



PJ – 545

III Semester M.Com. (FA) Examination, January 2019

(CBCS)

Paper – 3.1 : BUSINESS ETHICS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – C

SECTION – A

1. Answer any seven question out of ten. Each question carries two marks.

(7×2=14)

- a) Define 'Malfeasance'.
- b) Define 'Independent Directors'.
- c) Define 'Due diligence'.
- d) Define 'Climate change'.
- e) Define 'professional management'.
- f) Define 'Agency Cost'.
- g) Define 'Information asymmetry'.
- h) Give examples of 'Moral Dilemma'.
- i) Define 'whistle blowing'.
- j) Define selective perception.

SECTION – B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

(4×5=20)

2. Outline the features of a 'Good Governance Model'.
3. Explain how 'Management entrenchment' and 'packing the board' are unethical.
4. 'Executive compensation' issue raised at Infosys last year has ethical dimension. Explain.

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5. Give examples of unethical advertising.
6. List some of the approved programs of corporate social responsibility.
7. Explain the concept of 'Fall and Fair disclosure' by public limited companies.

SECTION - C

Answer **any three** questions out of **five**. Each question carries **twelve** marks.

(3×12=36)

8. State the ethics of the Information Society-PAPA.
9. Outline the major Principal-Agent conflicts in corporate Architecture with implications for good corporate governance.
10. Explain the concepts of Accountability, Transparency and Ethical conduct involved in Bhopal gas tragedy of December 3, 1984, that happened in India.
11. Explain any two instances of 'whistle blowing' That exposed corporate frauds.
12. Analyse Theory X and Theory Y from ethical view point.

SECTION - B

(4×5=20)

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Outline the features of a 'Good Governance Model'.
2. Explain how 'Management entrenchment' and 'packing the board' are unethical.
3. 'Executive compensation' issue raised at Infosys last year has ethical dimension. Explain.



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Paper – 3.2 : GOODS AND SERVICES TAXES

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** questions out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. (7×2=14)
- Why GST is known as consumption based tax ?
 - Give any two examples of goods for which price has come down after introducing GST.
 - State the goods which are out of the scope of GST.
 - What is HSN ?
 - What is the share of State and Central Government in the voting power of GST council?
 - What is reverse charge under GST ?
 - What is composition scheme under GST ?
 - Name any two GST returns.
 - Give the meaning of customs water.
 - What is anti-dumping duty ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions out of six. **Each** question carries **five** marks. (4×5=20)

- What is deemed supply ? Briefly describe the various activities considered as deemed supply under GST.
- What is transaction value of supply under GST ? Explain the various conditions of transaction value.
- Briefly explain various types of customs duties.

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5. Compute the output GST payable from the following transactions :
- Retail price Rs. 1,400, discount on retail price 10 % and rate of SGST 9 % and CGST 9 %.
 - Retail price Rs. 8,000 discount on retail price 20% and rate of IGST 18%
 - Retail price Rs. 5,000, trade discount 10%, cash discount 5% and the rate of IGST 12%.
6. John Ltd. purchased a machine worth Rs. 10,00,000 (excluding GST) on 20-7-2017 on which it has paid GST @ 18% and availed ITC. On 5-3-2018 it sold the machinery for Rs. 8,00,000 (excluding GST). Find out the amount of ITC to be reversed.
7. Compute the assessable value of an imported machine from the following details :
- FOB price of the machine \$ 10,000,
 - Airfreight \$ 2,500,
 - Transit insurance Rs. 5,000,
 - Local agents commission Rs. 10,000 payable in India,
 - Value of drawing and designs supplied from India Rs. 50,000,
 - Applicable exchange rate INR 71 per USD.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions out of five. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks.

(3×12=36)

8. Briefly explain the various inclusions and exclusions of the assessable value under customs duty for imported goods.
9. Describe the procedure of transportation and warehousing under customs in respect of imported goods.
10. Bring out the major differences between the GST and earlier Indirect Taxes in India.



11. Mr. Pranav a supplier of goods registered under regular scheme for GST. From the following details compute the GST payable for a month :

Particulars	Rs.
Outward supplies excluding GST	
Intra-state	12,00,000
Inter-state supplies	8,00,000
Inward supplies excluding GST	
Intra-state	8,00,000
Inter-state supplies	9,00,000
ITC Credit available at the beginning of the month	
CGST	50,000
SGST	50,000
IGST	80,000

Rate of CGST, SGST and IGST applicable are 9%, 9% and 18 % respectively.

12. Compute the assessable value and total customs duty payable on the machine imported by Ms. Pathima from the following information :

- a) FOB value GBP 12,000, Freight upto Indian port GBP 2,000, Transit insurance Rs. 2,000. Value of raw material supplied by importer Rs. 50,000.
- b) Exchange rate as per the notification issued by CBIC-INR 92 per GBP.
- c) Basic customs duty 10% and rate of IGST is 18%.

SECTION - 8

Answer any four questions out of six. Each question carries five marks. (4x5=20)

- 2. What is deemed supply ? Briefly describe the various activities considered as deemed supply under GST.
- 3. What is transaction value of supply under GST ? Explain the various conditions of transaction value.
- 4. Briefly explain various types of customs duties.



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III Semester M.Com. (FA) Examination, January 2019
(CBCS, Semester Scheme)
FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING
Paper – 3.3 : Forex and Derivatives

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Tables A₁ and A₂ to be provided for question No. 11.

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

(7×2=14)

1. a) Define swap.
- b) What is speculation ?
- c) Distinguish between arbitrage and hedger.
- d) What is a financial derivative ?
- e) What is bid-ask spreads ?
- f) What is hedging strategy ?
- g) What is economic exposure ?
- h) What is arbitrage ?
- i) What is credit derivatives ?
- j) What is plain Vanilla Swap ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

(4×5=20)

2. Explain the types of exposures in forex market.
3. Following are the cash flows in a foreign currency of M/S XYZ Ltd. An Indian exporting company which has no foreign subsidiaries but a significant portion of its sales are from exports.

Currency	Inflows	Outflows	Spot rate	Forward rate
			Rs.	Rs.
USD \$	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	42.50	43.20
F. Fr.	ffr 10,000,000	ffr 80,000,000	6.60	6.00
U.K. £	£ 24,000,000	£ 15,000,000	66.90	67.10
German mark (DM)	DM 5,000,000	DM 10,000,000	22.50	23.25

Determine the net exposure of each currency in terms of rupees.

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4. Convert the following rates into outright rate and indicate their spreads.

Currency	Spot	1 month	3 months	6 months
Rs./s	43.6300/25	20/25	25/35	30/40

5. Explain the differences between forward and futures contract.

6. Describe the factors contributing to the growth of financial derivatives.

7. Given the following data :

Spot rate : Rs. 35.0020 = \$1

6 months forward rate : Rs. 35.90101 = \$1

Annualised interest rate on 6 months rupee : 12%

Annualised interest rate on 6 months dollar : 7%

Work out arbitrage possibilities.

SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **12** marks. **(3×12=36)**

8. Write detailed structure of Forward Rate Agreements (FRA).

9. A UK based exporting company has export receivables of US \$ 3,50,000 in USD/ £ 1.6584 – 1.6626.

3 months forward rate – USD/£ 1.7100 – 1.7400

Rates of interest in money market.

	Deposit	Loan
USD	7%	9%
£	5%	8%

Compute and show how money market hedge can be used. Compare and contrast the outcome of the forward contract.



- 10. Explain the classification of derivatives.
- 11. Consider the following information with regard to a call option on the stocks of PQR Ltd.

Current market price (SC)	Rs. 225
Exercise price E	Rs. 215
Time period to expiration	6 months
Standard deviation (σ)	0.70
Continuously compounded risk free interest rate (R_f)	0.10

Find the value of call option using Black and Scholer model.

- 12. Discuss tools and techniques of foreign exchange risk management.

SECTION - B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

(4x5=20)

- 1. Explain the types of exposures in forex market.
- 2. Following are the cash flows in a foreign currency of MIS XYZ Ltd. An Indian exporting company which has no foreign subsidiaries but a significant portion of its sales are from exports.

Currency	Inflows	Outflows	Spot rate	Forward rate
			Rs.	Rs.
USD \$	\$ 42,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	42.50	43.20
F. Fr.	FFr 10,000,000	FFr 80,000,000	6.80	6.00
U.K. £	£ 24,000,000	£ 15,000,000	68.50	67.10
German mark (DM)	DM 5,000,000	DM 10,000,000	22.50	23.25

Determine the net exposure of each currency in terms of rupees.



III Semester M.Com. (FA) Examination, January 2019
(CBCS)

Paper - 3.4 : INSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Answer all Sections.

SECTION - A

1. Answer any 7 questions. Each question carries 2 marks. (2x7=14)

- a) Define risk.
- b) What is insurance ?
- c) What is Physical Hazard ?
- d) What is a certificate of Insurance ?
- e) What is a cover note ?
- f) What do you understand by IRDAI ?
- g) Who is an Insurance Ombudsman ?
- h) What is a proposal ?
- i) What is a solatium fund ?
- j) What is presumption of Death ?

SECTION - B

Answer any 4 questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

(4x5=20)

2. Explain the importance of Insurable Interest.
3. All contracts of Insurance are contracts of utmost good faith. Do you agree ?
Explain.

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4. All Insurance contracts are contracts of Indemnity. Do you agree? If so, explain with exceptions and modifications.
5. Explain various methods of risk management.
6. Describe the kinds and contents of a mortality table.
7. Write a note on group Insurance schemes.

SECTION - C

Answer **any three** questions of the following. **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

(3×12=36)

8. What are the different methods of valuation?
9. What are the powers, functions and duties of IRDAI?
10. Explain the role of underwriting in Insurance business. What factors do you consider for underwriting?
 - a) Life proposal
 - b) Fire Insurance proposal
 - c) Marine Cargo proposal.
11. a) What do you mean by 'Fire' under a standard fire policy?
 b) What the risks covered under a standard fire policy?
12. a) What are the risks covered under a ICC 'B' cover?
 b) What additional risks that can be covered at an additional premium?

SECTION - B

(4×5=20)

Answer any 4 questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

2. Explain the importance of insurable interest.

3. All contracts of insurance are contracts of utmost good faith. Do you agree? Explain.



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III Semester M.Com. (FA) Examination, January 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

Paper – 3.5 : ADVANCED E-BUSINESS

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Answer all Sections.

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** questions. Each question carries **two** marks. (7×2=14)
- What is SAP ?
 - Define Crypto Currency.
 - What is Rupay Card ?
 - Differentiate between E-Business and E-Commerce.
 - What is e-money ?
 - State any three online fund transfer companies.
 - How does digital token work ?
 - What is the difference between LAN and WAN ?
 - What is Google glass ?
 - How are digital signatures authenticated ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any four** questions. Each question carries **five** marks. (4×5=20)

- What are the challenges faced by managers in the view of emergence of M-Commerce ?
- How SSL works ?
- Explain online fund transfer mechanism.
- What are the limitations of online marketing ?
- Describe the applications of financial and accounting mobile Apps.
- What is AI powered personalization techniques used by online marketing companies like Amazon ?

P.T.O.



SECTION - C

Answer any three questions. Each question carries twelve marks. (3x12=36)

- 8. Discuss the technical framework required to start e-Business.
- 9. Define encryption. Discuss how safety is ensured with encryption.
- 10. What are risks faced in online fund transfer ? How does SET helps in monitoring it ?
- 11. M-commerce has gained an edge over e-commerce ? Elucidate.
- 12. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of e-wallets.

SECTION - B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries five marks. (4x5=20)

- 1. What are the challenges faced by managers in the view of emergence of M-Commerce ?
- 2. How SSL works ?
- 3. Explain online fund transfer mechanism.
- 4. What are the limitations of online marketing ?
- 5. Describe the applications of financial and accounting mobile Apps.
- 6. What is AI powered personalization techniques used by online marketing companies like Amazon ?



III Semester P.G. Examination, January 2019
(Open Elective for V Sem. M.Sc. Students also)

(CBCS)
ENGLISH

Paper 3.6 : Write it Right

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Attempt all Parts.

PART – A

1. Answer the following questions in **two or three sentences each** : **(2×10=20)**

- a) What is paragraph organisation in writing essay ?
- b) Define concord.
- c) How is dissertation different from essay ? Mention two differences.
- d) With two examples, prove the inconsistency of English spellings.
- e) What is verbosity in good writing ?
- f) What are the five components of writing ?
- g) When do we use colons ? Give examples.
- h) What is the use of punctuation in a sentence ?
- i) What is article ?
- j) What is paragraph ?

PART – B

Answer **any four** from the six questions given below : **(4×5=20)**

2. Make sentences with the words given in pairs below to bring out the difference in meanings.
 - a) Affect; effect
 - b) Coarse; course
 - c) Foreword; forward
 - d) Loose; lose
 - e) Pour; pore.



3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles.

_____ main body of the chapter looks at three different approaches to anarchism. _____ first seeks to understand _____ core principles of anarchism by abstracting key ideas from _____ works of designated anarchist thinkers. The second emphasizes the broadness of the ideology by categorizing anarchists into _____ variety of schools or traditions.

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given below in brackets.

This handbook provides a _____ review of the rapidly expanding field of critical psychology, and will serve as a key _____ for researchers, teachers and students. The book as a _____ comes as close as is possible to defining the _____ of critical psychology. There are important reasons why that task is actually unachievable and I will _____ some reasons in this introduction.

(whole; scope; comprehensive; address; resource)

5. Punctuate the following.

when you want to work on real project using Design Thinking begin the process with a specific and purposeful situation or problem to solve called Design Challenge the Design challenge should be manageable clear actionable and hopefully inspiring your problem statement should be an outcome and not a solution

6. Correct the following sentences.

- Everybody must bring their own lunch.
- These recipes is good for cold season.
- I go to the store and bought milk.
- I can't hardly believe.
- Turn left by the crossroads.

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :

Everyday Life and Cultural Theory provides a unique critical and historical introduction _____ theories _____ everyday life. Ben Highmore traces the development _____ conceptions _____ everyday life from the cultural sociology of Georg, Simmel, through the Mass-Observation project of the 1930s _____ contemporary theorists such as Michel de Certeau.



PART - C

8. Write **two** or **three** paragraphs on **any** of the following topics :
The joys of reading OR The effects of watching films OR outdoor games. **10**
9. Write a letter to the administration stating the problems of basic amenities and infrastructure in your residential area. **10**
10. Read the following passage and answer the question given below. **10**

Epistemology, which is also called the theory of knowledge, is the branch of philosophy concerned with enquiry into the nature, sources and validity of knowledge. Among the chief questions it attempts to answer are : What is knowledge ? How do we get it ? Can our means of getting it be defended against sceptical challenge ? These questions are implicitly as old as philosophy, although their first explicit treatment is to be found in Plato (c. 427 – 347 BC), in particular in his *Theaetetus*. But it is primarily in the modern era, from the seventeenth century onwards – as a result of the work of Descartes (1596 – 1650) and Locke (1632 – 1704) in association with the rise of modern science – that epistemology has occupied centre-stage in philosophy.

One obvious step towards answering epistemology's first question is to attempt a definition. The standard preliminary definition has it that knowledge is *justified true belief*. This definition looks plausible because, at the very least, it seems that to know something one must believe it, that the belief must be true and that one's reason for believing it must be satisfactory in the light of some criterion – for one could not be said to know something if one's reasons for believing it were arbitrary or haphazard. So each of the three parts of the definition appears to express a necessary condition for knowledge and the claim is that, taken together, they are sufficient.

There are, however, serious difficulties with this idea, particularly about the nature of the justification required for true belief to amount to knowledge. Competing proposals have been offered to meet the difficulties, either by adding further conditions or by finding a better statement of the definition as it stands. The first part of the following discussion considers these proposals.

In parallel with the debate about how to define knowledge is another about how knowledge is acquired. In the history of epistemology there have been two chief schools of thought about what constitutes the chief means to knowledge. One is the 'rationalist' school, which holds that reason plays this role. The other is the 'empiricist', which holds that it is experience, principally the use of the senses aided when necessary by scientific instruments, which does so.



The paradigm of knowledge for rationalists is mathematics and logic, where necessary truths are arrived at by intuition and rational inference. Questions about the nature of reason, the justification of inference and the nature of truth, especially necessary truth, accordingly press to be answered.

- a) How is Epistemology defined ?
- b) What does epistemology answer ?
- c) Who are mentioned in relation with epistemology ?
- d) When did epistemology occupy the centre-stage in philosophy ?
- e) What is knowledge according to epistemology ?
- f) Why is the definition of knowledge plausible according the paragraph ?
- g) What is considered along with the debate of defining knowledge ?
- h) What is the view of Rationalist School about knowledge ?
- i) What is the view of Empiricist school about knowledge ?
- j) What is the paragraph about ?