

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 019
I M.A. ECONOMICS – CORE COURSE V - FINANCIAL ECONOMICS (P16EC21)

Time: Three hours

Maximum marks: 75

Section – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL Questions

1. Define corporate finance.
2. State the definition of finance function.
3. What do you mean by perpetuity?
4. Give the meaning of cash flow.
5. What is retained earnings?
6. Write the definition of debenture.
7. Mention any two features of financial analysis.
8. Who is corporate controller?
9. Define the term working capital.
10. Write the definition of fund flow analysis.

Section – B (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either a) or b)

11a) State the objectives of Financial Economics.

(Or)

b) Trace the evolution of Financial Economics.

12a) Explain the concept of sinking fund.

(Or)

b) Distinguish between single and multiple cash flow.

13a) What are the different types of preference capital?

(Or)

b) Differentiate share from debenture.

14a) Define and explain financial statement analysis.

(Or)

b) How do commercial banks perceive financial analysis?

15a) What are the basics of working capital?

(Or)

b) Explain the need for working capital for a business firm.

Section – C (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE Questions

16. Discuss the interface of Financial Economics with other areas.
17. Explain the concept of time value of money with an illustration.
18. Examine the pattern of corporate financing in India.
19. What are the types and devices of financial statement analysis?
20. Enumerate the various sources of working capital.

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I M.A. ECONOMICS – CORE COURSE VI – MICRO ECONOMICS II (P16EC22)

Time: Three hours

Maximum marks: 75

Section – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL Questions

1. State the essence of marginal productivity theory of distribution.
2. Write the definition of Elasticity of technical substitution.
3. What is meant by value judgement?
4. What is Welfare Economics?
5. Define excess demand.
6. When is equilibrium said to be unique?
7. Write the definition of risk aversion.
8. Mention any two features of sensitivity analysis.
9. What is meant by transaction cost?
10. Define Economics of information.

Section – B (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either a) or b)

- 11a) State the assumptions and essence of Ricardo model of macro distribution.
(Or)
b) Explain briefly the Product exhaustion theorem.
- 12a) Discuss the theory of second best in brief.
(Or)
b) Write a note on equity-efficiency trade off.
- 13a) Differentiate between partial and general equilibrium.
(Or)
b) Explain Stolper-Samuelson theorem
- 14a) Explain the utility of sensitivity analysis.
(Or)
b) Explain the terms risk pooling and spread spreading.
- 15a) What is asymmetric information? Explain the problems arising from market imperfections.
(Or)
b) Explain the behaviour of an individual towards risky choices.

Section – C (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE Questions

16. Critically examine Marxian model of macro theory of distribution.
17. What are the various conditions of Pareto optimality? State the hindrances in the way of arriving at a situation of Pareto optimality?
18. Discuss the contributions of Arrow and Debreu to general equilibrium analysis.
19. Explain the nature and scope of economics of insurance.
20. Critically examine Efficient market hypothesis.

I M.A. ECONOMICS – CORE COURSE VII – MACRO ECONOMICS II (P16EC23)

Time: Three hours

Maximum marks: 75

Section – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL Questions

1. What is New classical approach?
2. Define macro economics.
3. What is meant by stabilization policy?
4. Give the meaning of uncertainty.
5. Write the definition of rational expectations.
6. State Okun's law.
7. What is real invalid dichotomy?
8. Define the term effective demand.
9. What do you mean flexible exchange rate?
10. Write the definition of Balance of Payment.

Section – B (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either a) or b)

11a) Explain the nature of New classical macro economics.

(Or)

b) Analyse the micro foundations of macro economics.

12a) Write a brief note on rules versus discretion.

(Or)

b) What are the implications of Phillips curve analysis?

13a) Point out the criticisms leveled against rational expectation hypothesis.

(Or)

b) Distinguish between Keynesianism and Monetarism.

14a) Explain the concept of real balance effect.

(Or)

b) Explain briefly New Keynesian theory of employment.

15a) State the applications of fiscal and monetary policies in an open economy.

(Or)

b) Argue favouring fixed and flexible exchange rate.

Section – C (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE Questions

16. Discuss the policy implications of New classical approach.
17. Explain Friedman Phelps argument in brief.
18. Explain rational expectations and short run ineffectiveness of stabilization policy.
19. Write an elaborate note on Walrasian general equilibrium model.
20. Discuss the monetary approach to the balance of payments.

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I M.A. ECONOMICS – CORE COURSE VIII – STATISTICS (P16ECE2)

Time: Three hours

Maximum marks :75 marks

1. Define Lorenz curve.
2. What is coefficient of variation?
3. What do mean by auto correlation?
4. How is correlation different from regression?
5. Define index number.
6. State the Bayes theorem.
7. How does Skewness differ from Dispersion?
8. Define the term standard error.
9. Mention two uses of Binomial distribution.
10. Define causation effect.

Section B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer all questions

- 11 a) Explain the clearly the concept of central value a suitable example.

(Or)

- b) Discuss four important measures of dispersion indication their uses.

- 12a) What is t-distribution? Explain some of its applications.

(Or)

- b) Explain the properties of Poisson distribution.

- 13a) Estimate the price index numbers using the method of Laspeyre and Paasche for the data give below.

Commodity	p0	q0	p1	q1
A	20	12	25	10
B	25	11	30	12
C	30	15	40	15

(Or)

- b) What do you mean by Regression Analysis? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

- 14a) What is correlation? What is Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation intended to measure?
How would you interpret the sign?

(Or)

- b) Define probability and explain various approaches to the probability.

15a) Explain the uses of time series analysis.

(Or)

b) What are the problems involved in the construction of consumer price index numbers?

Section C – (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE Questions

16. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the data given below:

X	:	2	7	10	3	6	2
Y	:	3	9	6	5	4	3

17. Calculate the mean, median, mode, Standard deviation from the following data:

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
Students	10	14	20	6	12	18	5	7	8

18. Compute the co-efficient of Quartile deviation from the following data

X	0-100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600
F	6	8	12	10	4	10

19. Calculate Bowley's co-efficient of skewness

X	100-109	110-119	120-129	130-139	140-149	150-159	160-169	170-179	180-189
F	14	22	45	14	65	48	10	12	14

20. Construct Fisher's ideal Index number for the following data and show how it satisfies the time and factor reversal test.

	2017			2018	
Commodities	Quality	Price		Quality	Price

A	20	12		30	14
B	13	14		15	20
C	12	10		20	15
D	8	6		10	4
E	5	8		5	6

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M.A. ECONOMICS – ELECTIVE COURSE VI – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (P16ECE2)

Time: Three hours

Maximum marks: 75

Section – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL Questions

1. Give the meaning of research.
2. What is scientific method?
3. Write the definition of paradigm shift.
4. State the meaning of historical method.
5. What do you mean by hypothesis?
6. Define model building.
7. Expand: NSSO, CSO
8. What is meant by observation?
9. What is report writing?
10. Define footnote.

Section – B (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either a) or b)

11a) State the meaning and characteristics of science.

(Or)

b) Mention any five basic categories in scientific method.

12a) State Popper's falsification and verification of criteria.

(Or)

b) Distinguish between deductive and inductive reasoning.

13a) Analyse the role of review of literature.

(Or)

b) How is research problem formulated? Explain.

14a) Explain briefly the sources of secondary data.

(Or)

b) What are the underlying principles involved in the construction of questionnaire?

15a) What are the uses of footnotes?

(Or)

b) 'There is close relationship between thinking and writing research report' – Discuss.

Section – C (3 x 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE Questions

16. State and explain the features of social and physical science research.
17. What are the merits and demerits of case study or historical method?
18. Enumerate the steps involved in research.
19. Discuss the tools of collection of primary data.
20. Explain the structure and contents of research report.