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71335

Time: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 75

QI

MARKS 15

A) Multiple-Choice (Answer any 8)

(08)

- 1) Acquiring and _____ good people is critical to the success of every organisation.
 - a) Maintaining
 - b) Promoting
 - c) Terminating
 - d) Developing
- 2) HRM activity of updating the quality of manpower avoids managerial _____.
 - a) Control
 - b) Skill
 - c) Obsolescence
 - d) Quality
- 3) Job analysis involves a _____ investigation of jobs using a variety of methods.
 - a) Systematic
 - b) Continuous
 - c) Random
 - d) Vague
- 4) Empowered Employees are given _____.
 - a) Autonomy
 - b) Autocracy
 - c) Monarchy
 - d) Bureaucracy
- 5) _____ is the process of identifying and encouraging prospective employees to apply for jobs.
 - a) Human Resource Planning
 - b) Selection
 - c) Recruitment
 - d) Lateral Transfer
- 6) _____ is what a person can do now and what he can learn to do in future.
 - a) Ability
 - b) Interest
 - c) Aptitude
 - d) Personality

- 7) _____ is the act of increasing the knowledge and skills of an employee for doing a particular job.
- Training
 - Development
 - Education
 - Pergulation
- 8). The primary objective of _____ is to teach the participants empathy.
- Modelling
 - Roie-playing
 - Sensitivity training
 - Chromatic analysis
- 9) MBO stands for _____
- Managing by objectives
 - Management by objectives
 - Management by objections
 - Misinformation by obtainment
- 10) In _____ error, raters tend to play safe and they avoid giving either very high or low rating.
- Central Tendency
 - Halo
 - Leniency
 - Decipherence

B. State True or False (Answer any 7)

(07)

- 1) The critical incident method is used for job evaluation.
- 2) Job analysis helps in performance appraisal.
- 3) Job Enrichment is also called as vertical job loading.
- 4) Job Analysis can be used in compensation to identify or determine skill levels.
- 5) Promotion serves as an incentive to employees.
- 6) HRP is futuristic in nature.
- 7) Off the job training is to improve knowledge about latest development.
- 8) Post training assessment is important.
- 9) In forced distribution method two or more statements are grouped together.
- 10) Incentives may be individual based or group based.

II Answer (A and B) OR (P and Q)

MARKS: 15

- A) What are the functions associated with human resource management? (08)
B) What are the objectives of human resource management in banking and insurance? (07)

OR

- P) What are the Objectives and benefits of human resource management policies and practices? (08)
Q) What are the essentials of human resources management policies and practices? (07)

III Answer (A and B) OR (P and Q)

MARKS: 15

- A) Explain Factors affecting Job Design. (08)
B) Explain the purpose of Job Analysis. (07)

OR

- P) Explain principles of Job Evaluation. (08)
Q) Explain the term Job Specification and state its contents. (07)

IV Answer (A and B) OR (P and Q)

Marks:15

- A) Define Human Resource planning and explain why there is a need for HRP. (08)
B) How does Recruitment differ from selection? What are the different internal sources of organizational recruitment? (07)

OR

- P) Elaborate on the different types of interviews. (08)
Q) What are the various factors that affect wages and salaries (07)

V Short Notes (Answer any 3)

Marks:15

- a) Role and Functions of HR manager
b) Job Rotation
c) Types of Transfers
d) Industrial Relations
e) Suggestion Schemes
-

Time: 2Hrs. 30 Mins.

Total Marks:75

Note (1) All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice.**(2) Figures to right indicate full marks.****Q.1a) Select the most appropriate option to complete the following sentences (Any Eight) (08)**

- i. Part III of first schedule of Chartered Accountant Act deals with professional misconduct in relation to _____.
a) Members in service b) members in practice c) members generally d) other misconduct
- ii. There are _____ schedules in the Chartered Accountant Act about professional misconduct.
a) two b) three c) four d) five
- iii. The provision against unexpired risk should be _____ of net premium in case of fire insurance business.
a) 100% b) 75% c) 50% d) 25%
- iv. Forensic audit is used to investigate _____.
a) Environment performance b) social contribution c) suspected fraud d) Audit committee
- v. _____ is a tool to judge organisations performance and effectiveness of Personnel Management.
a) Cost Audit b) Human Resource Audit c) Operation Audit d) Social Audit
- vi. LFAR is _____.
a) A substitute for statutory audit report b) not a part of statutory audit report
c) voluntary audit report d) a part of statutory report
- vii. Auditor of State Bank of India is appointed by _____.
a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India b) Board of directors
c) IRDA d) Shareholders
- viii. Bank Loans are to be granted only after verifying _____ of the borrower.
a) Credit worthiness b) Social Influence c) Social Status d) Profession
- ix. The audit report should be signed by _____.
a) Auditor himself b) auditor and audit staff c) management d) shareholders
- x. Books of accounts should be preserved for at least _____ years.
a) three years b) five years c) six years d) eight years

Q.1b) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any seven)**(07)**

- i. Related party disclosures are not compulsory.
- ii. Divisible profits can be computed without providing the depreciation.
- iii. A chartered accountant cannot share his fees with a non-member.
- iv. Remuneration of statutory auditor is determined by the previous auditor.
- v. Representations from management can protect the auditor from his liability due to negligence.
- vi. A company can appoint or reappoint an auditor for one term of five years.
- vii. Statutory auditor can give accounting services to the company.
- viii. In banks, cash should be counted physically at the end of the year.
- ix. Qualified report is alternatively known as clean report.
- x. A person, not holding certificate of practice is allowed to practice on behalf of chartered accountant.

- Q.2 a) What are the rights of company auditor? 08
Q.2 b) Explain the provisions regarding maintenance of books of accounts. 07

OR

- Q.2 c) Explain the liabilities of a Chartered Accountant under Income Tax Act, 1961. 08
Q.2 d) Discuss the different types of audit reports. 07

- Q 3 a) How would the auditor verify the following items appearing in the financial statements of a bank? 08

- i) Advances ii) Premises

- Q.3 b) What is LFAR? What are its contents? 07

OR

- Q.3 c) How would the auditor verify the following items appearing in the financial statements of an Insurance Company. 08

- i) Coinsurance ii) Expenses of management

- Q.3 d) How should be the internal control system in an insurance company? 07

- Q.4 a) Explain Cost Audit in detail. 08

- Q.4 b) Explain Black Box approach and White Box approach in audit under CIS environment. 07

OR

- Q.4 c) What is Internal Control System under CIS Environment? Elaborate internal controls under computerised system. 08

- Q.4 d) What is Green Audit? Explain its features and benefits. 07

- Q.5 a) What do you mean by professional misconduct? Discuss any six instances of professional misconduct indicated in Part I of first schedule of Chartered Accountant Act 1949. 08

- Q.5. b) Explain the role of professional accountant in society with reference to the code of ethics. 07

OR

- Q.5. c) Write Short Notes on: (any three) 15

1. Qualification of company auditor
2. Operational Audit
3. AS-17
4. Joint audit
5. Non-Performing Asset

Duration: 2 ½ hours

Marks : 75

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

(1) (A) Choose the correct alternative. (Any Eight)

(8)

1. Which institution is responsible for the regulation of money supply in India?
 - a) Ministry of Finance
 - b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - d) Government of India
2. A decrease in the cash reserve ratio (CRR) would likely result in:
 - a) A decrease in the money supply
 - b) An increase in the money supply
 - c) A decrease in inflation
 - d) A decrease in interest rates
3. Which of the following is NOT a form of public debt?
 - a) Treasury Bills
 - b) Bonds
 - c) Stock market shares
 - d) Government securities
4. Which of the following describes the role of the secondary market?
 - a) It involves the initial sale of securities to the public.
 - b) It allows for the buying and selling of existing securities.
 - c) It deals with government bonds exclusively.
 - d) It involves government bills only.
5. Which of the following is a characteristic of a 'fixed exchange rate' system?
 - a) The currency value is determined by market forces.
 - b) The central bank adjusts the currency value based on economic performance.
 - c) The currency's value is pegged to another currency or a basket of currencies.
 - d) The currency fluctuates based on inflation rates.
6. Which of the following is a tool used by central banks to control money supply?
 - a) Open market operations
 - b) Capital controls
 - c) Interest rate targeting
 - d) Exchange rate control

7. Which of the following is an example of a fiscal policy tool?
 - a) Adjusting the bank's reserve requirements
 - b) Changing the money supply
 - c) Taxation and government spending
 - d) Setting interest rates
8. Which of the following is a consequence of deficit financing?
 - a) Increase in government debt
 - b) Decrease in inflation
 - c) Reduction in the money supply
 - d) Improvement in fiscal balance
9. What is the primary responsibility of the Federal Reserve in the United States?
 - a) To set foreign trade policies
 - b) To regulate and supervise national elections
 - c) To control the money supply and regulate the banking system
 - d) To collect taxes for the federal government.
10. RBI was nationalized in the year _____.
 - a) 1935
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1997
 - d) 1949

(1) (B) State whether the following statements are true or false (Any Seven) (7)

- 1) Central Bank also performs commercial banking business.
- 2) Open Market Operations (OMO) involve the buying and selling of government securities by the RBI to regulate liquidity.
- 3) The primary goal of monetary policy is to control the money supply and maintain economic stability.
- 4) Price stability and economic growth are conflicting in nature.
- 5) During inflation RBI adopts cheap money policy to control the supply of credit.
- 6) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established in 1947.
- 7) Repo Rate applies to lending, while Reverse Repo Rate applies to borrowing by the RBI.
- 8) There are 3 deputy governors in the RBI.
- 9) Credit rationing is a quantitative credit control measure of Central Bank.
- 10) A country's central bank cannot change the monetary policy once it has been set.

Q2 A) Explain the causes for the changing face central banks in India. (8)

B) Explain Inflation Targeting and Exchange rate targeting and discuss its importance (7)

OR

C). Discuss the traditional role and function of RBI (8)

D). Explain the regulatory role of RBI (7)

- Q3 (A). Explain the role and functions of various departments of RBI. (8)
(B) Describe the structure and composition of the Central board of RBI. (7)

OR

- (C) Explain the qualitative instruments utilized in India's monetary policy framework. (8)
(D) Explain the objectives and instruments of fiscal policy used by the government. (7)

- Q4 (A) Explain important provisions discussed under Banking Regulations Act 1949. (8)
(B) Explain the functions of department of supervisory. (7)

OR

- (C) Explain the structure of Indian Money Market. (8)
(D) Elaborate the functions and characteristics in Indian Financial system. (7)

- Q5 (A) Explain the Structure and functions of Bank for International Settlement. (8)
(B) Explain the structure of Bank of England. (7)

OR

- Q5 (C) Write short notes on (Any three) (15)
i. Limitations of fiscal policy
ii. Monetary policy committee.
iii. Commercial Bank
iv. IMF
v. Risk in New IT ERA.

Duration: 2 ½ Hours

Max Marks: 75

NOTE:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- iii. Draw neat and clean diagram wherever necessary.

Q.1 a) Match the Following: (Any 8)

(8)

	Column A		Column B
1	Seiri	A	Making profit
2	Core Activities	B	Part of business organisation
3	Business format franchising	C	Causes of industrial sickness
4	Conceptual Style	D	1985
5	Business Goals	E	Low success rate of BIFR
6	Strategic business units(SBU'S)	F	Short term liquidity problems
7	Bad strategy and policy	G	Brainstorming of alternatives
8	SICA	H	Retain
9	Late reporting of sickness	I	Pizza
10	Selling of sick unit	J	Sort

Q.1 b) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 7)

(7)

1. Business growth is not a homogenous process.
2. Spin-off is another version of survival strategy.
3. An appropriate product mix may cause sickness to an industry.
4. BIFR is replaced by NCLT.
5. Turnaround and downsizing are one and the same.
6. TQM follows a bottom up approach.
7. External consultants are not at all required in BPR team.
8. 90% of turnaround strategies adopted by organization turn into success.
9. BPR is a one-time activity.
10. Venture capitalist is the source of debt capital.

Q.2 a) What is business objectives? Explain the different types of business objectives.

(8)

b) What is Business Strategy? Explain the importance of business strategy.

(7)

OR

Q.2 c) Define Growth strategy. Explain external growth strategies.

(8)

d) What is Turnaround management? Explain the indicators of successful turnaround.

(7)

Q.3 a) What is Industrial sickness? Explain the signals of industrial sickness. (8)

b) What is TQM? Explain the 6 C's of TQM. (7)

OR

Q.3 c) What is BIFR? What are the various measures taken by BIFR? (8)

d) What Business Restructuring? Explain its types. (7)

Q.4 a) What is JIT? Explain its advantages and disadvantages. (8)

b) What is Free lancing? Explain its characteristics. (7)

OR

Q.4 c) Explain the present status of start-ups in India. (8)

d) Explain the 5's principles of KAIZEN and its benefits. (7)

Q.5 a) Explain various personal characteristics of turnaround management team. (8)

b) Explain steps involved in successful turnaround strategy. (7)

OR

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

a) SOHO

b) Flowcharts

c) SICA

d) Role of CEO in turnaround management process

e) Ansoff matrix

Duration: 2 ½ hours

Marks: 75

Q1A) Multiple Choice Questions:(any 8 out of 10)

[8 Marks]

- Investors have to _____ review and revise their portfolio
a) Regularly b) Quarterly c) yearly d) daily
- When profit after tax is 70 lakh and preference dividend is 12 lakhs with number of equity shares 25 lakhs then EPS= _____
a) 2.32 b) 202 c) 2.52 d) 3.32
- _____ institution is set by government of India for dealing with all matters relating to security markets
a) IRDA b) RBI c) SEBI d) ICICI
- When market premium is 5% and beta is 1.2 with risk free return 8% then CAPM= _____
a) 15% b) 14% c) 10% d) 16%
- The primary purpose of investment is to _____
a) Gain b) lose c) win d) appreciation
- The objective of portfolio is to reduce _____ by diversification
a) Uncertainties b) certainties c) ratio d) balance sheet
- Shares of known and financially sound companies are called as _____
a) Blue chip shares b) red chip shares c) green chip shares d) black chip shares
- If expected return of A Ltd., B Ltd, C Ltd is 34.777%, 29.82% and 36.36% respectively then average returns of portfolio is _____
a) 33.64% b) 33.65% c) 33.75% d) 32.65%
- _____ is a money market security
a) Debenture b) commercial paper c) mutual fund d) gold and silver
- If returns of Ram Ltd are 11%, 13%, 12% and 10% in past 4 years then the expected return of Ram Ltd is _____
a) 13.25% b) 11.25% c) 115% d) 11.45%

Q1B) State true or False: (any 7 out of 10)

[7 Marks]

- Public provident fund is a source of long time finance
- Modern portfolio theory states that the risk can be reduced by diversification
- If miss Priya purchased 300 shares of ABC Ltd of rupees 70 each by paying brokerage of 500 then $P_b = 21000$
- Risk is less when returns are high and it is more when return is low
- The modern walk theory is not based on efficient hypothesis
- Technical analysis believes stock market moment is 10% psychological and 90% logical
- If $P_e = 1,63,500$, $P_b = 92,000$ and dividend = 3,000 then $HPR = 80.98\%$
- Listing of securities is compulsory for only government securities
- If equity share capital is rupees 6 lakhs market price of the share is rupees 20 and face value is rupees 10 then number of equity share = 30000
- The relationship between stock return and market index structure is called beta

Q2 A) List advantages of portfolio management

[8 Marks]

Q2 B) Write down steps for selection of Optimal Portfolio?

[7 Marks]

OR

Q2C) Mr. Abraham wants to invest in of ABC & Co. & of XYZ & Co. The probabilities and returns of both companies are as follows

[15 Marks]

Return of ABC & Co (%)	Probability	Return of XYZ & Co (%)	Probability
12	0.1	8	0.1
14	0.2	12	0.25
16	0.4	16	0.3
18	0.2	20	0.25
20	0.1	24	0.1

Calculate expected return and standard deviation of both companies and advise Mr. Investor whether he should invest in ABC Co. or XYZ Co.

Q3A) Toral Industries Ltd. gives you the following information for the year ended 31st March 2024:

Profit before Interest and Tax	Rs 16,50,000
Tax rate	30%
Proposed Equity Dividend	25%
Capital Employed	
10% Preference Share Capital	Rs 15,00,000
80,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	Rs 8,00,000
15% Debentures of Rs 100 each	Rs 7,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	Rs 12,00,000
Current Market Price per Equity Share	Rs 50

You are required to calculate:

[15 Marks]

I. Earnings per Share

II. Price Earnings Ratio

III. Dividend Pay-out Ratio

IV. Dividend Yield

V. Book Value per Share and state whether it is worth investing in the equity shares of the company

OR

Q3 P) Explain any three types of chart as part of charting techniques in technical analysis?

[8Marks]

Q3 Q) What is the meaning of Portfolio Performance?

[7Marks]

Q4 A) From the following calculate the portfolio performance measure according to Jensen's Model:

Risk Free Rate of Return=10%

[8Marks]

Portfolio	Average Return	Portfolio Beta
1	25 %	1.5
2	19 %	1.1
3	28 %	1.8
Market Index	18 %	1

Q4 B) Vir is considering investment in one of the following bonds

[7 Marks]

BOND	COUPON RATE	MATURITY	PURCHASE PRICE
Bond Trident	11%	10 years	75,000
Bond Vardhman	12%	7 years	68,000
Bond Welspun	10%	5 years	80,000

Recommend which Bond should be purchased? (FV of each bond is Rs. 1,00,000/-
Will your answer change if the required rate of return is 22%?

OR

Q4P) How is cost of Investments different from carrying amount of Investment? [7 Marks]

Q4Q) Define Investment? Distinguish between Investment & Speculation. [8 marks]

Q5A) Compute the beta factors and expected returns for BHARATI AIRTEL Ltd.
Return in earlier years is → [8 Marks]

YEARS	BHARATI AIRTEL Ltd.	Market Return
1	16%	12%
2	14%	14%
3	18%	20%
4	20%	21%

Q5B) From the following information available for 2 firms, calculate the Earnings before Interest and Tax (EBIT), Earning per Share (EPS), the Operating Leverage and the Financial Leverage: [7 Marks]

	PIRAMAL	QUBEC
Sales (in units)	20,000	25,000
Selling Price per unit (Rs.)	15	20
Variable Cost per unit (Rs.)	10	15
Fixed Costs (Rs.)	30,000	40,000
Interest (Rs.)	15,000	25,000
Tax (%)	40	40
Number of Equity shares	5,000	9,000

OR

Q5C) Write short notes on: (any 3 out of 5) [15 Marks]

1. Role of NSDL
2. Systematic and Unsystematic risk
3. Stock Market Index: SENSEX and NIFTY
4. Benefits of Depository systems
5. Market sentiment & technical analysis.
