



[3785] – 24

P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – II) Examination, 2010
204 : FINANCIAL MARKETS
(Old 2005 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

Instructions : 1) Attempt **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. What is the role of Development Financial Institutions ? Explain the role of NABARD.
2. What is a Credit Card ? How is Credit Card useful to Consumer, Issuer and Trader ?
3. What is the difference between secured and unsecured loans ? Explain 'classification of securities' and 'margin'.
4. What is Housing Finance ? How it is useful to the consumers to get the House ?
5. Explain the role Reserve Bank of India in the Indian Financial System.
6. Discuss the relationship between interest rate and the price level according to the Classical and Keynesian theory of interest.
7. Write short notes (**any two**) :
 - a) Evolution of Unit Trust of India
 - b) Open-Ended Funds
 - c) Merchant Banking and various services.



[3785] – 101

P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – I) Examination, 2010
(2008 Pattern) (New)
101 : FINANCIAL AND COST ACCOUNTING

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 70

- Note :*
- 1) *Question No. 1 is compulsory which carry 10 marks.*
 - 2) *Attempt any two questions from each Section and carries 15 marks.*
 - 3) *Use of simple calculator is allowed.*

1. Write a detailed note on International Accounting Standards.

SECTION – I

2. “It is said that tallying of Trial Balance is a conclusive proof of accuracy”. Do you agree ? Comment.
3. Distinguish between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting.
4. What do you mean by Standard Costing ? Discuss its usefulness and limitation.
5. What do you mean by Budget and Budgetary Control ? What are the advantages of Budgetary Control as a cost control technique ? What are the prerequisites for the successful implementation of Budgetary Control System ?

P.T.O.



SECTION – II

6. Profit and sales for the year 2007 are Rs.18,000 and Rs. 2,40,000 respectively. In 2008, the sales increased by Rs. 40,000 and profit by Rs. 8,000.

You are required to calculate :

- a) P/V ratio
 - b) Sales required to achieve a profit of Rs. 2,00,000
 - c) Sales at Break Even Point.
7. Prepare the Flexible Budget for overheads on the basis of data given below :
Ascertain the overheads rates at 50%, 60% and 70% capacity.

| | At 60% capacity |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Variable Overheads | |
| Indirect Material | 6,000 |
| Indirect Labour | 18,000 |
| Semi Variable Overheads | |
| Electricity | |
| (40% fixed, 60% variable) | 30,000 |
| Repairs and Maintenance | |
| (80% fixed, 20% variable) | 3,000 |
| Fixed Overheads | |
| Depreciation | 16,500 |
| Insurance | 4,500 |
| Salaries | 15,000 |
| Total Overheads | 93,000 |
| Estimated Direct Labour Hours | 1,86,000 |



8. The following Trial Balance has been taken from the books of Mr. Mahesh as on 31st March 2008. You are required to prepare Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31st March 2008 and the Balance Sheet as on that date :

| Debit Balances | Rs. | Credit Balances | Rs. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Drawings | 4,800 | Capital | 50,000 |
| Stock (1-4-2007) | 30,000 | Sundry Creditors | 15,000 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 13,000 | Bank Loan (6%) | 20,000 |
| Printing and Stationery | 1,200 | Discount Received | 400 |
| Carriage Inward | 600 | Sales | 2,35,350 |
| Freight and Clearing Charges | 3,500 | Bad Debts Reserves | 600 |
| Purchases | 75,000 | Bills Payable | 1,500 |
| Income Tax | 9,500 | | |
| Discount allowed | 950 | | |
| Repairs | 1,000 | | |
| Office rent | 6,100 | | |
| Salaries | 2,800 | | |
| Wages | 24,000 | | |
| Advertising | 19,000 | | |
| Plant and Machinery | 70,000 | | |
| Misc. Expenses | 1,000 | | |
| Bills Receivables | 12,500 | | |
| Carriages Outwards | 1,500 | | |
| Insurance | 600 | | |
| Interest on loan | 1,000 | | |
| Cash at Bank | 7,500 | | |
| Cash on hand | 3,500 | | |
| Sundry Debtors | 33,800 | | |
| | <u>3,22,850</u> | | <u>3,22,850</u> |



Additional Information :

- i) Closing stock amounted to Rs. 40,000 but market value is Rs. 44,000.
 - ii) Depreciate Plant and Machinery at 10%, Furniture and Fixtures at 5%.
 - iii) Reserve for Bad Debts to be raised to 5% on Debtors.
 - iv) Insurance was paid up to 30th Sep. 2008, being annual premium.
 - v) An outstanding bill for repairs amounting to Rs. 300 remains to be paid and interest on loan is outstanding.
 - vi) Office rent paid in advance Rs. 200.
9. What do you mean by various accounting principles ? Explain the various accounting concepts and conventions used in double entry system.



P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – I) Examination, 2010
(2008 Pattern) (New)
104 : A) FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
B) MATHS & FINANCE
(Quantitative Methods)

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 70

Instructions : a) Attempt *any three* questions from Section – I and *any two* questions from Section – II.
b) *All* questions carry *equal* marks.

SECTION – I

1. Discuss various considerations to be made in formulating financial plan of an organization.
2. Define dividend policy. Discuss relevance and irrelevance theories of dividend.
3. What are the factors involved in capital structure planning ? Give suitable example.
4. Explain the objectives of receivables management. What are the key variables involved in designing credit policy.
5. Explain various techniques of evaluation of capital expenditure with suitable examples.

SECTION – II

6. What is capital asset pricing model ? Explain with practical examples.
7. Define the concept of 'Value'. Discuss various methods of the valuation of bonds and shares.
8. How does ratio analysis useful for making interpretation of financial statements of a company ? What are its limitations ?



Given below the Balance Sheets of Liquid Ltd.

| | 1974 | 1975 | | 1974 | 1975 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Equity Capital | 30,000 | 35,000 | Fixed Assets | 51,000 | 62,000 |
| 9% Preference Capital | 20,000 | 10,000 | Investment | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| Debentures | 10,000 | 20,000 | Current Assets | 24,000 | 37,500 |
| Reserves | 11,000 | 27,000 | Preliminary | | |
| R.D.D. | 1,000 | 1,500 | Expenses | 1,000 | 500 |
| Current Liabilities | 7,000 | 14,500 | | | |
| | 79,000 | 1,08,000 | | 79,000 | 1,08,000 |

You are also informed that during 1975.

- 1) A machine costing Rs. 7,000 (Book value Rs. 4,000) was sold for Rs. 2,500.
- 2) 15% dividend was paid on equity capital in addition to preference dividend on opening balance of capital.
- 3) The preference shares were redeemed at the end of the year at 5% premium.
- 4) Depreciation written off Rs. 7,000 on fixed assets.

Prepare Funds Flow Statement.



P.G.D. in Financial Services (Semester – I) Examination, 2010
106 : FINANCIAL SERVICES – I (2008 Pattern) (New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) Attempt *any five* questions.
2) *All* questions carry *equal* marks.

1. What are different types of lease Agreements ? What are the merits and demerits of leasing as financing arrangement.
2. H. Ltd. is contemplating having an access to a machine for a period of 5 years. The company has two options, it can have leasing arrangement for a period of 5 years end of year lease rent of Rs. 1,20,000, all the maintenance, insurance and other costs to be borne by the lessee. Alternatively, on the purchase of the machine (which costs Rs. 3,43,000), the firm can have 14% five year loan to be paid in 5 equal annual instalments, each instalment being due at the end of each year. The machine will be depreciated at WDV base on tax rates. The company is in the 50% tax bracket.
3. What is securitization ? Discuss the process of securitization ? What are the demerits of securitization for the Originator ?
4. What are the different activities undertaken by Merchant Bankers ? Can you discuss in detail two of them ?
5. Define the different types of schemes floated by mutual funds and explain them briefly.
6. What do you mean by credit rating ? Analyse the important features of credit rating businesses in India.
7. What is a commercial paper ? What are its features ?
8. What is the concept and mechanism of factoring ? What are Recourse and Non-recourse factoring ?



[3785] – 105

**P.G.D. in Financial Services (Semester – I) Examination, 2010
(2008 Pattern)**

107 : FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (New)

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) Attempt *any five* questions.
2) *All* questions carry *equal* marks.

1. How does development of Marketing Strategy and organizing marketing function help in growth of development banking ?
2. Examine Narsimham Committee Report in light of banking functions and operations in India.
3. Discuss the role of RBI in controlling and regulating banking operations.
4. How does EXIM Bank of India promotes foreign trade of the country and helps in economic growth of the same ?
5. Distinguish between development banking and commercial banking with suitable examples.
6. Describe historical development of banking Industry in India. How far development banks have become successful in achievement of national development objectives ? Examine.
7. Write short notes (**any two**) :
 - a) Small Scale Industries
 - b) IDBI
 - c) IFCI
 - d) Project appraisal.

B/I/10/185



[3785] – 11

P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – I) Examination, 2010
101 : FINANCIAL AND COST ACCOUNTING (Old)
(2005 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

*Instructions : 1) Attempt **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.*

1. Explain the meaning of cost, costing and cost accountancy. How does cost differs from expenses and losses ?
2. Discuss International Accounting Standards in detail.
3. What is standard costing ? How does it help in keeping a control over costs ? Point out its limitations.
4. Discuss concepts and conventions of financial accounting.
5. How does cost accounting help in decision making ? Explain with suitable examples.
6. Write a critical note about uses, applications, advantages and limitations of marginal costing technique.
7. The following figures have been extracted from the books of Laxmi Industries Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2009.

| | Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Direct materials | 5,00,000 |
| Labour required in production | 3,00,000 |
| Indirect wages | 1,00,000 |
| Other direct expenses | 50,000 |
| Depreciation of plant (for 3 months) | 20,000 |
| Annual Dividend to shareholders | 60,000 |

P.T.O.



| | |
|---|--------|
| Income-tax (annual) | 40,000 |
| Supervisor's salary (per month) | 2,000 |
| Remuneration and perquisites of Managing Director | 30,000 |
| Drawing office salaries | 24,000 |
| Contribution to Provident Fund of employees | 20,000 |
| Wages of chowkidar | 12,000 |
| Audit fees | 2,000 |
| Salary of public relations officer | 18,000 |
| Buying expenses | 1,000 |
| Haulage | 500 |
| Subscription to technical journals | 200 |
| Estimating expenses | 400 |
| Donations | 1,000 |
| Loss on sale of part of a plant | 2,000 |
| Wages of packers and van drivers | 30,600 |
| Price lists | 300 |
| Bank charges | 100 |
| Office rent, rates and insurance | 24,000 |
| Bad debts | 2,000 |
| Trade discount | 1,000 |
| Cash discount | 500 |
| Office salaries | 60,000 |

What should be selling price to obtain a profit of 15% on selling price ?



[3785] – 12

P.G.D. in Financial Services (Sem. – I) Examination, 2010
103 : TAXATION (Direct and Indirect Taxes)
(2005 Pattern) (Old)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) Attempt *any five* questions.
2) *All* questions carry *equal* marks.

1. a) How would you determine the residential status of a company ? Can a company be 'Not Ordinarily Resident' in India ?
b) Mr. A, resident of Mumbai left India for the first time for USA for higher studies on June 7, 2008 and returned on March 25, 2009. What is his residential status for the Assessment year 2009-10 ?
2. Write short notes on :
 - i) Income as defined in Income Tax Act, 1961
 - ii) Person as defined in Income Tax Act
 - iii) Capital expenditure and revenue expenditure
 - iv) Assessee as defined in Income Tax Act, 1961.
3. a) R is employed in a public company and is paid a sum of Rs. 700,000 on voluntary retirement from service. The normal age of retirement in the company is 60 years and R who was 46 years at the time of retirement had completed 22 years of service. His monthly salary at the time of retirement had completed 22 years of service. His monthly salary at the time of retirement was as follows :

| | |
|--|------------|
| Basic pay | Rs. 10,000 |
| Dearness Allowance (40% includible for pension | Rs. 7,000 |
| HRA | Rs. 4,000 |
| Conveyance allowance | Rs. 1,000 |

What is the amount of compensation taxable under the Income Tax Act ?

P.T.O.



- b) X retires on 4.1.2005 after serving XY Company Ltd. for a period of 16 years and 11 months. At the time of retirement his basic salary was Rs. 4,400 per month and he was also entitled to Dearness Allowance of Rs. 800 per month. On his retirement he received Rs. 60,000 as gratuity. Compute the amount of gratuity exempt from tax and the amount to be included in gross salary. He is covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act.
4. A is employed as a project manager of XYZ Ltd. He has furnished the following particulars in respect of his income for the year ending on 31.03.2009 :
- 1) Salary including DA is Rs. 1,40,000.
 - 2) He has been provided a rent free furnished bungalow in the factory premises at Pune. Fair Rental Value Rs. 3,000 p.m.
 - 3) The company pays in respect of his son, fees of Rs. 2,400 during the year directly to the college.
 - 4) The company employs a watchman and pays Rs. 300 p.m. for looking after the bungalow of A.
 - 5) He availed of 15 days leave out of 30 days to which he was entitled. He encashed the unavailed leave (for 15 days) and received Rs. 6,000 which he claims as exempt.
 - 6) The company pays Rs. 1,000 p.m. as premium for an accident insurance policy for the benefit of A.
 - 7) The company has paid club fees of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The club bills amounting to Rs. 2,750 have also been reimbursed.

Compute income under the head 'Salary' for the A.Y. 2009-10.

5. R furnishes the following particulars in respect of a house property owned by him in Delhi.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Municipal Value | Rs. 2,00,000 |
| Fair rent | Rs. 2,40,000 |
| Actual rent (per month) | Rs. 21,000 |
| Municipal tax paid during the year | Rs. 20,000 |



The tenant vacated the property on 31.10.2008 and thereafter, the property was let out and for Rs. 25,000 p.m.

R could not realise the rent for the months of September and October 2008 due to the death of the earlier tenant.

A) Compute the annual value of the property for the A.Y. 2009-10.

B) What will be your answer if the unrealised rent is one month instead of two months ?

6. X holds the following securities on April 1, 2009 :

- a) Rs. 10,000 – 6.5% Central Government Loan (date of payment of interest- 30/7 every year).
- b) Rs. 40,000 – 8% debentures (non-listed) of PGR Ltd. (dates of payment of interest May 15, Nov. 15 every year).
- c) Rs. 10,000 – 9% Relief Bonds (tax-free).

Apart from the aforesaid securities X makes investment in (non-listed) up Government loan, Bihar Government loan and debentures of ABC Ltd. (non-listed) on June 2009 and receives Rs. 4,000; Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 16,000 respectively as interest on Dec. 31, 2009. His rental (taxable) income is Rs. 52,000. He pays 2% commission to the bank for collecting interest (net) on securities. Determine the taxable income of X Ltd. for the A.Y. 2010-2011.

7. a) When does an assessee not eligible for the benefit of indexation of costs for determination of capital gains.

b) What are the capital asserts in respect of which the cost of acquisition shall be taken as nil while computing capital gains.

8. As per rules framed under Central Excise Act how you will value the goods in the following cases :

- i) An assessee A sells his excisable goods for Rs. 120 per piece and does not charge any duty of excise in his invoice. Subsequently it is found that such goods were not exempted from excise duty but were liable to pay duty at 20%.
- ii) Suppose the assessee has paid duty at 20% when price-cum-duty of goods was in fact Rs. 120. Subsequently, it is found out that rate duty was in fact 30% and assessee has not collected anything over and above Rs. 120.



[3785] – 13

P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – I) Examination, 2010
104 : FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS
(Old) [2005 PATTERN]

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 70

***Instructions :** A) Attempt **any three** questions from Section I and **any two** from Section II.
B) All questions carry **equal** marks.*

SECTION – I

1. Describe the scope and importance of the finance function in the management of a business organisation.
2. What are the basic considerations required to be made in formulating financial plan of a business concern ?
3. What are the elements that constitute the working capital of a company ? Write a note on management of each element.
4. Define “Capital Structure”. Explain the factors influencing capital structure of a business organisation.
5. “Capital budgeting decisions are the most crucial and critical decisions for a company to take”. Examine.

SECTION – II

6. Differentiate between risk and uncertainty with appropriate examples.
7. Discuss the application of ratio analysis in the interpretation of financial statements. What are its limitations ?
8. Hi-Tech Ltd. plans to sell 30,000 units next year. The expected cost of goods is as follows :

| | Rs. Per unit |
|--|---------------------|
| Raw Material | 100 |
| Manufacturing Expenses | 30 |
| Selling, Administration and Financial Expenses | 20 |
| Selling Price | 200 |

P.T.O.



The duration of various stages of the operating cycle is expected to be as follows :

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Raw Materials stage | 2 Months |
| Work in Process Stage | 1 Month |
| Finished Goods Stage | 1/2 Month |
| Debtors Stage | 1 Month |

Assuming the monthly sales level of 2500 units :

- a) Calculate the investment in various current assets.
 - b) Estimate the gross working capital requirement if the desired cash balance is 5% of the gross working capital requirement.
9. One of the two machines A and B is to be purchased. From the following information, find out which of the two will be more profitable ? The average rate of tax may be taken at 50%.

| | Machine A (Rs.) | Machine B (Rs.) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Cost of machine | 50,000 | 80,000 |
| Working life | 4 years | 6 years |
| Earnings before tax year | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| 2 | 15,000 | 14,000 |
| 3 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| 4 | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 5 | — | 18,000 |
| 6 | — | 13,000 |



[3785] – 15

**P.G. D.F.S. (Semester – I) Examination, 2010
(2005 Pattern)**

107 : FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (Old)

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 70

Instructions : a) *All questions carry equal marks.*

b) *Attempt any five questions.*

1. What is development banking ? Discuss various functions involved in development banking.
2. Define the concept of term lending. Discuss the process of appraisal of term-lending proposals.
3. Describe the concept of product mix in development banking. Give suitable examples.
4. Define “Foreign Bank”. Discuss the process of opening foreign bank in India.
5. Discuss the role of EXIM Bank of India in developing foreign trade of the company.
6. What is portfolio management ? Explain the role of commercial banks in portfolio management.
7. Write short notes (**any two**) :
 - a) Narsimhan Committee Recommendations
 - b) Role of R.B.I.
 - c) Factoring services
 - d) Merchant banking.

B/I/10/100



[3785] – 201

**P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – II) Examination, 2010
(2008 Pattern)**

202 : FINANCIAL SERVICES – II (New)

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 70

Instructions : a) Attempt *any five* questions.

b) *All* questions carry **equal** marks.

1. How does portfolio management helps in achieving objectives of an investor by making strategic investments ?
2. Discuss the concept of portfolio building in the light of optimal portfolio.
3. What is risk and return analysis ? How does it help in making investment decisions ?
4. Discuss historical development of investment management. Design investment management framework.
5. How does investment differ from gambling and speculation ? Explain with suitable examples.
6. Explain Capital-Asset-Pricing Model with practical example. How does this model help in making investment decision ?
7. Write short notes (**any two**) :
 - a) Fundamental and Technical Analysis
 - b) Marketing of financial services
 - c) Advertising and Communication
 - d) Basic Investments and Fixed Investments.



[3785] – 202

P.G. Diploma in Financial Services (Semester – II) Examination, 2010
203 : INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (New)
(2008 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) *Question No. 7 is compulsory.*
2) *Attempt **any four** questions from the **remaining**.*
3) *Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.*

1. What is balance of payment ? Explain the different components of balance of payment. **15**
2. Explain the purchasing power parity theory of exchange rate. **15**
3. Explain the importance, significance and role played by International Monetary Fund (IMF) in managing International Finance. **15**
4. Distinguish between : **15**
 - a) Spot exchange rates and forward exchange rates.
 - b) International money markets and International capital markets.
5. What are the different types of documents required in Foreign Trade ? Explain them. **15**
6. Explain the functions, organisation and management of EXIM Bank of India. **15**
7. Short notes on (**any 2**) : **10**
 - i) SDRs
 - ii) International Finance Corporation
 - iii) Loan Syndication
 - iv) Foreign Exchange Risk.



P.G.D.F.S. (Sem. – II) Examination, 2010
204 :COMPANY LAW, SEBI AND FEMA (New)
(2008 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

*Note : 1) All questions carry **equal** marks.
2) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
3) Attempt **any 5** questions from the following .*

1. What are the provisions of The Companies Act, 1956 regarding Appointment, Qualifications and Disqualifications of Director ? **14**
2. 'Certificate of Incorporation is a conclusive evidence that the company has complied with the requisite provisions of the Companies Act, 1956'. Explain the statement. **14**
3. What are the objectives and powers of SEBI ? **14**
4. Write short notes : **14**
 - a) Authorised Dealer under FEMA
 - b) Capital Account Transactions
 - c) Book Building.
5. What are the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, regarding Accounts and Audit ? **14**
6. Explain the following : **14**
 - a) Buy back of shares
 - b) Statutory meeting
 - c) Bonus shares.
7. What is transmission of shares ? How it is different from the transfer ? Explain in brief the provisions of Companies Act in respect of both. **14**



[3785] – 204

P.G. Diploma in Financial Services (Semester – II) Examination, 2010
205 : FINANCIAL MARKETS (2008 Pattern) (New)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

*Note : 1) Attempt **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.*

1. How globalization/liberalization of Indian Financial System has strengthen India in various directions ? Explain in detail.
2. Do you agree that commercial banking has changed itself in recent times ? Explain in detail.
3. What is the importance of stock markets ? Explain the happenings in the stock market since last two years.
4. Review the performance of mutual funds in India during the last two decades.
5. Explain the concept of money market. What are the instruments available in money market ?
6. What are the important features of capital market ? What policies have been adopted in India for their healthy growth ?
7. Write short note on **any two** :
 - a) Housing Finance.
 - b) Lending policies of commercial banks.
 - c) Derivatives Trading.
 - d) Credit Card.

B/I/10/230



[3785] – 21

**P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – II) Examination, 2010
(2005 Pattern)**

201 : FINANCIAL SERVICES – II (Old)

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 70

Instructions : a) Attempt *any five* questions.
b) All questions carry *equal* marks.

1. What is technical analysis ? Explain how technical analysis differs from fundamental analysis.
2. What is Markowitz Model ? Explain the statistical method used by Markowitz to obtain the risk reducing benefit.
3. What is portfolio management ? Discuss the concept of “diversified portfolio”.
4. What is investment ? Is it different from savings ? Explain with suitable examples.
5. What are the features of an investment programme ? Why investments are important ?
6. Discuss the process of portfolio selection and how does it depends on the type of investor ?
7. Write short notes (**any two**) :
 - a) Risk and return analysis
 - b) Process of building an optimal portfolio
 - c) Marketing mix and market segmentation
 - d) Statutory advertisement for public issue of shares.

B/I/10/170



[3785] – 22

P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – II) Examination, 2010
202 : INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (Old)
(2005 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

*Note : 1) Attempt **any five** questions.*

*2) All questions carry **equal** marks.*

1. What do you mean by Letter of Credit ? Explain the various types of Letter of Credit.
2. What is Foreign Exchange Risk ? Explain the different types of Foreign Exchange Risk.
3. Differentiate between Pre-shipment and Post-shipment finance. Explain the procedure for obtaining Post shipment finance.
4. What is Fixed Exchange Rate ? Explain its merits and demerits.
5. Discuss the different types of Internal and External techniques of Hedging in International Finance.
6. Explain the theory of Purchasing Power Parity of Foreign Exchange Rate.
7. Write a note on (**any two**) :
 - a) Gold Standard
 - b) Euro Dollar
 - c) Interest Rate Parity
 - d) Floating Exchange Rate.

B/I/10/170



[3785] – 23

P.G.D.F.S. (Semester – II) Examination, 2010
203 : COMPANY LAW, SEBI AND FEMA
(2005 Pattern) (Old)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

Note : 1) *All questions carry equal marks.*
2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
3) *Attempt any 4 questions from the following.*

1. What are the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 regarding Appointment, Qualifications and Disqualifications of Director. **15**
2. 'Certificate of Incorporation is a conclusive evidence that the Company has complied with the requisite provisions of the Companies Act, 1956'. Explain the statement. **15**
3. What are the Objectives and Powers of SEBI. **15**
4. Write short notes : **15**
 - a) Authorised Dealer under FEMA
 - b) Capital Account Transactions
 - c) Book Building
5. What are the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, regarding Accounts and Audit ? **15**
6. Explain the following : **15**
 - a) Buy back of shares
 - b) Statutory Meeting
 - c) Bonus shares.