

TYBBI Sem-V

Nov-2019

- Q.2 A) Explain the different levels of strategy 08
B) Explain the GE planning grid in detail. 07

OR

- C) Explain the importance of strategic management in organizations. 08
D) Discuss the principles of good strategy. 07

- Q.3 A) Explain the need and importance of environment scanning. 08
B) Discuss the impact of legal factors in strategic management. 07

OR

- C) Discuss briefly the process of strategic choice. 08
D) Explain the components of micro environment of business. 07

- Q.4 A) Explain the advantages and limitations of internationalization. 08
B) What do you mean by Integration? Discuss the features. 07

OR

- C) Discuss the advantages and limitations of concentration strategies. 08
D) Discuss the types of corporate level strategies. 07

- Q.5 A) Explain the advantages and limitations of Gap analysis. 08
B) Explain the types of benchmarking. 07

OR

Write short notes (any three) 15

1. Types of strategic control
2. Matrix structure
3. Barriers to strategy Evaluation
4. Role of strategic leader.
5. Digitalization strategies

(2½ Hours)

[Total Marks: 75]

Q.1 A) State whether following statements are True or False (any eight) 08

1. Diversification means broadcasting or enlarging the company's product range by introducing new products by extending the range of existing products.
2. No change strategy is a type of stability strategy.
3. Market development concentrates on gaining additional shares of firms existing markets using the existing product.
4. Concentration strategies have high initial risk.
5. Organizational structure is the pattern in which the various parts of the organization are interrelated.
6. The changes in the rules brought by the government can have a deep impact on the business.
7. The political system can have an impact on the taxation system of the country.
8. The factors of environment influence business decisions.
9. The barriers to strategy implementation can either be by internal or external sources within an organization.
10. The last action that is required for putting a strategy into operation is its institutionalization.

B) Match the column (any seven) 07

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Process benchmarking	a. Within the same organization
2. Contemporary control system	b. Performance metrics
3. Strategic benchmarking	c. Functional task
4. International benchmarking	d. Continuous monitoring
5. Organizational culture	e. Globalization
6. Internal benchmarking	f. Shared values
7. Performance benchmarking	g. Comparison of organizational performance with others in the similar industry
8. Traditional control system	h. Sub unit of an organization
9. External benchmarking	i. Core competencies
10. Responsibility centre	j. Feedback approach

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Time 2.5 hrs.

Marks : 75

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to right indicate marks.

Q.1 a) Fill in the blanks: (Any Eight)

(8)

- a) Loan syndication by a financial intermediary is a kind of _____ activity.
- b) Commercial banks mainly involved in _____ activities.
- c) Merchant banks do not accept _____.
- d) The initial registration fees for merchant bankers is _____.
- e) The main aim of close ended fund is _____.
- f) Securitisation is mainly associated with the assets of _____ companies.
- g) _____ are financial investors that desire their value from the underlying financial assets.
- h) _____ is a term loan whereby the financial co. provides loan for a fixed period of time.
- i) The banker can retain the property for the payment of the _____.
- j) The main promoter of CDSL was _____.

b) State True or False (Any Seven)

(7)

- i) Credit rating agencies, factoring, discount house, etc. are specialized institutions.
- ii) Custodial service is provided to foreign investors.
- iii) Merchant bankers' services come under control of RBI.
- iv) Commercial banks can take up mutual funds business directly.
- v) Discounting a bill is much better than factoring.
- vi) Forward contracts can be traded only in organized exchanges.
- vii) Home loan account scheme is the scheme of LIC.
- viii) Consumer finance is also called as large loan companies.
- ix) Investors' has to maintain minimum balance in Demat account.
- x) Hypothecation is the opposite version of pledge.

- Q.2 a) Discuss various fund based and fee based services in brief. (8)
- b) After LPG, what growth has taken place in the financial service sector in India. (7)

OR

- c) Describe services offered by merchant bankers. (8)
- d) What are the guidelines issued by SEBI towards merchant banking? (7)

- Q.3 a) Describe the structure of mutual fund operations in India (8)
- b) Highlight difference between Factoring & Forfeiting. (7)

OR

- c) Describe different types of mutual fund. (8)
- d) Define forfeiting. Explain its merits and demerits. (7)

- Q.4 a) Describe securitization. Explain its operational mechanism in detail. (8)
- b) Define Options and state its types. (7)

OR

- c) Discuss about financial derivatives and bring out their various features. (8)
- d) Explain the causes for unpopularity of securitization. (7)

- Q.5 a) Define Housing finance. Explain functions of NHB. (8)
- b) Explain sources and terms of consumer finance. (7)

OR

- c) Explain depository system and the eligibility criteria of being depository in India. (8)
- d) Define pledge and explain the procedures of pledge/ hypothecation in securities. (7)

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Time: 2 ½ Hours

Marks : 75

- N.B. 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question has internal options
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1 A Multiple Choice Questions (Any 8) (8)

1. A Japanese company issuing Yen denominated bonds in the US market is example of _____ (foreign bonds/euro bonds/global bonds)
2. When a country experiences _____, its interest rates are likely to fall. (Boom/Depression/Recession)
3. Under _____ rate system, Central bank has the responsibility to maintain adequate foreign currency reserves. (BWS/Fixed Exchange/Floating Exchange)
4. A Letter of Credit which cannot be modified unless the exporter consents is called as _____ L/C. (Non Revolving/Non Transferable/Non Revocable)
5. In the case of _____ offering, the bonds convert into shares of the company that issued the bonds. (FCCB/FCEB/GDR)
6. _____ stage is the first stage in the process of loan syndication. (Pre-mandate/disbursement/Post-disbursement)
7. All transactions between ADs and their customers are governed by exchange controlled regulations of _____. (FEMA/RBI/FEDAI)
8. _____ is an NRI account that can be opened by depositing foreign currency in the account. (NRO/NRE/FCNR)
9. The Smithsonian agreement was abandoned in March _____. (1978/1972/1971)
10. Dealing Room Manual and code of conduct for dealers is given by _____. (FEDAI/FIMMDA/Both)

B State True or False (Any 7) (7)

1. Euro currency market is highly regulated.
2. In case of NRO account, only current earnings are repatriable.
3. Full fledged money changers are authorised to undertake both purchase and sale transactions with the public.
4. Mining is a process of recording of transactions through the utilization of processing power computer.
5. The EMS was no longer a functional arrangement from May 1998.
6. Credit risk refers to the risk that a government may default on its obligation.
7. Offshore banking formally started in India from 2002.
8. Asymmetric information occurs in a situation where both party in a transaction has similar information.
9. US dollar can be described as "Paper Gold".
10. FERA came into force when the foreign exchange reserve position in the country wasn't good.

Q.2 A What is Capital Account Convertibility? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. (8)

B What is ADR? Explain different types of ADR. (7)

OR

Q.2 C Differentiate between fixed exchange rate system and flexible exchange rate system. (8)

D What do you mean by FDI? What are its advantages? (7)

Q.3 A Write briefly about the International payment systems. (8)

B What is offshore banking? What are its advantages and disadvantages? (7)

OR

Q.3 C What are the factors responsible for growth of Euro-currency Market? (8)

D Explain the role of LIBOR in international lending. (7)

Q.4 A Explain risk management. What are the risks faced by companies? (8)

B Write in detail about participatory notes. (7)

OR

Q.4 C Calculate the rate of following currencies against Indian Rupees (8)

	BID	OFFER
1 USD INR	69.1300	69.1600
1 GBP USD	1.2410	1.2620
1 SGD USD	1.3656	1.3844
1 USD EUR	0.8946	0.9156
1 USD THB	31.3450	31.3650

D Calculate mid rate, inverse quote and spread with following quote
USD 1 = GBP 0.8120/40 (7)

Q.5 A What is hedging? What are the internal and external methods of hedging? (8)

B What are Eurobonds? Explain different types of Eurobond? (7)

OR

Q.5 Write Shortnotes On (Any 3) (15)

1. Cryptocurrency
2. Basel norms.
3. Features of Bretton Woods Agreement
4. Indian Depository Receipts
5. FEMA

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Marks: 75

Duration: 2.5 Hours

Q.1 A) Match the pairs:

Any 8

8

	Column A		Column B
1.	Null Hypothesis	a)	First page of research proposal
2.	Correlation	b)	Supplementary Material
3.	Tabulation of data	c)	Primary data
4.	Title	d)	Non-Probability Sampling
5.	Survey	e)	Ho
6.	Alternate hypothesis	f)	Ranges between -1 & +1
7.	Appendices	g)	Secondary Data
8.	Journals	h)	Blueprint of research work
9.	Judgment Sampling	i)	Sorting and counting of data
10.	Research Design	j)	H1

Q.1 B) State TRUE or FALSE: Any 7

7

1. Formulation of hypothesis is a last stage in research.
2. Analysis of data refers to drawing of conclusions from data.
3. Editing helps the researcher to arrange data in statistical tables and graphs.
4. Correlation analysis is a technique that requires a large number of lady respondents.
5. Scientific research is a type of applied research.
6. Hypothesis must be based on objectives of research.
7. Pure research is also called as Basic research.
8. Questionnaire ideally can be a combination of open and close ended questions.
9. Report writing is the last activity of the research process.
10. Research abstract is a summary of technical report.

Q. 2 (A) What is research? State the types of research.

8

Q. 2 (B) Describe with suitable examples the methods of probability sampling.

7

OR

Q. 2 (C) What is research design? State the types of research design.

8

Q. 2 (D) What is hypothesis? Explain the sources of hypothesis used by researcher.

7

Q. 3 (A) What is personal interview? Explain the types of personal interview used by researcher.

8

Q. 3 (B) What is secondary data? State and explain the sources of secondary data? 7

OR

Q. 3 (C) Discuss the 'Discriminant Analysis' as advanced statistical technique used in research. 8

Q. 3 (D) Explain editing of data with its types. 7

Q. 4 (A) What is concept of analysis of data? Discuss types of analysis of data. 8

Q.4 (B) Describe tabulation and various types of tabulation 7

OR

Q. 4 (C) What do you mean by interpretation of data. State its importance to researcher 8

Q. 4 (D) Discuss footnotes and bibliography used in research. 7

Q. 5 (A) Discuss the contents of a research report. 8

Q.5 (B) Explain the role of review of literature in research? 7

OR

Q. 5 Short notes on: (ANY 3) 15

- i. Characteristics of research
- ii. Factor Analysis
- iii. ANOVA
- iv. Popular Report
- v. Social media and media listening

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XIV - 2019

Duration: 2 ½ hours

Marks: 75

NB : (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) State True or false: (Any 8)

(8)

- 1) Good corporate governance results in higher financing cost.
- 2) Stakeholder theory demands that interest of all stakeholders should be ignored.
- 3) Japanese model is also known as two tier business model.
- 4) Fraud occurs when someone unknowingly lies to obtain advantage to which they are not otherwise entitled.
- 5) Ethics is not a normative science.
- 6) Religion is the oldest source ethical inspiration
- 7) Promoting corporate fairness, transparency and accountability are the hallmark for corporate governance.
- 8) The Audit committee has wide powers and also looks into the compliance with Accounting standards.
- 9) RBI plays an important role in supporting the concept of CSR in banking sector.
- 10) SEBI monitors corporate governance of listed companies through Clause 49.

B) Fill in the blanks: (Any 7)

(7)

1. The term deontology comes from the Greek word deon, meaning _____.
(Kantian/ Utilitarianism)
2. _____ is the study of principles, rules or theories that guide our actions and judgments. To determine what actually is morally right or wrong.
(Descriptive ethics/ Normative ethics)
3. Primary responsibility for preventing fraud in an organization is on _____.
(Audit committee/ Remuneration committee)
4. _____ Ethics can affect all areas of life, including family, finances and relationships.
(Personal/ professional)

5. The word "Ethics" which is coined from the Latin word 'Ethics' and Greek word 'Ethikos' pertains to _____. (Values/ Character)
6. _____ are related to traditional beliefs, customs and convention that guide man's social behavior. (Morals/Habits)
7. The philosophy of _____ was first proposed and discussed by John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham. (Deontology/ Utilitarianism)
8. _____ advertising is prominently seen in cases where advertising a particular product is banned by law. (Surrogate/ Puffing)
9. The Board of Directors must protect the rights of the _____. (shareholder/stakeholder)
10. SEBI to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of _____ to suggest changes in the Listing Agreement to promote corporate governance. (Shri Kumar Mangalam Birla/ Shri Rahul Bajaj)

Q. 2 A) What are Intellectual Property and mention ethical issues in copyright (8)

B) Mention the ethical issues in Perfect competition market. (7)

OR

C) Highlight the importance of business ethics. (8)

D) What is Ethics in Foreign Trade? (7)

Q.3 A) Describe Stewardship theory in detail. (8)

B) What is Unfair Business Practices? Discuss with examples. (7)

OR

Q3 C) What is CSR? Discuss CSR activities towards consumer and investors. (8)

D) Elaborate the principles of Arthashastra. (7)

Q4 A) What is Corruption? Explain different types of corruption. (8)

B) Evaluate ethical issues in Financial sector. (7)

OR

Q4 C) Explain different types of frauds in Insurance sector. (8)

D) Give relationship between Business Ethics and Business Development. (7)

Q5 A) Explain how Accounting standard and Accounting disclosure are interrelated. (8)

B) Discuss the significance of ethics in corporate governance. (7)

OR

Q 5 C) Write short notes on: (any 3)
(15)

- a) Stakeholders Theory.
- b) Teachings from Quran.
- c) Frauds in Banks.
- d) Principles of Business Ethics.
- e) Role of SEBI in corporate governance.

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 (2.30 Hours)

Marks : 75

Q.1 a) Say whether the following statement are true or false (Any 8)

08

1. Window dressing is a type of fraud
2. In secret reserves liabilities are other state
3. Continuous audit and internal audit are one and the same.
4. Audit of partnership firm is voluntary.
5. Audit program should be flexible
6. Memorandum of Association is a part of permanent audit file
7. Audit engagement letter provides the scope of audit.
8. Auditor can give suggestion for improving the internal control systems
9. Salary is vouched on the bases of salary register.
10. Rent is vouched on the basis of lease agreement

Q. 2 B) Match the Columns (Any 7)

07

1	Trail Balance	1	Telephone Bills
2	Secret Reserves	2	SA500
3	Audit Note Book	3	Cash Memo
4	Audit Evidence	4	Plant Register
5	Audit Sampling	5	Continuous process
6	Cash Sales	6	done by Management
7	Plant & Machinery	7	Audit Queries
8	Audit Planning	8	SA 530
9	Internet Audit	9	Bad Position
10	Telephone Expenses	10	Current Audit File

Q. 3 a) Explain the concepts of Audit plan & Audit Programme

(8)

b) What are Audit Working Papers What are its contents

(7)

OR

Q. 3 c) Explain the concept of Internal control its types & limitation

(8)

d) Explain the concept of Vouching "how will the auditor Vouch Cash Sales

(7)

Q. 4 a) Explain the Concept of Verification. How will the auditor verify Plant & Machinery

(8)

b) How will the auditor vouch a) Cash Purchase

(7)

b) Salaries & Wages

OR

c) How will the auditor verify land & buildings

(8)

d) How will the auditor verify the internal control procedure for credit sales

(7)

- Q. 5 a) Explain the process of internal control in details (8)
- b) What are the General consideration for vouching (7)

OR

Q. 5 Short notes (any 3) (15)

- 1) Errors and its types
- 2) Window Dressing
- 3) Concurrent Audit
- 4) Internal Check
- 5) Verification of inventories