a. | Define Working Capital. Explain its significance in business operations.          | (5M)  | CO4 | LI |  |
|-----|---|-------|-----|----|--|
| b.  | Explain the Payback Period method. State its advantages and limitations.          | (5M)  | CO4 | L1 |  |
|     | (OR)  |       |     |    |  |
| 9a. | A company is evaluating a project that requires an initial investment of ₹40,000. | 10(M) | CO4 | L3 |  |
|     | The project is expected to generate the following cash inflows over 4 years:      |       |     | 1  |  |

| Year | Cash Inflow (₹) | Discount Factor @ 10% |
|------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1    | 12,000          | 0.909                 |
| 2    | 15,000          | 0.826                 |
| 3    | 14,000          | 0.751                 |
| 4    | 10,000          | 0.683                 |

- 1. Find the **Net Present Value (NPV)** and **Profitability Index (PI)** of the project.
- 2. Should the company accept the project?

| 10- | D 141 . C.11                     | ' 41 1 1 CM            | 1 . C 16 1 2005       | 1000  | 005 | T 0 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Tua | Record the following transaction | is in the books of Mr. | Arjun for March 2025: | 10(M) | COS | L3  |

- 1. March 1: Arjun started business with ₹30,000 cash.
- 2. March 3: Purchased goods from Ravi for ₹8,000 on credit.
- 3. March 5: Sold goods to Suresh for ₹6,000 on credit.
- 4. March 8: Paid ₹1,000 for office rent.
- 5. March 10: Received ₹3,000 from Suresh.

(OR)

- 11a From the following information, calculate the following ratios:
- 10(M) CO5 L3

- 1. Current Ratio
- 2. Quick Ratio
- 3. Gross Profit Ratio
- 4. Net Profit Ratio

#### Given:

- Current Assets: ₹1,00,000
- Inventory: ₹30,000
- Current Liabilities: ₹50,000
- Gross Profit: ₹40,000
- Net Profit: ₹20,000
- Sales: ₹2,00,000

\*\*\*\*\*