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NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, NIET BUSINESS SCHOOL, GREATER NOIDA

(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)

PGDM

TRIMESTER: IV - THEORY EXAMINATION (20 .... -20 ....)

Subject: Talent Management And Development

Time: 2.5 Hours   Max. Marks: 60

General Instructions:

IMP: *Verify that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.*

1. This Question paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.

2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.

3. Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.

4. Assume suitable data if necessary.

5. Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.

6. No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.

SECTION-A   15

1. Attempt all parts:-

1-a.   The primary objective of investment.(CO1,K1)   1

(a)   Maximizing short-term gains

(b)   Minimizing risk

(c)   Maximizing long-term wealth

(d)   Avoiding market volatility

1-b.   Economic analysis give insight about: (CO2,K2)   1

(a)   Growth

(b)   Demand and supply factor

(c)   Evaluating industry conditions

(d)   Analyzing overall economic conditions

1-c.   The primary concept of Dow Theory.(CO3, K1)   1

(a)   Market trends follow a pattern

(b)   All markets are efficient

(c)   Prices follow random walks

(d)   Market prices are always predictable

1-d.   Beta measure in Portfolio. (CO4,K1)   1

(a)   Market liquidity

(b)   Risk relative to the market

    (c)   Company earnings

    (d)   Dividend yield

1-e.   The following is performance measure used in portfolio management. (CO5,K1)   1

    (a)   Treynor ratio

    (b)   Wave theory

    (c)   Dows theory

    (d)   None

2. Attempt all parts:-

2.a.	Define the term investment and state its key objective.(CO1,K1)	2
2.b.	Define the concept of fundamental analysis.(CO2,K1)	2
2.c.	What are the basic principles of Dow Theory.(CO3,K1)	2
2.d.	Describe how Beta is used as a measure of risk in portfolio.(C04,K1)	2
2.e.	List various method of portfolio evaluation used in industry.(CO5,K1)	2

SECTION-B   15

3. Answer any <u>three</u> of the following:-

3-a.	Identify differences between equity investments and fixed-income investments.(CO1,K1)	5
3-b.	Illustrate the relationship between risk and covariance using an example.(CO2,K1)	5
3.c.	Discuss the practical implications of Wave Theory for traders.(CO3,K3)	5
3.d.	Compare and contrast Beta and standard deviation as measures of risk.(CO4,K2)	5
3.e.	Explain how does the Treynor Ratio provide insights into the risk-adjusted performance of a portfolio.(CO5,K2)	5

SECTION-C   30

4. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-

4-a.	List types of investments with a brief explanation of each.(CO1,K2)	6
4-b.	Describe objectives of investment and their relevance to financial planning.(CO1,K1)	6

5. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-

5-a.	List steps in conducting a detailed fundamental analysis.(CO2,K2)	6
5-b.	Illustrate examples of industries and their performance during different economic cycles.(CO2,K2)	6

6. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-

6-a.	Define the key principles and objective of the Dow Theory.(CO3,K2)	6
6-b.	Illustrate the role of moving averages in detecting market trends.(CO3,K2)	6

7. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-

7-a.	Illustrate how changes in the risk-free rate affect the CAPM equation and expected returns.(CO4,K2)	6

7-b.   Explain how Markowitz's portfolio theory can be adapted for modern investment   6
strategies.(CO4,K2)

8. Answer any <u>one</u> of the following:-

8-a.   Describe how the Treynor Ratio can be integrated with other performance   6
measures for a more holistic evaluation.(CO5,K2)

8-b.   Explain how Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen measures can be used together to assess   6
a portfolio's overall performance.(CO5,K2)