D?-28.06.22 []B
B.TECH/CSE/EVEN/SEM-IV/HU402/R18/2022 [8+ half

GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY An Autonomous Institute under MAKAUT 2022 ECONOMICS FOR ENGINEERS

HU402 TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

FULL MARKS: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

Answer any ten from the following, choosing the correct alternative of each question: 10×1=10

			N	Marks	CO No
(i)	Ec	onomic problems arise because		1	CO1
C=Z		Resources are limited			
	b)	Human wants are unlimited			
	c)	Both (a) & (b)			
	d)	None of these			
(ii)	Th	e Demand Curve for normal goods		1	CO1
	a)	Rises upwards			
	b)	Slopes downwards			
	c)	Is parallel to X axis			
	d)	Is parallel to Y axis			
(iii)	Те	a & sugar together could be an example of		1	CO1
	a)	Substitute goods			
	b)	Complementary goods			
	c)	Supplementary goods			
	d)	None of these			
(iv)	A	change in demand occurs due to		1	CO2
	a)	Increase in Price			
	b)	Decrease in Price			
	c)	Change in non-price determinants of demand			
	d)	None of these			
(v)	CP	I stands for		1	CO4
	a)	Constant Price Index			
	b)	Continuous Price Index			
	c)	Consumer Price Index			
	d)	Consumer Parity Index			
(vi)	Wł	nen the demand curve is horizontal, price elasticity of demand	is	1	CO2
	a)	Zero			
	b)	Infinity			
	c)	1			
	d)	None of these			

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(vii)	Which of the following is a cause of inflation? a) Rising labour costs	1	CO4
	b) Declining labour costs		
	c) Reduction in price of consumer goods		
	d) Decrease in the price of raw materials		
(viii)	Which of the following is an inferior good?	1	CO1
	a) Giffen good		
	b) Perishable good		
	c) Luxury good		
	d) Speculative good		
(ix)	Which of the following methods DO NOT consider the Time Value	1	CO 4
	of Money principle?		
	a) NPV		
	b) IRR		
	c) Payback Period		
	d) PI		
(x)	The basic unit of production in an economy is known as	1	CO2
	a) Industry		
	b) Firm		
	c) Consumer		
	d) Market		
(xi)	A large Margin of Safety means	1	CO3
	a) Over production		
	b) Under production		
	c) Higher fixed cost		
	d) A favourable condition for the business		
(xii)	Which of the following is a Semi-Variable Cost?	1	CO3
	a) Raw Materials Cost		
	b) Labour Cost		
	c) Electricity		
	d) Rent of the factory		
	GROUP – B (Short Answer Type Questions)		
	Answer any three from the following: 3×5=15		
		Marks	CO No
	The demand function for a good is $Q = 24-3P$. Find the theoretical	5	CO2, CO3
	maximum quantity demanded and the theoretical maximum price.		
	State the major determinants of demand for a commodity.	5	CO1, CO2
	The following information is given for XYZ Co:	5	CO3
	Fixed Cost: Rs 4500		
	Variable Cost : Rs 7500		
	Sales: Rs 15,000		
	Units produced & sold : 5000 units		
	Calculate: (i) Break-Even Point (in units)		
	(ii) Sales units required to earn a profit of Rs 6000		

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4.

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	Product X	Product Y
Contribution per unit	Rs 100	Rs 90
Time taken	20 hours	15 hours

5 CO1, CO2

The total time available to manufacture the two products X & Y is 8000 hours. Maximum production possible for each product is 400 units. Find the most profitable product mix with the available time.

6. (a) What is IRR?

CO3

(b) From the following information find the Payback Period of a project which requires an initial investment of Rs 30,000:

3 CO3

Year	Annual Cashflow (After tax & after depreciation @10%) (Rs)			
1	8,000			
2	10,000			
3	7,000			
4	15,000			
5	9,000			

GROUP – C (Long Answer Type Questions) Answer any *three* from the following: 3×15=45

							Marks	CO No.
7.	(a)	From the following information calculate the Profit: Sales = Rs 80,000 Variable Cost = Rs 60,000 Break-even Sales = Rs 60,000						CO4
	(b)	What is a Co	5	CO4				
	(c)	Calculate the	e CPI from t	he following da	ata for the year	2010:	5	CO3
		Goods	Weight	Price in 2010 (Rs)	Price in 2000 (Rs)			
		Food	50%	50	45			
		Clothes	20%	30	26			
		Transport	20%	40	35			
		Phone	10%	80	70			
8.	(a)	What do you understand by CVP Analysis? Explain with an appropriate diagram.					10	CO2
	(b)	Explain the concepts of change in demand & change in quantity demanded.						CO1
9.	(a)	From the following information given by ABC Ltd, prepare a Cost 10 CO3 Sheet showing the Total Profit and Profit Per Unit for the year ended 31 st March 2020: Raw Materials Used: Rs 50,000 Direct Wages: Rs 30,000 Machine hours worked: 10,500 hours Machine hour rate: Rs 2 per hour Office overheads: Rs 20,000						CO3

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Selling overheads: Re 1.00 per unit

Output: 20,000 units Sold: 18,000 units Profit: 20% on Sales

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	(b)	5	CO1			
10.	(a)	From the followi (i) NPV (ii) IRR (iii) PI	12	CO2		
		Yr 1 2 3 4 Initial Investmen Given: Year 1 2 3 4	Net Cash Flow 5000 8000 10,000 4000 t is Rs 20,000. D.F@13% 0.885 0.783 0.693 0.613	(Rs)		
11.	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	What do you mean by Substitute Goods and Complementary Goods? Write short notes on any three: Inflation and its causes GDP & GNP Business cycle Market Equilibrium Consumer's basket			3 3x5=15	CO1 CO4 CO3 CO1 CO4 CO4