

ANNEXURE NO.	3 C
SCAA DATED.	29-2-2008

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE – 641 046

**SYLLABI FOR M.A. (BUSINESS ECONOMICS)
(AFFILIATED COLLEGES)
(2007 – 2008 BATCH AND ONWARDS)**

REGULATIONS:

1. Eligibility for Admission to the Course

A candidate who has passed the UG Degree Examination with Economics/Econometrics/Mathematics/Statistics/Business Economics as one of the subject of study of this University or an examination of some other University accepted by the syndicate as equivalent thereto shall be eligible for admission to the Master Degree of this University.

2 Duration of the Course

This Course of Study shall be based on Semester System. This Course shall consist of four Semesters covering a total of two Academic Years. For this purpose, each Academic Year shall be divided into two Semesters; the first and third Semesters; July to November and the second and the fourth Semesters; December to April. The Practical Examinations shall be conducted at the end of even Semester.

3 Course of Study

The Course of the Degree of Master of Science/Arts/Commerce shall be under the Semester System according to the Syllabus to be prescribed from time to time. This Course consists of Core Subjects and Elective Subjects. There shall be one Paper on applied Skill Oriented, subject preferably in each semester as part of the adjunct Diploma Programme.

4 Scheme of Examinations

SEM	SUBJECT AND PAPER	Instructional HOURS PER WEEK	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS	
			Duration In Hrs.	Max Marks
I	Paper I: Managerial Economics	4	3	100
	Paper II: Economic Development and Policies	4	3	100
	Paper III: Marketing Management	4	3	100
	Paper IV: Energy Economics	4	3	100
	Diploma : Management information System Paper: I Business Information and Data base System	4	3	100
II	Paper V : Macro Economics	4	3	100
	Paper VI : Financial Management	4	3	100
	Paper VII : Quantitative Techniques for Managerial Decisions	4	3	100
	Paper VIII : Research Methodology	4	3	100

	Diploma : Management information System Paper: II Information System and Management	4	3	100
III	Paper IX : Monetary Theory and Policies	4	3	100
	Paper X : Foreign Trade Theory and Management	4	3	100
	Paper XI : Econometrics	4	3	100
	Paper XII : Computer Application in Economics	4	3	100
	Paper XIII : Environmental Economics	4	3	100
	Diploma : Management information System Paper: III - Developing Information System	3	3	100
IV	Paper XIV : Economics of Human Resources	4	3	100
	Paper XV: Public Economics	4	3	100
	Paper XVI: Industrial Economics	4	3	100
	Diploma : Management information System Paper: IV - Information Technology	4	3	100
	Project Work Project and Viva-voce (150+50)			200

Distribution of Marks

Core - 1800

Diploma - 400

Total Marks - 2200

5. Requirement to appear for the Examinations

- a) A candidate will be permitted to take the University Examination for any Semester, if
- i) he/she secures not less than 75% of attendance out of the 90 instructional days during the Semester.
- b) A candidate who has secured attendance less than 75% but 65% and above shall be permitted to take the Examination on the recommendation of the Head of the Institution to condone the lack of attendance as well as on the payment of the prescribed fees to the University.
- c) A candidate who has secured attendance less than 65% but 55% and above in any Semester, has to compensate the shortage of attendance in the subsequent Semester besides, earning the required percentage of attendance in that Semester and take the Examination of both the Semester papers together at the end of the latter Semester.

d) A candidate who has secured less than 55% of attendance in any Semester will not be permitted to take the regular Examinations and to continue the study in the subsequent Semester. He/she has to re-do the Course by rejoining the Semester in which the attendance is less than 55%.

e) A candidate who has secured less than 65% of attendance in the final Semester has to compensate his / her attendance shortage in a manner to be decided by the Head of the Department concerned after rejoining the Course.

6. Restriction to take the Examinations

a) Any candidate having arrear paper(s) shall have the option to take the Examinations in any arrear paper(s) along with the subsequent regular Semester papers.

b) Candidates who fail in any of the papers shall pass the paper(s) concerned within 5 years from the date of admission to the said Course. If they fail to do so, they shall take the Examination in the revised Text / Syllabus, if any, prescribed for the immediate next batch of candidates. If there is no change in the Text / Syllabus they shall take the Examination in that paper with the Syllabus in vogue, until there is a change in the Text or Syllabus.

In the event of removal of that paper consequent to the change of Regulations and / or Curriculum after a 5 year period, the candidates shall have to take up on equivalent paper in the revised syllabus as suggested by the chairman and fulfill the requirements as per Regulations/Curriculum for the award of the Degree.

7. The Medium of Instruction and Examinations

The medium of instruction and Examinations shall be in English, except languages.

8.Submission of Record Notebooks for Practical Examinations

Candidates taking the Practical Examinations should submit bonafide Record Note Books prescribed for the Practical Examinations. Otherwise the candidates will not be permitted to take the Practical Examinations.

8. The Minimum (Pass) Marks

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in a paper if a student obtains not less than 50% of marks in that paper. A candidate shall be declared to have passed the whole Examination if the student passes in all the papers.

9. Improvement of Marks in the subjects already passed

Candidates desirous of improving the marks secured in their first attempt shall reappear once within the subsequent Semester. The improved marks shall be considered for classification but not for ranking. If there is no improvement there shall not be any change in the original marks already awarded.

10. Classification of successful candidates

A candidate who passes all the Examinations in the first attempt within a period of two years securing 75% and above marks in the aggregated shall be declared to have passed with First Class with Distinction.

Successful candidates passing the P.G. Degree Examinations, securing 60% marks and above shall be declared to have passed the examination in First Class. All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passed the Examination in Second Class.

11. Ranking

A candidate who qualifies for the PG Degree Course passing all the Examinations in the first attempt, within the minimum period prescribed for the Course of Study from the date of admission to the Course and secures 1st or 2nd Class shall be eligible for ranking and such ranking will be confined to 10% of the total number of candidates qualified in that particular subject to a maximum of 10 ranks.

The improved marks will not be taken into consideration for ranking.

12. Conferment of the Degree

No candidate shall be eligible for conferment of the Degree unless he / she has undergone the prescribed Course of Study for a period of not less than four Semesters in an Institution approved of by and affiliated to the University or has been exempted there from in the manner prescribed and has passed the Examinations as have been prescribed.

13. Evening College

The above Regulations shall be applicable for candidates undergoing the respective Courses in the Evening Colleges also.

14. Revision of Regulations and Curriculum

The above Regulation and Scheme of Examinations will be in vogue without any change for a minimum period of three years from the date of approval of the Regulations. The University may revise /amend/ change the Regulations and Scheme of Examinations, if found necessary.

15. Transitory Provision

Candidates who have undergone the Course of Study prior to the Academic Year 2007-2008 will be permitted to take the Examinations under those Regulations for a period of four years i.e. up to and inclusive of the Examination of April 2012 thereafter they will be permitted to take the Examination only under the Regulations in force at that time.

Subject Title : MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS
 Course Number : Paper I

Subject Description:

This subject is aimed at providing knowledge on basic Economic Principles, as well as applied skills to enable the students to gain managerial decision making and skills.

Goals:

To enable students to understand basic concepts, theories and Econometric models for managerial functions.

Objectives:

To gain sound knowledge in basic Economic theories, concepts and models.

To gain sound knowledge to apply economic theories and models to execute managerial functions.

To enable students to obtain managerial problems solving skills.

Contents:

Unit: I

Consumer Behaviour and Theory of Demand: Elasticity of Demand-Determinants of Demand-Demand Functions-techniques of Demand Forecasting.

Unit: II

Market Research-Methods of Market Research-Forecasting Demand for Consumer Durables and Capital Goods.

Unit: III

Production functions: Cobb – Douglas, CES and VES Production Functions –Economies of Scale – Marginal Rate of Factor Substitution-Embodied and Disembodied Technical progress.

Unit: IV

Cost concepts: Cost-output Relationship in the short-run and long-run-Cost analysis and Decision making-Empirical Cost Functions-Cost control and Cost regulation-Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis.

Unit: V

Market Structure: Perfect competition-Monopoly-Price Discrimination-Features of Monopolistic market-Oligopoly and price rigidity-Baumol's Sales maximization-Hypothesis-Behaviour Theory of the firm-Cyert and March.

Reference Book:

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| 1. Joel Dean | - "Managerial Economics", Tata McGraw Hill |
| 2. P.L.Metha | - "Managerial Economics", S.Sultan & Chand Co |
| 3. Ferguson | - "Microeconomic theory", Cambridge University Press |

4. R.R.Barthwal - "Microeconomic analysis", Wiley Eastern Ltd
5. W.J.Baumol - "Economic Theory and Operational Analysis",
6. A.Koustsyanni's - "Modern Microeconomics", Macmillan
7. P.R.Ferguson and et.al. - "Economics", Macmillan.

Subject Title : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICIES

Course Number : Paper II

Subject Description:

This course will enable the students to acquire advanced knowledge as to how policies facilitate the economic growth and development in advanced countries.

Goals:

To equip students with strong economic fundamental governance and the process of economic development.

Objectives:

To familiarise economic theories and growth models.

To provide a strong knowledge base on India's economy both during pre and post reform periods.

To develop a critical study on recent development in the Indian Economy in the context of the world economic scenario.

Contents:

Unit – I

Economic Development :Measurement of Economic Development- Schumpeter's theory of Development-Keynes-Rostow's stages of Economic Growth-Big Bush theory.

Unit – II

Doctrine of balanced growth-Concept of unbalanced growth-Growth Models-Harod-Domar – Joan Rabinson's model of capital accumulation-Meade's neo-classical model-Solow Model of Long Run Growth-Kaldor's model of growth.

Unit – III

Size and Growth rate of population in India-Human Resource Development-Measurement of Poverty-Poverty Eradication Programmes.

Unit - IV

Economic planning-Planning process in a mixed economy - Need for Foreign Capital-Forms of Foreign Capital-Multinational Corporations and foreign collaborations – India's Balance of Payments-Export Promotion Policies.

Unit – V

Current Economic Issues- New Economic Policies since 1980-Privatisation: Policies and practices-Deregulations and Delicensing – Globalisation – Public Sector Disinvestments- Liberal foreign trade regime – New EXIM Policies-Structural adjustments in the Indian Economy – Budgetary policies and control.

Reference Book:

1. S.M.Meier: “Leading Issues in Economic Development” Oxford University Press, New York.
2. Kindleberger: Economic Development Mc Graw Hill, New York.
3. Indian Economic Survey for Different Years
4. Human Development Report for Different Years: Published for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Oxford University Press.
5. Survey of the Environment for different years: Published by The Hindu.
6. Indian Development Report for different years: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Oxford University Press.
7. Economic Development in India-Achievements and Challenges: A World Bank Study.

Subject Title : MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Course Number : Paper III

Subject Description:

This course is primarily aim at introducing principles of market management, sales promotion, pricing models and laws relating to protecting consumers interest.

Goals:

To impart basic theoretical skills in several functional areas to understand market behaviour and skills to manage emerging trends in the market.

Objectives:

To understand consumer behaviour in the context of market segmentation.

To provide exposure to product promotion branding and pricing techniques in the context advertising and sales promotion.

To equip students on product distribution channel warehousing and inventory control.

To gain knowledge on marketing strategies which enable them to understand the legislative measures of India in protecting consumer rights.

Contents:**Unit: I**

Marketing: Meaning of Market and Marketing-Goals or objective of Marketing-Marketing functions.

Marketing Management: Meaning, philosophies: production, product, selling and marketing concept.

Marketing planning – Marketing Environment-Market Segmentation-Consumer Behaviour: Types of buying situations, participants factors, buying process.

Unit: II

Marketing Mix: Concepts, components: Product mix, price mix, promotion mix and place mix. Product: Meaning, product planning, product positioning, New product development - product life cycle- Branding- Packaging- Labeling- Pricing: pricing objectives- Factors- Methods and procedures.

Unit: III

Promotion: Meaning of promotion mix-Components of promotion mix- Advertising: Message, advertisement budgeting-Sales promotion, personal selling and publicity.

Unit: IV

Distribution: Channels of Distribution-Need, functions, types, evaluating the channel alternatives- Physical Distribution: Objectives, order processing, transport, storages and warehousing, inventory control.

Unit: V

Competitive marketing Strategies: Leaders – Challengers – Followers – Nichers –Marketing control: Meaning, types, steps essentials of effective marketing control – Marketing & Society: Consumer protection: Needs – Methods of consumer protection - Consumer protection in India.

References Books:

1. Philip Kotler: : Principles of Marketing-Prentice of India Private Limited. New Delhi
2. S.M.Jha & S.P.Singh : Marketing Management in Indian Perspective - Himalaya Publishing House. Delhi.
3. R.S.Davar : Modern Marketing Management – Progressive Corporation, Bombay.

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**Subject Title : ENERGY ECONOMICS**  
**Course Number : Paper IV**

**Subject Description:**

To provide strong knowledge base on different sources of energy, bio-economic implications of energy crisis and laws relating to conventional and non-conventional energy resource management.

**Goals:**

To enable students to understand the importance of energy economics by providing exposure to different sources of energy consumption pattern, conservations and new sources of energy.

**Objectives:**

To develop sound knowledge on Indian energy scenario by relating to various sources of energy.



To make students understand the nexus between energy requirement as well as policies to achieve sustainable economic development.

To provide knowledge on pattern of energy consumption in the Indian economy in the context of global energy scenario.

### **Contents:**

#### Unit: I

Energy – Meaning – Evolution of Energy. Various Sources – Water, Wind, Coal, Oil, Hydro, Thermal, Oceans, nuclear, Bio and others. Energy crisis Depletion of resources and escalation of prices.

#### Unit: II

Energy and Development – Economic Impact of energy crisis on developed and under developing countries – Energy import problem – scarce capital and foreign Exchange – Technology transfer for developing countries – Fruitful exploitation of local resources.

#### Unit: III

Energy policies and development strategy – Evaluation of Energy Policy – Energy has a key role in overall planning of various sectors such as home, industry, Farming, transportation, tourism, and entertainment.

#### Unit: IV

Energy conservation – Domestic and industrial sectors – Strategies for Energy conservation. Technical policy – Need for non-conventional Sources – Forms of subsidies and encouragements for indigenous energy supplies.

#### Unit: V

Environmental aspects in the energy production and usage. Need for international Technology exchange – International co-operation in development of new sources and their efficient managements. Role of agencies like World Bank and UNDP. In such endeavors.

### **References:**

1. Energy Resource by Andrew L. Simon, Pergamon Press, ISBN 0-08750-1
2. Economic Aspects of Energy Crisis, Hardy W. Richardson Lexington Book Saxon House 1975 ISBN 0-669-03327-8
3. Energy for survival-Edited by H. Massel, Pergamon Press
4. Energy Policy – P. Legley Cook & A. J. Surej
5. Rural Energy Crisis – S. Grippa, Himalaya Publishing House
6. Energy and Power Policy in India, M. Sengupta.
7. The Flow of energy in industrial Society-E. Cook, Scientific American, Sept. 1971.
8. Conservation of Energy-C. M. Summers, scientific American, Sept. 1971.
9. World oil, How Much is left, Time. Nov. 19, 1973.
10. Commerce Annual Number, 1977.
11. Yojana, Silver Jubilees Number 26, Jan. 1962.

## DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

**Subject Title** : BUSINESS INFORMATION AND DATA BASE SYSTEM  
**Course Number** : Semester I – Paper I

### Subject Description:

This subject aims at providing the basic knowledge on Business information and Data Base System. To enable students to gain knowledge on effectiveness and efficiency of information systems in business functions.

### Goals:

To gain knowledge on information system activities and types of Database.

### Objectives:

To provide skill on knowledge management.

To develop skills on internet, communication channels and communication network.

### Contents:

#### Unit – I

Business Information Systems – Meaning and Evolution – Types - System Concepts – Components – Information System Activities.

#### Unit – II

Strategic Uses of Information Systems – Strategy and Strategic Moves – Achieving Competitive Advantages.

#### Unit – III

Information System in Business Function – Effectiveness and Efficiency – Manufacturing and Inventory Control – Enterprise and Resource Planning.

#### Unit –IV

Database Management – Foundation Data Concepts – Database Management Approach – Types of Database.

#### Unit – V

Data Warehouses – Data Mining – Databases on the Web-Knowledge Management – Internet, Communication Channels and Communication Networks.

### Reference:

Sen – Management Information System

Lucas – Management Information System

O'Brien James .A. – Management Information System.

**Subject Title : MACRO ECONOMICS**

**Course Number : Paper V**

**Subject Description:**

This course aims at students to gain strong fundamentals of macro economy theories policies and models in a historical prospective.

**Goals:**

To enable students to develop knowledge on theories models and policies which governed the functioning of the different domins of the macro economic system.

**Objectives:**

To introduce the students on the sectoral flow of national income, its accounting and factors influencing income at current and constant prices.

To enable students develop a critical insight on classical keynesian macro economic models and a functioning at four different market conditions.

To make students to understand roll of expectation uncertainty and the relationship between inflation and employment by providing exposure to the contributions of friedman and Phelps and Phillips.

**Contents:**

Unit: I

Flow of Funds in National Economy – National Products and Related Concepts – Sectoral Accounts – Measurements and Problems in National Income Accounting – Use of Current and Constant Price indices – Basic Concepts.

Unit: II

Basic Equilibrium in Classical Model – Basic Keynesian Model – Equilibrium in the Product and Money Markets – Balanced Budget Multiplier – Full Employment Budget Surplus – The Liquidity Trap – Employment and Wage Rigidity – General Equilibrium in Goods and Bond Markets.

Unit: III

Consumption Function – Keynes Absolute Income Hypothesis – The Relative Income Hypothesis – Permanent Income Hypothesis – The Life Cycle Hypothesis – Wealth Effect.

Unit: IV

Investment Demand – Keynesian Approach – Accelerator – Multiplier – The Post- Keynesian Approach - The Neo- Keynesian Approach – Lags in Investment Demand – Stability and Slope of the IS Curve and Policy Consequences.

Unit: V

Role of Expectation – Uncertainty and Economics and Policy – The Phillips Curve and the Aggregate Supply Curve – Expectation in Short-run Phillips Curves – The Friedman and Phelps Argument – The shifting of Short-run Phillips Curve – The Long-run Phillips Curve.

**References Books**

1. Blaug M. (1970), "Economic Theory in Retrospect", Heinemann, London.
2. Boland D. (1982), "The foundations of Economic Method", George Allen and Unwin, London.
3. Branson W.H. (1972), "Macro Economic Theory & Policy", Harper & Row, New York.
4. Chakravathy S (1965), "Report of the RBI Committee to review the Monetary System", RBI, Bombay.
5. Dobb M. (1973), "Theories of Values & Distribution since Adam Smith", Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. Dornbner T (1985), "Macro Economics", 7ed, Mc Graw Hill, Tokyo.
7. Edward Shapiro, "Macro Economics".
8. Evans M.K. (1969), "Macro Economic Activity" Harper & Row, New York.
9. Garner Ackely, "Macro Economics".
10. Gupta S.B. (1983), "Monetary Economics", S.Chand Co., Delhi.
11. Hanson B. (1970) "A Survey of General Equilibrium Systems" Mc Graw Hill, New York.
12. Harcourt G.C. (1972), "Some Cambridge Controversies in the Theory of Capital, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
13. McConnell C.R. & Gupta H.C. (1987) "Introduction to Macro Economics", Tata Mc Graw Hill Delhi.
14. Patinkin D (1965), "Money, Interest & Prices", 2ed Macmillan, London.
15. Surrey M.J.C., ed (1976), "Macro Economic Themes", Oxford University Press Oxford.
16. Thirwall A.P. (1978), "Growth & Development", 2ed Macmillan, London.
17. Weintraub E.R (1974), "General Equilibrium Theory", Macmillan, London.

**Subject Title** : **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

**Course Number** : **Paper VI**

**Subject Description:**

This course aims at developing management of financial instrument in different market condition viz. short term and long term financial markets.

**Goals:**

To enable students learn financial system in India viz. money and capital markets. Also develop skills and financial statement analysis management of inventory capital control and inflation management.

**Objectives:**

To develop sound knowledge on the nature and scope of Indian financial systems. Scope and functions of financial management.

To develop skills to make financial statement analysis and understand the implications financial and making functions of corporate management.

To develop skills to manage long term capital, inventory and investment in primary and secondary capital markets.

To appreciate methods of financial management in public and private sector enterprises.

**Contents:****Unit-I**

Finance – Nature and scope of finance. Finance function- Financial Management- Scope and functions and financial management - Financial Management and Economics- Accounting – Sources of financial information – Indian financial system- Time value of money.

**Unit-II**

Financial statement analysis – Fund flow analysis – Ratio analysis – Leverage Ratios – Liquidity Ratios – Profitability Ratios – Activity Ratios – Cost Volume Profit analysis.

**Unit-III**

Measurement of working capital – Components of working capital – Determinants of working capital – Cash Management – Inventory management – Sources of working capital- Sources of long -term finance – Stock market – Shares - Debentures – Warrants.

**Unit-IV**

Meaning – Principles – Characteristics of Capital Budgeting – Components – Kinds of Capital budgeting proposals – Budgeting proposals – Methods and Techniques of capital budgeting - Cost of capital – Capital structure – Dividend Policies.

**Unit-V**

Corporate restructuring –Financial management in public sector enterprises – Corporate financial models – Inflation and Financial Management - Financial Management of sick units.

**Note: Problems need not be asked.****Reference:**

1. I.M.Pandey: Financial Management.
2. R.P.Rustagi : “Financial Management-Theory concepts and Problems (2001) Galgotia Publishing Company New Delhi.
3. Prasanna Chandra: “Financial Management: Theory and Practice, (1996), Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Khan and Jain: Financial Management – Tata McGraw Hill , Delhi.
5. Sharma and Gupta: Financial Management

**Subject Title: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR MANAGERIAL DECISIONS**

**Course Number : Paper VII**

**Subject Description:**

This course deals with the basic knowledge relating to set theory, relation and functions, derivations, optimisation problems and matrix algebra and their applications in economics.

**Goals:**

To enable students acquire knowledge on fundamentals of mathematical economics.

**Objectives:**

To impart various mathematical and statistical methods  
To apply quantitative techniques in managerial practices.

**Contents:**

## Unit: I

Set Theory: Operations on sets and Law of set operations – Properties of real number – solutions of Quadratic equations – Solution of Linear Equations in two variables.

## Unit: II

Relations and Functions: Functions of one variable – straight line, parabola, rectangular hyperbola Exponential and logarithmic functions. Concave and Convex functions – Applications in business Economics.

## Unit: III

Derivatives and their interpretation and techniques of derivatives. Relationships among Total, Average, and Marginal of Revenue and Cost and Elasticity of Function. Functions of two variables – Partial derivatives and their applications in Economics

## Unit: IV

Optimisation problems involving one or two variables - – Applications in Economics – Homogeneous function and their properties, Euler's Theorem, Cobb-Douglas and CES Production Function and their properties.

## Unit: V

Matrix Algebra – Determinants and properties, Types of Determinants – Matrix, Null Matrix, Unit Matrix, Multiplication and Scaler Matrix, Operations – Addition and Subtraction of Matrix, Multiplication – Transpose of a Matrix and Inverse of Matrix. Solutions for simultaneous equations – Cramer's Rule.

**References Books**

1. Alpha C Chiang, "Fundamental methods of Mathematical Economics" 3ed Mc Graw Hill, New York.
2. Tara Yamne, "Mathematics for Economics", 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Engle wood Cliffs, New Jercey.
3. Draper, Jean.E, Lingman.K, Jane.S, "Mathematical Analysis-Business and Economic Applications", Harper International ed., New York.
4. Mabbett A.J., "Workout Mathematics for Economists", ELBS, Macmillan.
5. Medha and Madhnani, "Mathematics for Economics", Sultan Chand, New Delhi.

**Subject Title** : **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**  
**Course Number** : **Paper VIII**

**Subject Description:**

This subjects presents the basics of research, explains the process of carrying out research and the techniques of presentation of research report.

**Goals:**

To prepare students for carrying out research projects.

**Objectives:**

To impart knowledge on formulation of research problem, objectives of research and framing of hypothesis.

To develop the skill in the collection of data and its analysis.

To enable the student to acquire the knowledge on interpretation of results and making research report.

**Contents:**

Unit I:

Meaning of Research – objective of Research – formulating of Research problem – formulation of hypothesis – Research Design: Pure, Applied, Action and Evaluation Research.

Unit II:

Sources of data: Primary and Secondary sources-methods of Data collection: census and sample survey – Data collection instruments: observation, Interview, schedules and Questionnaires – Sampling Design: Probability and non-probability sampling methods. Secondary data sources in India.

Unit III:

Analysis of Data: Measures of central tendency: Mean Median and Mode – Measures of Dispersion: Range, mean deviation, standard deviation variance, coefficient of variation - Economics Applications.

Unit IV:

Testing of hypothesis: Parametric and non-parametric tests –Standard test of hypothesis: ‘Z’ test, ‘t’ test, ‘F’ test and ANOVA, Chi square test - Association of Attributes.

Unit V:

Presenting results: written and oral reports –stages in drafting – written researches report – Layout of research report – Footnotes and Bibliography

**References Books**

1. C.R.Kothari- Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques – Willey Eastern Ltd., 1988.
2. B.N.Gosh – Scientific Method and Social Research – Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd., 1992.
3. A.N.Sadhu Research Methodology and Social sciences – Himalaya Amarjit Singh Publishing House.1996.
4. W.J.Goode and P.K.Hatt,” Methods in Social Research”, Mc Graw Hill International Edition.

**DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

**Subject Title** : **INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT**  
**Course Number** : **Semester II – Paper II**

**Subject Description:**

This subject provides knowledge of information at different management levels. It also studies the nature of management work. It provides insight into information system Architecture and management.

**Goals:**

Aims at importing knowledge on organizational pyramid at different management levels and the nature of work at each management levels.

**Objectives:**

To train students on centralized and decentralized E-business and thus increase the scope for employment.

**Contents:**

## Unit – I

Management – Definition – Nature and Scope – Functions – Managers and Their Information Needs – The Organizational Pyramid – Information at Different Managerial Levels.

## Unit – II

The Nature of Management Work – Organizational Structure – E-Business Organization – Characteristics of Effective Information.

## Unit – III

Managers and Their Information System – Information – Politics and Power – Organizing Information Systems and Services – Sector Books.

## Unit- IV

Information System Architecture and Management – Organizing the IS Staff- Challenges and Solutions for IS Managers and Line Managers.

## Unit – V

The Information Centre – Centralized and Decentralized E-Business – Career in Information Systems – Managing End Users' Services.

**Reference:**

Sen – Management Information System

Lucas – Management Information System

O'Brien James . A – Management Information Systems.

Economics – Joseph Stiglitz

Economics of Operational Analysis – William J. Bamoul.



**Subject Title** : **Monetary Theory and Polices**  
**Course Number** : **III Semester - Paper IX**

**Subject Description :**

This course will enable the students to acquire advanced knowledge on Monetary Theory and Policies.

**Goals :**

To equip students to understand basic concepts, theories, role of central Banks and Monetary Policies for economic development.

**Objectives :**

To gain sound knowledge in monetary theories and banking practices.

To provide a strong knowledge base on India's monetary problems.

To develop a critical study on recent development in the monetary economics.

**Contents :**

Unit - I Monetary Theories :

Concepts – The Role Money in a Economy – Fisher's Quantity Theory - Cambridge Cash Balance Approach - Keynesian Theory - Modern Quantity Theory ; Friedman's Approach – Don Patinkin's Theory – Tobin's Portfolio Analysis - Inventory Theory of Money (Baumol)

Unit – II Theory of Money Supply :

High Power Money – Money Multiplier Process - Determinants of Money Multiplier - Factors Affecting H-Reserve Bank Analysis of Money Supply –Credit Creation by Commercial Banks - Banks –Banks Balance Sheet – NBFI – Transmission Mechanism.

Unit – III Central Banking System :

Role of Central Banks - Development and Promotional – Functions - Credit control Methods – RBI : Role and Functions - Central Banks in UK and USA.

Unit – IV Monetary Policy :

Role of Monetary Policy in Economic Development - Goals, Targets and Indicators of Monetary Policy - Lags in monetary Policy - Inflation - phillips Curve - Chakravorthy and Narasimhan Committee reports.

Unit – V Money and Capital Markets :

Characteristics of Developed and Underdeveloped Money market - The Indian Money market - Capital Market ; Primary and Secondary Market \_ Stock Exchanges : role and its Functions, Capital issue control and its aim - SEBI.

**Text Books**

- 1.Chandler,L.V., Economics of Money and banking (UBS) Revised Edition.
- 2.Laidler,David. The Demand for Money (Allied Publisher)
- 3.Harry G Johnson, Further Essay in Monetary Economics (Allen& Unwin).
- 4.Milton Friedman, Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money.

5.Suraj B Gupta, Monetary Economics.

6.Gail E.Makinen: Money, Interest and the Price Level, (Prentice Hall, 1978).

**References :**

1. Don Patinkin : Money, Interest and Prices (Peterson & Co)
2. Clower (Ed) Monetary Theory (Penguin).
3. Milton Friedman: Inflation – Causes and Consequences.
4. Gurley and Shaw : Money in a Theory of Finance.

**Subject Title : Foreign Trade And, Practices And Management**

**Course Number : III Semester - Paper X**

**Subject Description :**

The subject deals with the theories of foreign trade, foreign Exchange and balance of payment. It gives export and imports procedures payments Methods, .documentation and EXIM policy.

**Goal:**

To develop the employable skill among the students in foreign trade

**Objective:**

To provide and understanding and practical knowledge about international Trade and its practices and to develop managerial skills in foreign trade

**UNIT-I: MODERN THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem- Leontif paradox- Factor price Equalisation – Stopler Samuelson Theorem- Kuhn’s Theorem-Rybczynski Theorem – Terms of Trade- Concept – Factor affecting terms of trade – Prebisch- Singers Thesis-Gains from International trade

**UNIT-II: FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND ITS SYSTEM**

Exchange rate – Determination of Equilibrium Exchange rate-PPP,Mint parity and BOP Theories – Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rate-Spot and Forward Exchange Rates –Policy of managed Flexibility- Adjustable Peg,Crawling peg and managed Floating systems

**UNIT-III: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

Balance of trade and Balance of Payments –BOP Disequilibrium-Method of correctingDisequilibrium-Devaluation –Elasticity and Absorption Approaches – Exchange Control- Current and capital Account Convertibility of Indian Rupee

**UNIT –IV: EXPORT AND IMPORT PROCEDURES, DOCUMENTATION AND EXPORT FINANCE**

Export procedures-Offers and processing of an export order –Customs and ExcisesDepartment procedures –Shipment formalities and procedures –Banking procedures-Export Documentation -

Aligned Documentation System –Terms of payment in Export-Different types of letters Credit – Packing Credit and Formalities –Post Shipment Credit- Foreign Exchange cover

#### Unit V: EXIM POLICY AND EXPORT PROMOTION

Export and Import policy –Objectives-General Provision regarding Export and import New EXIM policy –Export promotion schemes –EPCG, Duty Exemption, Advance Licence pass Book Scheme- Export promotion Councils- Export House and Trading House-EPZs/FTZ-100%EoUs

#### REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Balagopal, T.A.S. (1995) Export Management, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay
2. Deepak Nayyar (1976) India's Export and Import policies in 1960's Cambridge University Press
3. Haberler, G. (1985) The Theory of International Trade, William Hodge Company London
4. Jitendra M.D. (1998), Export Procedures and Documentation, Rajat Publication Delhi
5. Kindleberger C.P. (1976) International Economics, R.D. Irwin, Homewood
6. Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, Import and Export Policy (1992-1997)
7. Modwel S.K. and Varma M.L. (1986) Export Efforts of India, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi
8. Sodersten B. (1985) International Economics
9. Sodersten B. (1986) International Trade-Essays in Theory, North Holland Amsterdam
10. Varma M.L. (1983), Foreign Trade Theory and Management in India, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi

**Subject Title** : **Econometrics.**  
**Course Number** : **III Semester - Paper XI**

Objective :

To impart knowledge in the application of statistical and mathematical tools in order to quantitatively establish the economic relations

AIM :

The aim of this paper is to familiarize students in the methodology of econometrics. With the help of statistical and mathematical techniques students may test the a priori relationship among economic variables. This paper enriches the student's capability to approach economic theory quantitatively.

#### Unit I

Definition, scope and division of econometrics- methodology of econometric research- correlation theory- simple linear regression model: ordinary least Squares Method (OLS)-

#### Unit II

Statistical test of significance of the estimates- properties of the least squares estimates- multiple regression and other extensions of the simple linear regression model- regression and analysis of variance

**Unit III**

Second order test of the assumptions of the linear regression model: assumptions of randomness, zero mean, constant variance and normality of the disturbance variable ( $\mu$ )- auto correlation- multicollinearity- error in variables, dummy variables, grouped data- lagged variables and distributed lag models.

**Unit IV**

Models of simultaneous relationships: simultaneous –equation models- identification- simultaneous – equation methods- mixed estimation methods: method of principle components- maximum likelihood methods (basics)

**Unit V**

Choice of econometric technique- applications: estimation of compound rate of growth (log lin) - consumption function, estimation of elasticity of demand- Engel elasticity-estimation of production function: measurement of technical change.

Note: problems may be asked only from the following areas

- (a) correlation
- (b) simple and multiple regression
- (c) autocorrelation
- (d) compound rat of growth

**Reference:**

**A.Koutsoyiannis**, “theory of econometrics: an introductory exposition of the econometric methods”, educational low-priced books scheme, mac millan education Ltd., (1992)

**Subject Title : Computer Application in Economics**

**Course Number : III Semester - Paper XII**

**Subject Description:**

This course provides the foundation for the computer application in Economics. This subject is aimed at introducing basic components of computers and its applications.

**Goals:**

To enable the students to learn the basic features of Hardware and Software.

**Objectives:**

Students who complete this course will be able to understand the different components of computers and its application in economics. They also understand how to process the available data for making meaningful analysis.

**UNIT: 1**

Basic components of computer CPU, input-output devices, Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, video display, Printers, Hard disk, Floppy disk, CD-ROM - types of computers and thier applications:

Networking and resource sharing - Operating systems z: DOS, UNIX, WINDOWS and their salient features.

### **UNIT : II**

Hardware and Software - Language and operating packages: BASIC, COBAL, FORTRAN, C, F++, visual basic, DBASE, FOXPRO, SPSS: Major features and utilities- Writing and Validating Programmes in BASIC and C++ (few number)

### **UNIT: III**

Concepts of data record and file - Types of data and data structures: File handling and operations like opening, elescading, closing and attribute controls - Data storage and retrieval - data operations: Algorithms like sorting merging, joining and bifurcation - Data Base concepts and operations EXCEL.

### **UNIT : IV**

Series Groups, Table, Graphs and objects: Time and frequency series - regression methods and techniques - Regression analysis - Data validation - Trends and forecasting - System modeling and description: System equation, specification error and error corrections - Statistical modeling and descriptive statistics - EXCEL.

### **UNIT : V**

Computers and Word processing: MS Office: Typing, Selecting, Editing and moving texts - saving documents - Printing documents - word formatting tools - Styles and templates - Headers, Footers, Page formatting, Footnotes - Tabs, Columns, Sorting - Macros - Customizing word.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. The compact to Windows, Word & Excel (1993) - Ram Mansfield, BPB Publications (Unit) V).
2. Rajasekaran S (1996) numerical Methods in Science and Engineering A.H. Wheelar, Allahabad.
3. Sanders D.H. (1988) Computers Today, Mc Grew Hill (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition)
4. Sinka P.K. (1992) Computers Fundamentals, BPB Publications, New York.
5. Lip Schultz M M AND S Lipchultz (1982) Theory and problems of Data Processing schemes Out Line Series, Mc Grew Hill New York.
6. Schildt H (1987) C Made Easy, Mc Grew Hill New York.
7. Levin R.I AND C.A. Kirkpatrick (1975) Quantitative Approaches to management(3<sup>rd</sup> Edition), Mc Grew Hill , New York.

**Subject Title : Environmental Economics**  
**Course Number : III Semester - Paper XIII**

**Subject Description :**

This subject brings out the interaction between economics, ecology and environment, It deals with a wide range of issues, various concepts, the policy measures which include economic and non-economic instruments, different pollution problems and offering solutions to them. Cost benefit analysis is also incorporated with the efficient level environmental quality and direct and indirect methods of evaluating benefits. Stress is given on the protection of environment with environmental education assuming significance.

**Goals:**

To make students understand the fundamentals of ecology, environment and their relationship with economics.

**Objective:**

- i. To enable students acquire knowledge about the theory of environmental economics.
- ii. To impart them with the practical environmental problems and offer solutions to overcome them with special reference to India.

**UNIT : 1**

The basic concepts of Environment Economics - basic theory of Environmental Economics - efficiency in a private market economy - Imperfect market problems - Kaldor - Hicks compensation Principle - Tragedy of commons.

**UNIT : II**

The collective environmental action : Regulation and prohibition Taxes, subsidies and effluent charges, Government production of environmental services.

**UNIT : III**

Population, economic growth and environmental quality. Urbanization and environmental problems - Environmental pollution: Air, Water, Deforestation, Noise, Industrial Pollution - Waste disposal and recycling of water .

**UNIT : IV**

Cost - Benefit Analysis: Optimum Pollution - Efficient level of environmental quality - Evaluation of environmental benefit - Direct and indirect methods.

**UNIT: V**

Environmental pollution in India - Policies of pollution control and conservation - Protection of environment - Legal system - environmental education.

**REFERENCES:**

01. Baumol, Willam J. and Oates, Wallace E. 1977 "Economics, Environmental Policy and the Quality of Life' , Prentice Hall Inc.
02. Bhattacharya, Rabindra N 2004 "Economics : An Indian Perspective" **Oxford university Press.**

03. Engine, T. (2006) "Environmental Economics',  
Virindha Publications (P) Ltd.
04. Handley, Nick, J. Shogren,  
and Ben White (1999) "Environmental Economics"  
Macmillan,
05. Karpagam, M. (2005) "Environmental Economics".  
Sterling Publishes Pvt. Ltd.

## DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

**Subject Title : Developing Information System**  
**Course Number : Semester III - Paper III**

### Subject Description :

This subject aims at providing the basic knowledge on developing information system. To enable students to gain knowledge on analysis, implementation, evaluation and maintenance of information system.

### Goals :

To gain knowledge on developing information system.

### Objectives:

To provide skill on system development  
To understand the pitfall in MIS development

### Contents:

#### Unit – I

Introduction to developing information system - System Development Life Cycle- Other models of SDLC.

#### Unit –II

System Analysis – definition – approaches - requirement -Understanding transaction oriented and decision oriented system – information gathering – structured analysis.

#### Unit-III

System design - objectives - types - design activities - system testing.

#### Unit-IV

System implementation - evaluation - maintenance of information system - Pitfalls in MIS Development.

#### Unit-V

Information Resources Management - Principles - objectives - functional components Of IRM.

## Reference:

- L M Prasad & Usha Prasad - Management information systems  
 A K Gupta - Management information systems  
 P Mohan - Management information systems  
 Khushdeep Dharni - Management information systems

**Subject Title : Economics of Human Resources.**  
**Course Number : Semester IV - Paper XIV**

## Subject Description:

This paper contains a complete and comprehensive analysis of Human capital starting from meaning, definition, ....., Concepts, theories and approaches to methods of measuring the important component of Human capital and their contributions to Economic Growth. It also extends its horizon to analyse the growth of Education and Health care in India.

## Objectives:

To enable the students to develop their analytical skill and talents in the subject.

## Goals:

To acquire a perfect orientation of the subject, and

To Analyse the various issues and problems relating to the subject policy prescription.

**UNIT :**

Introduction - Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, uses and limitations of Human capital; concepts - HR, HD and other related concepts and indices and their methods of measurement ; Human capital in retrospect; HRD in Modern India.

**UNIT : II**

Education - Demand for and supply of Education, cost - various types and problems of measurement (basic concepts only); Education and Economics Development; Returns / Benefits - Types and methods of Measurements (Like Rate of Return, Cost benefit, Production Function, Growth Accounting Equations of Schultz and Derision, Manpower Requirements, Import - output and Earnings Functions).

**UNIT : III**

Employment - Education and Employment - Basic concepts - Employability, Job - matching, Training and Interaction with industry; Labour Force Participation; Discrimination in Labour Market and Segmentation of Labour Market.

**UNIT : IV**

Health - Health Dimensions of Development; Determinations of Health - Poverty, Malnutrition and Environmental issues; Economic Dimensions of Health care - Demand and supply of Health care;



Health Indicators - Indian and rest of the World; Important problems and issues - finance, subsidy, equity, access, quality, insurance - of Healthcare.

### **UNIT : V**

Migration - Types, Effects. Theories, Brain Drain; In equality - causes and consequences; measurement and Theories.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Mc. Mohan, W.W. (1999): Education of Development: Measuring the Social Benefit, Oxford University Press Oxford.
2. Tilak, J.B.G. (1994): Education for Development in Asia, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
3. Woodhall, M. (1992): Cost-Benefit Analysis in Educational planning, UNESCO, Paris.
4. Baru, R.U. (1998): Private Health Care in India; Social Characteristics and Trends, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Panchamukhi, P.R. (1980): "Economics of Health: A Trend Report" in ICSSR: A Survey of Research Economics, Vol . VI, Infrastructure, Allied, Delhi.
6. World Bank (1993): The world Development Report, 1993: Investing in Health, Oxford University Press, New York.
7. Jandhyala, B.G. Tilak (1987): The Economics of Inequality in Education, Sage Publishers, New Delhi.
8. Ghosh (1976): Education Strategies in Development Countries, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
9. Aggarwal and Aggarwal (1992): Educational Planning in India vol.-I, Delhi.
10. V.K.R.V. Rao (1966): Education and Human Resources Development, Allied Publishers Bombay.
11. Nanjundappa, D.M.: Finance and Management of Higher Education, Deep and Deep, New Delhi
12. Charles, C. Griffin (1992): Health Care in Asia; A Comparative Study of Cost and Financing, World Bank,
13. Charles Phelps (1991): Health Economics, Oxford University, Press.
14. Amartya Sen (1981): Poverty and Famines: An Essay in Entitlement and Deprivation, Clarendon Press
15. UNDP- Human Development Reports, Annual Reports.
16. World Bank (1987): Financing Health Services in Development counter: An Agent for Reform.
17. Gopal, K. (1982): Economics of Health and Nutrition, Chaug Publishers.
18. Atkinson, A.B. - Economics of Inequality.
19. Blaag, M. - An Introduction to Economic of Education.
20. Blaag, M. - Layard and wood Hall The Causes of Graduate Unemployment in India.
21. Schultz, T.W. - Investment in Human Capital
22. Schultz, T.W. - Economic value of education
23. Becker, G.S. - Human Capital
24. Psacharopoulos. G - Returns to Education
25. Garble, H.G. and Scott, A - The Brain Drain
26. Rao, V,K,R,V - Education and Human Resources Development
27. Tilak - Education and Rural development.
28. Carnoy and Martin - Encyclopaedia of Human Capital, Pergamon gamon press.
29. Psachiopoulos. G - Economic of education - Research studies pergamon.
30. Lokslmansamy, T- Economics of Human Behaviour al and Publishers Ltd.
31. Geraint Johnes (1993) - The Economics of Education Macmillan.

32. Bailsmen R. Jers (1990) - Human Resource led Development Revied of Issues and Evidence - ILO ARIP ILO.

**Subject Title** : **Public Economics**  
**Course Number** : **Semester IV - Paper XV**

**Goal :**

It aims to provide analytical capacity to student in public economics in the theory and practices.

**Objective :**

To enable students to understand the theoretical aspects of public Economics and their applications

### **Unit I**

Public Finance: Significance, scope, and Function- Public Finance Versus private finance –Theory of public good –Market failure- Externalities –Provision for public goods - General model of efficient Allocation for public good-Voting system-individual choice in fiscal Politics

### **Unit II**

Public theory: Theory of Taxation –Taxable capacity-Ability to pay and Benefit principle in taxation- Indian direct and indirect taxes-Incidence Of tax-Tax reforms-MODVAT-VAT

### **Unit III**

Public expenditure: Theories of public Expenditure-Structure and growthOf Indian public Expenditure- Expenditure Programmes of current BudgetRevenue mobilization for the Budget-Performance and Zero base Budget-Limitation of budget.

### **Unit IV**

Public Debt: Growth and composition of public Debt-Internal and External Debt-Central and state deficit

### **Unit V**

Indian Fiscal policy: Principle of Federal finance-Evaluation of federal Finance-11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Finance commission-Local Finance

### **Referances Books**

- 1.Musgrave ,R.A and P.B.Musgrave[1976] Public finance theory and practice,Mcgraw- hill Kogakusha,Tokyo
- 2.Stiglitz.J.k [1986]Economics of the public sector ,Norton New York
- 3.Muller D.C[1979]Economics of Public choice,Cambridge University
- 4.Atkinson.A.B and J.E stiglitz [1980] Lecture in Public Economics, Mcgraw Hill,New York
- 5.Musgrave R.A and C.Sharp [Ed]1970 Readings in Economics of Taxation ,George Allen and unwin London
- 6.Seigman.E.R.A [1960] Eassys in Taxation, George Allen and Unwin London
- 7.Brown.C.V and Jackson-Public sector Economics
- 8.Hyman,David-The Economics of Government activity

- 9.Raja.J.Chelliah: Reforms on Tax reforms
- 10:Reforms of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commissions
- 11.Roshendra jha[1998] Modern Public Economics
- 12.Rosen Harways –Public Finance, Irwin
- 13.Kelkar and shome comities reforms
- 14.S.K.Singh Public Finance [15]Thyagi:Public Finance
- 15.Mankar&Sarma:Public Finance Theory and Practices

**Subject Title : Industrial Economics**  
**Course Number : Semester IV - Paper XVI**

Goal :

Its aims to restore up-to-date knowledge on India's Industrial development

Objective:

The paper impact empirical knowledge on industrial development In terms of industrial policy, Industrial finance, Sectoral development of industrial and Export promotion measure.

### **Unit-I**

Role of Industrial sector in India's economic development-Strategic of industrial development-Evaluation of Industrial policy-Technical changes and industrial Development-India's five year plans and industrial development

### **Unit-II**

Growth of cottage, small scale and large scale industries-Industrial sickness-Growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power-Major industries Cotton Textile and Iron and Steel-Impact of globalization on Indian Industries

### **Unit-III**

Industrial Finance: Need for Industrial Finance-Types of Industrial Finance-Source of Industrial Finance –Industrial Development Banking-IDBI-IFCI-ICICI-SFCS-EXIM BANK –Commercial bank and Industrial Finance

### **Unit-IV**

Sectoral development of industries –Public sector –Private sector-joint sector-SPV- Special purpose vehicles.

### **Unit-V**

Foreign investment and industrial development-FDI-portfolio investment—MNC's In India-Transfer of technology –Special economic zone and industrial development -Industrial Export promotion measures.

Books and References.

- 1.Barthwel.R.[1994] Industrial Economics 4e.Wiley Eastern Ltd New Delhi
- 2.Devine .P.J.[1988].Introduction to Industrial,George Allen &Urwin condon

3. Itay D.A and Morris D.J. Industrial Economics theory and Evidence Oxford University, Pien Oxford
4. Dutt & Sundaram : Indian Economy .S .Chand and co. New Delhi
5. Pandey .I.M. Flemark Willy. Financial Management, Eastern Ltd, New Delhi
6. Prasana Chandra : Financial management , Tata Mcgtaw Hill New Delhi
7. Craig Peterson and W.cris Lewis, Managerial Economics , person education .M.C.
8. B.N.Golder : Productivity Growth in Indian Industries Allied Publishers Ltd
9. Economic Survey Report, Government of India
10. GATT. report – Transfer of Technology
11. Roger Clarke. Industrial Economics Basil Bladewill New Yerk 1985
12. Lave.L.B. Technological Change .Its competition and management.

## DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

**Subject Title : Information Technology**

**Course Number : Semester IV - Paper –IV**

**Subject Description :**

This subject aims at providing the basic knowledge on information technology. To enable students to gain knowledge on use of hardware, software, services and Supporting infrastructure to manage and deliver information using voice, data and video.

**Goals :**

To gain knowledge on the information revolution.

**Objectives:**

To provide skill on concepts of computers.

To understand the recent trend in IT.

**Contents:**

**Unit – I**

Information Technology - concept - functions - role - relationship between Organization and IT - impact - implications.

**Unit –II**

Computer hardware - basics of data representation - types of computers - Components of computers - factors to buy a personal computers.

**Unit –III**

Computer software - programming languages - Classification of software

**Unit -IV**

Contemporary applications of Information Technology - E – mail , E-commerce, E-trading , E-banking , E-governance, E- data interchange, on-line information services and multimedia.

**Unit-V**

Recent trends in Information Technology - WWW - Blue Tooth Technology – Set-Top Boxes  
Wireless Local Area Network - Internet Telephony - DTH -Electronic Re-usable Paper -  
Internet Printing Protocol - Personal Digital Assistant - Voice over internet Telephony.

**References :**

- R.Sarvana kumar , R.Parameswaran & T.Jayalakshmi - A Textbook of Information  
Technology  
L M Prasad & Usha Prasad - Management information systems  
A K Gupta - Management information  
systems

NOTE: MODEL QUESTION PAPERS – Common Question paper pattern be applied for Section A of the model question papers i.e.,

Section A: Objective type of questions with no choice 10 x 1 = 10 (10 questions – 2 each from every unit)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**M.A. Degree Examination**  
**First Semester**  
**Business Economics**  
**MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

## SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Consumer will be in equilibrium at the point where
 

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) $Mu_x = Mu_y$ | (b) $Mu_z = P_x$   |
| (c) $Mu_x > P_x$  | (d) $Mu_x < P_x$ . |
2. The relationship among price elasticity of demand, ( $\eta$ ) A.R and Marginal revenue is
 

|                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) $\eta = \frac{AR}{AR - MR}$ | (b) $\eta = \frac{AR - MR}{AR}$ |
| (c) $\eta = \frac{AR}{AR + MR}$ | (d) $\eta = \frac{MR}{AR - MR}$ |
3. The equilibrium of a firm occurs when
 

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) $P = MC$  | (b) $MR = MC$ |
| (c) $AR = AC$ | (d) $P = AC$  |

State True or false:

4. In perfect competition, no useful purpose is served by advertisement.
5. The elasticity of substitution between capital and labour in the case of Cobb – Douglas production function is unity.
6. The Marginal cost curve passes through the Minimum point of the Average Cost Curve.

Match the following:

7. Monopoly (a) Large number of buyers and sellers

8. Oligopoly (b) Few sellers  
9. Duopoly (c) One Seller  
10. Perfect competition (d) Two sellers

## SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions  
Each question carries 5 marks

11. (a) State and explain the law of demand. What are its exceptions?

Or

(b) Enumerate the factors involved in demand forecasting.

12. (a) What do you mean by Market research? Elucidate.

Or

(b) How is the demand for consumer durables estimated?

13. (a) Define production function and examine the nature of returns to scale from the parameters ' $\alpha$ ' and ' $\beta$ ' of the Cobb – Douglas production function  $q = AK^\alpha L^\beta$ .

Or

(b) Briefly explain embodied and disembodied technical program.

14. (a) "All direct costs are variable and all indirect costs are fixed". Do you agree?

Or

(b) Explain the cost-output relationship in the short run?

15. (a) Write a note on shut-down point.

Or

(b) What is Monopoly power? How do you reduce Monopoly power?

## SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions  
Each question carries 8 marks

16. (a) Define price elasticity of demand. If the demand function is  $P = \alpha - bq$ , show

that the price elasticity of demand ( $\eta$ ) is equal to  $\frac{AR}{AR - MR}$

Or

(b) Discuss briefly the various methods of forecasting demand and point out their limitations. What are the criteria of a good forecasting method?

17. (a) What are the methods of Market research? Explain.

Or

(b) Forecasting the demand for capital goods poses special problems. How is it possible to overcome them?

18. (a) State and examine Euler's theorem for the Cobb-Douglas production function.

$$q = AK^\alpha L^{1-\alpha}$$

Or

(b) Discuss the Managerial uses of production functions.

19. (a) A Manufacturer has a total cost function  $TC = 100x - 10x^2 + x^3$  where  $x$  is the output in tonnes. Find the output which minimizes average cost. Prove that at this level of output average cost will be equal to Marginal cost.

Or

(b) Explain the term "Break – even Analysis" and discuss its usefulness. Calculate the break-even point from the following data:

Sales : 550 units

Sales Receipt : Rs.28,875

Total Fixed costs : Rs.16,000

Total variable costs : Rs.11,000

20. (a) How does the equilibrium of the firm under perfect competition differ from that of a monopolist?

Or

(b) Critically examine Baumol's sales Maximisation hypothesis.



**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****M.A. Degree Examination****First Semester****Business Economics****ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICIES**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

**SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

Answer ALL questions

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is not a component of human development index?
  - (a) life expectancy
  - (b) adult literacy
  - (c) real per capita income
  - (d) Infant mortality rate
2. The last stage in the process of economic growth according to W.W.Rostow is
  - (a) the take off
  - (b) age of high mass consumption
  - (c) stage of economic saturation
  - (d) drive to maturity
3. Unbalanced growth strategy was propounded by
  - (a) Nurkse
  - (b) Hirschman
  - (c) Leibenstein
  - (d) Arthur Lewis
4. Knife edge equilibrium is associated with
  - (a) Mead's model
  - (b) Solow's model
  - (c) Harrod-Domar model
  - (d) None of the three
5. Which is known as the "Year of great divide" in India?
  - (a) 1901
  - (b) 1921
  - (c) 1911
  - (d) 1931
6. Sen index is a measure of
  - (a) poverty
  - (b) income inequality
  - (c) quality of life
  - (d) entitlement
7. Externalities cause
  - (a) Market failure
  - (b) Government failure
  - (c) Environmental degradation
  - (d) All the three

8. Transfer pricing is associated with
- (a) Multinational companies                      (b) Joint stock companies  
(c) Multiproduct firms                              (d) Single product firms
9. SEBI is concerned with regulation of
- (a) Capital market                                      (b) Money market  
(c) Foreign exchange market                      (d) All the three
10. Liberalisation policies were introduced in India in the year
- (a) 1981                                                      (b) 1991  
(c) 1995                                                      (d) 1993

SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) Socio-economic indicators of development.  
Or  
(b) Limitations of per capita income as a measure of economic development.
12. (a) Conditions of steady growth according to Harrod-Domar model.  
Or  
(b) Doctrine of balanced growth.
13. (a) Distinction between absolute poverty and relative poverty.  
Or  
(b) Population growth as a positive factor for economic development.
14. (a) Arguments against private foreign investment in less developed countries.  
Or  
(b) Major reasons for plan failures in the third world countries.
15. (a) Definitions of fiscal deficit, budget deficit and revenue deficit  
Or  
(b) Public sector disinvestment.

SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Attempt a short review of the leading theories of economic development.  
Or  
(b) Critically examine Schumpeter's theory of development.
17. (a) Briefly describe Joan Robinson's model of capital accumulation.  
Or  
(b) Examine the rationale and significance of unbalanced growth strategy in the context of the third world countries.
18. (a) Examine the dimensions of poverty and special reference to India.  
Or  
(b) Explain the theory of demographic transition and relate it to Indian conditions.
19. (a) Examine the changes in the foreign trade policy of India since early 19802.  
Or  
(b) Examine the recent trends in the balance of payment position of India. What measures are adopted to correct balance of payment deficits?
20. (a) Attempt a review of the planning strategies adopted by India before and after 1991.  
Or  
(b) Discuss the impact of liberalization policies on the industrial and agricultural sectors of the Indian economy.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**M.A. Degree Examination**  
**First Semester**  
**Business Economics**  
**MARKETING MANAGEMENT**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

## SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions  
Choose the correct answer.

1. A place where buyers and sellers meet is known as
  - (a) exchange
  - (b) market
  - (c) environment
  - (d) board
2. Matching an organisation's resources with its marketing opportunities is called
  - (a) long term planning
  - (b) business planning
  - (c) unit planning
  - (d) strategic planning
3. Marketing information system tends to be
  - (a) based on past information
  - (b) future oriented information
  - (c) concerned with solving problems
4. Corporate responsibility refers to doing
  - (a) market share analysis
  - (b) social values and policies studies
  - (c) pricing studies
  - (d) packaging research
5. One of the psychological determinants of buyer's behaviour is
  - (a) bidding system
  - (b) cultural change
  - (c) learning experiences
  - (d) derived demand
6. Market aggregation is otherwise known as
  - (a) market potential
  - (b) sales forecast
  - (c) marketing potential
  - (d) single marketing mix
7. Market segmentation based on life style is known as
  - (a) psychographic segmentation
  - (b) demographic segmentation
  - (c) geographic segmentation
  - (d) bureaucratic segmentation
8. The process by which innovation is spread through a social system overtime is called

- (a) adaptation (b) diffusion  
(c) trial (d) evaluation
9. Adding a higher priced prestige product to a line in the hope of increasing sales of existing low priced products is called
- (a) trading up (b) positioning  
(c) trading down (d) product alternative
10. If advertising pits one brand against another then it is known as
- (a) patronage advertising (b) pioneer advertising  
(c) selective demand advertising (d) public service advertising

SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) State the various steps involved in strategic planning.  
Or  
(b) Explain the ingredients of marketing mix.
12. (a) Write a note on product life cycle.  
Or  
(b) What are the types of functional middlemen?
13. (a) Explain the functions of marketing.  
Or  
(b) Discuss the rights of consumers.
14. (a) Give the characteristics of good copy of advertisement.  
Or  
(b) Explain the brand strategies of manufacturer and middlemen.
15. (a) Explain the social responsibility of marketing management  
Or  
(b) Discuss the meaning and scope of consumerism.

SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Critically examine the concept of market segmentation.

Or

(b) Examine the various types of pricing.

17. (a) Discuss the factors affecting the choice of distribution channels.

Or

Explain the functions involved in marketing process.

18. (a) Examine the important requisites of successful salesmanship.

Or

(b) Elaborately discuss the objections against advertising.

19. (a) Discuss the significance of advertisement budgeting in sales promotion of a company.

Or

Discuss the general benefits of transportation.

20. (a) Explain inventory control as a key activity in any physical distribution system.

Or

(b) Give the salient features of consumers Protection Act of 1986 and the recent amendments made to it.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****M.A. Degree Examination****First Semester****Business Economics****ENERGY ECONOMICS**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

**SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

Answer ALL questions  
Choose the correct answer.

1. The word 'Energy' is derived from
  - (a) Latin
  - (b) Sanskrit
  - (c) Greek
  - (d) German
2. Which of the following is not a free energy resource?
  - (a) Solar energy
  - (b) Atomic energy
  - (c) Wind energy
  - (d) Water energy
3. Solar, wind and tidal energies are forms of
  - (a) non-conventional energy
  - (b) exhaustible energy
  - (c) non-renewable energy
  - (d) scarce energy
4. Oil and natural gas comprise \_\_\_\_\_ of world's non-renewable fuel consumption.
  - (a) One-quarter
  - (b) three-fourth
  - (c) one-sixth
  - (d) two-third
5. Neyveli has huge reserves of
  - (a) Oil and natural gas
  - (b) lignite
  - (c) biomass
  - (d) uranium
6. The largest energy resource available in India is
  - (a) Uranium
  - (b) Natural gas
  - (c) Coal
  - (d) Petroleum
7. Fuel Policy Committee of India was set up in
  - (a) 1980
  - (b) 1960
  - (c) 1990
  - (d) 1970
8. The biggest offender of environmental pollution in India is

- (a) Transport sector (b) Industrial sector  
(c) Agricultural sector (d) Rural sector
9. One of the strategies of encouraging indigenous energy supplies is  
(a) Taxation (b) Subsidy  
(c) Exploitation (d) Pricing
10. One of the agencies encouraging international cooperation in development of new energy source is  
(a) IMF (b) UNDP  
(c) UNESCO (d) WTO

## SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable energy resources.  
Or  
(b) Examine the significance of bio-energy.
12. (a) How important is technology transfer for a developing country?  
Or  
(b) Explain the causes of energy crisis.
13. (a) Outline India's energy development Strategies  
Or  
(b) Discuss the need for energy policy for a country, particularly in recent times.
14. (a) Discuss the strategies for energy conservation in India.  
Or  
(b) State the need for tapping non-conventional energy sources.
15. (a) Discuss the environmental consequences of energy production.  
Or  
(b) How useful are international technology transfers?



SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Discuss the causes and consequences of energy crisis. What measures do you recommend to prevent it?

Or

(b) Define energy. Discuss its various sources and types with examples.

17. (a) Discuss the problems of importing energy in the case of developing countries.

Or

(b) Examine the need for exploitation of local energy resources, particularly in the context of a developing economy.

18. (a) Critically evaluate the energy policies of India.

Or

(b) Outline the significance of energy in overall planning of various sectors in a country.

19. (a) Describe the pattern of energy consumption in India.

Or

(b) Explain the various forms of subsidies introduced to encourage indigenous energy supplies in India.

20. (a) Examine the need for international cooperation in development of new energy resources and their efficient management.

Or

(b) Explain the environmental dimensions of energy production and use.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**M.A. Degree Examination**

**First Semester**

**Business Economics**

**P.G DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

**BUSINESS INFORMATION AND DATA BASE SYSTEM**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

Answer ALL questions in Section A

SECTION A - (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Choose the correct answer.

1. A collection of information through the library report is know as
  - a) Planning information
  - b) Control information
  - c) Knowledge information
  - d) Operational information
2. A measure of communications line speed
 

|          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| a) Bit   | b) BPS               |
| c) BASIC | d) None of the above |
3. Gigabyte is equal to
 

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) 100 megabytes    | b) 1,000 megabytes |
| c) 10,000 megabytes | d) 10 megabytes    |
4. An operating system initially developed by Bill labs are known as
 

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| a) UNIX | b) RAM        |
| c) RISC | d) E-Commerce |
5. Informations gathered from different company at given point of time is known
  - a) Time series data
  - b) Panel data
  - c) Cross section data
  - d) None of the above

State whether the following statements are “True or False” :

6. The main objective of a private business enterprises is welfare.
7. When an information does not add anything to change the decision, then the value of an information is  $\omega$ .
8. An information required for conducting administration and management function is known as organizational information.
9. Information performing to knowledge is used by top management.

10. Operational management normally deals the uncertainty level is low.

**SECTION – B (5x5=25marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks

11. a) Explain the scope of business information system  
(or)  
b) What are the information system activity?
12. a) What do you mean by competitive advantage?  
(or)  
b) What are the uses of information system?
13. a) distinguish between effectiveness and efficiency?  
(or)  
b) Write short note on Resource planning g system?
14. a) State the main types of database.  
(or)  
b) What do you mean by data mining?
15. a) How communication channels will be useful for business decision?  
(or)  
b) What are the functions of Business?

**SECTION - C (5x8=40 marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.  
Each question carries 8 marks

16. a) Examine the meaning and evolution f Business Information System.  
(or)  
b) Explain how information system activities is useful in business decision making
17. a) Explain the different types of information system  
(or)  
b) Explain the different functions of business
18. a) Critically evaluate data base management approach  
(or)  
b) Explain various concepts of Data Base
19. a) Explain the role of internet in business management  
(or)  
b) Define Data Ware house and examine its importance in business
20. a) What is the difference between data file, data bank and database?  
(or)  
b) Explain how computer technology has affected the growth of management information system.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****M.A. Degree Examination****Second Semester****Business Economics****MACRO ECONOMICS**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

**SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

Answer ALL questions

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The income received by the owners of the economic resources is termed as
  - (a) National Income at current prices
  - (b) National Income at constant prices
  - (c) Disposable Income
  - (d) Personal Income
2. Classical economists assumed
  - (a) Full employment
  - (b) Disguised unemployment
  - (c) Involuntary unemployment
  - (d) Under employment in the economy
3. Absolute income hypothesis is formulated by
 

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (a) Milton Friedman | (b) Dusenberry |
| (c) Leynes          | (d) J.B.Say    |
4. The investment multiplier is equal to
  - (a)  $\frac{1}{\text{marginal Propensity to invest}}$
  - (b)  $\frac{1}{\text{marginal Propensity to save}}$
  - (c)  $\frac{1}{\text{marginal Propensity to consume}}$
  - (d)  $\frac{1}{1 - \text{marginal Propensity to invest}}$

5. The contribution of Robert Lucas to economic theory is
- (a) Marginal propensity to consume (b) Multiplier  
(c) Rational expectation hypothesis (d) Relative income hypothesis

State whether the following statements are True or False:

6. Unemployment compensations will be included in national income.
7. According to Milton Friedman, permanent consumption varies in proportion to permanent income.

Fill in the blanks:

8. The ratio of change in income to a change in government expenditure is known as \_\_\_\_\_ multiplier.
9. IS curve depicts \_\_\_\_\_ market equilibrium.
10. Phillips curve explains the trade off between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Each question carries 5 marks.

11. (a) Explain the circular flow of income between households and business sectors.  
Or  
(b) Discuss the importance of national income data.
12. (a) Elucidate the concept of "Liquidity Trap".  
Or  
(b) Elaborate the reasons for the collapse of classical theory of employment.
13. (a) What are the main implications of Keynes' psychological law of consumption?  
Or  
(b) State the important features of life cycle theory of consumption.
14. (a) Explain the working of accelerator in an economy.  
Or  
(b) Discuss the reasons for lags in investment demand.
15. (a) Explain the role of expectation in short run Phillips curves.  
Or  
(b) Distinguish between short run Phillips curve and long run Phillips curve.

SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Each questions carry 8 marks.

16. (a) Explain clearly the main concepts related to national income and discuss their interrelationship.

Or

(b) Discuss the main problems in the measurement of national income.

17. (a) The aggregate demand and aggregate supply determine equilibrium output and employment – Discuss.

Or

(b) Critically evaluate classical theory of employment.

18. (a) Explain the important features of relative income hypothesis.

Or

(b) Give a critical analysis of permanent income hypothesis.

19. (a) Explain the operation of investment multiplier.

Or

(b) Examine the possibility of achieving general equilibrium in product market and money market.

20. (a) Analyze the role of uncertainty and expectation in framing economic policy.

Or

(b) Explain the meaning of Phillip's curve. Discuss the views of Friedman and Phelps on Phillip's curve.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****M.A. Degree Examination  
Second Semester****Business Economics****FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions

**Choose the best answer.**

1. In his traditional role the finance manager is responsible for
  - (a) Arrangement and efficient utilization of funds
  - (b) Arrangement of financial resources
  - (c) Acquiring capital assets for the organisation
2. The term fixed assets includes
  - (a) Stock-in-trade
  - (b) Furniture
  - (c) Payments in advance
3. Observing changes in the financial variables across the year is
  - (a) Vertical analysis
  - (b) Horizontal analysis
  - (c) Inter-firm comparison
4. The turnover Ratio helps management in
  - (a) Managing resources
  - (b) Managing a debt
  - (c) Evaluating performance
5. Period cost means
  - (a) Foxed cost
  - (b) Variable cost
  - (c) Prime cost
6. The costing method in which fixed factory overheads are added to inventory is
  - (a) Direct costing
  - (b) Marginal costing
  - (c) Absorption costing
7. Depreciation is included in costs in the case of
  - (a) pay-back method

- (b) Accounting rate of return method
  - (c) Present value index method
8. One of the conditions for a company to be taken as a sick unit is that the company should have
- (a) Accumulated losses equal to or exceeding its entire net worth.
  - (b) Suffered costs losses in the last three financial years.
  - (c) Suffered cash losses in the current and preceding five financial years.
9. A share holder of an amalgamating company may be subject to capital gains tax if he gets for the shares held by him
- (a) Equity shares
  - (b) Preference shares
  - (c) Debentures in the amalgamated
10. A capital investment proposal in case of public sector undertaking is evaluated according to
- (a) NPV method
  - (b) IRR method
  - (c) Pay back period method

SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) Discuss the role of finance manager in the changing scenario.
- Or
- (b) Bring out the limitations of financial analysis.
12. (a) Give the various advantages of ratio analysis.
- Or
- (b) What are the important factors affecting profits?
13. (a) Explain the importance of Capital Budgeting.
- Or
- (b) List out the various techniques for the Assessment of working capital.
14. (a) Give the various classification of cost of capital.
- Or
- (b) What are the basic factors that must be kept in mind while undertaking nursing programme for a sick unit?
15. (a) Explain the various objectives of corporate restructuring.



Or

(b) Justify the rationale of public sector Enterprises.

SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Give an overview of the Indian financial.

Or

(b) Explain the various techniques of Financial Analysis.

17. (a) Elaborately explain about profitability Ratios.

Or

(b) Explain various forms of Break-even chart and bring out their advantages and disadvantages.

18. (a) Examine the various capital budgeting appraisal methods.

Or

Discuss about the problems of cash management.

19. (a) Explain the concept of cost of capital and the problems in determination.

Or

(b) Explain the various steps taken by Government of India to rehabilitate sick units.

20. (a) Give the objectives and forms of corporate restructuring.

Or

(b) Critically examine the causes for the difficulties of public enterprises at present and give suggestions for their improvement.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****M.A. Degree Examination****Second Semester****Business Economics****QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR MANAGERIAL DECISIONS**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Each question carries 1 mark

Choose the best answer:

1. If  $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$ ,  $B = \{1,2,5\}$  and  $C = \{1,2,4,9\}$ , then  $(A \cap B) \cap C$  is equal to
 

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) $\{1,2,3,4\}$     | (b) $\{3,5,9\}$ |
| (c) $\{1,2,3,4,5,9\}$ | (d) $\{1,2\}$   |
  
2. If the demand curve is a rectangular hyperbola, then the elasticity of demand at any point is equal to
 

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| (a) any constant number | (b) zero     |
| (c) one                 | (d) infinity |
  
3. If the cost function is  $c = f(q)$ , then the slope of the marginal cost curve is given by
 

|                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) $\frac{dc}{dq}$ | (b) $\frac{d^2c}{dq^2}$         |
| (c) $\frac{c}{q}$   | (d) $\frac{\Delta c}{\Delta q}$ |
  
4.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

|                                                     |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  | (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 12 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ | (d) $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 20 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$ |

**State True or False:**

5. All rational numbers are real numbers.
6. For a convex function, the slope remains constant throughout.

**Match the following:**

- |                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7. Derivatives                    | (a) Adjoint                   |
| 8. Cramer's Rule                  | (b) Constant returns to scale |
| 9. Matrix Inverse                 | (c) Ratio of determinants     |
| 10. Linearly homogeneous function | (d) Marginal value            |

**SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)**

Answer ALL questions  
Each question carries 5 marks.

11. (a) In a class of 50 M.A (Eco) students, 12 have opted for Econometrics; 8 have opted Econometrics but not Mathematical Economics. Find the number of students who have opted Econometrics and Mathematical Economics.

Or

(b) Solve:  $2x^2 + 7x - 15 = 0$ .

12. (a) Explain any two applications of straight line in Economics.

Or

(b) Given the demand function  $P = 150 - 3q$ , determine the level of output at which total revenue is maximum.

13. (a) Derive the relationship between average revenue, marginal revenue and elasticity of demand.

Or

(b) Suppose the total cost function is given as  $C = Q^3 - 10Q^2 + 150Q$ . Find the level of output (Q) at which average cost = marginal cost.

14. (a) Find the maximum and minimum values of the function  $y = x^3 - 3x + 1$ .

Or

(b) The production function of a commodity is given by  $Q = 40F + 3F^2 - \frac{F^3}{3}$

where Q is the total output and F is the units of input. Find the amount of input required to produce maximum output.

15. (a) Prove that 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 2b & b-c-a & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)^3.$$

Or

(b) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , find  $AB$  and  $BA$ .

SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Each question carries 8 marks

16. (a) Given the demand equation  $P = 500 - 5x - x^2$  and the supply equation  $P = 50 + 36x$ , find the equilibrium price and quantity.

Or

- (b) Given  $A = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ ,  $B = (2, 4, 5, 6)$  and  $C = (0, 3, 4, 7, 8)$ , Prove that

(i)  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

(ii)  $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

17. (a) Explain the applications of non linear functions in Economics.

Or

- (b) Prove that the indifference curve,  $xy = 50$  is downward sloping and convex to the origin.

18. (a) Given the utility function  $U = x^2y$  and the budget constraint  $x + 2y = 48$ , find the equilibrium bundle of the consumer.

Or

- (b) A firm has the total cost function  $C = \frac{1}{3}q^3 - 7q^2 + 111q + 50$  and the demand function  $P = 100 - q$ . Find the profit maximizing level of output and the maximum profit.

19. (a) State and prove any two properties of Cobb-Douglas production function.

Or

- (b) Define CES production function and state its properties.

- (a) Find the inverse of the matrix

20.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

Or

(b) Solve the following system of equations by Cramer's Rule.

$$5x - 2y + z = 8$$

$$x + y + 5z = 5$$

$$2x + 3y + 7z = 6.$$

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**M.A. Degree Examination**  
**Second Semester**  
**Business Economics**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

## SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All Question carry equal marks

Choose the best answer:

1. Random sampling mean
  - (a) Restricted sampling
  - (b) Probability sampling
  - (c) Quota sampling
  - (d) Judgement sampling
2. Alternate hypothesis means
  - (a) Hypothesis to be tested
  - (b) Same as Null hypothesis
  - (c) Any hypothesis other than Null hypothesis
  - (d) Theory
3. Coefficient of variation is equal to
  - (a)  $\frac{\text{Median}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100$
  - (b)  $\frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100$
  - (c)  $\frac{\text{Median}}{\text{Mode}} \times 100$
  - (d)  $\frac{\text{Median} \times \text{Mode}}{\text{Standard deviation}} \times 100$

State whether the following statements are True or False:

4. Level of significance is used to reduce type I error.
5. Z list is used to test Goodness of fit.

6. Standard deviation is calculated from median

Match the following:

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7. Population census          | (a) Small sample test         |
| 8. 't' test                   | (b) Secondary data            |
| 9. GNP data from 1990 to 2000 | (c) Association of attributes |
| 10. Chesquen test             | (d) Time series data          |

SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) What are the objectives of research?

Or

(b) Distinguish between pure and applied research.

12. (a) What are the advantages of primary data?

Or

(b) Explain the major secondary data sources in India.

13. (a) What are the qualities of a good questionnaire?

Or

(b) Explain non-probability sampling.

14. (a) What are the preparation of arithmetic mean?

Or

(b) Distinguish between measures of central tendency and dispersion.

15. (a) Explain how a research problem is formulated.

Or)

(b) Define Z test.

SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Explain how does a hypothesis help to solve a research problem.

Or

- (b) Discuss the important theories of sampling.

17. (a) What is evaluation research? What are its uses?

Or

- (b) Discuss any two methods of probability sampling.

18. (a) Define coefficient of variation. What are its uses in social science research?

Or

- (b) Explain the relation merits and demerits of mean, median and mode.

19. (a) Explain the procedure of hypothesis testing with help 'Z' test.

Or

- (b) What are the uses of ANOVA.

20. (a) Explain the structure of a research report.

Or

- (b) Explain role of review of literature in a research report.



**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****M.A. Degree Examination****Second Semester****Business Economics****P.G DIPLOMA IN MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM****INFORMATION SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

## Section A (10 x 1=10 Marks)

**Choose the correct answer from four options given below:**

1. Management is described as
  - a) an activity
  - b) a process
  - c) a group of people
  - d) all the above
2. The management information systems working in an organization are classified in to (or) based on
  - a) Type of decisions
  - b) Functional diciline
  - c) Organisational level
  - d) All the above
3. K W S stands for
  - a) Knowledge work system
  - b) kilo walt per second
  - c) Knowledge weak system
  - d) None of the above.
4. The management decisions are
  - a) Programmed, semi-programmed and non – programmed
  - b) Programmed
  - c) Semi-programmed
  - d) None.
5. E-business strategies are
  - a) Extending the Enterprise
  - b) Reducing costs
  - c) Trust & privacy
  - d) all the above.

**State whealther the following statements are “True or False”**

6. “Management is what a manager does” - Lousis Allen
7. Strategic level of management is concerned with short term planning and the responsibility of the low level of management.
8. Use of e-mail is a part of office automation system.
9. Information system is an organization is classified with the management focus.
10. E-Business is about using internet technologies to transform the way key business processes are performed.

**SECTION – B (5x5=25marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks

11. a) Define management.

Or

b) What is organizational pyramid?

12. a) What are the factors supporting ever increasing in indispensability of MIS in a business organisation.

Or

b) Briefly explain E-Business organisation.

13. a) What are the various information system available in an organisation particularly for the managers?

Or

b) What is sector books?

14. a) Write a short note on Information system Architechore.

Or

b) How do you organize the IS staff?

15. a) Differentiate centralized and decentralized E-Business.

Or

b) How do you manage the End user's services.

**SECTION - C (5x8=40 marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.  
Each question carries 8 marks

16. a) Discuss the nature and importance of management.

Or

b) Explain the information needs for the managers.

17. a) Describe the nature of management work?

Or

b) what are the characteristics of Effective Information?

18. a) Draw a schematic diagram for a information system?

Or

b) Differentiate Transaction Processing System (TPS) and office Automatic System (OAS).

19. a) What are the challenges faced by the IS managers & line managers.

Or

b) Briefly explain the solutions for the challenges of IS managers & line managers.

20. a) Give an idea about Information centre.

Or

b) Write a note on career in. Information System.

**M.A. Degree Examinations**  
**Monetary Theory and Policies**

**Section-A**

(10 X 1 = 10 marks)

**Answer ALL Questions**

**Choose the best answer:**

1. The Quantity Theory of Money implies that an increase in the price level will be associated with
  - a) an increase in output
  - b) an increase in the money supply
  - c) a decrease in money supply
  - d) an increase in interest rate
  
2. High Powered Money is
  - a) Bank's reserves at the Central Bank
  - b) All loans and advances of banks
  - c) Money held by banks
  - d) Currency held by the public and reserves with the central bank
  
3. Least Cash Reserve is maintained for
  - a) Current Account deposit
  - b) Savings Account deposit
  - c) Fixed Account deposit
  - d) Recurring deposit
  
4. Stagflation refers to the situation which is characterized by
  - a) deflation and rising unemployment
  - b) inflation and rising unemployment
  - c) inflation and rising employment
  - d) stagnant employment and deflation
  
5. The main function of SEBI is to control
  - a) money market
  - b) credit market
  - c) capital market
  - d) foreign exchange market

**State TRUE or FALSE**

6. Capital accumulation is not possible through money
7. Fishers Quantity Theory is explained by his famous equation of exchange given as  $MV=PT$
8. Value of money always remains constant
9. Deficit financing relates to printing of paper currency
10. RBI performs only traditional function.

**Section-B**

(5 X 5 = 25 marks)

**Answer ALL Questions****All questions carry equal marks**

11. a) Critically evaluate the Cambridge Cash Balance Approach.  
(OR)  
b) Describe Tobin's Port folio Analysis
12. a) What are the factors affecting high power money?  
(OR)  
b) Explain the significance of bank balance sheet.
13. a) Enumerate the development functions of Central Bank.  
(OR)  
b) Write a short note on the Federal Reserve System of the USA
14. a) What are the objectives of Monetary Policy in India?  
(OR)  
b) Describe the different types of inflation.
15. a) State the features of undeveloped money market  
(OR)  
b) Explain the functioning of SEBI.

**Section-C**

(5 X 8 = 40 marks)

***Answer ALL Questions******All questions carry equal marks***

16. a) Enunciate the Keynesian Approach to the monetary theory.  
(OR)  
b) Elucidate the Don Patinkin's Theory
17. a) Describe the process of money multiplier. What are the determinants of money multiplier?  
(OR)  
b) Explain how commercial banks create credit.
18. a) Describe the Central Bank system in UK.  
(OR)  
b) Enumerate the credit control measures adopted by the RBI
19. a) Evaluate the role of monetary policy in promoting the economic development in the liberalization era.  
(OR)  
b) Explain the trade off between unemployment and inflation through Phillips curve.
20. a) Outline the characteristics of Indian Money Market.  
(OR)  
b) Discuss the problems prevailing in Indian Capital Market.

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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER****PAPER X : FOREIGN TRADE THEORY, PRACTICES AND MANAGEMENT**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

**SECTION – A****(10 X 1 = 10)**

Answer All questions. All questions carry equal marks Say the following true or false

1. Heckscher-Ohlin Theory assumes that factors of production are perfectly mobile between the countries.
2. Purchasing power Parity Theory was given by Gustav Cassel.
3. Exchange controls tend to divert resources from foreign investments to domestic investments.
4. Bill of lading is issued by the shipping company
5. Under the Pass Book Scheme, the Pass Book is valid for five years.

Choose Correct Answer for the following

6. The most important determinant of the distribution of gains form trade is  
(a) Exchange Rate (b) Marginal Propensity to Import  
(c) Terms of Trade (d) Relative Income
7. Simultaneous buying and selling of foreign currencies with the intention of making profit form the difference in the prevailing exchange rates is known as  
(a) Swap Operation (b) Arbitrage (c) Hedging (d) None of these
8. Devaluation makes  
(a) Imports and Exports Cheaper (b) Imports and Exports costlier  
(c) imports cheaper and exports costlier  
(d) Imports Costlier and Exports Cheaper
9. Packing Credit is advanced to  
(a) Exporter (b) importer (c) Shipping Company (d) None of them
10. ECGC is a  
(a) Export Promotion Agency (b) Export Regulation Agency  
(c) Insurance Agency (d) None of these

**SECTION – B****(5 X 5 = 25)**

Answer All questions. All questions carry equal marks

11. (a) Explain the factors affecting terms of trade.  
(OR)  
(b) Briefly explain Prebisch-Singer Thesis
12. (a) Distinguish between Spot and Forward Exchange rates.  
(OR)  
(b) State briefly the Mint Parity theory of Exchange.

13. (a) Explain Balance of trade and Balance of payments.  
(OR)  
(b) State Marshall-Lerner conditions for the success of devaluation.
14. (a) Explain shipment formalities and procedures.  
(OR)  
(b) Give a brief account of packing credit and its formalities.
15. (a) Explain the objectives of EXIM policy.  
(OR)  
(b) Explain the measures undertaken by the government of India to promote export.

**SECTION – C**

**(5 X 8 = 40)**

Answer All question. All questions carry equal marks

16. (a) Critically Examine heckscher-Ohlin Theorem  
(OR)  
(b) Elucidate the gains from International trade.
17. (a) Make a critical analysis of the Purchasing Power Parity Theory of Exchange.  
(OR)  
(b) Make an evaluation of the policy of Managed Flexibility.
18. (a) Examine Devaluation as a method of correcting disequilibrium in the Balance of Payments.  
(OR)  
(b) Explain how exchange control is used as a instrument for correcting disequilibrium in the BOP.
19. (a) Explain customs and Excise Department procedures and formalities in making export  
(OR)  
(b) Give a detailed account of export documentation under Aligned Documentation System.
20. (a) Analyse the pros and corns of the New EXIM Policy.  
(OR)  
(b) Explain the role of Export Promotion Council.



**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**MA (Business Economics)**  
**Semester III**

**Paper II: ECONOMETRICS**

**Section A**

**(10x1=10 marks)**

Answer ALL questions.  
 Each question carries equal marks

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. The theory concerned with quantitative relationships among economic variables is
 

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Economic theory    | b) Investment theory |
| c) Econometric theory | d) Market theory     |
  
2. The property of  $E(\beta)=\beta$  is
 

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Unbiased Estimator | b) Linear Estimator |
| c) Normality          | d) Best Estimator   |
  
3.  $E(\mu_i^2) = \sigma^2$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  is the assumption of
 

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Heteroscedasticity | b) Homoscedasticity |
| c) Normality          | d) Zero mean        |
  
4. The reduced – form method is also known as
 

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Indirect least squares    | b) Direct least squares   |
| c) Generalised least squares | d) Ordinary least squares |
  
5. The physical relationship between the output and the inputs is known as
 

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Production function | b) Consumption function |
| c) Savings function    | d) Investment function  |

State whether the following are True or False:

6. Economics is a combination of Economics and Physics.
7.  $E(\mu) = 0$  implies normality assumption.
8. The overall significance can be known from F test.
9. If an equation has a unique statistical form we say that it is identified.
10. One of the assumptions of the reduced-form method is that the structural equations must be exactly identified.

**SECTION – B**

(5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Each answer carries equal marks.

11. a) What are the objectives of Econometrics?  
(or)  
b) Explain the divisions of Econometrics.
12. a) Show that least squares estimators are unbiased.  
(or)  
b) Compare regression analysis with analysis of variance.
13. a) Explain the assumption of Zero mean.  
(or)  
b) Describe the problems of Multicollinearity
14. a) Explain the method of principal component.  
(or)  
b) What are the uses of maximum likelihood method?
15. a) Describe the parameters of Consumption function with illustration.  
(or)  
b) How do you estimate Engel's elasticity?

**SECTION – C**

(5 x 8 = 40)

Answer ALL questions

Each answer carries equal marks.

16. a) Describe the stages involved in Econometrics Research.  
(or)  
b) Calculate co-efficient of correlation for the following data.  
X: 64 65 66 67 68 69 70  
Y: 66 67 65 68 70 68 72
17. a) Explain the tests of significance of the estimates.  
(or)
18. b) Estimate the regression equation of Y on  $X_2$  and  $X_3$  for the data given below:
- |         |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Y :     | 3  | 5  | 6  | 8  | 12 | 14 |
| $X_2$ : | 16 | 10 | 7  | 4  | 3  | 2  |
| $X_3$ : | 90 | 72 | 54 | 42 | 30 | 12 |
18. a) Explain the second-order test of assumptions of linear regression model.  
(or)  
b) Estimate the level autocorrelations from the following using D.W. Statistic.

$$e_t = 1, 1.5, -1.8, -0.7, -0.8, -1, 0.6, -0.2, 1, -1.3, -0.9, 2$$

19. a) Describe the two stage least square method in estimating simultaneous equation model.

(or)

b) Discuss the various methods of identification.

20. a) Explain how production function is estimated.

(or)

b) Describe the estimation procedure and significance of compound rate of growth.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**M.A. Degree Examination**  
**Third Semester**  
**Business Economics**  
**COMPUTER APPLICATION IN ECONOMICS**

Time: Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

## SECTION A – (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All Questions carry equal marks

**Define the Following:**

- |                    |               |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Scatter diagram | 2. E-Commerce | 3. Spread sheet |
| 4. Internet        | 5. Hardware   |                 |

**Choose the correct answer:**

6. The 37<sup>th</sup> column of the worksheet is numbered as \_\_\_\_\_
- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| a) 37  | b) AA |
| c) 37A | c) AB |
7. Identify the unary operator from the following:
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| a) %  | b. *  |
| c) << | d) ++ |
8. Which of the following operators comes under the header file math h?
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Clrscr ( ) | b) get ch ( )  |
| c) Pow ( )    | d) Go to x ( ) |
9. The stored programme concept in computer was introduced by
- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Charles Babbag | b) Pascal;    |
| c) Von Newman     | d) Bill Gates |
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way of keeping information recorded in electronic form
- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Data base software | b) Word Processing Software |
| c) Spread sheet       | d) None of these            |

SECTION B – (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) Explain the various methods of classification of data.

Or

- (b) What are the advantages of software packages?

12. (a) Distinguish between programming languages and operating packages.

Or

- (b) Explain the specific uses DBASE.

13. (a) Explain how specification error can be calculated.

Or

- (b) Discuss the advantages of Networking.

14. (a) Explain how an histogram can be created with the help of excel.

Or

- (b) Discuss the important features of C++.

15. (a) Examine the Binary format of processing data.

Or

- (b) Explain the major uses of internet.

SECTION C – (5 x 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions

All questions carry equal marks.

16. (a) Write down the steps of calculating regression coefficient by using excel.

Or

- (b) Explain the uses of graphs in social science research.

17. (a) Describe the important steps involved in programme development.

Or

(b) Explain how one can use SPSS package for computation of frequencies and cross tabulations.

18. (a) Explain the procedure for calculating Multiple regression coefficient with the help of SPSS.

Or

(b) Write a Note on the uses and misuses of computers in research.

19. (a) Explain the process of editing DBASE.

Or

(b) Explain the uses of Power Point package.

20. (a) Explain how you can prepare a questionnaire which can be used for classification and tabulation with the help of statistical packages.

Or

(b) Write short notes on any FOUR

(i) Unix (ii) Linux (iii) Eviews (iv) Algorithm (v) Standard deviation  
(vi) Forecasting

**BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE****M.A. Business Economics****III Semester - Environmental Economies –  
Model question paper:****Time : 3 Hours****Maximum : 75 marks****"PART - 'A'****Choose the best Answer:****(10x1 = 10)**

1. Environmental Quality is a \_\_\_\_\_ good.  
a. Free b. Economic c. None
  2. Pollution is an \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Internality b. Externality c. None
  3. Market based instruments was attributed to  
a. Dales b. Dales c. Pigon d. Baumol
  4. Voluntarism is a feature of  
a. Moral suasion b. Pollution tax c. Subsidies d. Pollution permits.
  5. Extending the life of a resource  
a. Tax b. Permits c. Recoding d. Subsidies
- B. Check the correct answer true or false:

**STATE TRUE OR FALSE:**

6. The relationship between environment and economic deployment was provided by Simon kunzites.
7. Total External wet (TEC) will rise with increase in recycling activities.
8. Marginal refits from controlling pollution has a negative slope.
9. The National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995 provides compensation the victims.
10. Concentration of ozone is observed in stratosphere.

**PART - B**

Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Answer in about 300 words.

**(5x5=25)**

11. a. Describe Kaldor - Hicks compensation test.  
**or**  
b. Point out the differences between ecology and environment.

12. a. Which is an effective tool - a subsidy or a tax?  
**or**  
b. Illustrate how direct control prohibits pollution?
13. a. Write a note on recycling of waste.  
**or**  
b. What are the effects of water pollution?
14. a. Discuss the efficient level of environmental quality.  
**or**  
b. Give an account of Trade off games method of evaluating benefits.
15. a. Point out the features of environmental education.  
**or**  
b. Discuss the functions of Central pollution control Board.

### **PART – C**

**Answer ALL questions. All questions carry equal marks. (5 x 8 = 40)**  
**Answer in about 800 words.**

16. a. Bring out the interaction between environment and economy.  
**or**  
b. Explain how externalities lead to market failure.
17. a. State and explain Coasian theory.  
**or**  
b. Explain the price based instruments in controlling pollution.
18. a. What are the consequences of air pollution?  
**or**  
b. Give an account on industrial pollution in India.
19. a. Describe the optimum pollution.  
**or**  
b. Discuss the travel cost method of valuing benefits.
20. a. What are the salient features of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986?  
**or**  
b. What actions have been taken in India for conserving biodiversity?



**M.A. Business Economics****Model question paper:****DEVELOPING INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

**SECTION A - (10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer from the FOUR options given below:

1. SDLC refers to
  - a) Standard development life cycle
  - b) System development life cycle
  - c) System Development life circle
  - d) None of the above
2. System analysis can be defined
  - a) As a problem solving technique that decomposes a system into small pieces
  - b) Providing solution for the situations
  - c) An approach
  - d) All the above
3. System Design can be of two types
  - a) Conceptual and Physical
  - b) Conceptual and Numerical
  - c) Numerical and Physical
  - d) None of the above
4. Quality Assurance includes
  - a) Testing
  - b) Verification and validation
  - c) Certification
  - d) All the above
5. Components of Information resource Management is
  - a) Data processing, Telecommunication, Office automation
  - b) Data processing, Telecommunication
  - c) Data processing, Automation
  - d) None of the above.

State whether the following statements are "True or False" :

6. Prototyping is not an approach for developing information systems.
7. Information gathering acts like lifeblood for successful completion of analysis.
8. After a system is completely designed, it is better to test its functionality before it is installed.
9. GIGO Syndrome refers to GARBAGE INVOICE GARBAGE OUT.
10. Key components for integrating office automation functions are LAN & WAN.

**SECTION B - (5 X 5 = 25 marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.  
Each question carries 5 marks

11. a) What is System development?  
(or)  
b) Define prototyping.
12. a) What do you understand by system analysis?  
(or)  
b) What are the sources available for gathering information?
13. a) Mention the functional objectives of information system.  
(or)  
b) What do you mean by System Testing?
14. a) What is system implementation?  
(or)  
b) Explain system maintenance
15. a) Write short notes Information Resources Management.  
(or)  
b) What are the objectives of Information resources management?

**SECTION C - (5 X 8 = 40 marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.  
Each question carries 8 marks

16. a) What is SDLC? Discuss the five phases of SDLC.  
(or)  
b) Explain the Nolan's different models used for developing a system
17. a) Explain the major approaches to system analysis.  
(or)  
b) Discuss the main tools used in structured analysis
18. a) Explain the types of System Design  
(or)  
b) What are the various steps in System Testing?
19. a) What are the various steps in System Implementation?  
(or)  
b) Explain the System Maintenance activities
20. a) What are the principles of Information Resource Management?  
(or)  
b) Discuss the functional components of Information Resource Management.

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**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**ECONOMICS OF HUMAN RESOURCES**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max Marks : 75**

**Part - A**

**Choose the correct Answer:**

**(10 x 1) = 10**

1. Gender Equality takes place when  
a.  $HDI > GDI$  ; b.  $HDI < GDI$  c.  $HDI = GDI$  ; d. None
2. Earnings Function was developed by  
a. Mincer b. Schultz c. Blang d. Tilak
3. Persons of either sex who are engaged in household duties in their own home like housewives and other relations are known as  
a. Servants; b. Home - makers ; c. slaves d. All the above.
4. Sickness of workers leads to  
a. increase in working days; b. increase in production ;  
c. Declaration in working days; d. None.
5. Theory of inequality was developed by  
a. Lewis; b. Todaro; c. Atkinson; d. None

**TRUE OR FALSE**

6. The author of the Book, Human Capital is Schultz
7. The social rate of return is higher in primary Education.
8. In NSS, Usual status refers to one year.
9. Mortality rate refers to guide death rate.
10. Brain - drain is related to internal migration.

**Part - B**

*Answer All the Questions*

**(5x5) = 25**

*All Questions carry equal marks.*

11. a. Distinguish between human capital from physical capital.  
**or**  
b Point out the indications of Human development.
12. a. Bring out the factors determining the demand for education.  
**or**  
b. Give a brief account of rate of return to education.
13. a. List out the components of employability.  
**or**  
b. Briefly explain Labour market Segmentation.
14. a. What are the factors determining the supply of healthcare?  
**or**  
b. Write a short note on 'health insurance'.
15. a. Discuss the effects of Migration.  
**or**  
b. Bring out the causes of inequality.

**PART - C*****Answer All the Questions :*****5 x 8 = 40*****All Questions carry equal marks.***

16. a. Assess the significance of HRD in a country like India.  
**or**  
b. Explain various HD Indices.
17. a. Discuss various issues in our Education.  
**or**  
b. Give a detailed account of different types of Labour Force participation Ratios.
18. a. Explain the contributions of Education to Economic Growth.  
**or**  
b. Give a brief account of production function and Earnings function.
19. a. Critically examine the progress made by India in the provisions of healthcare to the common man.  
**or**  
b. Examine the important issues in healthcare.
20. a. Explain Todarols theory of Migration.  
**or**  
b. Critically examine Atkinson's theory of inequality.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**PUBLIC ECONOMICS**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max Marks : 75**

{10x1=10}

Section A

Choose the correct answers

1. The production of the commodity can be broadly divided into  
[a] Three [b] Two [c] Four [d] None of these
2. Equity Principle implies  
[a] Horizontal equity [b] vertical equity [c] Vertical and horizontal equity  
[d] None of these
3. According to Adam Smith the function of public expenditures are  
[a] Three [b] Four [c] Two [d] None of these
4. Participatory note refers to  
[a] Bank note [b] Bank Bonds [c] commercial Papers [d] Government securities
5. Finance commission is classified by  
[a] The Prime Minister [b] The president [c] The finance minister  
[d] Auditor and accounts General

State whether following statement are true or false

6. Public Economics is positive economics
7. According to Celin Clark, sole upper limit of taxation 25 percentage of GNP
8. Effect of public expenditure on ability to work, save, and invest is termed as incentive effect
9. By the end of the November accumulating of India's foreign exchange exceeded total deficit
10. Panchayat Raj institution act passed in parliament in December 1997.

**Section -B**

Answer all the question

All the questions carry equal marks

11. [a] What is of public finance?  
OR  
[b] What is externalities?
12. [a] Discuss the factors which determine the textile capacity of a country?  
OR  
[b] Distinguish between MODVAT and VAT?
13. [a] What are the canons of public expenditure?  
OR  
[b] What is performance Budget?
14. [a] What are the issues of public borrowing?  
OR  
[b] Explain crowding out hypotheses?

15.[a] What are the sources of revenue of the central government?

OR

[b] Explain the Function of 11th Finance commission?

### **Section-C**

Answer all the questions

All the questions carry equal marks

16. [a] Is public finance a positive science or normative science

OR

[b] Explain the general model of effective allocation for public good

17. [a] Critically examine the ability to pay approach in Taxations

OR

[b] Discuss the role of the indirect Tax in India

18. [a] Explain Wagner's Law of increasing state function

OR

[b] Describe the expenditure programmes of current Budget

19. [a] Explain growth and composition of Indian public debt

OR

[b] critically evaluate effects of public debt

20. [a] comment in the role of 12<sup>th</sup> finance commission in the transfer of revenue from union to state

OR

[b] write on account of source of funds to local authorities

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**  
**INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS**

**Section A**

**Answer all the questions {10x1=10}**

Choose the correct answer

1. The second Five year plan programmes for industrial we based on on the industrial policy resolution of  
[a]1948 . [b]1956. [c]1991 [d] none of these
2. Which one of the following industries is biggest in producing employment oppourtunities in India  
[a]Cement industries. [b]Iron and steel .[c]cotton textile [d]tea
3. After the introduction of new economic policy the regarding the commodities for small scale industries is  
[a]Increasing. [b]decreasing. [c]constant
4. SPV scheme in  
[a]Private sector.[b] Public sector. [c]Joint sector
5. In efforts towards increasing the exports goods an appreciation of Indian rupee is  
[a] Favourable. [b]Unfavourable .[c]Neutral

State whether the following is true or false

6. Industrial development depends on the role of capital formation
7. The sick industrial companies amendment act comes into effects from 1994
8. IDBI provide short term funds to the industries
9. In 1951 here were 27 public enterprises under the central government
10. SEZ applications are approved by BOA

**Section B**

Answer all the questions

All the questions carry equal marks

11. a) What are the strategies of industrial development?  
OR  
b) Explain that industrial policy revolution of 1956
12. a) Is globalization conducting to small scale industries  
OR  
b) Write a note on monopoly and concentration of economic powers
13. a) explain the role IDBI in industrial development  
OR  
b) Comment on the role of commercial banks in industrial finance?

14. a) Explain the pricing methods in public sector enterprises  
OR  
b) What is special purpose vehicle (SPV?)
15. a) How does FDI differ from portfolio investment  
OR  
b) Explain the growth of special exports zone

Section C

Answer all the question

All the questions carry equal marks

16. a) Explain role of industrial sector in India's Economic Development?  
OR  
b) Critically review of Indian Industrial policy since independence?
17. a) What are the causes of Industrial sickness?  
OR  
b) Elucidate the impact of globalization in Indian industries?
18. a) Explain various sources of Finance for the development for the development of small scale industries?  
OR  
b) What are your suggestion for augmenting financial resources for the industrial unit is provide and fund sector?
19. a) Explain the growth of public enterprise in India?  
OR  
b) Critically review the growth of private sector in the era of globalization?
20. a) Describe the role of foreign investment in India's industrial development?  
OR  
b) Explain the industrial report promotion measure indicated by the government of India?



**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Time: Three hours                      Maximum: 75 marks

Answer ALL questions in Section A

SECTION A - (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Choose the correct answer from the FOUR options given below:

1. Elements of Information Technology
  - a) Radio    b) Telephone
  - c) Video conferencing
  - d) All the above
2. Visual Display Unit is a
  - a) Output Device
  - b) Input Device
  - c) Storage Device
  - d) None of the above
3. BASIC is a
  - a) High Level Scientific Language
  - b) Commercial Language
  - c) Special purpose
  - d) All the above
4. Exchange of messages is nothing but
  - a) E-Mail
  - b) E-Trading
  - c) E-Banking
  - d) E-Commerce
5. A Set-Top box is
  - a) Net without a computer
  - b) Net with a computer
  - c) Net without Television
  - d) None of the above

State whether the following statements are “True or False” :

6. Tools and Techniques supporting the design and development of information systems is called Information Technology.
7. Hard disk is a type of primary storage medium.
8. Program is a stored instructions that tell a computer how to process data.
9. Multimedia applications require a sound card, a video card and a CD- ROM drive.
10. Local area networks refers to a computer network spanning a regional, national or global area.

**SECTION – B                                      (5x5=25marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.

Each question carries 5 marks

11. a) What is Information Technology?  
(or)  
b) What are the components of Information Technology?

12. a) Identify the five basic components of a computer system  
(or)  
b) What are the factors to be considered to buy a Personal computer?
13. a) What is system software?  
(or)  
b) What are the functions of an operating system?
14. a) Write a short notes on Electronic Mail  
(or)  
b) What is Multimedia?
15. a) Give short notes on DTH  
(or)  
b) Briefly explain Blue Tooth Technology.

**SECTION - C****(5x8=40 marks)**

Answer FIVE questions.  
Each question carries 8 marks

16. a) Explain the functions of Information Technology  
(or)  
b) Discuss the role of Information Technology
17. a) Name and describe any two input and output devices  
(or)  
b) Explain the various types of computer
18. a) Classify the application software  
(or)  
b) Write notes on Programming Language.
19. a) Discuss the role of E-Banking  
(or)  
b) Describe the E-Trading
20. a) Make an account of Internet Printing Protocol  
(or)  
b) Explain Set-Top Boxes.

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