

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Bachelor of Business Administration (Financial Investment Analysis) BBA(FIA)

(Effective from Academic Year 2019-20)



Revised Syllabus as approved by

Academic Council

Date:

No:

Executive Council

Date:

No:

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Preamble

The objective of any programme at Higher Education Institute is to prepare their students for the society at large. The University of Delhi envisions all its programmes in the best interest of their students and in this endeavour it offers a new vision to all its Under-Graduate courses. It imbibes a Learning Outcome-based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) for all its Under Graduate programmes.

The LOCF approach is envisioned to provide a focused, outcome-based syllabus at the undergraduate level with an agenda to structure the teaching-learning experiences in a more student-centric manner. The LOCF approach has been adopted to strengthen students' experiences as they engage themselves in the programme of their choice. The Under-Graduate Programmes will prepare the students for both, academia and employability.

Each programme vividly elaborates its nature and promises the outcomes that are to be accomplished by studying the courses. The programmes also state the attributes that it offers to inculcate at the graduation level. The graduate attributes encompass values related to well-being, emotional stability, critical thinking, social justice and also skills for employability. In short, each programme prepares students for sustainability and life-long learning.

The new curriculum of BBA (FIA) offer in depth knowledge of ever changing field of finance with focus on latest development through policy intervention, global integration and technological disruption. After pursuing this course students will get expertise in the field of corporate finance in general with specialization in the specific fields of Banking and financial services; Investment and fund management; Corporate financial management and Financial Risk Management, International Finance.

The University of Delhi hopes the LOCF approach of the programme BBA (FIA) will help students in making an informed decision at the time of working with Corporates or engaged in any financial services.

1. Introduction to Programme

This is a three years honors program designed to develop analytical skills in the field of finance since 1999. The program is focused to create financial expertise to contribute in emerging India in the following specific fields of Banking and financial services; Investment and fund management; Corporate financial management and Financial Risk Management. The students are exposed to various statistical, quantitative, econometric tools & techniques used for financial analysis with the help of Software like SPSS, Eviews, R, Metlab etc. They are prepared to work on various financial research projects and making Presentation of their works and findings. This program is a true value addition in professional education in the field of finance at earliest stage of under graduation.

2. Learning Outcome based approach to Curriculum Planning:

2.1. Nature and Extent of the Programme

The entire curriculum of BBA (FIA) is planned to have following learning outcomes:

- a. Students should orient towards fundamentals of Accounts, Statistics, Economics and Financial Management, Financial Markets along with Quantitative techniques to handle the financial problems in first two years of their three year program.
- b. They will also learn communication skill of English in their first year itself.
- c. During first year of their program they will get sensitized towards environment through EVS course.
- d. They will also learn to use software for financial data extractions and operating on those data through statistical and econometric tools under SEC papers during the second year of the program.
- e. Along with two specialized core papers of finance they will learn two additional papers of finance under Discipline Specific Electives in their fifth and sixth semester each.
- f. The progression of the program is such that every next semester will use the learning of previous semester(s) and from understanding of the subjects to concept building followed by critical evaluation and application in the real world.
- g. Students are also motivated to go for summer internship to gain the practical insight from industry which makes their specialized papers understanding more meaningful.

2.2. Aims of Bachelor Degree Programme

At the end of the Programme students are expected to analyze any financial statement, value any organization or develop financial and risk models for their application. They will be ready to take the emerging challenges at their job in the field of finance and will be able to handle it strategically.

3. Graduate Attributes

- a. **Academic excellence:** Sound knowledge of the subjects studied.
- b. **Professional Efficiency:** Ability to use the knowledge for quality services in financial market in an efficient manner.
- c. **Social Engagement:** Through their subject knowledge and co-curricular activities serve the society especially to those at bottom of the pyramid.
- d. **Environmental Sensitivity:** Environmental care has taken prime position because of the threat caused. These students get sensitized through the EVS paper in their first year of study and keep on getting alerts through various other academic and extra-curricular activities. They are also expected to sensitize the society at large on this account.
- e. **Critical Thinking:** The design of the program itself make the critical thinking as an integral part. Subjects like Financial Accounting and analysis or Corporate Analysis and valuation or Strategic Corporate finance compel the students to think critically.
- f. **Analytical bent of mind:** Critical thinking leads to analysis of the subject i.e. understanding beyond the verbal meaning and establishing cause effect relation.
- g. **Creativity and originality:** Regular compulsion of critical thinking and analysing the subjects make the students as original thinker and able to create their own view on the subject.
- h. **Intellectual curiosity:** During the process of developing their own view on the subjects they tempt to read and learn as much as possible and they become in-quisitive on the topic.
- i. **Strong presentation and communication skills:** Students are asked to present on the topic assigned to them for the purpose under every paper either individual or in group. This makes their presentation skill strong and they become effective presenter as well as communicator of their innovative ideas/views.
- j. **Leadership and team spirit:** Working on various assignments both academic and extra-curricular help them in becoming team worker. Since they engage with society at large on different projects which help them to germinate their leadership quality and nurture that into full leadership.

4. Qualification Descriptors for Graduates

- a. Demonstrate
 - (i) A coherent understanding of how a financial institution operates and is managed,
 - (ii) Managerial and analytical skills required in an industry,
 - (iii) Analytical skills for financial and Investment analysis as well as fund management.

- b. Use knowledge, understanding and skills required for identifying problems and issues, collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data drawing on a wide range of sources, and their application.
- c. Meet one's own needs for start-ups or any entrepreneurial venture
- d. Demonstrate subject-related and transferable skills that are relevant for entry level management positions in diverse industries;
- e. Create a sound foundation for students to pursue higher level studies and research in areas of management.

5. Program learning outcomes

- a. Provide students with a sound theoretical base and exposure to current business challenges
- b. Prepare students with capabilities and skills in areas of finance to take up roles in financial services for management and analyst's position across diverse industries.
- c. The program is focused to create financial expertise to contribute in emerging India in the following specific fields
 - Banking and financial services
 - Investment and fund management
 - Corporate financial management
 - Financial Risk Management
- d. To encourage creativity and innovative thinking leading to unique solution for complex problems.
- e. Enhance the ability of students to meet global challenges through sensitivity towards organizational, economic and cultural diversity.
- f. To make them capable of handling all kinds of financial risks.

6. Structure of BBA (FIA).

6.1. Credit Distribution for BBA (FIA)

CBCS Course Structure for BBA (FIA) Honors

Courses	Credits	
	Theory + Practical	Theory + Tutorial
I. Core Courses		
(14 Papers of 6 credits each) Core Course Practical/Tutorial	14x4 = 56	14x5 = 70
(14 Practical/Tutorial*)	14x2 = 28	14x1 = 14
II. Elective Courses		
(9 Papers of 6 credits each)		
A.1. Discipline Specific Elective (4 Papers of 6 credits each)	4x4 = 16	4x5 = 20
A.2. Discipline Specific Elective (5 Practical/Tutorial*)	4x2 = 8	4x1 = 4
B.1. Generic Elective/Interdisciplinary (4 Papers of 6 credits each)	4x4 = 16	4x5 = 20
B.2. Generic Elective/Interdisciplinary (4 Practical/Tutorial*)	4x2 = 8	4x1 = 4
III. Ability Enhancement Courses		
1. Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (2 Papers of 4 Credits each)	2x4 = 8	2x4 = 8
2. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based) (2 Papers of 4 credits each)	2x4 = 8	2x4 = 8
Total credits:	148**	148**

* Wherever there is practical there will be no tutorial and vice-versa

** Extra 6 Credit may be earned by taking Research Project as an additional paper. It will also be evaluated at the end of sixth semester.

Types of Courses

BBA (FIA) is aligned with Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) adopted by the University of Delhi. Following types of courses are offered under CBCS:

1. **Core Course (CC):** These courses are to be compulsorily studied by a student.
2. **Elective Course (EC):** An elective course is a course that can be chosen from a pool of courses.

An elective may be of following types:

1. **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE):** It is an elective course that adds proficiency to the students in the discipline or leads to an interdisciplinary approach to learning. BBA (FIA) offer 8 papers under this category four each in semesters V and VI. An additional paper in Research project mode (Semester-long Research Project) may be offered at semester VI as extra credit paper under discipline specific electives. Students can choose one Research project as extra paper under the guidance of a teacher.
2. **Generic Elective (GE):** It is an elective course offered by different academic disciplines. Under this category total 4 papers will be studied one paper each in first four semesters.
3. **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC):** Two AECC papers are offered, one in semester I (English equivalent to MIL) and one in semester II (Environmental Science).
4. **Skill Enhancement Course (SEC):** 2 Skill Enhancement Courses out of a pool of 4 are offered one each in semester III and IV.

6.2. Semester-wise Distribution of Courses.

PROPOSED COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

Bachelor of Business Administration (Financial Investment Analysis) [BBA (FIA)]

Paper Code		
	Semester I	
FC101	Environmental Science	Ability Enhancement ó Compulsory
FC102	Financial Accounting& Analysis	Core Discipline
FC103	Managerial Economics	Core Discipline
	Any One from the List of Generic Elective / Interdisciplinary Courses	Elective Course ó Generic /Interdisciplinary
	Semester II	
FC 201	Business Communication (Language : English / MIL)	Ability Enhancement - Compulsory
FC 202	Statistics for Business Decisions	Core Discipline
FC 203	Cost & Management Accounting	Core Discipline
	Any One from the List of Generic Elective / Interdisciplinary Courses	Elective Course ó Generic /Interdisciplinary
	Semester III	
FC 301	Income Tax	Core Discipline
FC 302	Corporate Finance	Core Discipline
FC 303	Financial Markets& Institutions	Core Discipline
	Any One from the List of Generic Elective / Interdisciplinary Courses	Elective Course ó Generic /Interdisciplinary
	Any ONE from list of SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)	Skill Enhancement Course
	Semester IV	
FC 401	Macro Economics	Core Discipline
FC 402	Quantitative Techniques	Core Discipline
FC 403	Financial Econometrics	Core Discipline
	Any One from the List of Generic Elective / Interdisciplinary Courses	Elective Course ó Generic / Interdisciplinary
	Any ONE from the list of SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)	Skill Enhancement Course
	Semester V	
FC 501	Investment Analysis & Portfolio Management	Core Discipline
FC 502	Financial Derivatives	Core Discipline
	Elective ó I	Discipline Specific Elective
	Elective ó II	Discipline Specific Elective
	Semester VI	
FC 601	Corporate Restructuring	Core Discipline
FC 602	International Finance	Core Discipline

	Elective ó III	Discipline Specific Elective
	Elective ó IV	Discipline Specific Elective

Discipline Specific Elective:-

FD 501	Investment Banking & Financial Services
FD 502	Corporate Analysis & Valuation
FD 503	Business Tax Planning
FD 504	Advanced Financial Econometrics
FD 601	Strategic Corporate Finance
FD 602	Behavioral Finance
FD 603	Management of Financial Institutions
FD 604	International Financial Architecture
FD 605	Research Projects (additional course for extra credit)

Skill Enhancement Course:-

FS 301	IT Tools for Business
FS 302	Financial Database and Analysis Software
FS 401	Financial Analytics
FS 402	Advanced Spreadsheets Tools For Financial Analysis
	Summer Internship (6-8 weeks)

Generic Elective / Interdisciplinary Course:-

FG 101	Business Ethics & Corporate Governance
FG 102	Fundamentals of Financial Management
FG 201	Operations Management
FG 202	Fundamentals of Econometrics
FG 203	Entrepreneurship Theory and Practices

7. Courses for Programme BBA (FIA)

SEMESTER I

FC 101: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Syllabus from University

FC 102: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING & ANALYSIS

Course Objectives:

To familiarize students with the mechanics of preparation of financial statements, understanding corporate financial statements, their analysis and interpretation, role of IFRS in accounting discipline, and the concept of management quality analysis and wealth creation.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand the process of recording and classifying the business transactions and events
- Understand the financial statements, viz., Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, and cash flow statement of a sole proprietor.
- Understand the role of IFRS/Ind-AS in accounting discipline.
- Understand and Analyse the financial statements from different the perspective of different stakeholders using ratio analysis.
- Understanding of financial distress or bankruptcy prediction and how to analyse management quality means the concept of beyond balance sheet.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 Weeks)

Introduction to Financial Accounting. Accounting as an Information System. Importance, Scope, and Limitations. Users of Accounting Information. Need for Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Basic Concepts and Conventions: Business Entity, Dual Aspect, Going Concern, Accounting Period, Money Measurement, Accrual, Disclosure, Materiality, Consistency, and Conservatism. The Accounting Equation. Understanding Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, and Expenses. Understanding Capital Expenditure, Revenue Expenditure, Deferred Revenue Expenditure, Capital Receipts, and Revenue Receipts. Nature of Accounts and Rules of Debit and Credit. Recording Transactions in General Journal. Journal entries passed for accounting of GST. Recording Transactions in three-column Cash Book. Preparation of Ledger Accounts. Opening and Closing Entries. Preparation of Trial Balance.

References:

Narayanaswamy R. Financial Accounting: A Managerial Perspective. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., Delhi [Chapter 1,2,3and 4]

Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant. Accountancy- text and cases. McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, New Delhi. [1,2,3,4 and5]

Maheshwari S. N., Maheshwari Sunil K., and Maheshwari Sharad K, An Introduction to Accountancy, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. (Chapter No. 1 to 6)

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING & ANALYSIS

Unit II

(3 Weeks)

Preparation of Financial Statements: Preparing Trading Account, Profit & Loss Account and Balance & Cash Flow Statement for a Sole Proprietor. Understanding of financial Statements of a Joint Stock Company as per Companies Act 2013. Understanding the contents of a Corporate Annual General Report. Preparation of cash flow statements.

References:

Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant. Accountancy- text and cases. McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, New Delhi. [Chapter 2,3,11,12 and 15]

Maheshwari S. N., Maheshwari Sunil K., and Maheshwari Sharad K, An Introduction to Accountancy, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. (Chapter No 11)

Unit III

(3 Weeks)

Meaning and need for convergence of India accounting standard with IFRS; Benefits of achieving Convergence with IFRSs to Economy, the investors, the Industry and to the accounting professionals. Concept and procedure of issuing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS); Introduction to Ind AS - 7 ó Statement of Cash Flows, Ind AS 10 ó Events after Reporting Period, Ind AS 16 ó Property, Plant and equipment and Ind AS 18 ó Revenue Recognition; Ind AS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates).

References:

Garg CA Kamal, and Sehrawat Neeraj Kumar. Beginner`s Guide to Ind AS & IFRS. Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi [Chapter 1,4,6,9,11,14 ,36,37 and 38]

Unit IV

(3 Weeks)

Analysing Financial Statement : Objectives of Financial Statement Analysis; Sources of information; Standards of Comparison; Techniques of financial statement Analysis- Horizontal Analysis and Vertical Analysis; Meaning and usefulness of Financial Ratios; Analysis of financial ratios from the perspective of different Stakeholders like investors, Lenders, Short-term creditors: Profitability ratios, Solvency Ratios, Liquidity Ratios and turnover Ratios; Limitations of Ratio Analysis; Concept of Earning Management and its Detection. Use of ratios to predict financial crisis of a company by using Altman Z óscore and L.C. Gupta Model.

Beyond Balance Sheet: How to analyse management quality that is most often regarded by investment greats like Warren Buffet as the single biggest determinant of investment success means what are the desirable traits in managers running different kind of companies that are absolutely essential to the company and shareholder investment success. How certain type of management

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING & ANALYSIS

transformation can create massive wealth for shareholders

References:

Narayanaswamy R. Financial Accounting: A Managerial Perspective. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., Delhi. [Chapter 11,12 and 13]

Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant. Accountancy- text and cases. McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, New Delhi.[Chapter 14]

Text Books:

Latest editions of the following to be used:

1. Narayanaswamy R. Financial Accounting: A Managerial Perspective. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
2. Robert N. Anthony, David F. Hawkins, Kenneth A. Merchant. Accountancy- text and cases. McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, New Delhi.
3. Garg CA Kamal, and Sehrawat Neeraj Kumar. Beginner`s Guide to Ind AS & IFRS. Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
4. Maheshwari S. N., Maheshwari Sunil K., and Maheshwari Sharad K, An Introduction to Accountancy, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

Additional Readings:

Latest editions of the following to be used:

1. Concept Paper on Convergence with IFRSs in India. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
2. Lal Jawahar. Corporate Financial Reporting: Theory, Practice & Cases. Taxman Publications Private Limited.
3. Patricia M. Dechow, Richard G. Sloan and Amy P. Sweeney: Detecting earning management, the accounting review. 70, No. 2 (Apr., 1995), pp. 193-225.

Teaching Learning Process:

1. Class room lecture
2. Case study discussion
3. Numerical Problem solving
4. Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group
5. Workshop
6. Tutorials

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING & ANALYSIS

7. Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, Financial Statements, Financial Ratios, IFRS, Indian Accounting Standards

FC 103: MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Course Objectives:

The purpose of this course is to apply micro economic concepts and techniques in evaluating business decisions taken by firms. The emphasis is on explaining how tools of standard price theory can be employed to formulate a decision problem, evaluate alternative courses of action and finally choose among alternatives. Simple geometry and basic concepts of mathematics will be used in the course of teaching.

Learning outcomes:

- Explain the mechanics of supply and demand in allocating goods and services and resources
- Describe how changes in demand and supply affect markets
- Understand the choices made by a rational consumer
- Identify relationships between production and costs
- Define key characteristics and consequences of different forms of markets

Course Contents:

Unit 1 (1 week)

Individual demand, market demand, individual supply, market supply, market equilibrium; Elasticities of demand and supply; Price elasticity of demand, income elasticity of demand, cross price elasticity of demand, elasticity of supply

References:

Dominick Salvatore (2009). Principles of Microeconomics (5th Edition). Oxford University Press (Chapter 2 and Chapter 5)

Unit II (3 weeks)

Cardinal utility theory; ordinal utility theory: indifference curves, budget line, consumer choice, price effect, substitution effect, income effect for normal, inferior and giffen goods; applications of indifference curve analysis: cash subsidy vs food stamps, consumer surplus, benefits from exchange, backward bending supply curve of labour.

References:

Dominick Salvatore (2009). Principles of Microeconomics (5th Edition). Oxford University Press (Chapter 3 and Chapter 4)

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Unit III

(4 weeks)

Optimizing behaviour in short run: product curves, law of diminishing margin productivity, stages of production; optimizing behaviour in long run: isoquants, isocost line, optimal combination of resources; traditional theory of cost: short run and long run; modern theory of cost: short run and long run; economies of scale and scope.

References:

Dominick Salvatore (2009). Principles of Microeconomics (5th Edition). Oxford University Press (Chapter 7 and Chapter 8)

Unit IV

(4 weeks)

Perfect competition: basic features, short run equilibrium of firm/industry, long run equilibrium of firm/industry, effect of changes in demand, cost and imposition of taxes; monopoly: basic features, short run equilibrium, long run equilibrium, effect of changes in demand, cost and imposition of taxes, comparison with perfect competition, welfare cost of monopoly; price discrimination; multiplant monopoly ; monopolistic competition: basic features, demand and cost, short run equilibrium, long run equilibrium, excess capacity; oligopoly: Cournot's model, kinked demand curve model, dominant price leadership model; Game Theory; Oligopolistic behavior: dominant strategy, Nash equilibrium, business dilemma, pure strategy, mixed strategy, pure strategy equilibrium, mixed strategy equilibrium

References:

Pindyck, Rubinfeld and Mehta (2009). Micro Economics (7th Edition). Pearson. (Chapter 7, Chapter 9, Chapter 10, Chapter 11 and Chapter 12)

Text Books:

1. Dominick Salvatore (2009). Principles of Microeconomics (5th edition). Oxford University Press
2. Pindyck, Rubinfeld and Mehta. (2009). Micro Economics (7th edition). Pearson

Additional Readings:

1. Lipsey and Chrystal. (2008). Economics (11th edition). Oxford University Press

Note : Latest edition of the readings to be used.

Teaching Learning Process:

Lectures, problems and numerical, team paper, presentations, case studies

MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS

Assessment methods:

- Internal Assessment 25 marks
- Written Theory Exam 75 marks

Key Words:

Equilibrium, rationality, utility maximization, profit maximization, market form

FG: GENERIC ELECTIVE /INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

As per the list of Generic Elective mentioned above

SEMESTER II

FC 201: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

Syllabus from university

FC 202: STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS

Course Objectives:

To familiarize the students with various Statistical Data Analysis tools that can be used for effective decision making. Emphasis will be on the application of the concepts learnt to various managerial situations.

Course Learning Outcomes

- Summarize data sets using Descriptive statistics.
- Analyze the relationship between two variables of various managerial situations
- Geometrically Interpret Correlation and Regression
- Develop managerial decision problems using Probability Density Functions and Cumulative Density Functions

Course Contents:

Unit I

(2 Weeks)

Data: quantitative and qualitative, attributes, variables, Scales of measurement: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio, Measures of Central Value: Meaning, Need for measuring central value. Characteristics of an ideal measure of central value. Types of averages - mean, median, mode, harmonic mean and geometric mean. Merits, Limitations and Suitability of averages. Relationship between averages. Measures of Dispersion: Meaning and Significance. Absolute and Relative measures of dispersion - Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Moments, Skewness, Kurtosis, z-score, Chebyshev and empirical rule. Graphical Analysis of Ordered Data: Histograms, Stem and Leaf Plots, Box-and-Whisker Plots

References:

S.P. Gupta, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons [Vol I, Chapter 5,6,7,8 and 9]

Kellar, Statistics for Management, Cengage Learning [Chapter 2, 3 and 4]

Unit II

(4 Weeks)

Correlation Analysis: Meaning and significance. Correlation and Causation, Types of correlation, Methods of studying simple correlation - Scatter diagram, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, Spearman's Rank correlation coefficient.

Regression Analysis: Meaning and significance, Regression vs. Correlation, Simple Regression model: Linear Regression, Conditions for simple linear regression, Standard error of estimate,

STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS

Geometric Interpretation of Regression

References:

S.P. Gupta, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons [Vol I, Chapter 10, 11]

Unit III

(3 Weeks)

Probability: Meaning and need, Theorems of addition and multiplication, Conditional probability, Bayesø theorem, Random Variable- discrete and continuous. Probability Distribution: Meaning, characteristics (Expectation and variance) of Binomial, Poisson, exponential and Normal distribution, Central limit theorem.

References:

S.P. Gupta, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons [Vol II, Chapter 1, 2]

Levin and Rubin, Statistics for Management, Pearson. [Chapter 4, 5]

Unit IV

(3 Weeks)

Estimation of population mean, Confidence intervals for the parameters of a normal distribution (one sample only), Introduction to testing of Hypothesis: Concept; Level of Significance; Process of testing; Type I and Type II error, Test of hypothesis concerning Mean: z test & t test (One Sample), Proportion Z test, Non parametric tests: One-Sample Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, Paired-Sample Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test.

References:

Levin and Rubin, Statistics for Management, Pearson. [Chapter 7, 8, 14]

Kellar, Statistics for Management, Cengage Learning [Chapter 10, 11, 12 19]

Text Books:

1. Gupta S.P. (2017) : Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand & Sons, 45^h Revised Edition
2. Levin, R. and Rubin, D. (2017). Statistics for Management. 8thed. New Delhi: Pearson.
3. Keller, G. (2009). Statistics for Management, Indian Edition, New Delhi: Cengage Learning.

Additional Readings:

1. Stine, R. and Foster. (2014). Statistics for Business (Decision making and Analysis). 2nded. New Delhi: Pearson
2. Vohra, N.D. (latest edition) Business Statistics, New Delhi, Mcgraw Hills

STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS

Teaching Learning Process:

The teaching learning process will consist of imparting key concepts of statistics to the students. To make the lectures interesting use of PPTs and audio visual presentation is advisable as and when needed. The students should be encouraged to solve real life business/ managerial problems through software like MS Excel

Assessment Methods:

1. Internal Assessment: 25 marks
2. Written Theory Exam: 75 marks

Assessment of the students will take place on a continuous evaluation basis. It will primarily consist of class test, assignment, presentation and attendance.

Keywords:

Descriptive Statistics, data handling, Correlation and Regression, Probability, Testing of hypothesis.

FC 203: COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Course Objective:

This paper will acquaint the students with cost and management accounting concepts and its applications for decision making, planning and control.

Learning Outcomes:

After successfully completing this course, students will have the knowledge and skills to

- Understand the basis of conventional and contemporary costing systems
- Determine the costs of products and services
- Critically analyse relevant costs and provide recommendations for decision making
- Prepare plans and budgets and analyse variances from standard cost to pinpoint areas that need control

Course Contents:

Unit I (3 weeks)

Nature, Scope of Management Accounting: Meaning, definition, nature and scope of Management Accounting; Cost concepts: , Cost Control, and Cost Reduction; Elements of Cost, Components of total Cost, Cost Sheet. Classification of Costs: Fixed, Variable, Semi- variable, and Step Costs; Product, and Period Costs; Direct, and Indirect Costs; Relevant, and Irrelevant Costs; Shut-down, and Sunk Costs; Controllable, and Uncontrollable Costs; Avoidable, and Unavoidable Costs; Imputed / Hypothetical Costs; Out-of-pocket Costs; Opportunity Costs; Expired, and Unexpired Costs; Conversion Cost. Cost Ascertainment: Cost Unit and Cost Center. Overhead allocation, Overhead Apportionment, (Simultaneous Equation, Repeated Distribution methods) and Overhead Absorption.

References:

- Arora, M.N. (2016) A Textbook of Cost and Management Accounting. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Chapters1, 2, 5.
- Maheshwari, S.N. and Mittal, S.N. (2016) Cost Accounting: Theory and Problems. Shree Mahavir Book Depot Chapters1, 5.

Unit II (3 weeks)

Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis: Marginal cost, Contribution per unit and Total contribution. Profit-Volume Ratio, Break-even Analysis : Cost Break-even Point, Composite Break-even Point, Cash Break-even Point, Margin of safety. Relevant Costs and Decision Making such as : Key Factor,

Pricing, Product Profitability, Dropping a product line, Make or Buy, Export Order, Sell or Process

COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Further, Shut down vs. Continue operations.

References:

Arora, M.N. (2016) A Textbook of Cost and Management Accounting. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Chapters 10, 11.

Maheshwari, S.N. and Mittal, S.N. (2016) Cost Accounting: Theory and Problems. Shree Mahavir Book Depot Chapter 16.

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Budgets and Budgetary Control: Meaning, Types of Budgets, Steps in Budgetary Control, Fixed and Flexible Budgeting, Sales budget, Production Budget, Raw material consumption Budget, Raw Material Purchase Budget, Overhead Budgets, Cash Budget, and Master Budget. Zero based budgeting. Standard Costing and Variance Analysis: Meaning of Standard Cost and Standard Costing, Advantages, Limitations and Applications; Material Cost Variance, Price and Usage Variance and Mix and yield Variance; Labor Cost Variance, Rate and Usage Variance, Idle time, Mix and Yield variance.

References:

Arora, M.N. (2016) A Textbook of Cost and Management Accounting. Vikas Publishing House Pvt.

Ltd. Chapters 12, 13.

Maheshwari, S.N. and Mittal, S.N. (2016) Cost Accounting: Theory and Problems. Shree Mahavir Book Depot Chapters 14, 15.

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Process costing, concepts of normal loss, abnormal loss, abnormal effectiveness. Preparation of process accounts, normal loss account, abnormal loss account, abnormal gain account. Process costing with opening and closing WIP; equivalent units (using FIFO) and Cost allocation. Joint and by products : Allocation of joint costs based on Physical units method, Relative market value methods (Sales value at split off method and Net realisable value method). Introduction to the concept of Target Costing, Life Cycle Costing, Quality Costing, and Activity based Costing.

References:

Arora, M.N. (2016) A Textbook of Cost and Management Accounting. Vikas Publishing House Pvt.

Ltd.7 Chapters 8, 18.

Maheshwari, S.N. and Mittal, S.N. (2016) Cost Accounting: Theory and Problems. Shree Mahavir Book Depot Chapters 9,21, 22, 23

COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Text Books:

1. Arora, M.N. (2016) A Textbook of Cost and Management Accounting. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
2. Maheshwari, S.N. and Mittal, S.N. (2016) Cost Accounting: Theory and Problems. Shree Mahavir Book Depot

Additional Readings:

1. Datar, S.M. & Rajan, M.V. (2017) Horngren's Cost Accounting: A Managerial Emphasis. Pearson.

Note: Latest edition of the readings may be used.

Teaching Learning Process

Lectures, problems and numerical, team paper, presentations, case studies

Assessment methods

- Internal Assessment 25 marks
- Written Theory Exam 75 marks

Key words: Activity based costing, Budgetary control, Cost Reduction, Cost Variance, Life cycle costing, Management Accounting

FG: GENERIC ELECTIVE /INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

As per the list of Generic Elective mentioned above

SEMESTER III

FC 301: INCOME TAX

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to acquaint students with the Income tax structure and its implications of tax planning.

Learning Outcomes:

The course will help the student to:

- To understand the various concepts of income tax and recommend the solution and plan their financials as required.
- Critical thinking and problem solving: The course provokes students for thinking and to come out with solutions for income tax related specific problems of the individuals and firms.
- To e file the income tax return at their own.

Course Contents:

Unit I (3 weeks)

Basic concepts: income, Agricultural income, person, assessee, assessment year, previous year, gross total income, total income, maximum marginal rate of tax. Residential status of all person, and its effect on tax incidence. Exempted income under section 10 (in relation to individuals)

References:

Singhania V. and Singhania, M., Students Guide to Income Tax, Taxman Publications. [Chapter 1, 2 and 3]

Ahuja, G. and Gupta, R., Systematic Approach to Income Tax: Bharat Law House. [Chapter 1,2 and 3]

Chandra, M. and Shukla, D.C., Income Tax Law and Practice: Pragati Publications. [Chapter 1,2,3 and 4]

Unit II (4 weeks)

Computation of income under the heads: Salaries, Income from house property.

References:

Singhania. and Singhania, M., Students Guide to Income Tax, Taxman Publications. [Chapter 4 and 5]

Ahuja, G. and Gupta, R., Systematic Approach to Income Tax: Bharat Law House. [Chapter 4 and 5]

INCOME TAX

Chandra, M. and Shukla, D.C., Income Tax Law and Practice: Pragati Publications. [Chapter 5 and 6]

Unit III **(4 weeks)**

Computation of income under the heads: Profits and gains of business or profession, Capital gain, Income from other sources.

References:

Singhania. and Singhania, M., Students Guide to Income Tax, Taxman Publications. [Chapter 6,7 and 8]

Ahuja, G. and Gupta, R., Systematic Approach to Income Tax: Bharat Law House. [Chapter 6,7 and 8]

Chandra, M. and Shukla, D.C., Income Tax Law and Practice: Pragati Publications. [Chapter 7,8,9 and 10]

Unit IV **(3 weeks)**

Clubbing of income, set-off and carry forward of losses, Deductions under Chapter VI-A, Partial Integration of Agricultural income, rebates and reliefs, Computation of total income and tax liability of individuals & Partnership firm.

Preparation of return of income manually and through software, Provision & Procedures of COMPULSORY ONLINE filing of returns for specified assesses. Assessment procedure. Introduction of Direct Tax Code.

References:

Singhania.V and Singhania, M., Students Guide to Income Tax, Taxman Publications. [Chapter 9,10,11,12,13, 15 and 16]

Ahuja, G. and Gupta, R., Systematic Approach to Income Tax: Bharat Law House. [Chapter 9,10,11,12,13, 14]

Chandra, M. and Shukla, D.C., Income Tax Law and Practice: Pragati Publications. [Chapter 11,12 13,16 and 20]

Text Books:

1. Dr.Vinodk.Singhania and Dr.MonicaSinghania; Students guide to income tax, Taxmann Publications.
2. GirishAhuja and Ravi Gupta; Systematic Approach to Income Tax: Bharat Law House.
3. Mahesh Chandra, D.C Shukla; Income Tax Law and Practice: Pragati Publications.

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

INCOME TAX

Assessment Method

Internal evaluation of 25% marks

- a. Attendance 5% marks
- b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.

End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key Words: Agricultural income, Assesse, Assessment year, Capital gain, Tax liability, Exemptions

FC 302: CORPORATE FINANCE

Course Objectives: To provide an understanding of the essential elements of the financial environment in which the business firm operates. To acquaint students with the techniques of financial management and their applications for business decision making.

Learning Outcome: At the end of this course, students will be equipped with the basic concepts of financial management. Students would understand how to coordinate various decisions to maximise wealth of an organisation in today's financial environment. Students will be equipped to arrive at strategic corporate finance decisions with the required accuracy by using various excel functions.

Course Contents:

Unit I (2 weeks)

Nature of Financial Management: Finance and related disciplines; Scope of Financial Management; Profit Maximization, Wealth Maximization - Traditional and Modern Approach; Agency Issues; Functions of finance ó Finance Decision, Investment Decision, Dividend Decision; Objectives of Financial Management; Organisation of finance function; Concept of Time Value of Money- present value, future value, annuity, growing annuity, perpetuity, growing perpetuity, excel functions of time value of money.

References:

Prasanna Chandra, "Financial Management: Theory and Practice", 9th ed, Mc Graw Hill. [Chapters ó 1, 2, 6 & 11]

Horne, James C V. and John M. Wachowicz, Jr. "Fundamentals of Financial Management. 13th ed; FT Prentice Hall, Pearson Education. [Chapters ó 1, 2 & 3]

Unit II (5 weeks)

Strategic Investment Decisions: Capital Budgeting -; Nature and meaning of capital budgeting; Principles and Process; Estimation of relevant cash flows and terminal value; Evaluation techniques ó Payback period, Accounting Rate of Return, Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return & MIRR, Net Terminal Value, Profitably Index Method, Payback Period, NPV vs. IRR, Risk analysis in Capital Budgeting -Sensitivity analysis, Certainty Equivalent Approach, Calculation of RADR, Real options, excel functions of capital budgeting techniques.

Cost of Capital: Meaning and concept, Explicit and Implicit costs; Measurement of cost of capital- Cost of debt; Cost of perpetual debt; Cost of Equity Share; Cost of Preference Share; Cost of

CORPORATE FINANCE

Retained Earning; Computation of over-all cost of capital based on Historical and Market weights (WACC); Adjusting cost of capital for risk.

References:

Prasanna Chandra, "Financial Management: Theory and Practice", 9th ed, Mc Graw Hill. [Chapters 6 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Horne, James C V. and John M. Wachowicz, Jr. "Fundamentals of Financial Management. 13th ed; FT Prentice Hall, Pearson Education. [Chapters 6 12, 13, 14 & 15]

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Strategic Financing Decisions- Capital Structure, Theories and Value of the firm - Net Income approach, Net Operating Income approach, Traditional approach, Modigliani Miller (MM) model, HAMADA model; Determining the optimal capital structure, Checklist for capital structure decisions, Costs of bankruptcy and Financial distress, Trade off models, Pecking Order Theory.

Leverage analysis and EBIT-EPS Analysis: Concept of leverage, Types of leverage: Operating leverage, Financial leverage, Combined leverage; EBIT-EPS Analysis, Guidelines for capital structure planning, Link between capital structure and capital budgeting

Dividend Decisions: Factors determining dividend policy, Theories of dividend- Gordon model, Walter model, MM Hypothesis, Signalling Theory, Forms of dividend 6 Cash dividend, Bonus shares, Stock split, Dividend policies in practice, Patterns observed in payout policies worldwide

References: Prasanna Chandra, "Financial Management: Theory and Practice", 9th ed, Mc Graw Hill. [Chapters 6 19, 20, 21 & 22]

Horne, James C V. and John M. Wachowicz, Jr. "Fundamentals of Financial Management. 13th ed; FT Prentice Hall, Pearson Education. [Chapters 6 16, 17 & 18]

Unit IV

(2 weeks)

Working Capital Management: Management of Cash - Preparation of Cash Budgets (Receipts and Payment Method only); Cash management technique (Lock box, concentration banking), Receivables Management 6 Objectives; Credit Policy, Cash Discount, Debtors Outstanding and Ageing Analysis; Costs - Collection Cost, Capital Cost, Default Cost, Delinquency Cost, Inventory Management (Very Briefly) - ABC Analysis; Minimum Level; Maximum Level; Reorder Level; Safety Stock; EOQ (Basic Model), Determination of Working Capital. Determining financing mix of working capital.

CORPORATE FINANCE

References:

Prasanna Chandra, *Financial Management: Theory and Practice*, 9th ed, Mc Graw Hill. [Chapters 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28]

Horne, James C V. and John M. Wachowicz, Jr. *Fundamentals of Financial Management*. 13th ed; FT Prentice Hall, Pearson Education. [Chapters 8, 9, 10 & 11]

Text Books: (Latest editions of the following to be used)

1. Prasanna Chandra, *Financial Management: Theory and Practice*, 9th ed, Mc Graw Hill.
2. Horne, James C V. and John M. Wachowicz, Jr. *Fundamentals of Financial Management*. 13th ed; FT Prentice Hall, Pearson Education.
3. Pandey, I.M. *Financial Management: Theory and Practices*, Vikas Publishing House.

Additional Readings:

1. Khan, M.Y. & Jain, P.K. *Financial Management Text Problem and Cases*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.
2. Brealey, R. R., Myers. S., Allen, F., & Mohanty, P.. *Principles of Corporate Finance*. New Delhi: Tata Mc-Graw Hill.
3. Megginson, Smart., & Gitman.. *Corporate Finance* . Thomson.

FC 303: FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the different aspects and components of financial Institutions and financial markets. This will enable them to take the rational decision in financial environment.

Learning outcomes

Student will be able to understand the:

- Financial architecture of an economy and its key players.
- The fabrication of Indian Financial markets.
- The process of Money movement both in intermediated and disintermediated environment
- Functioning of different players in the financial market including Regulators like RBI and SEBI.

Course Content:

Unit I (2 weeks)

Structure of Indian Financial System: An overview of the Indian financial system, financial sector reforms: context, need and objectives; major reforms in the last decade; competition; deregulation; capital requirements; issues in financial reforms and restructuring; future agenda of reforms; Regulation of Banks, NBFCs & FIs: Salient provisions of banking regulation act and RBI Act; Role of RBI as a central banker; Products offered by Banks and FIs: Retail banking and corporate banking products. Universal Banking: need, importance, trends and RBI guidelines, Core banking solution (CBS); RTGS and internet banking, NBFCs and its types; comparison between Banks and NBFCs

References:

Pathak, B. on Indian Financial System (4th ed.) Pearson Publication [Chapter 1,13,24]

RBI Guidelines on Universal Banking

Unit II (3 weeks)

Introduction to Financial Markets in India: Role and Importance of Financial Markets, Financial Markets: Money Market; Capital Market; Factors affecting Financial Markets, Linkages Between Economy and Financial Markets, Integration of Indian Financial Markets with Global Financial Markets, Primary & secondary market, Currency Market, Debt Market- role and functions of these markets. Primary Market for Corporate Securities in India: Issue of Corporate Securities: Public Issue through Prospectus, Green shoe option, Offer for sale, Private Placement, Rights Issue,

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OnLine IPO, Book Building of Shares, Disinvestment of PSU, Employees Stock Options, Preferential Issue of Shares, Venture Capital, Private Equity, Performance of Primary Market in India, Corporate Listings: Listing and Delisting of Corporate Stocks.

References:

Khan, M.Y on Financial Services (8th ed.) Mc Graw Hill Education [Chapter 7]

National Stock Exchange on listing of Securities:

https://www.nseindia.com/corporates/content/eligibility_criteria.htm

Pathak, B. on Indian Financial System (4th ed.) Pearson Publication [Chapter 6,7]

SEBI guidelines on delisting of securities: <https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/regulations/jun-2009/sebi-delisting-of-equity-shares-regulations-2009-last-amended-on-november-14-2018-34625.html>

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Secondary Market in India: Introduction to Stock Markets, Regional and Modern Stock Exchanges, International Stock Exchanges, Demutualization of exchanges, Comparison between NSE and BSE, Raising of funds in International Markets: ADRs and GDRs, FCCB and Euro Issues; Indian Stock Indices and their construction, maintenance, adjustment for corporate actions (rights, bonus and stock split;) on index with numerical, free float vs. full float methodology, Classification of Securities to be included in the Index, Bulls and Bears in Stock Markets, Factors influencing the movement of stock markets, indicators of maturity of stock markets, Major Instruments traded in stock markets: Equity Shares, Debentures, Myths attached to Investing in Stock Markets. Trading of securities on a stock exchange; Selection of broker, capital and margin requirements of a broker, MTM and VAR Margins, kinds of brokers, opening of an account to trade in securities, DEMAT System, placing an order for purchase/sale of shares, margin trading and margin adjustment, contract note and settlement of contracts, Algorithmic trading, Settlement mechanism at BSE & NSE

References:

Bombay Stock Exchange on Adjustment for Corporate Actions :

<https://www.bseindia.com/markets/MarketInfo/DispNoticesNCirculars.aspx?noticeno=20190325-45>

Bombay Stock Exchange on Compulsory Rolling Settlement:

https://www.bseindia.com/static/markets/equity/EQReports/tra_Settlement.aspx

National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange FAQs on margins as applicable for transactions on Cash and Derivatives segments: https://www.nseindia.com/content/assist/asst_Margins_faq.pdf

NIFM, Department of Economic Affairs on A Study on Algorithmic Trading/High Frequency Trading in the Indian Capital Market <https://dea.gov.in/sites/default/files/NIFM%20Report%20on%20Algo%20trading.pdf>

[Page 1-13]

FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS

Pathak, B. on Indian Financial System (4th ed.) Pearson Publication [Chapter 6,8]

Saunders, Anthony & Cornett, Marcia Millon on Financial Markets and Institutions (3rd Ed.). Tata McGraw Hill [chapter 9]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Money Markets & Debt Markets in India: Money Market: Meaning, role and participants in money markets, Segments of money markets, Call Money Markets, Repos and reverse Repo concepts, Treasury Bill Markets, Market for Commercial Paper, Commercial Bills and Certificate of Deposit. Role of STCI and DFHI in money market, Debt Market: Introduction and meaning, Market for Government/Debt Securities in India, Secondary market for government/debt securities, Over-subscription and devolvement of Government Securities, Government securities issued by State Governments, Municipal Bonds, Corporate Bonds vs. Government Bonds

References:

Pathak, B. on Indian Financial System (4th ed.) Pearson Publication [Chapter 10]

Saunders, Anthony & Cornett, Marcia Millon on Financial Markets and Institutions (3rd Ed.). Tata McGraw Hill [chapter 5,6]

Text Books:

1. Saunders, Anthony & Cornett, Marcia Millon (2007). Financial Markets and Institutions (3rd Ed.). Tata McGraw Hill
2. Jeff Madura, Financial Institutions and Markets, Cengage Learning EMEA, 2008
3. Meir G. Kohn (Latest ed) Financial Institutions and Markets, Oxford University Press, 2004

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

Internal evaluation of 25% marks

- a. Attendance 5% marks
- b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.

End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key Words: Indian Financial System, Money Market, Core banking solution, Margin trading, Algorithmic trading

FG: GENERIC ELECTIVE /INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

As per the list of Generic Elective mentioned above

FS: SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

As per the list of Skill Enhancement Course mentioned above

SEMESTER IV

FC 401: MACRO ECONOMICS

Course Objective:

This course deals with the principles of Macroeconomics. The coverage includes determination of and linkages between major economic variables; level of output and prices, inflation, interest rates and exchange rates. The course is designed to study the impact of monetary and fiscal policy on the aggregate behaviour of individuals.

Learning outcomes:

- Understand the determination of key macroeconomic variables
- Describe models of determination of equilibrium outputs, prices and rate of interest
- Analyse the role of the Government in an economy and examine how it uses its fiscal and monetary policy to influence macroeconomic variables
- Explain the working of an open economy

Course Contents:

Unit I (2 weeks)

Measurement of macroeconomic variables: National Income Accounts, Gross Domestic Product, National Income, Personal and Personal disposable income; Classical theory of income and employment: Quantity Theory of Money ó Cambridge version, Classical aggregate demand curve, Classical theory of interest rate, effect of fiscal and monetary policy.

References:

Froyen, R.P. (2011). Macroeconomics-theories and policies (8th Edition). Pearson (Chapter 2 and Chapter 3)

Rudiger Dornbusch, Stanley Fischer and Richard Startz (2010). Macroeconomics (9th Edition). Tata McGraw Hill (Chapter 2)

Unit II (3 weeks)

Simple Keynesian model: goods and money market equilibrium, changes in equilibrium, multiplier, effect of fiscal and monetary policy; IS-LM model: properties of IS-LM curves, factors affecting the position and slope of IS-LM curves, determination of equilibrium income and interest rates, effect of monetary and fiscal policy; slopes of IS-LM curves and effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies

MACRO ECONOMICS

References:

Froyen, R.P. (2011). Macroeconomics-theories and policies (8th Edition). Pearson (Chapter 7)

Unit III

(2 weeks)

Keynesian system of aggregate supply and demand: Keynesian demand curve; Keynesian aggregate demand with classical aggregate supply, flexible price fixed money wage model; labour supply and variability in money wage; factors that shift the aggregate supply schedule

References:

Froyen, R.P. (2011). Macroeconomics-theories and policies (8th Edition). Pearson (Chapter 7)

Unit IV

(2 weeks)

Inflation: meaning; demand and supply side factors; consequences of inflation; anti-inflationary policies; natural rate theory; monetary policy-output and inflation (monetarist view); Phillips curve: short run and long run

References:

Froyen, R.P. (2011). Macroeconomics-theories and policies (8th Edition). Pearson (Chapter 9)

Rudiger Dornbusch, Stanley Fischer and Richard Startz (2010). Macroeconomics (9th Edition). Tata McGraw Hill (Chapter 16)

Unit V

(3 weeks)

Brief introduction to Balance of Payment (BOP) account; market for foreign exchange and exchange rate; monetary and fiscal policy in open economy; Mundell Fleming model: perfect capital mobility and imperfect capital mobility under fixed and flexible exchange rate.

References:

Froyen, R.P. (2011). Macroeconomics-theories and policies (8th Edition). Pearson (Chapter 14)

Text Books:

1. Froyen, R.P. (2011). Macroeconomics-theories and policies (8th Edition). Pearson
2. Dornbusch and Fischer (2010). Macroeconomics (9th Edition). Tata McGraw Hill

Additional Readings:

1. N Gregory Mankiw (2010). Macroeconomics (7th Edition). Worth Publishers

Note: Latest editions of all readings to be used.

MACRO ECONOMICS

Teaching Learning Process

Lectures, problems and numerical, team paper, presentations, case studies, discussion on current economic issues

Assessment methods

- Internal Assessment 25 marks
- Written Theory Exam 75 marks

Key Words

Aggregate demand, aggregate supply, Quantity theory of money, ISLM, fiscal policy, monetary policy, Phillips curve, Mundell Fleming model

FC 402: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR MANAGEMENT

Course Objectives

To apprise students with the construction of mathematical models for managerial decision situations and to use spreadsheets or computer software packages to obtain a solution wherever applicable. The emphasis is on understanding the concepts, formulation and interpretation.

Course Learning Outcomes

- Identify, formulate and solve Linear Programming Problems graphically, mathematically and by using excel solver.
- Solve optimization problems like transportation and assignment problem mathematically and by using excel solver.
- Develop critical thinking and use PERT and CPM techniques to improve decision making.
- Identify different types of decision-making environments and choose the appropriate decision-making approaches for each.

Unit I

(4 weeks)

Linear Programming

Formulation of L.P. Problems, Graphical Solutions (Special cases: Multiple optimal solution, infeasibility, unbounded solution); Simplex Method, Special cases, Big-M method and Two-phase method; Duality (emphasis on formulation & economic interpretation); Sensitivity Analysis; Formulation of Integer programming (Media Allocation Problem), Zero-one programming.

References:

Quantitative Techniques in Management, N. D. Vohra, 5th ed., Tata McGraw Hill. (Chapter 2, 3, 4 and 7)

Mohan Man, Gupta P. K., Swarup Kanti, Introduction to Management Science Operations Research, 19th ed. Sultan Chand & Sons. (Chapter 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)

Unit II

(2 weeks)

Transportation and Assignment Problem

Transportation Problem: Formulation, Solution by N.W. Corner Rule, Least Cost method, Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM), Modified Distribution Method; Special cases: Multiple Solutions, Maximization case, unbalanced case, prohibited routes.

Assignment Problem: Hungarian Method, Special cases: Multiple Solutions, Maximization case, Unbalanced case, Restrictions on assignment.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR MANAGEMENT

References:

Quantitative Techniques in Management, N. D. Vohra, 5th ed., Tata McGraw Hill. (Chapter 5 and 6)
Mohan Man, Gupta P. K., Swarup Kanti, Introduction to Management Science Operations Research, 19th ed. Sultan Chand & Sons. (Chapter 10 and 11)

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Network Analysis

Basic Concept, Construction of the Network diagram, Critical Path Analysis, float and slack

analysis (Total float, free float, independent float), probability consideration in PERT, Time-Cost optimization in Project.

References:

Quantitative Techniques in Management, N. D. Vohra, 5th ed., Tata McGraw Hill. (Chapter 14)
Mohan Man, Gupta P. K., Swarup Kanti, Introduction to Management Science Operations Research, 19th ed. Sultan Chand & Sons. (Chapter 24 and 25)

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Decision Theory

Decision making environment, Construction of Pay off Table, Opportunity Loss Table, Decision under uncertainty, Decision under Risk: EMV, EOL, EVPI.

Markov Chains: Markov Process, Transition Probability Matrix, Predicting Future Market Shares, Equilibrium Conditions, Limiting probabilities, Chapman Kolmogorov equation.

Decision under Conflict: Game Theory, Two-person Zero-Sum games, Maximin Minimax Principle, Games without Saddle point- Mixed strategy, Dominance Rule; Reduction of $m \times n$ game and solution of 2×2 , $2 \times s$, and $r \times 2$ cases by Graphical Method.

Simulation: Concept, Monte Carlo Simulation.

References:

Quantitative Techniques in Management, N. D. Vohra, 5th ed., Tata McGraw Hill. (Chapter 17, 15, 8 and 16)
Mohan Man, Gupta P. K., Swarup Kanti, Introduction to Management Science Operations Research, 19th ed. Sultan Chand & Sons. (Chapter 16, 15, 17 and 22)

Text Books:

1. Quantitative Techniques in Management, N. D. Vohra, 5th ed., Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Operations Research: An Introduction, 9th ed., Hamdy A Taha, Pearson.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR MANAGEMENT

3. MohanMan, GuptaP. K., SwarupKanti, Introduction to Management Science Operations Research, 19th ed. Sultan Chand & Sons.

Additional Readings::

1. Sharma J.K., Operations Research: Theory And Applications, 6th ed. Trinity.
2. Introduction to Operations Research, Frederick.S. Hiller, G.J. Liebermann, 10th ed.
3. Barry Render and T. N. Badri, Quantitative Analysis for Management, Pearson.

Teaching Learning Process

Lecture, Solving of numerical problems, discussion and PowerPoint presentations.

MS Excel solver or spreadsheet applications may also be demonstrated to students for LPP, Transportation and Assignment problems. Interface with project management, tora or other computer software packages may be provided to the students wherever applicable.

Assessment Methods

- Internal Assessment: 25 marks
- Written Theory Exam: 75 marks

Keywords

Linear programming, simplex method, transportation, assignment, network analysis, PERT, CPM, decision making, markov, game theory.

FC 403: FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

Course Objectives: This course provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques. It covers estimation and diagnostic testing of simple, multiple regression models, panel data models, and dummy variable regression with qualitative response regression models.

Learning Outcomes

The course will help the student to

- Understanding of basic econometrics and its assumptions and impact of violations of classical assumptions
- Interpretation of functional forms of regression model
- Understanding of Panel data regression models, stochastic regressors and the method of instrumental variables
- Understanding of models using dummy variable and Qualitative Response Regression Models.

Unit I (2 weeks)

Introduction to Econometrics and an overview of its applications; Simple Regression with Classical Assumptions; Least Square Estimation And BLUE, Properties of estimators, Multiple Regression Model and Hypothesis Testing Related to Parameters α Simple and Joint. Functional forms of regression models.

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 1-9]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter1-3]

Unit II (4 weeks)

Violations of Classical Assumptions: multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and model specification errors, their identification, their impact on parameters; tests related to parameters and impact on the reliability and the validity of inferences in case of violations of Assumptions; methods to take care of violations of assumptions, goodness of fit.

Time Series econometrics: stationary stochastic processes, nonstationary Stochastic Processes, unit root stochastic processes, trend Stationary and difference Stationary stochastic processes. Tests of stationarity- graphical analysis and autocorrelation function (ACF) and correlogram statistical significance of autocorrelation coefficients. The unit root test - the augmented dickey-fuller (ADF) test. Transforming nonstationary financial time series α difference stationary processes and trend-Stationary process

FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

References:

- Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 10-13 and 21-22]
Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 4-7 and 13]

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Panel data regression models - the importance of panel data, Pooled OLS regression of charity function, the fixed effects least squares dummy variable (LSDV) model, Limitations of the fixed effects LSDV model, the fixed effect within group (WG) estimator, the random effects model (REM) or error components model (ECM), fixed effects model vs. random effects model and properties of various estimators. Stochastic regressors and the method of instrumental variables- the problem of endogeneity, the problem with stochastic regressors, reasons for correlation between regressors and the error term and the method of instrumental variables (2SLS).

References:

- Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 16]
Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [17 and 19]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Dummy variables: Intercept dummy variables, slope dummy variables, Interactive dummy variables, Use of Dummy Variables to model qualitative/Binary/Structural changes, Other Functional Forms, Qualitative Response Regression Models or Regression Models with Limited Dependent Variables - Use of Logit, and Probit Models

Recommendation Computer Package to be Used: Use of software like E Views, R and STATA solving real life problems and checking assumptions and taking care of assumptions violations and testing goodness of fit, Panel data regression models. And used in Logit, and Probit Models.

References:

- Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 9 and 15]
Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [3 and 8]

Text Books:

1. Christopher Dougherty. Introductory Econometrics. Oxford University Press.
2. Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
3. Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

Additional Readings:

1. Pindyck, Robert S. and Daniel L. Rubinfeld Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts. Singapore: McGraw Hill.
2. Ramanathan, Ramu (2002). Introductory Econometrics with Applications (5th ed.). Thomson South Western

Teaching Learning Process

Lecture, Solving of numerical problems, discussion and PowerPoint presentations.

Assessment Methods

- Internal Assessment: 25 marks
- Written Theory Exam: 75 marks

Keywords: Simple Regression, Autocorrelation function, Unit root test, random effects model, Panel data regression models, Logit

FG: GENERIC ELECTIVE /INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

As per the list of Generic Elective mentioned above

FS: SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

As per the list of Skill Enhancement Course mentioned above.

SEMESTER V

FC 501: INVESTMENT ANALYSIS & PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Course Objectives:

The aim of this course is to provide a conceptual framework for analysis from an investor's perspective of maximizing return on investment on a sound theoretical base with examples and References: related to the Indian financial system. Emphasis will be on understanding of the forces that influence the risk and return of financial assets and related models and theories.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course students will be able to

- Understand the measures of risk and return based on the characteristics of different financial assets and value assets such as stocks and bonds for investment
- Will be able to analyse risk and returns of fixed income instruments and stocks using various models for the purpose of investment.
- Measure the risk and return of a portfolio position and diversify and manage investment portfolios in accordance with a person's risk preferences:
- Understand and evaluate investment advice from brokers and the financial press

Course Contents:

Unit I (2 weeks)

Basics of risk and return: concept of returns, application of standard deviation, coefficient of variation, beta, alpha. Bonds: present value of a bond, yield to maturity, yield to call, yield to put, systematic risk, price risk, interest rate risk, default risk. Yield curve and theories regarding shape of yield curve. Unsystematic risk and non-risk factors that influence yields. Bond Convexity, Active & Passive investment strategies of bonds Duration and modified duration, immunization of a bond portfolio. Fundamental analysis: EIC framework; Economic analysis: Leading lagging & coincident macro-economic indicators, Expected direction of movement of stock prices with macroeconomic variables in the Indian context; Industry analysis: stages of life cycle, Porter's five forces model, SWOT analysis, financial analysis of an industry; Company analysis.

References:

Reilly, F. K. & Brown, K.C. (2012) Analysis of Investments and Management of Portfolios (12th edition), Cengage India Pvt. Ltd- Chapter 1, 17, 18, 19, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

INVESTMENT ANALYSIS & PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Ranganathan, M., & Madhumathi, R. (2006). Investment analysis and portfolio management. New Delhi: Pearson Education- Chapter-1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Share valuation: Dividend discount models- no growth, constant growth, two stage growth model, multiple stages; Relative valuation models using P/E ratio, book value to market value. Technical analysis: meaning, assumptions, difference between technical and fundamental analysis; Price indicators- Dow theory, advances and declines, new highs and lows- circuit filters. Volume indicators- Dow Theory, small investor volumes. Other indicators- futures, institutional activity, Trends: resistance, support, consolidation, momentum- Charts: line chart, bar chart, candle chart, point & figure chart. Patterns: head & shoulders, triangle, rectangle, flag, cup & saucer, double topped, double bottomed, Indicators: moving averages. Efficient market hypothesis; Concept of efficiency: Random walk, three forms of EMH, Empirical tests of market efficiencies and their results, behavioural biases and investments; Implications for investment decisions.

References:

Reilly, F. K. & Brown, K.C. (2012) Analysis of Investments and Management of Portfolios (12th edition), Cengage India Pvt. Ltd- Chapter 11, 16, 6

Ranganathan, M., & Madhumathi, R. (2006). Investment analysis and portfolio management. New Delhi: Pearson Education- Chapter-7, 12, 13

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Portfolio analysis: portfolio risk and return, Markowitz portfolio model: risk and return for 2 and 3 asset portfolios, concept of efficient frontier & optimum portfolio. Market Model: concept of beta systematic and unsystematic risk. Investor risk and return pReferences: Indifference curves and the efficient frontier, Traditional portfolio management for individuals: Objectives, constraints, time horizon, current wealth, tax considerations, liquidity requirements, and anticipated inflation, Asset allocation: Asset allocation pyramid, investor life cycle approach, Portfolio management services: Passive ó Index funds, systematic investment plans. Active ó market timing, style investing.

References:

Reilly, F. K. & Brown, K.C. (2012) Analysis of Investments and Management of Portfolios (12th edition), Cengage India Pvt. Ltd- Chapter 7

Ranganathan, M., & Madhumathi, R. (2006). Investment analysis and portfolio management. New Delhi: Pearson Education- Chapter-16, 17, 20, 21, 22

INVESTMENT ANALYSIS & PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Capital asset pricing model (CAPM): Efficient frontier with a combination of risky and risk free assets. Assumptions of single period classical CAPM model. Characteristic line, Capital Market Line, Security market Line. Expected return, required return, overvalued and undervalued assets. Black's Zero Beta Model. Multiple factor models and Arbitrage Pricing Theory, APT vs CAPM. Mutual Funds: Introduction, calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) of a Fund, classification of mutual fund schemes by structure and objective, advantages and disadvantages of investing through mutual funds. Performance Evaluation of Managed Funds using Sharpe's, Treynor's and Jensen's measures and Fama's Decomposition.

References:

Reilly, F. K. & Brown, K.C. (2012) Analysis of Investments and Management of Portfolios (12th edition), Cengage India Pvt. Ltd- Chapter 8, 9,25

Ranganathan, M., & Madhumathi, R. (2006). Investment analysis and portfolio management. New Delhi: Pearson Education- Chapter-18, 19,20, 21, 22

Text Books:

1. Fischer, D.E. & Jordan, R.J. (2006) Security Analysis & Portfolio Management (6th edition), Pearson Education.
2. Ranganathan, M., & Madhumathi, R. (2006). Investment analysis and portfolio management. New Delhi: Pearson Education.

Additional Readings:

1. Fabozzi, Frank. (2009). Bond Markets, Analysis and Strategies (7th ed.). Prentice-Hall Publishing
2. Reilly, F. K. & Brown, K.C. (2012) Analysis of Investments and Management of Portfolios (12th edition), Cengage India Pvt. Ltd.

Note: Latest edition of the readings may be used.

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

INVESTMENT ANALYSIS & PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Assessment Methods:

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Risk and return, Yield curve, EIC framework, Capital asset pricing model, Mutual funds, Performance Evaluation

FC 502: FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Course Objectives:

To equip students with principles and techniques of financial derivatives, its trading and strategic application. It also discusses the Complex Derivatives like Greeks & Exotic Options, Financial Swaps etc.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of this paper:

- Students will understand the need of financial derivatives.
- It will enable the students to select right kind of derivatives amongst forward, futures, options, Greeks, swaps for risk hedging.
- Understand the option pricing models.
- Able to distinguish among hedging, speculation and arbitrage.

Course Contents:

Unit I (2 weeks)

Introduction: History of derivatives, origin of derivatives in India, the classification of derivatives, the important features of derivatives. Early delivery, extension & cancellation of forward contracts. Basis risk, why hedge. Currency futures and its hedging strategies. Derivatives trading in India.

References:

Chapter 1 (Section 1.6) [S.L Gupta]

Chapter 5 (Section 5.1-5.4) [S.L Gupta]

<https://www.fedai.org.in/>; P.G. Apte

Chapter 3 (Section 3.1-3.3) - [J.C Hull]

Chapter 5 (Section 5.10) - [J.C Hull]

Unit II (2 weeks)

Options and its type, Factors affecting option Prices, upper bounds, lower bounds, early exercise, put & call parity, put & call parity (dividend effect). Trading strategies involving options: Spreads, combinations, payoffs; binomial model: One Period, Two Period and multiple Period. Black-Scholes option model. Naked & covered position, options given by financial institutions, Stop loss strategy portfolio insurance

References:

Chapter 10 (Section 10.1, 10.3) - [J.C Hull]

Chapter 11 (Section 11.1-11.4) - [J.C Hull]

Chapter 12, (Chapter 12.1-12.5) - [J.C Hull]

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Chapter 13, (Chapter 13.1, 13.3-13.8) - [J.C Hull]

Chapter 15, (Chapter 15.1 - 15.9) - [J.C Hull]

Unit III

(3 weeks)

The Greek Letters: A Stop Loss strategy; Delta Hedging, Delta of European Stock Options; Delta of a portfolio; Theta of a portfolio; Gamma: Making a portfolio Gamma Neutral.

References:

Chapter 17 of J.C Hull

Unit IV

(2 weeks)

Understanding of Interest rate swap, currency swaps & cross currency swaps. Understanding and types of Exotic Options. Credit Derivatives: Credit ratings, Default intensities, Recovery rates, estimating default probabilities from bond prices; Credit Default Swaps (CDS).

References:

Chapter 7, 24 and 28 of J.C Hull

Text Books:

1. John C. Hull. Options, Futures and Other Derivatives (latest ed.). Pearson Education.
2. Gupta, S.L, Financial Derivatives: Theory, Concepts and Problems (latest ed.), PHI Learning Publications.

Additional Readings:

1. Jurgen Franke, Wolfgang Hardle and Christian Hafner. Introduction to Statistics of Financial Markets.
2. R. Madhumathi, M. Ranganatham. Derivatives and risk management (1st ed.) Redhead, K. Financial Derivatives- An introduction to futures, forwards, options, swaps. Prentice Hall of India

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Assessment Method:

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Forward contracts, Futures, Options, Financial Swaps, Greeks, Exotic Options

FD: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE I

As per the list of DSE mentioned above.

FD: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE II

As per the list of DSE mentioned above.

SEMESTER VI

FC 601: CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

Course Objective:

This course is designed to provide an understanding of the essential elements of Joint Ventures, Mergers and Acquisitions with the basic methods of valuation, post-merger valuation, methods of payment and financing options at global level.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of this paper:

- Understand the role and strength of corporate restructuring for growth.
- Facilitate the understanding of process and economic rationales of various corporate restructuring tools such as takeovers, acquisitions, joint ventures, disinvestments, amalgamations, buyback of shares, mergers, demergers, reverse mergers, etc.
- Able to understand the anti-takeover strategies to avoid hostile acquisition.
- Enable the student to acquire analytical skills in analyzing real-world cases in the need for corporate restructuring in a respective venture.

Course Contents:

Unit I **(2 weeks)**

Corporate Restructuring: meaning, need, different approaches and types of restructuring; Joint Ventures: Concept and Meaning of Joint Ventures, Need and Types of Joint Ventures, Structures and Problems faced in Joint Ventures, Joint Ventures and Strategic Alliance. Some relevant case study of successful and failed joined ventures.

References:

Weston, Fred; Chung, Kwang S. and Siu, Jon A.: Takeovers, Restructuring and Corporate Governance, Pearson Education. (Chapter 6, 1, 14)

Das Bhagaban: Corporate Restructuring, Merger, Acquisition and Other Forms, Himalaya Publishing House. (Chapter 1, 13, 14)

Godbole Prasad G: Merger, Acquisitions and Corporate Restructuring, Vikas. (Chapter 1, 2)

Khan Sheeba and Kapil Kanwal N.: Merger and Acquisitions, Wiley. (Chapter 1, 2)

Unit II **(3 weeks)**

Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A): Introduction to mergers, types of mergers, theories of mergers and acquisitions; Cross-border mergers and acquisitions, issues and challenges in cross border

CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

M&A. Handling cross-culture and taxations issues in cross-border M&A. Analysis of Post-Merger Performance. Fast track merger. Merger strategy - growth, synergy, operating synergy, financial synergy, diversification. Demerger, types of demerger, reverse merger, buyback of shares, leverage buy-out strategy. Takeover and its types, takeover strategy, takeover bids, legal framework for mergers and acquisitions, leverages and buyouts; Hostile tender offers and various anti-takeover strategies, criteria for negotiating friendly takeover.

References:

Weston, Fred; Chung, Kwang S. and Siu, Jon A.: Takeovers, Restructuring and Corporate Governance, Pearson Education. (Chapter 6, 7, 19)

Das Bhagaban: Corporate Restructuring, Merger, Acquisition and Other Forms, Himalaya Publishing House. (Chapter 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 17)

Godbole Prasad G: Merger, Acquisitions and Corporate Restructuring. (Chapter 3, 4, 5)

Khan Sheeba and Kapil Kanwal N.: Merger and Acquisitions, Wiley. (Chapter 3, 4, 5, 14, 16)

Unit III

(2 weeks)

Deal Valuation and Evaluation: Factors affecting valuation basics, methods of valuation, cash flow approaches, economic value added (EVA), sensitivity analysis, Valuation for slump sale, valuation of synergy, cost-benefit analysis and swap ratio determination.

References:

Das Bhagaban: Corporate Restructuring, Merger, Acquisition and Other Forms, Himalaya Publishing House. (Chapter 6, 7, 15)

Godbole Prasad G: Merger, Acquisitions and Corporate Restructuring. (Chapter 8, 13, 16)

Khan Sheeba and Kapil Kanwal N.: Merger and Acquisitions, Wiley. (Chapter 10, 11, 14, 15, 16)

Unit IV

(2 weeks)

Post-Merger Evaluation: Financial Evaluation of Mergers and Acquisitions, Impact on shareholders' Wealth, Methods of payment and financing options in mergers and acquisitions, Competition law 2002, SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) Takeover Code 2011.

References:

Das Bhagaban: Corporate Restructuring, Merger, Acquisition and Other Forms, Himalaya Publishing House. (Chapter 8)

Godbole Prasad G: Merger, Acquisitions and Corporate Restructuring. (Chapter 9)

Khan Sheeba and Kapil Kanwal N.: Merger and Acquisitions, Wiley. (Chapter 15)

CORPORATE RESTRUCTURING

Text Books:

1. Weston, Fred; Chung, Kwang S. and Siu, Jon A.: Takeovers, Restructuring and Corporate Governance, Pearson Education
2. Gupta, Manju (2010): Contemporary Issues in Mergers and Acquisitions. Himalaya Publishing

Additional Readings:

1. Sundarsanam (2006); Creating Value from Mergers and Acquisitions, (1st edition) Pearson Education
2. Ramanujan. S. (1999); Mergers: The New Dimensions for Corporate Restructuring, McGraw Hill
3. Narayankar, Ravi, (2013): Merger and Acquisitions Corporate Restructuring, Strategy and Practices, (2nd edition). International Book House Pvt. Ltd.

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method:

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Joint Ventures, Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A), Synergy, Deal Valuation, Economic value added (EVA), Takeover Code 2011

FC602: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Course Objectives:

The objective of this paper is to equip the students with the techniques that can help them in managing the financial issues in international environment. This course will help them to manage MNCs in more effective manner.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of this paper:

- Students shall have a fair understanding of the international financial tactics including the international trade, international investment scenario and various kinds of exposures.
- Students will be aware of the different kinds of foreign exchange management techniques including hedging, currency arbitrage, etc.
- They will be in a position to manage multinational working capital in an efficiently and effectively.
- Students will also understand & manage the risks that MNCs have to deal with.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(2 weeks)

Introduction: concept of International trade, International Business, International Finance and differences among them. Theories of International trade, International trade financing in India, Balance of payments (of India)

International Monetary System: Different types of Exchange rate mechanisms- the gold standard, the gold exchange standard, The Bretton Woods System, Current monetary system, European Monetary Union. IMF and World Bank. Different development banks like ADB, BRICS Development Bank and EBRD etc.

References:

Maurice D. Levi; 'International Finance' 5ed. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group [chapters: 1, 7 & 11]

Eun Cheol S. and Resnick, Bruce G. 'International Finance Management', 7th ed, McGraw Hill [chapters: 1, 2 & 3]

Hill, W. L. Charles and Jain, A.K. (2008). International Business (6th ed). India: McGraw Hill [chapter: 5]

Balance of Payments of India should be read from www.rbi.org.in

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Foreign Exchange Management: Forex market ó Wholesale and Domestic market, Quotations- direct, indirect and cross currency; various kinds of transactions and their settlement dates, forward rates, Swaps, Quotes for various kinds of Merchant transactions; Early delivery, extension or cancellation of Forward contracts. Concept of cryptocurrency.

Exchange Rate determination and Forecasting: Purchasing power parity and Interest rate parity, relationship between PPP and IRP, reasons for deviation from PPP and IRP; models of exchange rate forecasting- forward rate as an unbiased predictor, the Demand-Supply approach, the monetary approach, the Asset approach, the portfolio balance approach, other models.

References:

Maurice D. Levi; "International Finance" 5ed. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group [chapters: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 16]

Eun Cheol S. and Resnick, Bruce G. "International Finance Management", 7th ed, McGraw Hill [chapters: 5 & 6]

Unit III

(2 weeks)

Foreign Exchange Exposures: Financial Accounting and Foreign Exchange-Alternative Currency Translation Methods, Statement of Financial Accounting, Standards No.8, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.-52, Transaction Exposure, Managing Accounting Exposure-Managing Transaction and Translation Exposure, Designing a Hedging Strategy, Measuring and managing Economic Exposure-Foreign Exchange Risk and Economic Exposure, Identifying Economic Exposure, Calculating Economic Exposure, Operational Measure of Exchange Risk.

Multinational Financial System- Value of the Multinational Financial System, Inter-company Fund-Flow Mechanisms: Cost and Benefits, Designing a Global Remittance Policy, Transfer Pricing and Tax Evasion. Issue of GDR, ADR Euro bonds and foreign bonds.

References:

Maurice D. Levi; "International Finance" 5ed. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group [chapters: 13 & 14]

Eun Cheol S. and Resnick, Bruce G. "International Finance Management", 7th ed, McGraw Hill [chapters: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13]

Unit IV

(2 weeks)

International Investment Management: International Portfolio Investment-Issues in Foreign Investment Analysis, International Bond Investing, Strategies for Direct Investment, Bond

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Investment & Portfolio Investment, Optimal International Asset Allocation. International project appraisal-IRR and APV methods; Managing Political Risk-Measuring Political Risk, Country Risk Analysis, Managing Political Risk, Post-expropriation Policies.

Multinational Working Capital Management: Current Asset Management for the Multinational-International Cash Management, Accounts Receivables Management, Inventory Management.

References:

Maurice D. Levi; *International Finance* 5ed. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group [chapters: 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21]

Eun Cheol S. and Resnick, Bruce G. *International Finance Management*, 7th ed, McGraw Hill [chapters: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21]

Text Books:

1. Maurice D. Levi; *International Finance* 5ed. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
2. Eun Cheol S. and Resnick, Bruce G. *International Finance Management*, 7th ed, McGraw Hill.
3. Hill, W. L. Charles and Jain, A.K. (2008). *International Business* (6th ed.). India: McGraw Hill.

Additional Readings:

1. PG Apte; *International Finance*, Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Alan C. Shapiro; *Multinational Financial Management*- Prentice Hall

Teaching Learning Process:

1. Class room lecture
2. Case study discussion
3. Numerical Problem solving
4. Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group
5. Workshop
6. Tutorials
7. Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

- a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

1. International trade
2. Bretton Woods System
3. Balance of payments (of India)
4. Foreign Exchange Risk
5. International Portfolio Investment
6. International project appraisal

FD: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE III

As per the list of DSE mentioned above.

FD: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE IV

As per the list of DSE mentioned above.

Discipline Specific Electives:

FD 501: INVESTMENT BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to know the different aspects of Investment banking, mergers and acquisition and the detailed SEBI guidelines on issue management. It also discusses the various financial services like Leasing and Hire Purchase.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand the importance and relevance of Investment Bankers in any Financial System.
- Understand the entire process of raising funds from primary markets along with the concerned regulations applicable in India.
- Understand the various financial services available in financial markets particularly in India along with the latest innovations and technological integration in the field of finance.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(2 weeks)

Introduction: An Overview of Indian Financial System, Investment Banking in India, Recent Developments and Challenges ahead, Institutional structure and Functions of Investment / Merchant Banking; SEBI guidelines for Merchant Bankers, Registration, obligations and responsibilities of Lead Managers, Regulations regarding Continuance of association of lead manager with an issue

References:

Pathak, B. on Indian Financial System (4th ed.) Pearson Publication [Chapter 1,17]
Shanmugham, R. on Financial Services (2nd ed.). Wiley Publications [Chapter 1, 4]

Unit II

(2 weeks)

Issue Management: Public Issue: classification of companies, eligibility, issue pricing, promoter's contribution, minimum public offer, prospectus, allotment, preferential allotment, private placement, Book Building process, designing and

INVESTMENT BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

pricing, Green Shoe Option; Right Issue: promoter's contribution, minimum subscription, advertisements, contents of offer document, Bought out Deals, Post issue work & obligations, Investor protection, Broker, sub broker and underwriters. De-mat accounts: introduction, merits and limitations.

References:

Khan, M.Y. on Financial Services (8th ed.) Mc Graw Hill Education [Chapter 10,11]

Pathak, B. on Indian Financial System (4th ed.) Pearson Publication [Chapter 6]

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Leasing and Hire Purchase :Concepts of leasing, types of leasing ó financial & operating lease, direct lease and sales & lease back, advantages and limitations of leasing, Lease rental determination; Finance lease evaluation problems, Hire Purchase interest & Installment, difference between Hire Purchase & Leasing, Choice criteria between Leasing and Hire Purchase mathematics of HP, Factoring, forfaiting and its arrangement, Housing Finance : Meaning and rise of housing finance in India, Fixing the amount of loan, repricing of a loan, floating vs. fixed rate, Practical problems on housing finance.

References:

Khan, M.Y. on Financial Services (8th ed.) Mc Graw Hill Education [Chapter 2,3,4,5]

Kunjukunju, B.& Mohanan, S. on Financial System & Financial Institutions in India (1st ed.) New Century Publication [Chapter 16,17]

Shanmugham, R. on Financial Services (2nd ed.). Wiley Publications [Chapter 5,10]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Alternative Investments: Venture Capital: Concept, history and evolution of VC, the venture investment process, various steps in venture financing, incubation financing, buy-outs.

Real Estate, Private Equities, Commodities: Concepts, Classification, history

Insurance: concept, classification, principles of insurance, IRDA and different regulatory norms, operation of General Insurance, Health Insurance, Life Insurance.

INVESTMENT BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Credit Ratings: Introduction, types of credit rating, advantages and disadvantages of credit ratings, Credit rating agencies and their methodology such as Merton Model, KMV, Credit Metrics, etc. International credit rating practices.

Securitization: concept, securitization as a funding mechanism, Traditional and non-traditional mortgages, Graduated-payment mortgages (GPMs), Pledged-Account Mortgages (PAMs), Centralized Mortgage obligations (CMOs), Securitization of non-mortgage assets, Securitization in India. US 2008 sub-prime mortgage crisis. Cases of Bear Stearn, Lehman Brothers

References:

Forbes India article on US Sub Prime Crisis 2008:
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/johntharvey/2018/09/17/four-lessons-not-learned-from-the-financial-crisis/#605db1a447bc>

Forbes India article on US Sub Prime Crisis 2008:
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/miltonezrati/2018/09/17/lehman-and-the-financial-crisis-what-went-wrong/#593d8b0f7790>

Khan, M.Y. on Financial Services (8th ed.) Mc Graw Hill Education [Chapter 5,6,7,14]

Pathak, B. on Indian Financial System (4th ed.) Pearson Publication [Chapter 16,19,21]

Shanmugham, R. on Financial Services (2nd ed.). Wiley Publications [Chapter 6,7,8,12]

Text Books:

1. M.Y.Khan: Financial Services, Tata McGraw óHill.
2. Machiraju: Indian Financial System, Vikas Publishing House.

Additional Readings:

1. J.C.Verma: A Manual of Merchant Banking, Bharath Publishing House.
2. K.Sriram: Hand Book of Leasing, Hire Purchase & Factoring, ICFAI, Hyderabad.
3. Ennew.C.Trevor Watkins & Mike Wright: Marketing of Financial Services, Heinemann Professional

INVESTMENT BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method:

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Investment Banking, Venture Capital, Credit Ratings, Leasing and Hire Purchase, Securitization

FD 502: CORPORATE ANALYSIS AND VALUATION

Course Objectives:

This Paper will enable the students to analyse the health of a company through their annual reports, through management quality analysis, and will equip them to understand what an asset is worth and what determines that value. It will also discuss the issues and challenges faced during the valuation of assets especially in the conditions of uncertainties.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand the importance and relevance of Annual Report of a Company
- Able to analyse both qualitative (beyond balance sheet) and quantitative information available in the annual reports for determining the financial health of the company, Bank and NBFCs.
- Understand the various methods of Equity and Firm valuations both in certain and risky conditions.
- Students are able to understand the practical application of different valuation model in valuing equity and firm through modelling of these methods using excel.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Analysis of Corporate Financial Statements: Income statements and Balance sheets through ratio analysis and analyzing the Chairman's statement, Directors' report, management discussion & analysis, report on corporate governance, auditor's report to evaluate the financial soundness of the company. Financial statements analysis of manufacturing, service organisations and Bank & NBFCs (Using Excel).

Beyond Balance Sheet: How to analyze management quality that is most often regarded by investment greats like Warren Buffet as the single biggest determinant of investment success means what are the desirable traits in managers running different kind of companies that are absolutely essential to the company and shareholder investment success. How certain type of management transformation can create massive wealth for shareholders

References:

Foster, George Financial Statement Analysis, Pearson Education Pvt Ltd [Chapter 3,4,6 and 7]

CORPORATE ANALYSIS AND VALUATION

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Introduction to Valuation: Component of valuation process- the Bias that analysts bring into the process, the uncertainty that they have grapple with, and complexity that modern technology and easy access to information have introduced into valuation. Approaches to valuation: Discounted cash flow valuation- basis for DCF, classification of DCF models, inputs to DCF models, and pluses and minuses of DCF models. Relative valuation ó basis for approach, variations on relative valuation, and applicability of multiples and limitations. Role of valuation.

References:

Damodaran, A. Damodaran on Valuation, Security Analysis for investment and Corporate Finance (2nd ed.). Wiley India Pvt. Ltd. [Chapter 1]

K. G., CA, & Sehrawat, N. K. Handbook on Valuation- Concept & Cases. New Delhi, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd, ISBN: 978-93-5139-497-6. [Chapter 1 and 2]

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Discounted Cash flow Valuation: Estimating discount rates- cost of equity and cost of capital, measuring cash flows, and forecasting cash flows. Equity discounted cash flows models. Firm valuation models.

Applied Valuation ó valuation of a real company through DCF (matured company) using excel.

References:

Damodaran, A. Damodaran on Valuation, Security Analysis for investment and Corporate Finance (2nd ed.). Wiley India Pvt. Ltd. [Chapter 2,3,4,5 and 6]

K. G., CA, & Sehrawat, N. K. Handbook on Valuation- Concept & Cases. New Delhi, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd, ISBN: 978-93-5139-497-6. [Chapter 3,4 ,5 and 10, Appendix II]

Unit IV

(4 weeks)

Relative Valuation: What is relative valuation. Reasons for popularity and potential pitfalls. Standardized values and multiples- Earnings multiples, book value multiples, revenue multiples, and sector-specific multiples. Equity and Value multiples. Basic steps to using multiples. Reconciling relative and discounted cash flow valuation.

CORPORATE ANALYSIS AND VALUATION

Applied Relative Valuation - valuation of a real company through relative valuation method (matured company) using excel.

Loose ends in valuation: Cash, cross holdings, and other assets. Valuation of Intangibles. Value of Synergy. Valuing real Options. Cost of Distress. Valuation of start-ups.

References:

Damodaran, A. Damodaran on Valuation, Security Analysis for investment and Corporate Finance (2nd ed.). Wiley India Pvt. Ltd. [Chapter 7,8,9,10,12,15 and 17]

K. G., CA, & Sehrawat, N. K. Handbook on Valuation- Concept & Cases. New Delhi, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd, ISBN: 978-93-5139-497-6 [Chapter 5]

Text Books:

Latest editions of the following to be used:

1. Foster, George Financial Statement Analysis, Pearson Education Pvt Ltd
2. Damodaran, A. Damodaran on Valuation, Security Analysis for investment and Corporate Finance (2nd ed.). Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
3. K. G., CA, & Sehrawat, N. K. Handbook on Valuation- Concept & Cases. New Delhi, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd, ISBN: 978-93-5139-497-6.

Additional Readings:

- 1 Damodaran, Investment Valuation, Tools and Techniques for determining the value of any asset, 3rd Edition, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
- 2 Damodaran, Corporate Finance (2000), Theory and Practical, 2nd Edition, Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks

CORPORATE ANALYSIS AND VALUATION

- b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words: Book Value, Discounted Cash flow, Shareholders' wealth, Relative Valuation, Real Options, PE multiple.

FD 503: BUSINESS TAX PLANNING

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to acquaint students with the corporate tax structure and Tax planning in operational as well as strategic terms.

Learning Outcome:

After studying all the units of this paper, students will be able to identify the relevance of tax planning with reference to setting up a new business and various management decisions. Besides students will gather knowledge about TDS, and double taxation relief.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Tax planning, tax management, tax evasion, tax avoidance, Corporate tax in India: types of companies, Residential status of companies and tax incidences, tax liability and minimum alternative tax, tax on distributed profits of companies.

References:

Dr. Monica Singhania, Dr. Vinod Singhania: Corporate tax planning and Business Tax Procedures, Taxman Publications [Chapter 2,3,4 and5]

Dr. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: Simplified Approach to Corporate tax planning & management, Bharat law House [Chapter 1 and 2]

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Tax planning with reference to setting up a new business: Locational aspect, nature of business, form of business. Tax planning with reference to financial management decision - capital structure, dividend including deemed dividend and bonus shares.

References:

Dr. Monica Singhania, Dr. Vinod Singhania: Corporate tax planning and Business Tax Procedures, Taxman Publications [6,7,8, and 9]

Dr. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: Simplified Approach to Corporate tax planning & management, Bharat law House [Chapter 3and 4]

BUSINESS TAX PLANNING

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Tax planning with reference to specific management decisions - Make or buy, own or lease, repair or replace. Tax planning with reference to employee remuneration, Tax Planning with reference to business restructuring- Amalgamation, Demerger, Slump Sale, Transfer between holding and subsidiary companies.

References:

Dr. Monica Singhania, Dr. Vinod Singhania: Corporate tax planning and Business Tax Procedures, Taxman Publications [Chapter 10,11,19,20,21,23and 24]

2Dr.Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: Simplified Approach to Corporate tax planning & management, Bharat law House [Chapter 5,6 and 11]

Unit IV

(2 weeks)

Tax deducted at source, Advance Tax, double taxation relief, Transfer pricing.

References:

Dr. Monica Singhania, Dr. Vinod Singhania: Corporate tax planning and Business Tax Procedures, Taxman Publications [Chapter 16,17, 26 and 27]

Dr. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: Simplified Approach to Corporate tax planning & management, Bharat law House [Chapter 8,9,12 and 13]

Text Books:

1. Dr.Monica Singhania ,Dr.Vinod K.Singhania: Corporate tax planning and Business Tax Procedures, Taxmann Publications.
2. Dr.Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: Simplified Approach to CORPORATE TAX PLANNING & MANAGEMENT, Bharat law House
3. S.P Goyal; Direct tax planning: Sahitya Bhawan

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks

BUSINESS TAX PLANNING

- a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words: Alternate tax, Corporate taxation, Residential status, tax planning, tax management, tax evasion, tax avoidance,

FD 504: ADVANCED FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

Course Objectives:

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to financial econometric concepts and techniques. It covers financial time Series econometrics, regression models with cross-sectional financial data, Asset price volatility models, simultaneous-equation models in financial time series, and economic forecasting.

Learning Outcomes:

- The course will help the student to
- Understanding of financial econometric concepts and techniques
- Interpretation of regression models with cross-sectional financial data
- Understanding of Asset price volatility models
- Understanding of simultaneous-equation models in financial time series, and economic forecasting.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Financial time Series econometrics: Stationary stochastic processes, nonstationary Stochastic Processes, unit root stochastic processes, trend Stationary and difference Stationary stochastic processes. Tests of stationarity- graphical analysis and autocorrelation function (ACF) and correlogram statistical significance of autocorrelation coefficients. The unit root test - the augmented dickey-fuller (ADF) test. Transforming nonstationary financial time series ó difference stationary processes and trend-Stationary process. Cointegration: regression of a unit root financial time series on another unit root financial time series, testing for cointegration and Cointegration and Error Correction Mechanism (ECM).

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 21 and 22]
Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.[Chapter 13 and 14]

ADVANCED FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Regression models with cross-sectional financial data: The logit and Probit models, multinomial regression models, Ordinal regression models, and Limited dependent variable regression models.

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 15-17]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 8-11]

Unit III

(4 weeks)

Asset price volatility: The ARCH and GARCH models. Extensions of the ARCH model. Simultaneous-equation models in financial time series: The nature of simultaneous-equation models, simultaneous-equation models, simultaneous-equation bias, inconsistency of OLS estimators. A test of simultaneity, tests for exogeneity. Simultaneous-Equation Methods - approaches to estimation, recursive models and ordinary least squares, estimation of a just identified equation, the method of indirect least squares (ILS), estimation of an overidentified equation: the method of two-stage least squares (2SLS)

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 17 ó 20]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [13 and 15]

Unit IV

(2 weeks)

Economic forecasting: Forecasting with regression models. The BoxóJenkins methodology: ARIMA modeling. An ARMA model of companies daily closing prices. Vector autoregression (VAR), Testing causality using VAR: The Granger causality test

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 22]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 16]

Recommendation Computer Package to be Used: Use of software like E Views, R and STATA solving real life problems.

Text Books:

1. Christopher Dougherty. Introductory Econometrics. Oxford University Press.

ADVANCED FINANCIAL ECONOMETRICS

2. Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
3. Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

Additional Readings:

1. Pindyck, Robert S. and Daniel L. Rubinfeld Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts. Singapore: McGraw Hill.
2. Ramanathan, Ramu (2002). Introductory Econometrics with Applications (5th ed.). Thomson South Western

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words: Autocorrelation, Error Correction Mechanism, ARCH, GARCH, OLS, Vector auto-regression,

FD 601: STRATEGIC CORPORATE FINANCE

Course Objectives:

The objective of this paper is to know the details of corporate finance and the strategies involved in the corporate decisions. It will enable the students to steer the corporate issues and challenges in better manner.

Learning Outcomes:

- To enable the student to identify the key themes in corporate finance
- To understand the principal role of finance in an organization and the implication of overarching strategic application of its efficient use on the bottom line of the organization
- To facilitate the understanding on the impact of risk and cost of capital on investment appraisal besides their cumulative impact on the value of a capital project
- To enable students to employ risk and sensitivity analysis on real time basis on varied projects.
- To developed skills in group work, including communication, collaboration, and presentation.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(2 weeks)

Introduction to strategic corporate finance: Strategy Vs Planning, significance of strategy in financial decisions, Different types of financial strategy for Shareholders Wealth Maximization, overall corporate value addition and Economic Value Addition. Strategic Cost Management: Traditional costing Vs Strategic Costing, Relevant costs Vs Irrelevant costs, Different types of strategic costing and their relevance- Target Costing, Activity based Costing, Life Cycle Costing, Quality Costing, Zero Based Budgeting, Strategic cost reduction techniques and value chain analysis. Alternative sources of financing ó alternative sources of financing, Different approach to Infrastructure projects financing- Public Private Partnership (PPP) and its relevance.

STRATEGIC CORPORATE FINANCE

References:

Aswath Damodaran: Corporate finance theory and practice, second edition (Chapter 1, 2 and 16, 17)

Jakhotia: Strategic Financial Management second edition (Chapter 1)

Unit II

(2 weeks)

Management Buy-outs: Establishing feasibility of the buy-out, Negotiating the main terms of the transaction with the vendor including price and structure, Developing the business plan and financial forecasts in conjunction with the buy-out team for submission to potential funders, negotiations with potential funders so that the most appropriate funding offers are selected.

Management Buy-ins: Management Buy-in/Buy-outs (öBIMBOsö), Vendor-initiated buy-outs/buy-ins. Valuing Real assets in the presence of risk: tracking portfolios and Real Asset valuation, Different Approaches of Valuing Real Assets, Capital Budgeting and Strategic policy.

Real options: Financial and real options compared, various types of real options, the Black-Scholes model, Decision tree analysis, application of Real options, Drawbacks of Real options

References:

Aswath Damodaran: Damodran on Valuation, second edition (Chapter 15)

Aswath Damodaran: Corporate finance theory and practice, second edition (Chapter 27)

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Financial Distress and restructuring: Meaning of Bankruptcy, Factors leading to bankruptcy, symptoms and predictions of bankruptcy, reorganization of distressed firms, liquidation of firms. Company disposals: retirement sale or the sale of a non-core subsidiary, planned exit, forceful retirement and other disposals. Exit strategy- most appropriate exit route, valuation, timing of sale and tax planning opportunities, identification of potential purchasers, approaching the potential purchaser, negotiate with potential acquirers and selection of a preferred purchaser, calculation of the various tax implications.

Fundraising: identification of different sources of development capital, determination of capital structure and factors affecting the capital structure, cost of capital and cost saving

STRATEGIC CORPORATE FINANCE

strategy, production of a business plan and financial forecasts to enable potential funders to assess the proposition. Due Diligence: financial due diligence for both purchasers and financial institutions, good quality added value due diligence advice.

References:

Aswath Damodaran: Corporate finance theory and practice, second edition (Chapter 17, 18 and 26)

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Company Valuation: an overview of valuation, valuation principles and practices more, the impact of what if scenarios, the key financial and commercial factors affecting the business. Value enhancement tools & techniques, the link between valuation and corporate finance.

Other strategic issues: managing credit ratings, and setting dividend and share repurchase policy, problem of too much cash. The issues of stock liquidity and illiquidity, Strategic risk management, the substitutability of capital structure and risk management choices, such as process control efforts, financial, physical, and operational hedging, value-based management.

References:

Aswath Damodaran: Corporate finance theory and practice, second edition (Chapter 24 and 25)

Justin Pettit: Strategic Corporate Finance Applications in Valuation and Capital Structure (Chapter 10)

Text Books:

1. Justin Pettit: Strategic Corporate Finance Applications in Valuation and Capital Structure; John Willey & Sons, Inc
2. Aswath Damodaran: Corporate finance theory and practice; John Willey & Sons, Inc

Additional Readings:

1. Jakhota: Strategic Financial Management, Vikas Publication.
2. Aswath Damodaran: Applied Corporate Finance, John Willey & Sons, Inc

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation

STRATEGIC CORPORATE FINANCE

on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Financial strategy, Shareholders Wealth Maximization, Bankruptcy, Due Diligence, Value-based management

FD 602: BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

Course Objectives:

The objective of this paper is to introduce the students to the role of human behaviour in financial decision making. It discusses the various biases, Equity Premium Puzzles and arbitrage opportunities.

Learning Outcomes:

This will enable the students

- To understand some psychological biases which lead to various anomalies
- To understand the various effects like endowment, disposition etc.
- To understand investors' behaviour in secondary markets

Course Contents:

Unit 1

(2 weeks)

Introduction to Behavioral Finance-Overview, History of Behavioral Finance; From standard finance to behavioral finance- Are financial markets efficient?, Limits to arbitrage-Fundamental Risk, Noise Trader Risk, Implementation cost, evidence of limits to arbitrage

References:

Forbes, William, "Behavioural Finance", Student ed, Wiley Publication [chapters 1, 2,3,4 & 5]

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Cognitive biases, beliefs and heuristics-Preferences: Prospect Theory, Ambiguity aversion, Loss aversion, Framing, Non-consequentialism: Disjunction Effect, Self-deception, Neuro-finance (introduction only); Mental Accounting, Self-control, Regret avoidance and Cognitive dissonance, Representativeness and Availability, Anchoring and Belief perseverance, Overconfidence, Optimism and wishful thinking, Overreaction and Conservatism, Self-attribution, Regency bias

References:

Forbes, William, "Behavioural Finance", Student ed, Wiley Publication [chapters 6, 7, 8, 9]

BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

Unit III

(2 weeks)

Endowment effect, Disposition effect, reference price effect, Herd Behavior, hindsight, winners' curse, cognitive dissonance, familiarity bias, status quo bias, law of small numbers, information overload

References:

Forbes, William, "Behavioural Finance", Student ed, Wiley Publication [chapters 10, 11, & 12]

Unit IV

(4 weeks)

Application-The Aggregate Stock Market: Equity Premium Puzzle-prospect theory, loss aversion; The Volatility Puzzle-beliefs, p References; The Cross Section of Average returns-size premium, long term reversals, predictive power of scaled price ratios, momentum, event studies

Application-The closed end funds and co movement: investor behavior (saving and investment)-insufficient diversification, naïve diversification, excessive trading, the selling decision, the buying decision.

Application-Corporate Finance: Security Issuance, Capital structure and Investment, Dividends, Managerial Irrationality.

References:

Forbes, William, "Behavioural Finance", Student ed, Wiley Publication [chapters 13, 14, & 15]

Text Books:

1. Forbes, William, "Behavioural Finance", Student ed, Wiley Publication
2. Shleifer, Andrei. "Inefficient Markets-An Introduction to Behavioral Finance". Oxford University Press

Additional Readings:

1. Thaler, Richard & Barberis, Nicholas. (2002) A Survey of Behavioral Finance, <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.327880>
2. Kahneman, Daniel & Tversky, Amos. (2000). "Choices, Values and Frames". Cambridge University Press

The latest published research papers will be used for teaching to a greater extent.

BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.

2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Noise Trader Risk, Cognitive biases, Equity Premium Puzzle, Disjunction Effect, Endowment effect, Self-attribution

FD 603: MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Course Objective:

This Paper discusses the tools and techniques of management of banks and other financial institutions.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand the functioning of a financial institution.
- Understand the entire process of operating a bank and other financial institutions with respects to the rules and regulations prescribed by the regulators.
- Understand the problems faced by the banks like that of NPA or of liquidity challenge etc. and tools and techniques to manage them.

Course Contents:

Unit I (2 weeks)

Financial Intermediation; Kinds of Intermediation; Financial Institution and its kinds; An overview of the Indian financial system; Regulation of Banks, NBFCs & FIs; Products offered by Banks and FIs. CRR & SLR management; Capital Adequacy: Capital adequacy norms; Basel agreement-II&III; effect of capital requirements on bank operating policies.

References:

Saunders & Cornett ó òFinancial Institutions Management ó A risk management approachö
Tata McGraw Hill (Chapter 1 and 2)

Resti & Sironi ó òRisk management and shareholders value in bankingö John Wiley (Chapter 20 and 21)

Unit II (3 weeks)

Statement of Financial Sector: Flow of Funds Accounts ó Sector wise and Instrument wise.
Statements of Financial Institution: Analyzing Bank's Financial Statement: The balance sheet; income statement; Cash Flow Statement; profitability, liquidity and solvency analysis;
Performance Analysis of banks: CAMELS Risk system; KPIs; Data Envelopment Analysis.
Asset Liability Management: RBI guidelines on asset liability management

References:

Justine Paul & Padmalatha Suresh-ò Management of Banking and Financial Servicesö Perason
(Chapter 6)

MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Saunders & Cornett ó òFinancial Institutions Management ó A risk management approachö
Tata McGraw Hill (Chapter 6 and 13)

Unit III **(3 weeks)**

Institutional Risk Management: Interest Rate Risk; Market Risk; Credit Risk; Liquidity Risk; Operational Risk. Determination of Interest Rate. Theories of Interest Rates: Classical Theory; Loanable Funds Theory; Liquidity Preference Theory; Term Structure of Interest Rates. Interest Rate Risk Management: Measurement of Interest Rate Risk; Duration and its kinds; Convexity. Managing Interest Rate Risk: Repricing Gap Model, Maturity Matching Model, Duration Gap Model, Cash Flow Matching Model; Convexity Adjustments.

References:

Saunders & Cornett ó òFinancial Institutions Management ó A risk management approachö
Tata McGraw Hill (Chapter 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11)

Resti & Sironi ó òRisk management and shareholders value in bankingö John Wiley (Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

Unit IV **(4 weeks)**

Credit & Liquidity Risk Management: Types of Assets, NPA & its types, Management of NPA, Measurement of Credit Risk ó Qualitative and Quantitative models. Modelling Credit Risk; Term Structure of Credit Risk; Managing Credit Risk: Credit Analysis and kinds of Loans; Pricing of Loans. Liquidity Risk Management: Measurement of Liquidity Risk; Measures of Liquidity Exposure; Causes of Liquidity risk: Asset-Side and Liability-Side; Managing Liquidity Risk: Purchased Liquidity management and Stored Liquidity management; Liquidity Planning; Deposit Insurance; Discount Window

References:

Saunders & Cornett ó òFinancial Institutions Management ó A risk management approachö
Tata McGraw Hill (Chapter 17, 18 and 19)

Text Books:

1. Saunders & Cornett ó òFinancial Institutions Management ó A risk management approachö Tata McGraw Hill
2. Resti & Sironi ó òRisk management and shareholders value in bankingö John Wiley

MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

Financial Intermediation, Capital Adequacy, Asset Liability Management, NPA, Data Envelopment Analysis, Duration Gap Model

FD 604: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

Course Objective:

This paper will acquaint students with the latest developments in the international business relationships and agencies funding for country's development.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of this paper:

- Students shall be aware of the latest development in the international business relationships which will enable them to make better decisions related to international business.
- Students shall have the knowledge of different international investment avenues and opportunities available.
- Students shall be aware of various regional trading blocks, international institutions and funding agencies.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Review of Economic Theory on International Trade: Basis for international trade; gains from trade; distributional issues, policy instruments and their impact, political economy. Importance, nature and scope of international relation, modes of entry into international business, internationalization process and managerial implications; Domestic, foreign and global environments and their impact on international business decision; Growing concern for green trades.

References:

Lee H. Radebaugh, Daniel P. Sullivan, Prashant Salwan John D. Daniels International Business Environments and Operations (15th ed), Pearson Chapter 6 1

Unit II

(3 weeks)

International economic & trading environment: Regional integration and trade blocks, regionalism v/s. multilateralism, European Union, integration of developing countries - BRICS, ASEAN, SAARC, SAFTA, NAFTA, G-20; World trade in goods and services - Major trends and developments; World trade and protectionism - Tariff and non-tariff

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

barriers; Counter trade, UNCTAD, WTO, GATT, GATS, TRIM, TRIPS; India's role in facilitating trade relations under BRICS, SAARC, SAFTA, ASEAN and to WTO.

References:

Lee H. Radebaugh, Daniel P. Sullivan, Prashant Salwan John D. Daniels International Business Environments and Operations (15th ed), Pearson Chapter 2, 3 & 4

Unit III

(2 weeks)

International investment: Types and significance of foreign investments, factors affecting international investment, growth and dispersion of FDI, Cross border mergers and acquisition, foreign investment in India-Impact of reforms on competitiveness of the Indian Firms, EURO/ADR issues, ECBs; current economic crises in US/Europe/Asia and its impact on economic growth in India.

References:

Lee H. Radebaugh, Daniel P. Sullivan, Prashant Salwan John D. Daniels International Business Environments and Operations (15th ed), Pearson Chapter 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 & 15

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Economic institutions of International Monetary Funds (IMF), World Bank (IBRD, IDA, IFC), Asian Development Bank, BRICS Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Bilateral funding arrangements with special reference to Japan International Cooperation Agencies (JICA), agencies of USA; Case studies on Bilateral financing arrangements of Indian projects like Delhi Metro, Dedicated Freight corridor, Nuclear Power Plant etc.

References:

These MLAs will be studied directly from their respective websites like:

<https://www.imf.org/en/About> ; <https://www.worldbank.org/> ; <https://www.adb.org/> ; <https://www.jica.go.jp>

Text Books:

1. Lee H. Radebaugh, Daniel P. Sullivan, Prashant Salwan John D. Daniels International Business Environments and Operations (15th ed), Pearson
2. Hill, W. L. Charles and Jain, A.K. (2008). International Business (6th ed). India: McGraw Hill

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE

Additional Readings:

1. Roger, Bennet (1999). International Business, Financial Times. London: Pitman Publishing.
2. Sharan, Vyuptakesh (2003). International Business (2nd ed). India: Pearson Education.
3. Krueger, Anne O. (2002). Economic Policy Reforms and the Indian Economy. OUP.
4. Velasquez, Manuel G. (2012). Business Ethics Concepts and Cases (7th ed.). New Delhi: PHI.

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method:

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key words:

International Trade, Trade blocks, Foreign investments, ECBs, Bilateral financing

FD 605: RESEARCH PROJECTS (additional course for extra credit)

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE:

FS 301: IT TOOLS FOR BUSINESS

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to enable students develop IT skills that are a pre-requisite today's work environment. With greater human-computer interaction in each sphere of work, this course will equip them with basic computing skills that will enhance their employability in general.

Learning Outcomes: After studying this course, you will be able to-

- Make meaningful representations of data in the form of charts and pivot tables.
- Draw analysis on data using spreadsheets and use interpretation to make decisions.
- Generate word documents with appropriate formatting, layout, proofing.
- Manage data for generating queries, forms and reports in a database.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Spreadsheets:

Concept of worksheets and workbooks, creating, opening, closing and saving workbooks, moving, copying, inserting, deleting and renaming worksheets, working with multiple worksheets and multiple workbooks, controlling worksheet views, naming cells using name box, name create and name define; Exchanging data using clipboard, object linking and embedding; Printing and Protecting worksheets: Adjusting margins, creating headers and footers, setting page breaks, changing orientation, creating portable documents and printing data and formulae; Implementing file level security and protecting data within the worksheet; Understanding absolute, relative and mixed referencing in formulas, referencing cells in other worksheets and workbooks, correcting common formula errors, working with inbuilt function categories like mathematical, statistical, text, lookup, information, logical, database, date and time and basic financial functions. Conditional formatting. Introduction to recording and execution of macros. Uses of pivot tables.

References:

Microsoft Excel 2016 Step by Step, by Curtis Frye (Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11)

Microsoft Office 2016 Step by Step, by Joan Lambert, Curtis Frye (Chapter 6 and 8)

IT TOOLS FOR BUSINESS

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Data Analysis in Spreadsheets

Consolidating worksheets and workbooks using formulae and data consolidate command; Performing what-if analysis: Types of what if analysis (manual, data tables, scenario manager), what-if analysis in reverse (goal-seek, solver), Choosing a chart type, understanding data points and data series, editing and formatting chart elements, and creating sparkline graphics, Analysing data using pivot tables: Creating, formatting and modifying a pivot table, sorting, filtering and grouping items, creating calculated field and calculated item, creating pivot table charts, producing a report with pivot tables. Use of solver to solve different business problems.

References:

Microsoft Excel 2016 Step by Step, by Curtis Frye (Chapter 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)

Microsoft Office 2016 Step by Step, by Joan Lambert, Curtis Frye (Chapter 8 and 9)

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Word-processing

Introduction: Creating and saving your document, displaying different views, working with styles and character formatting, working with paragraph formatting techniques using indents, tabs, alignment, spacing, bullets and numbering and creating borders; Page setup and sections: Setting page margins, orientation, headers and footers, end notes and foot notes, creating section breaks and page borders; Working with tables: Creating tables, modifying table layout and design, sorting, inserting graphics in a table, table math, converting text to table and vice versa; Create newspaper columns, indexes and table of contents, Spell check your document using inbuilt and custom dictionaries, checking grammar and style , using thesaurus and finding and replacing text; Create bookmarks, captions and cross referencing, adding hyperlinks, adding sources and compiling and bibliography; Mail merge: Creating and editing your main document and data source, sorting and filtering merged documents and using merge instructions like ask, fill-in and if-then-else; Linking and embedding to keep things together.

IT TOOLS FOR BUSINESS

References:

Microsoft Word 2013 Step by Step, by Joan Lambert, Joyce Cox (Chapter 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15)

Microsoft Office 2016 Step by Step, by Joan Lambert, Curtis Frye (Chapter 3, 4, 5)

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Databases

Introduction to Database Development: Database Terminology, Objects, Creating Tables, working with fields, understanding Data types, Changing table design, Assigning Field Properties, Setting Primary Keys, using field validation and record validation rules, Indexing, working with multiple tables, Relationships & Integrity Rules, Join Properties, Record manipulation, Sorting & Filtering; Select data with queries: Creating Query by design & by wizard (Select, Make Table, Append, Delete, Cross Tab, Update, Parameterized Query, Find Duplicate and Find Unmatched), Creating multi table queries, creating & working with table joins. Using operators & expressions: Creating simple & advance criteria; Working with forms: Creating Basic forms, working with bound, unbound and calculated controls, understanding property sheet, Working with Data on Forms: Changing Layout, creating Sub Forms, creating list box, combo box and option groups; Working with Reports: Creating Basic Reports, Creating Header & Footer, Placing Controls on reports, sorting & grouping, Creating Sub reports.

References:

Microsoft Access 2013 Step by Step, by Joyce Cox, Joan Lambert (Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

Microsoft Office Access 2003 Step by Step, Online Training Solutions Inc. (Chapter 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7)

Textbooks:

1. Microsoft Office Professional 2013 Step by Step by Beth Melton, Mark Dodge, Echo Swinford, Andrew Couch.
2. Office 2019 for Dummies for Dummies by Wallace Wang, Wiley
3. Microsoft Office 2019 Step by Step, by Joan Lambert, Curtis Frye

IT TOOLS FOR BUSINESS

Additional Readings:

1. Excel 2013 Charts and Graphs, Jelen, Pearson, Microsoft Press, U.S.
2. Excel 2013 Pivot Table Data Crunching, Jelen, Pearson
3. Access 2019 Bible 2013 by AlexanderMichael, Wiley
4. Advanced Database Projects in Access 2007: Suitable for Users of Office 2010, Ian Rendell and Julian Mott,

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Lab sessions, Workshop, Project Assignments.

Assessment Method

1. Practical evaluation of 50% marks
2. End term University Exam of 50% marks

Key words: Data Analysis, Word processing, worksheets, Primary Keys, Table, Field Validation.

FS 302: FINANCIAL DATABASE AND ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

Course Objectives:

This course is about how to obtain data from financial database and how to use R language for statistical & econometrics applications. The main objective is to develop skills that can help in solving your research problems. Prerequisites - Basic knowledge of statistics is desired.

Learning Outcomes:

After studying this course, you will be able to-

- How to obtain data from financial database (Prowess IQ)
- How to perform data analysis using R

Course Contents:

Unit I (4 weeks)

An Introduction to financial database Prowess IQ from CMIE: Creating company set-, creating spreadsheets, use of elements in Ribbons ó Company address and identity indicators, business segments and products, Ownership structure and governance indicators, Financial Statements, Stock prices and capital changes, Capex and M&A, indices and index number. Formulating queries and advance queries Student is expected to be able to extract different types of data for an index, an industry and company data Selection of company/s, period to be studied. Data extraction from balance sheet, profit & loss statement and cash flow statements Stock market data- price and volume, BSE/NSE, adjusted prices Saving and exporting data to a spreadsheet for further analysis.

References:

[https://www.prowess.com/\(PDF Page 1-25\)](https://www.prowess.com/(PDF Page 1-25))

Unit II (4 weeks)

Overview of the R language: Generating R code, data structures, creating functions, conditional formatting, looping, list, dictionary, array. Using R studio, Scripts, Text editors for R, Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs) for R, installing packages and libraries, Variable classes (factor, numeric, logical, complex, missing), matrices operations, Data sets included in R packages, Summarizing and exploring data. Data cleaning and mining. Using data from external files- reading& writing data to external files, Creating and storing R workspaces, Basic exploratory graphics, Mathematical operations.

FINANCIAL DATABASE AND ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

References:

Sekhar, Kumar and Kasa, Programming with R; Cengage Learning [Chapter 1-8]

Unit III

(4 weeks)

Analysis of data Using R: Descriptive Statistic of data. Estimating a Multiple Regression Equation by Ordinary Least Squares, Violations of Classical Assumptions: multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and model specification errors, their identification, their impact on parameters; tests related to parameters and impact on the reliability and the validity of inferences in case of violations of Assumptions; methods to take care of violations of assumptions, goodness of fit. Testing of stationarity. Panel data models estimation.

References:

Sekhar, Kumar and Kasa, Programming with R; Cengage Learning [9 and10]

Text Books:

1. Sekhar, Kumar and Kasa, Programming with R; Cengage Learning

Additional Readings:

1. Vishwanathan, Data Analytics with R- A hands on approach; Infivista Inc.
2. Chang, R Graphics Cookbook- Practical Recipes for Visualizing Data; OøReilly Media

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Lab sessions, Workshop, Project Assignments.

Assessment Method:

1. Practical evaluation of 50% marks
2. End term University Exam of 50% marks

Key words:

Financial database Prowess IQ, R language, Testing of stationarity, Panel data models estimation

FS 401: FINANCIAL ANALYTICS

Course Objectives:

- To give introduction of machine learning techniques to students
- To provide knowledge of Python programming

Learning outcomes:

- Students will learn basics of Machine learning
- Students will understand Python programming language.
- Students will be able to apply these techniques on financial data

Course Contents:

Unit I

(4 weeks)

Data Manipulation using Python: Introduction to Python, IDEs (Jupyter, Spyder), custom environment settings, Data Structure: basic data types (numeric, string, float, date timestamp), aggregate functions, conditions (if-elif-else), looping (for, while), inbuilt functions for data conversion, writing user defined functions. Concepts of packages/libraries ó important packages like NumPy, scikit-learn, scipy, sympy, math, Pandas, Matplotlib, etc. importing packages using pip, reading and writing data from/to different formats: Data frame, arrays, list of list, series, sets, dictionaries, plotting, functions, list comprehensions (index comprehension). Application of machine learning algorithm for solving problem in financial markets.

References:

Dive into PYTHON 3 by Mark Pilgrim : Chapters 1, 2, 4

Python Machine Learning by Sebastian Raschka: Chapter 3

Unit II

(2 weeks)

Machine learning: Introduction, Definitions, Supervised, unsupervised, python libraries for machine learning, Sci-kit learn, Applications of Machine learning in Financial Technology (FinTech).

References:

Machine Learning by Tom M. Mitchell: Chapter 1, 2, 4

FINANCIAL ANALYTICS

Unit III

(2 weeks)

Regression: Linear regression univariate and multivariate, nonlinear regression, over-fitting and regularization, logistic regression, Case studies based on regression techniques (using financial market data)

An Introduction to Statistical Learning by Gareth James: Chapter 3 and Chapter 4

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Classification: K Neighbors, K ó means, decision Trees and SVM.

Clustering: Partial based clustering, hierarchical clustering, intensity based clustering, Neural Network: Single layer perceptron, multi-layer perceptron, back propagation algorithm applying neural network on financial market data

References:

Machine Learning by Tom M. Mitchell: Chapter 3, 4, 6, 8

Practical:

The entire syllabus is based on practical exercise i.e. learning through doing in computer lab on specified SW like Python and Matlab. The exam will also have 50% weightage for practical in the lab with evaluation through external expert.

Text Books:

1. Dive into PYTHON 3 by Mark Pilgrim
2. Machine Learning by Tom M. Mitchell
3. An Introduction to Statistical Learning by Gareth James

Additional Readings:

1. Step-by-Step Machine Learning with Python By Yuxi (Hayden) Liu
2. Regression Analysis with Python By Luca Massaron, Alberto Boschetti
3. Principles of Soft Computing, by S. N. Deepa and S. N. Sivanandam
4. Python Machine Learning by Sebastian Raschka

FINANCIAL ANALYTICS

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Practical Lab Session, Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop

Assessment Method

1. Practical exam of 50% marks inclusive of internal evaluation (25%). Internal evaluation will have:
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 50% marks

Key words:

Data Structure, Python, Machine learning, Neural Network, Regression

FS 402: ADVANCED SPREADSHEETS TOOLS FOR FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to enable students understand this powerful tool to manipulate huge amounts of data, automate tasks and present complex information in a professional manner. This course will create more job opportunities for you and you will be a valuable candidate for your employers for your great analyzing skills.

Learning Outcomes:

After studying this course, you will be able to-

- Use advanced graphs very quickly.
- Automate your spreadsheets with macros and VBA
- Solve complex problems using superpower functions
- Develop PivotTables and Power Pivots.
- Create advance spreadsheets in various Industrial areas

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Excel Advanced Techniques:

Templates, Efficiency and Risk, Data Validation; Functions and Super Powers, Array Formulae, Tables, Advanced Range Names, What If Analysis, Problem Solving using Solver

References:

Chandan Sengupta, Financial Analysis and Modeling Using Excel and VBA [Part 1, Chapter 4-8]

Wayne Winston, MS Excel 2016, Data Analysis & Business Modelling [Chapter 29-35, 40, 88]

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Excel Interactivity and Automation:

Index and Match, Offset, Dynamic Charting, Database functions, Text functions and Error functions: IfError, IsError, Aggregate, Circular Reference, Formula Auditing, Floating Point Errors, Form Controls, Visual Basic and Macros, Automating other applications from Excel

References:

Wayne Winston, MS Excel 2016, Data Analysis & Business Modelling [Chapter 4-6, 10-23, 89]

ADVANCED SPREADSHEETS TOOLS FOR FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Unit III

(3weeks)

Introduction to VBA:

Conditional Formatting, Charts that Inspire, Slicers, Sparklines, Graphics Tricks and Techniques, Worksheet Automation using Macros: Absolute and relative macros, Editing macros, Creating new functions, Use of spinner buttons and command buttons.

References:

Alexander Michael, Kusleika Dick , Excel 2016 Power Programming with VBA[Part I, Chapter 5

Wayne Winston, MS Excel 2016, Data Analysis & Business Modelling [Chapter 24, 27, 47-52]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Data Analysis and Decision-Making:

Working with External Data, Advanced Uses of PivotTables, PowerPivot, Reporting with PowerPivot, Dashboard, Creating spreadsheet in the area of: Loan and Lease statement; Ratio Analysis; Payroll Accounting; Capital Budgeting, Portfolio Management, Breakeven analysis and Sensitivity analysis; Operations Management: Constraint optimization, Assignment Problems; Depreciation Accounting; Graphical representation of data; Frequency distribution and its statistical parameters; Correlation and Regression Analysis

References:

Alexander Michael, Kusleika Dick , Excel 2016 Power Programming with VBA[Part I, Chapter 5,7, Part II: Chapter 8-12]

Wayne Winston, MS Excel 2016, Data Analysis & Business Modelling [Chapter 53-59]

Textbooks:

1. Excel 2016 Power Programming with VBA, Michael Alexander, Dick Kusleika, Wiley
2. Financial Analysis and Modeling Using Excel and VBA, Chandan Sengupta, Second Edition, Wiley Student Edition
3. MS Excel 2016, Data Analysis & Business Modelling, Wayne Winston, PHI

ADVANCED SPREADSHEETS TOOLS FOR FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Additional Readings:

1. Microsoft Excel 2016 - Data Analysis and Business Modeling Paperback ó 1 May 2017 Wayne L. Winston, Microsoft Press
2. Microsoft Excel Practical Formulae: From Basic Data Analysis to Advanced Formulae Manipulation Diane Griffiths
3. Financial Modelling, 4th Edition, Simon Benninga, The MIT Press

References:

1. Microsoft Excel 2010 Bible, John Walkenbach, Wiley
2. Fundamentals of Database Systems, 7th Edition, Elmasari, Ranez and Shamakant B.Navathe- (2016), Pearson Education
3. Advance Excel 2016 in Depth Paperback ó 15 Jul 2016 Bill Jele, BPB Publications
4. Advance Excel 2016 training guide, Ritu Arora BPB Publications

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Practical Lab Session, Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop

Assessment Method

1. Practical exam of 50% marks
2. End term University Exam of 50% marks

Key words: Templates, Data Validation, What If Analysis, Problem Solving using Solver, Dashboard, Visual Basic and Macros

Generic Elective /Interdisciplinary Courses:

FG 101: BUSINESS ETHICS & CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Course Objective:

The objective of this paper is to make the students aware about the importance of ethics in the business, practices of good governance to encourage moral imagination and heightening sensitivity towards the ethical dimension of managerial problems.

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students should be able to:

- Understand the importance of ethics and corporate governance in the day-to-day working of organizations
- Learn the issues involved in maintaining ethics and how to deal with such situations
- Learn scope of business ethics in Compliance, finance, Human resources, marketing, production.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Business ethics: Introduction: Meaning of ethics, Types of business ethic issues, why ethical problems occur in business, Ethical dilemmas in business Ethical principles in business: Utilitarianism: weighing social cost and benefits, Rights and duties Justice and fairness, The ethics of care, Integrating utility, rights, justice and caring, An alternative to moral principles: virtue ethics, Morality in international context, Ethical decision making-personal and professional moral development and moral reasoning, Computer ethics and business: Computer crime, Computers and corporate responsibility Property: information and software, Computer and privacy Professional ethics: Ethics in international business.

References:

Velasquez Manuel G: Business ethics- concepts and cases, PHI. (Chapter 1, 2)

Fernando A.C.: Business Ethics ó An Indian Perspective, Pearson. (Chapter 1, 2, 3, 4)

Crane Andrew & Matten Dirk: Business Ethics, Oxford. (Chapter 1, 7, 8)

Ghosh B N: Business Ethics & Corporate Governance, Mc Graw Hill. (Chapter 9, 11)

BUSINESS ETHICS & CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Corporate governance: concept, need to improve corporate governance standards, Features of good governance, Corporate governance abuses, Role played by regulators to improve corporate governance. Different Approaches to Corporate Governance, Leadership and Corporate Governance, Different models of Corporate Governance, Landmarks of Corporate Governance, Rights and Privileges of shareholders, Investor's Problem and protection, Corporate Governance and Other Stakeholders, Board of Directors; Role, Duties and Responsibilities of Auditors, Bank and Corporate Governance, Business Ethics and Corporate Governance.

International experience- UK scenario (Cadbury, Greenbury and Hampel committee; US scenario (Tread way commission, Blue ribbon committee, Sarbanes oxley act); OECD principles

Indian experience- imperatives, CII code of best practices, Kumar Mangalam Birla, Naresh Chandra, Narayan Murthy committee report, Accounting standards and corporate governance Corporate governance rating- need, importance, process, parameters

References:

Fernando A.C.: Business Ethics ó An Indian Perspective, Pearson. (Chapter 7)

Velasquez Manuel G: Business ethics- concepts and cases, PHI. (Chapter 5, 6, 7, 8)

Sharma J P: Corporate Governance, Business Ethics & CSR, Ane Books. (Chapter 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10)

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Moral issues in business: Importance of moral issues and reasoning, Principles of moral reasoning, Quality of work life, implications of moral issues in different functional areas of business like finance, HR and marketing.

Whistle blowing: Kinds of whistle blowing, Blowing as morally prohibited, Whistle blowing as morally permitted, Whistle blowing as morally required, precluding the need for whistle blowing.

Marketing truth and advertising: Marketing, Advertising, Truth and advertising, Manipulation and coercion, Allocation of moral responsibility in advertising

Trade secrets, corporate disclosure, insider trading: Trade secrets, corporate disclosure, insider trading, Accounting, finance, corporate takeovers: Accounting finance and banking, corporate

BUSINESS ETHICS & CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

restructuring and takeovers, Discrimination, affirmative action, and reverse discrimination:

Equal employment opportunity, Affirmative action, Preferential hiring

Environmental protection: Safety and acceptable risk, Environmental harm, Pollution and its control, Product safety and corporate liability, strict liability

References:

Fernando A.C.: Business Ethics ó An Indian Perspective, Pearson. (Chapter 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18)

Sharma J P: Corporate Governance, Business Ethics & CSR, Ane Books. (Chapter)

Ghosh B N: Business Ethics & Corporate Governance, Mc Graw Hill (Chapter 11, 13)

Velasquez Manuel G: Business ethics- concepts and cases, PHI. (Chapter 5, 6, 7, 8)

DeGeorge Richard T.: Business Ethics, Pearson. (Chapter 13, 14, 15, 16, 20)

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Corporate social responsibility: Meaning, Evolution of corporate social responsibility, Limits of corporate social responsibility, Voluntary responsibility Vs. Legal requirements, Profit maximization vs. social responsibility

Socially Responsive Management: Strategies of response, formulating socially responsive strategies Implementing social responsiveness, making a social strategy work, Conceptual framework of social responsibilities of business, SWOT analysis for evaluating organizational framework for discharging social responsibility, Financial incentives for social responsibility, Role of self-regulation in discharge of social responsibility.

References:

Fernando A.C.: Business Ethics ó An Indian Perspective, Pearson. (Chapter 10, 12)

Sharma J P: Corporate Governance, Business Ethics & CSR, Ane Books. (Chapter 12)

Ghosh B N: Business Ethics & Corporate Governance, Mc Graw Hill (Chapter 17, 18)

Text Books:

1. Fernando A.C.- Business Ethics, Prentice Hall, Latest Edition.
2. Crane Andrew and Dark Matter- Business Ethics,Oxford Publications.
3. Davies Adrain ó Best Practices in Corporate Governance (Gower),Latest Edition.
4. Fernando A.C. – Corporate Governance óPrinciples, Policies, and Practices (Pearson Education).

BUSINESS ETHICS & CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Additional Readings:

1. M. Jennings - Business Ethics, Latest Edition.
2. Corporate Governance ó Solomon Wiley Student Edition.
3. Harvard Business School Press- Harvard Business Review on Corporate Governance, 2000
4. Lynn Sharp Paine, Cases in Leadership, Ethics and Organizational Integrity- A strategic Perspective, 2000.

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key Words: Business ethics, Corporate governance, Corporate social responsibility, corporate disclosure, Moral issues in business, self-regulation.

FG 102: FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Course Objective:

This paper discusses the basics of Financial Management with an objective of making individuals without any Finance background. The readers will be able to understand the basics of financial planning, Instruments available in financial markets and personal financial planning.

Learning Outcome:

After completion of this paper:

- Students will understand the basics of financial management and how these are relevant in day to day life.
- Students will be aware of different types of financial markets, gather knowledge about the financial instruments available in the markets and their trading.
- Students will understand different types of banks and other non-financial intermediaries.
- It will enable the students to manage their personal finance.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Introduction to financial management: Evolution, objective and interface of financial management with other functional areas.

Concept of Time Value of money: role of time value of money in finance, computation of present values and future values, single cash flow, multiple cash flow streams, annuities, growing annuities, perpetuities, growing perpetuities, the frequency of compounding and discounting etc.

Long term financial decisions: Concept of cost of capital, factors affecting cost of capital, overall cost of capital, weighted average cost of capital.

Long term investment decisions: Capital Budgeting- introduction and importance of capital budgeting decisions, techniques of capital budgeting- NPV, IRR, NPV vs IRR, sources of positive NPV and selection of appropriate technique.

References:

Prasanna Chandra, "Financial Management: Theory and Practice", 9th ed, Mc Graw Hill. [Chapters 1, 2, 6, 11, 13, 14, 17 & 18]

FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Introduction to financial Markets: Introduction and functions of financial market, study of Indian financial market. Types of financial markets: money market, capital market- Primary and secondary market, forex market, debt market.

Instruments of financial market: Call money market, T-Bills, Commercial bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits, Government (G-Sec/ Gilt- edged) securities, sovereign gold bonds.

Trading in Stock Market: Eligibility, De-mat account, Trading mechanism, Settlement, major stock exchange- NSE, BSE, OTCEI; various stock market indices- SENSEX and NIFTY. Overview of Derivative trading.

References:

Saunders Anthony and Cornett Marcia, "Financial Markets and Institutions A modern Perspective", Mc Graw Hill [chapters- 1, 2, 5, 6 & 8]

Bhole L M. and Mahakud, Jitendra. "Financial Institutions and Markets Structure, Growth and Innovations" Mc Graw Hill [chapters- 16, 17, 18 & 19]

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Banking operations: Kinds of banking companies- commercial banks, private sectors banks, public sector banks, development banks, investment banks, Licensing of banks in India, concept of RTGS, NEFT, IMPS, Core banking solutions and RBI

Other financial intermediaries: Non- banking financial companies- types, role and functions, Provident funds, pension funds- objective and functions, Real assets: land and house property, Mutual funds, Insurance etc.

References:

Bhole L M. and Mahakud, Jitendra. "Financial Institutions and Markets Structure, Growth and Innovations" Mc Graw Hill [chapters- 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 & 13]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Personal Finance: Setting short and long-term financial goals; Personal Budgeting, Regular Saving Schemes; Individual Tax Planning; Superannuation planning; Wealth protection and Management; Estate planning; Succession Planning;

FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

References:

This unit will be discussed based on the concepts developed in previous three units along with the then prevailing investment instruments and tax policy of the country. So concurrent materials based on citizenship and country of investment should be discussed.

Text Books:

1. Prasanna Chandra, "Financial Management: Theory and Practice", 9th ed, Mc Graw Hill.
2. Saunders Anthony and Cornett Marcia, "Financial Markets and Institutions A modern Perspective", Mc Graw Hill. Latest edition
3. Bhole L M. and Mahakud, Jitendra. "Financial Institutions and Markets Structure, Growth and Innovations" Mc Graw Hill
4. I.M. Pandey, "Financial Management: Vikas Publishing house, Latest edition

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.
2. End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key Words:

Time Value of Money, Return and Risk, Commercial Banks, Personal Finance, Stock Market, Tax Planning

FG 201: OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Course Objective:

To acquaint students with importance of Operations Management as a specialized body that facilitates the process of Marketing, Finance and Human Resource department in delivering a value product and service.

Learning Outcomes: After the end of the course, students should be able to

- Understand Role and Importance of Operation Manager in an Organization
- Apply Analytical Techniques for Forecasting and Scheduling of jobs and services.
- Understand Six Sigma Quality Standards and Statistical control Charts
- Design and plan models for the firm.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Introduction to Operations Management: Definition, need, responsibilities, key decisions of Operation Manager. Production vs Operations Management. Operations as a key functional area in an organization.

Operation Strategies-Definition, relevance, strategy formulation process, order qualifying and order winning attribute

Maintenance Management: Need of maintenance management, equipment life cycle (Bathtub curve), measures for maintenance performance (MTBF, MTTR, Reliability and Availability), Reliability of Series and Parallel hardware products.

Lean production: Definition of lean production, lean Demand Pull logic, waste in operations, elements that address elimination of waste, 2 card Kanban Production Control system.

References:

Mahadevan, B, Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 3rd ed., Pearson Education

[Chapter 1: 1.1 to 1.6, page 2-15]

[Chapter 2: 2.1 to 2.2, page 22-28]

Mahadevan, B, Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 2nd ed., Pearson Education

[Chapter: 19, 19.1-19.3, page 609 to 615]

[Chapter 13: 13.1 to 13.5, 13.7, page 358-366, 370-374]

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Unit II

(2 weeks)

Process Selection: Definition, Characteristics that influence the choice of alternative processes (volume and variety), type of processes- job shop, batch, mass and continuous, product-process design Matrix and Services design matrix, technology issues in process design, flexible manufacturing systems (FMS), and computer integrated manufacturing (CIM).

Layout Decision: Layout planning ó Benefits of good layout, importance, different types of layouts (Process, Product, Group technology and Fixed position layout). Assembly line balancing by using LOT rule; Location Decisions & Models: Facility Location ó Objective, factors that influence location decision, location evaluation methods- factor rating method and Centre of Gravity Method.

Capacity Planning: Definition, measures of capacity (input and output), types of planning over time horizon. Decision trees analysis

References:

Mahadevan, B, Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 3rd ed., Pearson Education

[Chapter: 9, 9.4-9.5, page 230 to 236]

Jacobs, F.R., Chase, R.B. and Ravi Shankar, Operations and Supply Chain Management, 14th ed., McGraw Hills.

[Chapter: 8, page 215-221]

Mahadevan, B, Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 3rd ed., Pearson Education

[Chapter: 6, 6.1-6.3, page 126-136]

[Chapter: 8, 8.6-8.8, 8.11, page 192 to 198, 206 to 208]

Unit III

(4 weeks)

Forecasting-Definition, types, qualitative (grass roots, market research and delphi method) and quantitative approach (simple moving average method, weighted moving average and single exponential smoothing method and Holt Winter method), forecast error, MAD, MSE, MAPE, issues related with forecasting in services, basic idea of technology forecasting. Aggregate Planning: Definition, nature, strategies of aggregate planning, methods of aggregate planning (level plan, chase plan and mixed plan, keeping in mind demand, workforce and average inventory). Scheduling: Operation scheduling, goals of short term scheduling, job sequencing (FCFS, SPT, EDD, LPT, CR) & Johnson's rule on two machines, Gantt charts, examples of FCFS, SPT and LPT priority rules in banking and finance.

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

References:

Mahadevan, B, Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 3rd ed., Pearson Education

[Chapter: 14, 14.1-14.3, 14.7, 14.9, page 392 to 396, 400 to 403, 411 to 415]

Russell& Taylor, Operations & Supply Chain Management (International Student Version), 8th ed., Wiley

[Chapter: 12, page 369 to 384, 391 to 397]

Mahadevan, B, Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 3rd ed., Pearson Education

[Chapter: 15, 15.1-15.6, page 426 to 447]

[Chapter: 18, 18.1-18.5, page 542 to 555]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Statistical Quality control: Variations in process (common & assignable causes), Control charts: Variable measures (mean and range chart), Attribute measures (proportion of defects and no. of defects) using control tables, quality control in finance.

Elementary Queuing Theory: the need of queuing theory in service and manufacturing operations, Poisson- Exponential Single Server Model with Infinite Population.(M/M/1 and M/M/2 queuing models).

References:

Mahadevan, B, Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 3rd ed., Pearson Education

[Chapter: 19, 19.4-19.6, page 577 to 599]

Russell& Taylor, Operations & Supply Chain Management (International Student Version), 8th ed., Wiley

[Chapter: 5, page 157 to 167]

Text Books:

1. Mahadevan, B (2015). Operations Management: Theory & Practice, 3rd ed., Pearson Education, New Delhi
2. Jacobs, F.R., Chase, R.B. and Ravi Shankar (2014). Operations and Supply Chain Management, 14th ed., Mcgraw Hills, New Delhi
3. Russell& Taylor, Operations & Supply Chain Management (International Student Version), 8th ed., Wiley.

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Additional Readings:

1. Adam, E.E and Ebert, Production & operations Management (latest edition), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
2. Gaither and Frazier, Operations Management, (latest edition), Thomson South-Western
3. Operations Research, P. K. Gupta, Man Mohan, KantiSwarup, (latest edition), Sultan Chand and Sons
4. Heizer Jay and Render Barry (2017). Production & Operations Management, 12th ed., Pearson Education
5. Fundamentals of Applied Statistics, S. C. Gupta and V. K. Kapoor, (latest edition), Sultan Chand and Sons

Recommendation:

The students are encouraged to solve real life case studies by using software like Excel, and MS Project.

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method

1. Internal evaluation of 25% marks
 - a. Attendance 5% marks
 - b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.

End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key Words: Lean production, Statistical Quality control, flexible manufacturing systems, order qualifying, quality control

FG 202: FUNDAMENTALS OF ECONOMETRICS

Course Objective:

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to basic econometric concepts and techniques. It covers estimation and diagnostic testing of simple, multiple regression models, panel data models, and dummy variable regression with qualitative response regression models.

Learning Outcomes:

The course will help the student to

- Understanding of basic econometrics and its assumptions and impact of violations of classical assumptions
- Interpretation of functional forms of regression model
- Understanding of Panel data regression models, stochastic regressors and the method of instrumental variables
- Understanding of models using dummy variable and Qualitative Response Regression Models.

Unit I

(2 weeks)

Introduction to Econometrics and an overview of its applications; Simple Regression with Classical Assumptions; Least Square Estimation And BLUE, Properties of estimators, Multiple Regression Model and Hypothesis Testing Related to Parameters ó Simple and Joint. Functional forms of regression models.

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 1-9]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 1-3]

Unit II

(4 weeks)

Violations of Classical Assumptions: multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and model specification errors, their identification, their impact on parameters; tests related to parameters and impact on the reliability and the validity of inferences in case of violations of Assumptions; methods to take care of violations of assumptions, goodness of fit.

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 10-13]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 4-7]

FUNDAMENTALS OF ECONOMETRICS

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Panel data regression models - the importance of panel data, Pooled OLS regression of charity function, the fixed effects least squares dummy variable (LSDV) model, Limitations of the fixed effects LSDV model, the fixed effect within group (WG) estimator, the random effects model (REM) or error components model (ECM), fixed effects model vs. random effects model and properties of various estimators. Stochastic regressors and the method of instrumental variables- the problem of endogeneity, the problem with stochastic regressors, reasons for correlation between regressors and the error term and the method of instrumental variables (2SLS).

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 16]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 17 and 19]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Dummy variables: Intercept dummy variables, slope dummy variables, Interactive dummy variables, Use of Dummy Variables to model qualitative/Binary/Structural changes, Other Functional Forms, Qualitative Response Regression Models or Regression Models with Limited Dependent Variables - Use of Logit, and Probit Models

References:

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 9 and 15]

Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill. [Chapter 3 and 8]

Recommendation Computer Package to be Used: Use of software like E Views, R and STATA solving real life problems and checking assumptions and taking care of assumptions violations and testing goodness of fit, Panel data regression models. And used in Logit, and Probit Models.

Text Books:

1. Christopher Dougherty. Introductory Econometrics. Oxford University Press.
2. Gujarati, N. Damodar. Basic Econometrics. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
3. Gujarati, N. Damodar. Econometrics by Examples. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

FUNDAMENTALS OF ECONOMETRICS

Additional Readings:

1. Pindyck, Robert S. and Daniel L. Rubinfeld Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts. Singapore: McGraw Hill.
2. Ramanathan, Ramu (2002). Introductory Econometrics with Applications (5th ed.). Thomson South Western

Teaching Learning Process:

Class room lecture, Case study discussion, Numerical Problem solving, Class presentation on the assigned topic by students individually or in group, Workshop, Tutorials, Role play

Assessment Method:

Internal evaluation of 25% marks

- a. Attendance 5% marks
- b. Two internal evaluations by the teacher with 10% marks each out of which one must be a class test and other may be another test or home assignment or presentation. Faculty may take more than two assignments and (or) tests but total will be only 20% marks.

End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key Words:

Dummy variables, random effects model or error components model multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation,

FG 203: ENTREPRENEURSHIP THEORY AND PRACTICE

Course Objective:

This course aims at instituting entrepreneurial skills in the students by giving an overview of entrepreneurship and the competences that are needed to become an entrepreneur. To enable students to explore, launch entrepreneurial ventures in their own areas of interest.

Outcomes of the course:

After successful completion of the course students will be able to:

- Understand the process and nature of entrepreneurship.
- Identify the different ways in which entrepreneur manifests in start-ups
- Know how to create one's own business venture and the various factors that influence successful set-up and sustainable operations.

Course Contents:

Unit I

(3 weeks)

Introduction: Concept and Definitions Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Mind-set, Traits/Qualities of Entrepreneurs, Entrepreneurship process; Theories of entrepreneurship; Factors impacting emergence of entrepreneurship; Role of Entrepreneur: Role of an entrepreneur in economic growth as an innovator; generation of employment opportunities; complimenting and supplementing economic growth; bringing about social stability and balanced regional development of industries.

References:

Hisrich, R.D., Manimala, M.J., Peters, M.P., Shepherd, D.A.: Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill [Chapter 1]

M.B. Shukla . Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management : Kitab Mahal Publishers [Chapter 1,4,5,8]

Unit II

(3 weeks)

Classification and Types of Entrepreneurs; Women Entrepreneurs; Social Entrepreneurship; Corporate Entrepreneurs, Family Business: Concept, structure and kinds of family firms; Culture and evolution of family firm; Managing Business, family and shareholder relationships

ENTREPRENEURSHIP THEORY AND PRACTICE

References:

Scarborough, N. M., Cornwall, J. R., & Zimmerer, T. (2016). Essentials of entrepreneurship and small business management. Boston: Pearson. [Chapter 1

M.B. Shukla . Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management : Kitab Mahal Publishers [Chapter 7,40,52]

Unit III

(3 weeks)

Creating Entrepreneurial Venture: Generating Business idea, Team building, - Sources of Innovation Creativity and Entrepreneurship; Challenges in managing innovation; Entrepreneurial strategy and Scaling up, Business planning process; Drawing business plan; Business plan failures.

References:

Scarborough, N. M., Cornwall, J. R., & Zimmerer, T. (2016). Essentials of entrepreneurship and small business management. Boston: Pearson. [Chapter 2,3

M.B. Shukla . Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management : Kitab Mahal Publishers [Chapter 11,12]

Hisrich, R.D., Manimala, M.J., Peters, M.P., Shepherd, D.A.: Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill [Chapter 5]

Unit IV

(3 weeks)

Resource Mobilization for entrepreneurship: what is resource, resources mobilization, types of resources, Process of resource mobilization, Arrangement of funds; Writing a Funding Proposal, Traditional sources of financing, Venture capital, Angels, Business Incubators. Harvesting and Exit Strategies.

References:

Scarborough, N. M., Cornwall, J. R., & Zimmerer, T. (2016). Essentials of entrepreneurship and small business management. Boston: Pearson. [Chapter 7,11,13,14,16]

M.B. Shukla . Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management : Kitab Mahal Publishers [Chapter 45]

ENTREPRENEURSHIP THEORY AND PRACTICE

Hisrich, R.D., Manimala, M.J., Peters, M.P., Shepherd, D.A.: Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill [Chapter 11,12]

Textbooks:

1. Scarborough, N. M., Cornwall, J. R., & Zimmerer, T. (2016). Essentials of entrepreneurship and small business management. Boston: Pearson.
2. Hisrich, R.D., Manimala, M.J., Peters, M.P., Shepherd, D.A.: Entrepreneurship, Tata McGraw Hill.
3. M.B. Shukla . Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management : Kitab Mahal Publishers.

Additional Readings:

1. R.D. Hisrich., Peters, M., Entrepreneurship: Irwin, (latest edition)
2. Barringer, B.R. and R. Duane Ireland, Entrepreneurship, (latest edition)Pearson Prentice Hall
3. Kuratko, D.F., and Rao, T. V., Entrepreneurship: A South-Asian Perspective, (latest edition) Cengage
4. Shankar, R., Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, (latest edition)Tata McGraw Hill
5. Gersick, K. E., Davis, J. A., Hampton, M. M., & Lansberg, I. (1997). Generation to generation: Life cycles of the family business. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
6. Nicholls, A. (Ed.). (2006). Social entrepreneurship new models of sustainable social change. Oxford University Press.

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- a. Attendance 5% marks

ENTREPRENEURSHIP THEORY AND PRACTICE

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End term University Exam of 75% marks

Key Words: Entrepreneurship process, Women Entrepreneurs, Social Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Venture, Family Business, Business Incubators