

TUBIM

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Marks : 75

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory, subject to internal choice.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1. A. Attempt any eight of the following:

(08)

1. _____ theory explains relationship between principal and agent.
a. Agency b. stakeholder c. stewardship
2. To develop a strong professional organization one needs values which are reflected through _____.
a. Material b. code of conduct c. money
3. Unethical business practice of _____ is job switching.
a. employees b. customer c. Quality Control
4. The quest for maximize profitability should be constrained by _____.
a. unethical obligations b. lack of social responsibility c. ethical obligations
5. _____ Committee suggested the structure of insurance industry.
a. Malhotra b. Kumar Mangalam Birla c. Cadbury
6. _____ reports misconduct to people or higher authority.
a. insider trading b. whistle blower c. actor
7. _____ involves explaining of company's policies & actions to those to whom it is responsible
a. Transparency b. Empowerment c. Management
8. Organisation should develop _____ for their directors & executives to promote ethical and responsible decision making.
a. code of conduct b. accountability c. management
9. _____ is responsible for ensuring reasonable returns on investment made by shareholders.
a. Auditor b. Government c. Management
10. According to SEBI, the board must comprise _____ combination of executive and non- executive directors.
a. 60:40 b. 50:50 c. 40:60

Q1. B. State Whether the Following Statements are True or False: (Any 7)

(07)

1. Executive directors are employee of the company.
2. A good financial reporting system is key to economic development of a country.
3. Zero tolerance aim at introduction of E-governance and IT to check corruption

4. CG focuses only on profit earning and wealth maximisation of corporates.
5. Hostile take-overs of corporations put question mark on efficiency of management of take-over company.
6. Corporate governance principles are prescribed in clause 39 (ii).
7. Treasurer is the financial officer of the organisation.
8. The role of the board is to establish mission, goals and policies of the organisation.
9. CG gives more importance to shareholder than board member.
10. Fundamental objective of CG is to balance interest of stakeholders.

Q2. A) Define Corporate Governance and Explain principles of corporate governance. (08)

Q2. B) Explain the objectives of CG. (07)

OR

Q2. C) Explain transparency and its access, relevance, quality and reliability aspects in detail. (08)

Q2.D) Explain economic and social effects of unfair business practices? (07)

Q.3 A) List out the guidelines given in CII Report. (08)

Q.3 B) Explain seven pillars for an organisation according to Arthashashtra for CG. (07)

OR

Q.3C) Explain the Kautilya's views on education, Rulers duties and qualities. (08)

Q.3 D) Explain rights of shareholders. (07)

Q.4A) Explain the meaning and key responsibilities of Non-executive directors in CG. (08)

Q.4 B) Explain the functions of Audit committee? (07)

OR

Q.4 C) Explain Clause 49 and sub clauses. (08)

Q.4 D) Write the advantages and disadvantages of family owned business. (07)

Q.5 A) Explain types of corruption and measures to combat corruption? (08)

Q.5 B) Explain in detail future of CG. (07)

OR

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

- a. Features of corporate Governance.
- b. Fair business practices with respect to creditors
- c. Responsibilities towards society.
- d. Recommendations of Kumar Mangalam Birla committee report.
- e. Ethical leadership.

TIME: 2:30 HRS.

Marks: 75

Instructions:

1. Figures to the Right Indicate Marks
2. All Questions Are Compulsory Subject To Internal Choice.

Q1) Objective type Questions:

A) State whether true or false: (attempt any 8 out of 10) (8)

1. Auditing is a systematic examination of books.
2. Auditors' duty is to detect and prevent frauds.
3. Auditing begins where accounting ends.
4. Statutory Auditor is appointed by Management.
5. Continuous Audit is Very Costly.
6. Internal audit is voluntary.
7. Cost Audit is useful for fixing up selling price of the product.
8. Delegation of authority is very simple in computerized system.
9. A person not holding certificate to practice is allowed to practice.
10. Operational audit is the audit of day to day activities of business.

B) Fill in the blanks: (attempt any 7 out of 10)

(7)

1. Working papers are the property of the _____.
2. Standard on Auditing _____ deals with Audit Planning.
3. Trial balance of the current year will be filed in _____ audit file.
4. Routine checking is highly _____ process.
5. In test checking client's staff becomes _____.
6. _____ Audit is compulsory under law.
7. The main objective of _____ is to avoid or reduce the tax liability
8. _____ acts a secretary of audit committee.
9. _____ Approach is also known as auditing through the computer.
10. Professional misconduct is defined under section _____ of the chartered accountant act, 1949.

Q2) A) Explain the term audit and explain different users of financial statements? (8)

B) Explain advantages of Auditing? (7)

OR

Q2 C) Explain different Types of Error and Auditor's Duty and Responsibility? (15)

Q3) A) What is Interim Audit? What are its Advantages and Disadvantages? (15)

OR

B) What is Concurrent Audit? What are its scope? (8)

C) Which are the factors an auditor should consider while doing audit planning? (7)

- Q4) A) What is test check? Give the advantages and disadvantages of test check. (8)
B) What is routine check? Give the difference between test and routine check. (7)
OR
C) Explains the stages in evaluation of internal control system. (8)
D) What is internal audit? Explain the scope of internal audit. (7)
- Q5) A) Explain process of Disciplinary Directorate under professional misconduct. (8)
B) Explain the consist of Board of Discipline in case of professional misconduct. (7)
OR
Q5) C) Write short notes: (attempt any three) (15)
1. Audit Techniques
 2. Internal Check
 3. Types of frauds
 4. HR audit
 5. Input controls in CIS

Time :- 2 ½ Hours

Total Marks:- 75

Note:-1. All Questions are compulsory**2. Figures to the right Indicate Full Marks****3. Working Note Should Be Part of Your Answer.****Q 1 (A) Choose the correct alternative from the options given below:- (Any 8) (08)**

1. The world's major trading currencies, which are all free to float against each other, include all of the following except _____.
 - a British Pound
 - b Japanese Yen
 - c US Dollar
 - d Spanish Peso
2. IMF stands for _____.
 - a International Monetary Fund
 - b Indian Monetary Fund
 - c International Monetary Finance
 - d Indian Monetary Finance
3. An account which is held within a domestic country by a foreign bank, in the currency of domestic country _____.
 - a Loro
 - b Nostro
 - c Vostro
 - d SWIFT
4. Spot rate is also called as _____.
 - a Future Price
 - b Forward Price
 - c Swap Price
 - d Current Market Price
5. G -10 countries included all of the following except _____.
 - a Belgium
 - b Canada
 - c France
 - d China

6. FEDAI is the abbreviation of _____
a Foreign Exchange dealers Association of India
b Foreign Exchange Derivatives Association of India
c Foreign Exchange departments of India
d None of the above
7. Currently the largest foreign exchange market in the world is _____
a New York
b Tokyo
c Frankfurt
d London
8. Economic reforms were introduced in India in _____ with liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG) model.
a 1991
b 2001
c 2011
d 2005
9. ADR/GDR can be issued by _____
a Only by listed Companies
b by listed or unlisted companies
c only by companies listed in BSE
d only by companies listed in NSE
10. _____ strategy involves manipulation of the timing of receipts and payments of the foreign currency depending on expectation of change in forex rate.
a Netting
b Forward transactions
c Leads and Lags
d Foreign Currency Accounts

Q 1 (B) State whether the following statement is True or False (Any 7) (07)

1. Bretton Woods is a town in Boston in US.
2. IIP stands for International Investment Position
3. BOP covers a period of 1 Year.
4. Balance of Trade Records Import & Export of goods.
5. Gifts & donations are example of Unilateral Accounts.
6. Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
7. Capital Market is a market where foreign currencies are bought and sold.

8. The abbreviation of OTC market is Over the Counter
9. Interbank foreign exchange transactions are governed by RBI rules and guidelines of FEDAI
10. SEBI can authorize a person / company to deal in foreign exchange.

- Q.2. a.** What are the Features of Bretton Woods System? (08)
b. Explain the meaning and scope of International Finance. (07)

OR

- c.** What are the features of Gold Standards System? (08)
d. What are the merits of fixed and flexible Exchange Rate System? (07)

- Q.3 a.** Who are the participants of foreign exchange market? (08)
b. What are the factors affecting the determination of Exchange Rate? (07)

OR

Q.3.c. Solve the following (08)

Base Currency	Variable Currency	Bid Rate	Ask Rate
USD	INR	61.4141	61.5151
USD	CAD	01.1212	01.1222
GBP	INR	99.1100	99.9900
GBP	USD	01.6010	01.6020
USD	EUR	0.8123	0.8223

Calculate Inverse Quote.

- d.** Define foreign Exchange Market? The Types of foreign Exchange Market? (07)

- Q.4. a.** What is forward Contract? Features of forward Contracts (08)
b. Differentiate between Forwards and Swap Contracts. (07)

OR

- Q.4. c.** Difference between FX Swap and FX Forwards (08)
d. Who is a Foreign Exchange Dealer? What is the role of Foreign Exchange Dealer? (07)

- Q.5. a.** Define Bid and ask spread in exchange rate. (08)
b. Difference between spot exchange Rate and forward exchange Rate (07)

OR

Q.5. Write Short Notes on :- (Any Three)

1. Dealing Room Operations (15)
2. Swaps
3. Hedging
4. Convertibility
5. FERA AND FEMA

Time – 2hours 30 mins

Max Marks – 75

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory, subject to internal choice.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1 A. Match the Following. (Any 8)

(8)

Group A		Group B	
1	Project Management	A	People, Process and System failures
2	Control of Conflict	B	Critical or Non Critical
3	Operational Risk	C	Initiation, Execution and Monitoring
4	Project Delays	D	Arbitration, Separation, Problem Solving
5	Prefeasibility Studies	E	Laissez - Faire
6	Input	F	Combination of Functional and product organization
7	Feasibility Studies	G	FC/CPU
8	Break Even Point	H	Power, Water, Raw material
9	Matrix Organization	I	Social, Technological, economical factor
10	Leadership Style	J	Gathering of facts & opinions for project

Q. 1 B. State whether given statement is true or false. (Any 7)

(7)

1. CPM is suitable only for situations which have a definite start and end point.
2. WBS is restricted to a specific field when it comes to application.
3. SMART stands for Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Timely.
4. The longest possible completion time of an activity in PERT is called expected time.
5. Public sector project are those that are owned by the investor.
6. Project Manager does not have professional characteristics.
7. The initiation stage does not include generating the ideas.
8. Feasibility studies are used to determine whether a proposed project will be profitable.
9. Economic Benefits include employment generation, economic development of area where the project is located.
10. By Project Planning, risk of the future uncertainty can be minimized.

Q. 2 A. Explain the phases of project management life cycle.

(8)

Q. 2 B. Explain essential qualifications should have a project manager.

(7)

OR

Q. 2 P. Explain importance of project management.

(8)

Q. 2 Q. What are the essentials of project management philosophy?

(7)

Q. 3 A. Explain meaning of Project Identification and its Process in detail. (8)

Q. 3 B. Explain the need of project planning. (7)

OR

Q. 3 P. Explain the Structure of Organization under Project management. (8)

Q. 3 Q. Describe the Project Planning Process. (7)

Q. 4 A. A project consists of following activities. (15)

Activity	Preceding activity	Time (days)
A	-	6
B	A	5
C	A	2
D	B	4
E	C	1
F	D	1
G	D & E	5
H	F & G	3

- (1) Draw the network diagram
- (2) Find out critical path and project completion time
- (3) State critical activities & non critical activities.

OR

Q. 4 P. Explain the types of risk in project management. (8)

Q. 4 Q. Explain resource planning or allocation in projects. (7)

Q. 5 A. Explain project management software and common features of project management software. (8)

Q. 5 B. Explain the term Quality Concepts in project management (7)

OR

Q. 5 Write Short Notes (any 3) (15)

1. CPM
2. Feasibility Studies
3. Project Delays
4. Design of PMIS
5. Work Break Down Structure.
