PG – 1184

IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS) (2021-22)
COMMERCE
Paper – 4.1 : Business Analytics

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

   a) Define Predictive Analytics.

   b) What is Mobile Analytics ? What type of data is analyzed ?

   c) What are the most valuable skills required for Data Analysts ?

   d) What is induction Program ? Why it is needed ?

   e) Clarify Workforce Planning.

   f) What is KPI in Marketing ?

   g) Define Habitual buying behavior.

   h) What is Customer segmentation groupings ?

   i) Differentiate organic and non-organic traffic ?

   j) Define Product profitability analysis.

SECTION – B

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

2. Explain the characteristics of business analytics.

3. Explain Talent Management with example.

4. What is channel analysis in Marketing Analytics ? Examine its relevance.

5. Analyse the role of analytics in CRM.

6. Explain how financial analytics helps in measuring the financial impact.

7. What is spread analysis ? Explain its importance.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. (2×12=24)

8. What are the tools and techniques of business analytics used by professional ? Explain in detail.

9. Explain types of Human Resource Analytics with examples.

10. Examine the role of google analytics in marketing.

11. Identify the stages of customer analysis and explain its advantages.

SECTION – D

12. Answer the following questions. (1×12=12)

A mid-sized retail bank noticed unusual patterns in its credit card transactions. Several accounts showed sudden spikes in high-value purchases across international locations within short time spans. The bank's analytics team was tasked with investigating whether these were legitimate customer activities or potential fraud. Analytics Approach : The team applied risk analysis models to identify anomalies in transaction amounts and geographies. They used fraud detection techniques such as clustering and rule-based filters to flag suspicious accounts. Historical transaction data was compared with current activity using predictive analytics to estimate the likelihood of fraud. A dashboard was created to visualize flagged transactions, customer profiles, and risk scores for decision-makers. Outcome : The analysis revealed that 80% of flagged transactions were indeed fraudulent. The bank implemented real-time alerts and tightened verification protocols, reducing fraud losses by 40% in the following quarter.

Questions :

i) How does risk analysis help financial institutions safeguard operations ?

ii) Compare rule-based detection with machine learning approaches. Which is more effective in dynamic fraud scenarios ?

iii) Provide one example of how predictive analytics can be applied beyond fraud detection in banking.

IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS Scheme) (2021-22)
COMMERCE
Paper – 4.2 : Forensic Accounting and Auditing

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. (7×2=14)

1. a) Define forensic accounting.
   b) What is corporate fraud ?
   c) What is ratio analysis in fraud detection ?
   d) What is vertical analysis ?
   e) State any four characteristics of fraudsters.
   f) What is fraud risk prevention ?
   g) Mention any two objectives of forensic audit.
   h) Name any two tools used in forensic data analysis.
   i) What is ethical hacking in forensic investigations ?
   j) Mention any two red flags in financial statements.

SECTION – B

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

2. Explain the nature and scope of forensic accounting.
3. Illustrate the role of forensic auditing in detecting bank frauds.
4. Examine the role of analytical procedures in detecting financial statement fraud.
5. Describe the importance of fraud risk assessment in organizations.
6. Explain various methods of investigation used in forensic auditing.
7. Write a note on Computer Assisted Auditing Techniques (CAATs) and their applications.

P.T.O.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2x12=24)**

8. Analyze the various types of financial frauds and explain their impact on business organizations.

9. Explain the stages involved in conducting a forensic audit and discuss its significance in fraud prevention.

10. Evaluate the effectiveness of ratio analysis, cash flow analysis and horizontal analysis in fraud detection.

11. Critically evaluate the role of Generalized Audit Software (GAS) and forensic technology in modern investigations.

SECTION – D

12. Answer the following question. **(1x12=12)**

    A retail company, SmartBuy Pvt. Ltd., has reported increasing sales over the last two years. However, the company is facing severe cash shortages and rising customer complaints regarding fake billing and duplicate payments. An anonymous employee reports that certain finance department staff members are manipulating vendor records and creating fictitious invoices. Based on the above case, answer the following.

    i) Identify any three warning signs that indicate the possibility of fraud in the organization.

    ii) Explain the investigation procedure you would follow as a forensic auditor to identify the fraud.

    iii) Suggest any two forensic tools or techniques that can be used to analyze suspicious financial transactions.

    iv) Explain the importance of interview and documentation evidence in this investigation.

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PG – 1186

IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS Scheme) (2021-22)
COMMERCE
Paper – 4.3 AT : Corporate Reporting Practices – II

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) List the non-financial performance indicators.
   b) What is Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) ?
   c) What is Interim Financial Reporting ?
   d) Define Share-Based Payment.
   e) State any two disclosure requirements under Ind AS 107.
   f) What is a Financial Liability ?
   g) What is Corporate Restructuring ?
   h) Define Business Combination.
   i) What is Triple Bottom Line Reporting ?
   j) What is Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) ?

SECTION – B

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

2. Explain the Recognition and Measurement Principles of Interim Financial Reporting as per Ind AS 34.

3. Explain the principles governing Operating Segment Reporting under Ind AS 108.

4. ABC Ltd. has ₹ 10,00,000 1 ordinary share and ₹ 1,000 100 10% convertible bonds (issued at par), each convertible into 20 ordinary shares on demand, all of which have been in issue for the whole of the reporting period. ABC Ltd.'s share price is ₹ 4.50 per share and earnings for the period are ₹ 5,00,000. The tax rate applicable to the entity is 21%.
   Calculate basic EPS, earnings per incremental share for the convertible bonds and diluted EPS.

P.T.O.

5. An entity anticipates capital expenditure in a few years. The entity invests its excess cash in short and long-term financial assets so that it can fund the expenditure when the need arises. Many of the financial assets have contractual lives that exceed the entity's anticipated investment period. The entity will hold financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows and when an opportunity arises, it will sell financial assets to reinvest the cash in financial assets with a higher return. The managers responsible for the portfolio are remunerated based on the overall return generated by the portfolio. Evaluate the business model as per Ind AS 32.

6. On 1 April 2024 George Ltd. granted its key management personnel (employees) a choice of receiving either cash equivalent to the value of 650 shares or 810 equity shares of the company. The employees must complete a minimum service period of two years to become entitled to the benefit. In addition, if employees choose the share alternative, the shares received must be retained for a further four years and cannot be sold during that period. The fair values relevant to the arrangement are as follows :

Particulars	**Fair Value (₹)**
Fair value of share alternative (subject to holding restriction) on grant date	460
Fair value of cash alternative on grant date (1 April 2024)	480
Fair value of cash alternative on 31 March 2025	530
Fair value of cash alternative on 31 March 2026	560

At the end of the vesting period (31 March 2026), the employees elect to receive the cash alternative. You are required to pass the necessary journal entries in the books of George Ltd. for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026 in accordance with Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment.

7. Explain the derecognition principles applicable to financial assets and financial liabilities.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain the structure and contents of an Annual Report and discuss its usefulness to stakeholders.

9. Illustrate the CSR provisions under the Companies Act, 2013 and the importance of CSR Reporting.

10. Enron Company Ltd. has taken a borrowing from PBC Bank for ₹ 10,000 at a fixed interest rate of 10% per annum. Loan processing fees of ₹ 500 were additionally paid. The loan is repayable after 5 years by bullet repayment of principal. The details are as follows :

Particulars	Details
Loan amount	₹ 10,000
Date of loan/Starting date	1-Apr-2021
Date of repayment of principal/Finishing date	31-Mar-2026
Interest rate	10%
Interest charge	Interest to be charged and paid yearly
Upfront fees	₹ 500

You are required to show how should the loan be accounted for in the books of Enron Ltd.?

11. In March 2025, Pharma Ltd. acquired 100% of the equity shares of Dorman Ltd. in a business combination for a consideration of ₹ 12,000 lakhs. At the acquisition date, the carrying amounts of Dorman Ltd.'s identifiable assets and liabilities were as follows :

Carrying Amounts of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs
Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	780
Trade Receivables (net)	5,200
Property, Plant and Equipment	7,000
Deferred Tax Asset	360
Liabilities	
Trade Payables	1,050
Borrowings	4,900
Employee Benefit Obligations	900
Deferred Tax Liability	300

Additional information available at the acquisition date is as follows :

1) The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment is estimated at ₹ 8,000 lakhs, whereas its tax written-down value is ₹ 6,000 lakhs.
2) The trade receivables represent short-term receivables after deducting an allowance for doubtful debts of ₹ 300 lakhs. Tax deductions for bad debts are available only when the debts are actually written off against the allowance account.
3) Employee benefit obligations will be deductible for tax purposes only when the related payments are made.

4) Dorman Ltd. owns a well-known brand name that satisfies the recognition criteria for an identifiable intangible asset under Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations. Independent valuers have determined the fair value of the brand at ₹ 4,300 lakhs.

5) The brand has no tax base and no tax deductions will be available in respect of the brand in future periods.

6) Except for the items specifically mentioned above, assume that the fair values and tax bases of all assets and liabilities are equal to their carrying amounts at the acquisition date.

7) The applicable income tax rate is 30%.

Required :

a) Determine the Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) and Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL) that arise as a result of the business combination. Present DTA and DTL separately without offsetting them.

b) Calculate the amount of Goodwill to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements of Pharma Ltd. on acquisition of Dorman Ltd. in accordance with Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations.

SECTION – D

Answer the following question. **(1×12=12)**

12. Accent Manufacturing Ltd. has provided the following information for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 :

Particulars	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
Sales Revenue	2,500
Other Income	100
Cost of Bought-in Materials and Services	1,500
Employee Salaries and Benefits	350
Government Taxes and Duties	120
Interest on Borrowings	80
Dividends to Shareholders	100
Retained Earnings	450

The management wants to prepare a Value-Added Statement to show how the wealth created by the company has been distributed among various stakeholders.

Questions:

1) Calculate the Gross Value Added (GVA) generated by the company.
2) Prepare a Value-Added Statement showing the distribution of value added.
3) Explain the significance of Value-Added Statements for stakeholders.

IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS Scheme) (2021-22)
COMMERCE
FB 4.3 : FOREX Management

Time : 3 Hours   Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) What do you mean by FOREX ?
   b) What is International Monetary System ?
   c) Define hedging.
   d) What is economic exposure ?
   e) What is margin ?
   f) Define bid.
   g) What is indirect quote ?
   h) What are currency futures ?
   i) Define flow model.
   j) What do you mean by Euro currency market ?

SECTION – B

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

2. Explain the types of exposures in FOREX market.
3. Explain the different types of options.
4. Explain the factors affecting exchange rate.

5. An importer has to pay US $ 60,000 after three months. The following exchange rate quotations are available.

Dealer	Currency Pair	Quote
A	EUR/USD	1.1200
B	EUR/GBP	0.8800
C	GBP/USD	1.3000

The importer currently holds US $ 60,000 in its bank account.

Required :

i) Verify whether a triangular arbitrage opportunity exists.

ii) If arbitrage is possible, show the sequence of transactions.

iii) Calculate the arbitrage gain in US dollars.

6. An Indian importer has a payable of C$ 6,00,000 due on 31.3.2024. On 01.01.2024, the importer covers the payable through forward buying of C$ at Rs. 31.34 from his banker. On 31-3-2024, he requests the banker to extend the contract till 30-4-2024.

The exchange rates as on 31-3-2024 are Rs./C$

Spot	31.54/63
1 month forward	30.56/68

You are required to find out the net cash outflow for the importer.

7. Given :

US $ 1 = ¥ 107.31

£ 1 = US $ 1.26

A $ 1 = US $ 0.70

i) Calculate the cross rate for Pound in Yen terms.

ii) Calculate the cross rate for Australian Dollar in Yen terms.

iii) Calculate the cross rate for Pounds in Australian Dollar terms.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain the SWIFT usage in FOREX transaction.

9. Explain purchasing power parity theory. Evaluate the relevance and limitations in Modern Global Economy.

10. Z Ltd. importing goods worth USD 2 million, requires 90 days to make the payment. The overseas supplier has offered a 60 days interest free credit period and for additional credit for 30 days an interest of 8% per annum.

    The bankers of Z Ltd. offer a 30 days loan at 10% per annum and their quote for foreign exchange is as follows :

	Rs.
Spot 1 USD	59.50
60 days forward for 1 USD	60.10
90 days forward for 1 USD	61.50

    You are required to evaluate the following options :

    i) Pay the supplier in 60 days, or

    ii) Avail the supplier's offer of 90 days credit.

11. Given the following data :

    Spot rate: Rs. 43.0010 = $

    6 months forward rate : Rs. 43.8020 = $

    Annualized interest rate : Rupee = 15%

    Annualized interest rate : Dollar = 10%

    Calculate the arbitrage possibilities assuming the possibility for an investment of $ 1200 by taking a loan at 10% in the US.

SECTION – D

Answer the following. **(1×12=12)**

12. PQR Ltd., an Indian exporter, has a receivable of JPY ¥ 20,00,000 due after 4 months. Since JPY is not directly quoted against INR, the company must use cross rates.

Current Spot Rates

INR/USD = Rs. 83.20 per US$

JPY/USD = ¥140.00 per US$

Expected Spot Rates after 4 Months

INR/USD = Rs. 85.00 per US$

JPY/USD = ¥150.00 per US$

4 Month Forward Rates

INR/USD = Rs. 84.60 per US$

JPY/USD = ¥145.00 per US$

Required :

a) Calculate the expected rupee realization if no hedging is undertaken.

b) Calculate the rupee realization if the exporter takes forward cover.

c) Compute the gain or loss from hedging and advise the company.

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IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS Scheme) (2021 – 22)
COMMERCE
Paper – 4.4 (AT) : Strategic Cost Management – II

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**
   a) What is target costing ?
   b) Define transfer pricing.
   c) What is learning curve ?
   d) Define benchmarking.
   e) What is cost of conformance ?
   f) What is Balanced Scorecard ?
   g) Define Kaizen costing.
   h) Define strategic cost management.
   i) Define appraisal cost.
   j) What is Total Quality Management ?

SECTION – B

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

2. Explain the objectives and advantages of transfer pricing.
3. The first lot of 10 units required 800 labour hours. A 90% learning curve applies. Required :
   a) Average labour hours for first 20 units
   b) Total labour hours for first 40 units and
   c) Labour cost if wage rate is ₹ 10 per hour.
4. Explain the role of Cost and Management Accountant in determining product pricing. Illustrate with examples.

P.T.O.

5. Explain prevention costs and appraisal costs under quality costing.
6. A company has furnished the following information : Variable cost per unit = ₹ 120; Fixed cost = ₹ 4,00,000; Expected sales = 20,000 units and Desired profit = 25% on sales. Calculate the selling price per unit using target profit pricing.
7. Answer the following :
   a) The following information relates to two divisions :

Particulars	Division A	Division B
Variable cost per unit	₹ 50	₹ 70
Market price	₹ 100	₹ 120
Units transferred	5,000	–

   b) Explain any 2 methods of transfer pricing.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain strategic pricing techniques. Discuss target costing, life cycle costing and value engineering with suitable examples.
9. Answer the following :
   a) Alpha Ltd. manufactures a product with a capacity of 20,000 units. Current domestic sales are 12,000 units at a price of ₹ 100 per unit. The cost structure is : Direct Materials : ₹ 30, Direct labour : ₹ 20, Variable overheads : ₹ 10, Fixed overheads : ₹ 15. An international buyer offers to purchase 6,000 units at ₹ 70 per unit. Analyze this using differential cost pricing and advise management whether to accept the order.
   b) The first prototype of an aircraft tracking system takes 200 hours to build. If an 80% learning curve applies, calculate the cumulative average time per unit and the total time required to manufacture the first 4 units.
10. Nova Tech Ltd. plans to launch a new consumer product. The company has invested ₹ 8,00,000 in production facilities and mandates a 15% annual target rate of return on investment. The budgeted annual production is 20,000 units. The estimated costs are : Direct Materials: ₹ 30/unit, Direct Labour: ₹ 15/unit, Variable Overheads: ₹ 5/unit and Total Fixed Overheads : ₹ 1,60,000.
    a) Calculate the selling price per unit using target rate of return pricing.
    b) Calculate the selling price per unit if the company applies a 40% markup on total cost instead.
    c) Calculate the selling price per unit using Marginal Cost Pricing with a 120% markup on variable costs.

11. GREENFIELD Components Ltd. has a system of assessing divisional performance on the basis of residual income. The company has two divisions : Delta Division and Omega Division. Delta Division has an annual capacity to manufacture 18 lakhs units of a special component, which it sells to outside customers. However, the division has some idle capacity. The budgeted residual income of Omega Division is ₹ 150 lakhs, while that of Delta Division is ₹ 130 lakhs. The following details are extracted from the budget of Delta Division for the year.

Particulars	Details
Sales to outside customers	14 lakh units @ ₹ 220 per unit
Variable cost per unit	₹ 190
Divisional fixed cost	₹ 100 lakhs
Capital employed	₹ 900 lakhs
Cost of capital	10%

Omega Division has received a special order for which it requires components similar to those manufactured by Delta Division. Since Delta Division has unutilized capacity, Omega Division has requested Delta to manufacture and supply 4,00,000 units of the component with a slight modification during final processing.

Both divisions agree that the modification will involve an extra variable cost of ₹ 8 per unit.

Required :

i) Calculate the transfer price which Delta Division should quote to Omega Division to achieve its budgeted residual income.

ii) Indicate the circumstances in which the proposed transfer price may result in a sub-optimal decision for GREENFIELD components Ltd. as a whole.

SECTION – D

Answer the following question. **(1×12=12)**

12. ABC Retail Ltd. implemented Balanced Scorecard for performance evaluation. The company faced problems such as employee resistance, poor coordination and lack of awareness regarding non-financial measures.

Required :

a) Explain four perspectives of Balanced Scorecard.

b) Suggest measures to overcome implementation challenges.

c) Evaluate advantages of Balanced Scorecard over traditional performance measures.

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IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS) (2021-22)
COMMERCE
FB – 4.4 : Security Analysis and Portfolio Management

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) Distinguish between investment and speculation based on the time horizon and risk behavior.
   b) What does a Beta of 1.5 signifies to an investor ?
   c) State the core assumption of the Weak-Form Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH).
   d) Differentiate between the Capital Market Line (CML) and the Security Market Line (SML).
   e) What is a 'Masala Bond' ?
   f) Define 'Portfolio Revision' and list the two broad strategies used to implement it.
   g) How do 'Heikin Ashi' charts differ fundamentally from traditional candlestick charts ?
   h) Suppose a bond has a coupon rate of 8% and its Yield to Maturity (YTM) is 9.5%. Is the bond trading at a premium, discount, or par ?
   i) What is an Arbitrage Portfolio under the Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT) ?
   j) Define the 'Jensen Alpha' and state what a negative alpha value implies about a fund manager's performance.

SECTION – B

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

2. An investor is considering purchasing shares of Zenith Ltd. The expected returns and associated probabilities under different economic states are given below :

Economic State	Probability	Expected Return (%)
Boom	0.3	25
Normal	0.5	14
Recession	0.2	–5

Calculate the Expected Rate of Return and the Standard Deviation of Zenith Ltd.

P.T.O.

3. Rs. 1,000 face value bond carries a coupon rate of 9% per annum (paid annually) with a remaining maturity period of 4 years. The current market price of the bond is Rs. 980. Calculate the Intrinsic Value of the bond if the investor's required rate of return is 10%. Advise the investor whether they should buy the bond.

4. The risk-free rate of return (R_f) is 6% and the expected return on the market portfolio (R_m) is 14%. Calculate the required rate of return for a stock with a Beta of 1.25 using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM). If the stock's actual expected return estimated by an analyst is 15.5%, evaluate whether the stock is overvalued or undervalued.

5. A market portfolio yields an expected return of 15% with a standard deviation of 18%. The risk-free rate is 6%. An investor constructs an efficient portfolio along the CML by allocating 60% of their wealth into the market portfolio and 40% into the risk-free asset. Calculate the Expected Return and Standard Deviation of this combined portfolio.

6. Evaluate the performance of "Alpha Mutual Fund" using Sharpe's and Treynor's performance index models given the following information :
   Portfolio Return (R_p) = 18%
   Risk-free Rate (R_f) = 7%
   Standard Deviation of Portfolio (σ_p) = 12%
   Beta of the Portfolio (β_p) = 1.10

7. Explain how the "Top-Down" (E-I-C) approach is applied in Fundamental Analysis.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Consider two securities, Stock X and Stock Y, with the following risk and return parameters :

	Stock X	Stock Y
Expected Return	16%	12%
Standard Deviation	20%	14%
Correlation coefficient between two stocks	–0.40	

Required :

a) Calculate the Expected Return and Portfolio Risk if an investor invests 60% of wealth in Stock X and 40% in Stock Y.

b) Derive the Minimum Variance Portfolio (MVP) weights for Stock X and Stock Y to achieve the lowest possible risk.

c) Calculate the minimum possible portfolio risk resulting from these optimal MVP weights.

9. A) Prudent Growth Ltd. paid a dividend of Rs. 4.50 per share last year. The dividends are expected to grow at a supernormal growth rate of 20% per annum for the next 2 years, after which the growth rate will stabilize at a constant rate of 7% infinity. If the equity capitalization rate (required rate of return) is 12%, calculate the current intrinsic value of the equity share using the two-stage dividend discount model.

B) An investor tracks a stock whose price moves from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450, forms a "Head and Shoulders" peak pattern, and subsequently drops below the neckline at Rs. 420. Explain the technical implications of this breakout pattern and design a trading strategy (including entry and target price) for a short position.

10. A) Consider the following data for three mutual fund portfolios alongside the market index :

Portfolio	Return (R_p) (%)	Standard Deviation (σ_p) (%)	Beta (β_p)
Fund A	22	20	1.3
Fund B	17	14	0.9
Fund C	14	11	0.7
Market Index	16	15	1.0
Risk-free Asset	6	0	0.0

Compute the Sharpe Ratio, Treynor Ratio, and Jensen's Alpha for all three funds. Rank the funds under each metric and evaluate why their rankings might clash.

B) Using the Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT), calculate the expected return of a portfolio if the risk-free rate is 5% and the portfolio has sensitivities to two macroeconomic factors : Inflation ($\beta_1 = 0.60$) and GDP Growth ($\beta_2 = 1.20$). The risk premiums for the inflation factor and GDP factor are 4% and 6% respectively.

11. "Investing in International instruments provides strong diversification benefits but exposes investors to complex systemic correlations." Critically evaluate this statement.

SECTION – D

Answer the following question. **(1×12=12)**

12. Nirvana Asset Management (NAM) manages a pension portfolio worth Rs. 5,000 Crores. For the past five years, NAM followed a passive buy-and-hold strategy, investing 70% in domestic blue-chip equities and 30% in Government of India bonds. However, by mid-2026, shifting macroeconomics have compromised their yields. Rising domestic inflation has forced the central bank to maintain high interest rates, causing bond prices to fall. Concurrently, technical charts indicate a bearish "Double Top" reversal pattern for the equity market, which is currently overvalued at a P/E ratio of 28x compared to its historical 20x average.

    The investment committee is divided. One faction wants to pivot completely toward global asset avenues, utilizing Global Mutual Funds, Green Bonds, and Masala Bonds to capture decoupled yields. Another faction advocates staying domestic but shifting to an active style using portfolio formula plans and Sharpe's Single Index Model to pick low-beta, high-alpha stocks.

    NAM's mandate requires a minimum annual return of 11% with a strict portfolio risk limit of. The domestic market expected return is projected to drop to 10%, while the risk-free rate is steady at 6.5%.

    Questions :

    a) Explain the risks of keeping NAM's portfolio passive in the current 2026 economic environment. Recommend whether they should adopt Active Management or Formula Plans to protect capital.

    b) How can introducing international instruments (like Masala Bonds or Global Funds) diversify portfolio risk ? How does Sharpe's Single Index Model help in selecting defensive domestic stocks ?

    c) Using the CAPM framework, if NAM builds a portfolio using a domestic equity fund (Beta = 1.15) and risk-free government bonds, calculate the maximum equity weight allowed to keep total portfolio risk. Does this blend meet the 11% return target ?

IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS) (2021 – 22)
COMMERCE
FB 4.5 : Strategies for Banking Risk and Marketing Management

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** out of ten. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) State any two consequences of non-compliance with KYC guidelines.
   b) List the three stages of money laundering.
   c) Differentiate between savings account and current account.
   d) State two benefits of CASA accounts to customers.
   e) What is Priority Sector Lending ?
   f) What is cross-selling in banking ?
   g) What is meant by a sales funnel ?
   h) Define target marketing.
   i) What is Customer Relationship Management (CRM) ?
   j) Mention any two methods of handling customer complaints.

SECTION – B

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

2. Critically examine the role of KYC and AML regulations in strengthening the integrity and stability of the banking system.

3. Analyse the impact of CASA deposits on liquidity management and financial performance of commercial banks.

4. Elaborate on the principles of lending and analyse their importance in minimizing credit risk.

5. Critically evaluate the role of catchment area mapping in developing branch-level marketing strategies.

6. Outline the significance of setting product-wise and monthly targets in improving branch performance.

7. Analyse how customer profiling contributes to effective product recommendation and relationship management.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks.

(2×12=24)

8. Explain the account opening process and analyse how proper documentation contributes to effective banking risk management.

9. Evaluate the effectiveness of digital service channels in delivering banking services to CASA customers.

10. Examine the causes of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and suggest strategies for effective NPA management.

11. Analyse the five-step sales process and evaluate its effectiveness in improving customer acquisition.

SECTION – D

Answer the following. **(1×12=12)**

12. A newly established bank branch is facing intense competition and low CASA growth. Analyse the situation and propose a comprehensive sales and marketing strategy to achieve its business targets.

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PG – 1188

IV Semester M.Com. Examination, July/August 2026
(CBCS Scheme) (2021 – 22)
COMMERCE
Paper – 4.5 (AT) : Customs Duty and GST

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any seven** questions out of **ten**. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(7×2=14)**

1. a) Which of the GST slabs are removed under GST 2.0 ?
   b) Mention any two goods/services exempted under GST.
   c) Give an example for Input Tax Credit from the perspective of a manufacturer.
   d) What is reverse charge mechanism under GST ?
   e) Give two examples for supply in furtherance of the business.
   f) What are the features of composition scheme ?
   g) What is blocked credit ?
   h) What do you mean by baggage ?
   i) What are the reasons for not levying customs duty on exports ?
   j) Why anti-dumping duty is levied ?

SECTION – B

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

2. Write a short note on classification of goods and services.
3. Distinguish between composite supply and mixed supply.

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4. Describe the various conditions for Input Tax Credit.

5. Briefly explain the provisions of the e-way bill.

6. A registered supplier of stationery items furnishes the following details. Rate of GST applicable is 5%. Find out the GST payable by the supplier for the month of May 2026 from the following details :

Inward supply	**Value excluding GST (Rs.)**
Intra state	10,00,000
Inter state	12,00,000
Outward supply	**Value excluding GST (Rs.)**
Intra state	16,00,000
Inter state	14,00,000
ITC balance at the beginning of the month (Rs.)	
Intra state	50,000
Inter state	50,000

7. Find out the assessable value of the equipment from the following details : FOB price of the machine $ 10,000 excluding Air freight $ 2,800. Designs and drawings supplied from India Rs. 50,000. Exchange Rate INR 95/USD.

SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions out of four. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

8. Explain the features and benefits of dual GST model.

9. Explain the various provisions pertaining to time of supply under GST.

10. Mr. Ramesh, a supplier of goods, pays GST under regular scheme. He has made the following outward taxable supplies in the month of November, 2025.

Particulars	**Amount** (₹)
Intra-state supply of goods	14,00,000
Inter-state supply of goods	10,00,000

He also furnished the following information in respect of purchases made by him in that tax period :

Particulars	**Amount** (₹)
Intra-state purchases of goods	6,00,000
Inter-state purchases of goods	2,00,000

Mr. Ramesh has following opening balances of Input tax Credits with him as on 01.11.2025 :

Particulars	**Amount** (₹)
CGST	70,000
SGST	60,000
IGST	1,45,000

Assume :

i) Rate of CGST, SGST and IGST to be 6%, 6% and 12% respectively.

ii) Both inward and outward supplies are exclusive of taxes, wherever applicable.

iii) All the conditions necessary for availing the ITC have been fulfilled. Compute the GST payable by Mr. Ramesh for the month of November, 2025.

11. Find the assessable value and customs duty payable from the following details :

a) FOB price USD 20,000

b) Air freight USD 4,500

c) Cost of design supplied from India Rs. 80,000

d) Importer has paid Rs. 20,000 to the local agent as per exporter's instruction.

e) Rate of basic customs duty 10%.

f) Rate of IGST 18%.

g) Exchange rate as per CBIC notification – INR 95/USD.

SECTION – D

Answer the following question. (1×12=12)

12. Whether the registration is required under GST in the following cases ? Explain with the relevant provisions in your answer.

 a) Mr. X of Assam is exclusively engaged in intra-state supply of shoes. His aggregate turnover in the current financial year is Rs. 18 lakh.

 b) X Ltd. of Karnataka exclusively engaged in intra-state supply of Pan Masala. Aggregate turnover in the current financial year is Rs. 24 lakh.

 c) Ms. X of Telangana exclusively engaged in intra-state supply of toys and the aggregate turnover in the current financial year is Rs. 30 lakh.

 d) Mr. Z a supplier of taxable supplies is having two offices, one in Karnataka and another one in Maharashtra. The turnover of each office Rs. 24 lakh.

 e) Ms. X supplier of goods has supplied taxable goods of Rs. 15 lakh and exempted goods of Rs. 30 lakh during the year.
