Master of Business Administration (Banking & Finance)

ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGEMENT

Course Code: MBF4102   **Credit Units: 03**

Course Objective:
Participants in this course will develop the essential ability of all managers, to use complex accounting information as a platform for decision-making. As the course unfolds, participants will build an increasingly sophisticated level of understanding of the language of accounting and its key concepts. In addition the course develops skills in interpreting earnings statements, balance sheets, and cash flow reports. This ability to analyze financial statements will enable participants to deal more effectively with strategic options for their businesses or business units.

Course Contents:
Module I: Introduction
The Financial Accounting Framework, Accounting Policies, Need of Accounting. Users of Accounting Information, Accounting Cycle, Accounting and Management Control.Balance sheet-Dual Aspect principle, Classification Items of Balance Sheet, Formats of Balance Sheet.Preparation of Balance Sheet. Income Statement- Realization vs. Accrual Principle, Format of Income Statement), Preparation of Income Statement (IAS,GAAP&IFRS) Depreciation Accounting.

Module II: Measuring and Reporting
Measuring and Reporting :Cost of sales and Inventories, Debentures, Investments, Shareholder Equity. Human Resource Accounting-Valuation of Human Resources, Recording and Disclosure in Financial Statements

Module III: Management Accounting
Contrast between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting and Reporting, Types of Management Accounting Information and their uses, General Observation on Management Accounting. Statement of Cash Flows-Profit versus Cash, Purpose and Use of Cash Flow Statement, Format of Cash Flow Statement (AS-3), Preparation of Cash Flow Statement (IAS,GAAP& IFRS).

Module IV: Analyzing and Interpreting Financial Statements
Financial Statement Analysis – Basic Relationship, Overall Measures, Profitability Ratios, Investment Utilization Ratios, Financial Condition Ratios, Making Comparisons.Du-pont analysis.Interpretations of calculated Ratios.

Module V: Cost Accounting: The behavior of cost- Relation of cost to volume, BEP & Profit graph-CVP analysis, Full cost and its uses. Techniques of costing.Standard costing.Strategic planning and budgeting.

Examination Scheme:

Components	Assessment 1 Group Presentation	Assessment 2 In Class Quiz	Class Test/Mid Term Exam	Attendance	External
Weightage (%)	10	5	10	5	70

Core Text Book:
- Anthony, N.R; Hawkings, F. D; Merchant, A.K (2014), Accounting Text and Cases, 13th Edition, Mc Graw Hill.
- Ramachandran, N (2011), Financial Accounting for Management, 3rd Edition, Mc Graw Hill.

References Book:
- Bhattacharya, S.K. and Dearden, J, 3rd Edition, Accounting for Management, Text and Cases, Vikas Publishing house
- Narayanaswamy R (2014), Finanacial Accounting – A Managerial Perspective, 5th Edition, Prentice Hall of India.
- Maheshwari S N; Maheshwari SK and Maheshwari SK, 3rd Edition, A Text Book for Accounting for Management, Vikas Publishing House.
- M.N Arora 10th Edition, A Text Book of Cost and Management Accounting, Vikas Publishing House.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN MANAGEMENT

Course Code: MBF4106   **Credit Units: 03**

Course Objective:
The aim of this course is to develop the understanding of various statistical tools used for decisions making and how each applies to and can be used in the business environment using contemporary software.

Course Contents:
Module I: Introduction
Application of Statistics in Business; Classification of Data; Interpretation of computer output of diagrammatic and graphical presentation of data, measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion and skewness.

Module II: Probability and Probability Distributions
Concepts of Probability, addition theorem, multiplication theorem, Baye's Theorem; continuous and discrete probability distribution:Binomial Probability Distribution, Poisson Probability Distribution and Normal Probability Distribution.

Module III: Sampling and Sampling Distribution
Sampling: Basic Concept, Types of Sampling, Errors and Precautions in sampling, size of sample, Parameter and Statistic, Sampling Distribution of the mean, Sampling distribution of proportion, Estimation – point estimation, Interval Estimation,

Module IV: Tests of Hypothesis
Null and Alternative hypothesis, One-Tailed and Two-Tailed tests of hypothesis, Type I and Type II error, rejection rule using p – Value and critical value approach. Hypothesis Testing to compare two populations: Test for one sample mean, Test for two population means (Independent Samples), Tests for two population means (Dependent Samples), Tests for two population proportions (Independent Samples), Tests for two population variances (Dependent Samples), F-test, Chi – Square Test

Module V: Forecasting Techniques
Correlation - Karl Person, Spearman's Rank methods, simple linear regression analysis – Estimated regression equation, least squares method, coefficient of determination, interpretation of computer output for Regression, Introduction to time series, trend analysis

Module VI: Introduction to SPSS, performing univariate and bivariate analysis on SPSS

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Text & References:
- Anderson D.R; Sweeny D.J, Williams T.A (2002), Statistics for Business and Economics, Cengage learning.
- KazinierL.J.,& Pohl N.F. (2004), Basic Statistics for Business and Economics, New York: McGraw Hill.
- Levin Richard I. & Rubin David S.(1998), Statistics for Management, Pearson Education India
- Stephen .K.C. (2002), Applied Business Statistics: Text, Problems and Cases. New York: Harper and Row.
- Sharma, J.K. (2007), Business Statistics, Pearson Education India.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND E-COMMERCE

Course Code: MBF4109 **Credit Units: 02**

Course Objective:
This course will expose students to developments in computer technology and understand the working of a computer system. It will introduce end-user computing and build skills in using IT and understanding various technologies like internet, telecom, DBMS concepts, e-commerce etc. The course will expose the students to the latest trends in e-business models, electronic payment systems and data & information security

Course Contents:

Module I: Modern Computer Systems
Evolution of Computer Systems, Input, output and storage technologies, Computer Assisted Control and Automation, (e.g. Delhi Metro , Digitally Controlled Car engines etc.), Computer Controlled Biometric/RFID based Access Control , Contemporary hardware and software platforms(Open Source, Web Software etc.), Storage of Data Resources

Module II: Data Resource Management
Introduction to DBMS, Benefits of DBMS over traditional file system, Types of DBMS, Application of DBMS using MS-ACCESS / ORACLE as a tool for understanding of DBMS concepts.SQL Query handling, Forms, Concept of Data Warehouses and Data Marts, Introduction to Data Centers. Storage Technologies and Architecture (DAT, NAS, SAN etc.). Live examples of storage strategies of companies like Google, Amazon Wal-Mart dealing with storage crisis

Module III: Telecommunications and Computer Networks
Networked Enterprise :- Components, Types of networks, Advantages of Network Environment, Business Uses of Internet, Intranet and Extranet, Network Topologies, Web 2.0/3.0, Distributed/Cloud/Grid Computing, GSM & CDMA, GPRS ,Features of 3G & 4G technologies, VOIP and IPTV.

Module IV: Electronic Commerce Systems
Meaning, Definition, Concept, Features, Function of E-Commerce, E-Commerce Practices v/s Traditional Practices, Scope and basic models of E-Commerce, Limitations of E-Commerce, Precaution for secure E-Commerce, proxy services.

Module V: E-Commerce Business Models & EDI
Concept of EDI, Difference between paper based Business and EDI Based business, Advantages of EDI, Application areas for EDI, Action plan for Implementing EDI, Factors influencing the choice of EDI.Various business models in Ecommerce likeB2C, B2B, C2C.

Module VI: E-Payment Systems and Security Management
Transactions through Internet, Requirements of E-Payment system, Post paid payment system- Credit card solutions, Cyber cash Internet Cheques, Instant Paid payment system- Debit card, Direct Debit, Prepaid payment system- Electronic cash, Digicash, Netcash, Cybercash, Smart Cards.
The Information Security, System Vulnerability and Abuse, Security Threats (Malicious Software, Hacking etc.) and counter measure. Definition of Cyber Crime and Types.Antivirus, Firewalls, Anti-Spyware, Security Audit, Discussion on Overview of IT-ACT 2000.

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Text & References:
- Norton P (2010), Introduction to Computers, Tata McGraw-Hill
- Potter T (2010), Introduction to Computers, John Wiley & Sons (Asia) Pvt Ltd
- Morley D & Parker CS (2009), Understanding Computers – Today and Tomorrow, Thompson Press

- Elias M Awad, Electronic Commerce from Vision to fulfilment, Third Edition, Pearson Education
- Ravi Kalakota& Andrew B. Shinston, Electronic Commerce – A manager's Guide, Pearson Education.
- Bhaskar Bharat, Electronic Commerce - Technologies & Applications, Tata McGraw Hill.
- J. Christopher & T.H.K. Clerk, Global E-Commerce, University Press.

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BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS

Course Code: MBF4203   **Credit Units: 02**

Course Objective:
The main objective of the course is to equip the students with the basic understanding of research methodology in changing business scenario. It will also provide them an insight into the application of dynamic analytical tools to face the stormy challenges aimed at fulfilling the purpose of business decision making.

Course Contents:
Module I: Introduction
Meaning of research, importance of scientific research in business decision making, types of research, complete research process, research methodology, criterion for good research, Identification of research problem and formulation of hypothesis, research designs, drafting a research proposal

Module II: Measurement and Data Collection
Primary data, secondary data, design of questionnaire, sampling fundamentals and sample designs, Qualitative and quantitative research, measurement and scaling techniques, measures of central tendency mean, median, mode; measures of dispersion, data processing

Module III: Data Analysis I
Cross tabulation, univariate analysis, bivariate analysis: Correlation, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, Spearman's coefficient of correlation, hypothesis testing, t-test, Z test, F-test, Chi- square test, Analysis of variance, Non-parametric tests: Sign test, Run test, Krushall-Wallis test

Module IV: Data Analysis-II
Simple linear regression: coefficient of determination, significance tests, residual analysis,
Multivariate techniques: multiple linear regression: Multiple coefficient of determination, interpretation of regression coefficients, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity, outliers, auto regression, factor analysis, cluster analysis (concept)

Module V: Report Writing
Pre-Writing Considerations, structure of research report, common problems encountered while preparing the research report, presentation of research report, ethical issues while preparing a research report

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Case study must be included in the discussion.

**Text & References*:*
- Cooper, R.D., Schindler, S. P. and Sharma, J.K. (2015). Business Research Methods. New Delhi, India: McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited
- Zikmund, William C (1997). *Business Research Methods (5th Ed.).* The Dryden Press, Harcourt Brace College Publishers
- Kothari C R, (2014) Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques, Vikas Publishing House Pvt.Ltd
- Levin & Rubin (2004), Statistics for Management, 8th Ed, Prentice Hall of India
- Srivastava, Shenoy and Sharma (2002)., Quantitative Techniques for Business Decisions, 4th Ed , Allied Publishers
- Bajpai, Naval (2013). *Business Research Methods*. Pearson
- Shajahan, S. (2004) , Research Methods for Management 2nd Edition, Jaico Publishers
- Kumar, Ranjit (2005), Research Methodology, Pearson Education

BUSINESS ANALYTICS

Course Code: MBF4210 **Credit Units: 02**

Course Objective:
The course provides an introduction to data analytics to be used in business. The students will learn how data analysts describe, predict and make informed business decisions in various business domains like marketing, human resources, finance and operations.The aim of the course is to develop basic data literacy and an analytic mindset in students that will help them to make strategic decisions based on data.

Course Contents:
Module I: Introduction to Business Analytics
Importance and role of data driven decisions. Business Analytics – Definition, Market, Trends; Paradigm Shift from Data to Insight and from Business Intelligence to Business Analytics; Examples and Types of Business Analytics Analysis- Forecasting & Predictive Modeling; Descriptive, Prescriptive and Predictive Analytics. Data Summarization, Data visualization – Various visualization techniques, standardized reporting and Pivot Tables – Using Excel

Module II: Data Mining
Introduction to Data Mining; Crucial processes in data mining; Data Warehousing; Data Mining Techniques and Exploratory Data Analysis; Data Mining Tool – XL Miner.

Module III: Decision Making & Optimization
Decision making under uncertainty – Decision Trees and Risk Profiles; Sensitivity Analysis;
Optimizing complex decisions – Optimization of a large number of decisions while accounting for different kinds of physical and business decisions. Introduction to Optimization Techniques –Linear Programming; Optimization – Use of Excel to solve business problems like marketing mix, capital budgeting and portfolio optimization.

Module IV: Big Data and Introduction to R
Introduction to Big Data, Big Data driven decisions in business organizations – Benefits and Security/Privacy concerns.
Building Business and Economic Models –Tools to leverage data for Prediction purposes; Logistic Regression.
Introduction to Machine Learning; Statistical Learning vs. Machine Learning; Major classes of Learning Algorithms –Supervised Vs Unsupervised Learning.
Introduction to R Programing

Module V: Simulation using R and Excel
Hands on Regression using R;Introduction to Simulation; Applications of Simulation and Building a Simulation Model. (Using Excel and R)
Capstone Project.

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Text & References:
- Aczel, D.A., Sounderpandian, J., Saravanan, P. and Joshi, R. (2012). *Complete Business Statistics (7[th]ed.)*. New Delhi, India: McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited
- Cooper, R.D., Schindler, S. P. and Sharma, J.K. (2015). Business Research Methods. New Delhi, India: McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited
- Gujrati, Damodar N and Sangeetha (2011). *Basic Econometrics (4th Ed.).* New Delhi, India: McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited

- Beri, C. (2016). *Business Statistics*. New Delhi, India: McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited
- Kothari, C.R. (2009). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (2nd revised ed.).* New Delhi, India: New Age International Publisher
- Sharma, J.K. (2013). *Operation Research: Theory and Applications (5thed.).* New Delhi, India: Macmillan Publishers India limited
- Albright and Winston. Business Analytics: Data Analysis and Decision Making, 5th Edition.
- Stephen Powell and Ken Baker., "The Art of Modeling with Spreadsheet"
- Data, data everywhere, "Special report on managing information,Economist", February 27th, 2010.
- Liberatore and Luo, "The Analytics Movement, Interfaces, Articles inAdvance", pp. 1–12, 2010.
- "Using R for Data Analysis and Graphics". Introduction, Code andCommentary,

EXCEL FOR MANAGERS

Course Code: MBF4211   **Credit Units: 01**

Course Overview:
Microsoft Excel is a very popular business productivity application for the management and manipulation of data. With the right training and understanding of Excel, businesses and individual users can unlock the world of opportunities that this powerful business application offers.This course will provide all the tools necessary to create and use basic and advanced spreadsheets. After completion of this course, students will be able to learn the various methods for entering and editing data and also learn the various ways to write simple formulas.

Course Contents:
Module-I: Getting Started with Excel
Introduction to Spreadsheets: Launching Excel, entering data in spreadsheet, widening rows and columns, applying basic formatting in spreadsheet, saving work in excel. Entering Data into cells:Using autofill, sort & filter feature, creating lists, inserting & deleting rows and columns. Wrapping & merging text and cells,

Module-II: Basics in excel
Protecting & sharing workbooks, freeze panes, understanding normal, page layout and page break preview in excel. Setting the page orientation and print area.Adding hyperlinks to cells, inserting images, objects, equations and symbols.

Module-III: Charts & Formulas in Excel
Understanding Charts: Inserting bar charts, pie charts, column charts and line charts in spreadsheets, formatting and resizing the chart. Using Basic functions- average, sum, min, max, product etc. date functions, time functions. Math Operators in Excel, combining mathematical operators.

Module-IV: Functions in Excel
Logical- using IF, AND, OR, NOT, TRUE, FALSE Functions. Textual- using TRIM, UPPER, LOWER, REPLACE Functions.Import data into excel, Look up functions with index and match. Rounding, sum product, conditional counts and conditional sums, Filtering data, pivot table, pivot charts, conditional formatting.

Module-V: Financial and Statistical Functions in Excel
Financial functions: Time value of money- Present value, Future value, PMT with beginning date, PMT with ending date, NPV, Goal seek, Scenario Manager, IRR. Statistical functions: Max, Min, Average, Large, Rank, Small, Var, Std Dev.

Examination Scheme:

Components	Written Test	Practical	V/P	File/Assignment	Attendance
Weightage (%)	20	30	30	15	5

Suggested Readings & Textbooks
- Business Analysis with Microsoft Excel by Conrad George Carlberg,, Que Publishing, second edition, ISBN 0974415626.
- Excel 2013 for Dummies by Greg Harvey, John Wiley & Sons   , 2012, ISBN 9781118559703

Web Resources
- https://spreadsheeto.com/
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/excel/

SECURITY ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Course Code: MBF4308   **Credit Units: 03**

Course Objective:
This course aims at providing a clear understanding of the changing domestic and global investment scenario in general and Indian capital market in particular with reference to availability of various financial products and operations of stock exchanges. Important theories, techniques, regulations and certain advancements in theory of investment will be covered with an aim of helping the participants make sound investment decisions both in the context of individual security and portfolio investment.

Course Contents:
Module I: Background of Capital market/Corporate Governance and Methods of Fund Raising
Importance of Strong Capital market in Economy, Investment opportunities available to Investors, relation of demographic characteristics with investment pattern of individuals, Process of investment in Financial assets, intermediaries and Role of SEBIOTCEI//ROC/Stock exchanges-Listing agreement, clause 49, Importance of Corporate Governance and changes taking place/required in the law.Salient features and operation of stock exchanges,Trading arrangements, Changing scenario of Indian stock market.Relationship of Primary market with Secondary market, raising of Funds by IPO/FPO/Right issue and intermediaries involved. Merchant banking and its functions, contemporary issue in Capital market.

Module II: Debt
Malkiels's Law, Interrelationship of Bond Market and Stock market, International events and its impact on security market Risk and return in the context of Portfolio, , Common stock valuation models, Term structure of Interest Rates,Role of FII"S, DII/MF /QIB in Capital market.Participatory notes and its Impact, index formation..

Module III
Fundamental analysis-Economic &industry analysis, concept of Business Cycles, Indicators of economic prosperity, Industry analysis, Company analysis, Company valuation.DOW"s Theory, Various Technical analysis tools like Moving averages, Volume Analysis, Indicators, RSI, Patten analysis,Candlesicks,Market breadth analysis, Trend analysis,Elliot wave Rules Fibonacci numbers, ROC/RSI, CAPM and Fama and French challenge, lagging indicators and leading indicators analysis, reading and interpretations of technical patterns and charts,Other tools to Forecast the market and take Entry and exit decisions.

Module IV
Arbitrage pricing theory, Generating the efficient frontier,Efficient market theory, Valuation by PE ratio /Book value to price value analysis,Motivation for partitioning of risk, Markowitz Risk -return optimisation,

Module V
Types of Mutual Funds--SIP/ELSS, Tax Implications. , Investment Banking, Role of Fund Manager, Portfolio management services, Churning and revision of Portfolio, Portfolio re balancing and up gradation, Sharpe"performance Index, Trennor"performance Index, Jensen's performance Index.
Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Text &References:
- Chandra, P.(2002), Investment Analysis, Tata McGraw Hill
- Fischer, D.E. and Jordan, R.J. (1995), Security Analysis & Portfolio Management, Prentice Hall of India
- Bhat, Sudhindra;(2009); Security Analysis & Portfolio Management; Excel Books
- Dash, A.P.;(2009); Security Analysis & Portfolio Management; I.K. International

- Bhatt, S.N.;(2011); Security Analysis & Portfolio Management; Biztantra
- Rangnatham M., Madhumalathi, R.,(2006); Security Analysis & Portfolio Management; Pearson Education
- Khatri, Dhanesh;(2010); Security Analysis & Portfolio Management; MacMillan India Ltd.

BUSINESS VALUATION

Course Code: MBF4311   **Credit Units: 03**

COURSE DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES:
The objective of this course is to develop a detailed understanding of the tools used by market professionals and corporate managers to analyze the value of companies and stocks. The central theme of the course will be the pricing of equity securities using discounted cash flow and relative valuation techniques. Students will apply what they've learned to the valuation of a specific company, with the goal of becoming an expert on that firm. After completing this course, students should be able to: (i) Develop quantitative models for firm and equity valuation based on DCF and multiples. (ii) Identify and interpret accounting and non-accounting information necessary for valuation. (iii) Identify and interpret the key value drivers for a firm or industry. (iv) Critically analyze firm and equity valuation models and assumptions developed by others. (v) Present valuation analyses and assumptions in a professional manner.

Course Contents:

Module-I: Introduction to Valuation
Valuation vs. Pricing.A philosophical basis for Valuation, Misconceptions about Valuation, Biasness in Valuation, Uncertainties in Valuation.Approaches to Valuation, Understanding Financial Statements, Basics of Risk.

Module-II: Discounted Cash Flow Valuation
Discounted Cashflow Valuation: Basis for Approach, Going Concern versus Liquidation Valuation, Equity Valuation versus Firm Valuation, Three pathways to DCF value, Advantages & Disadvantages of DCF Valuation, Riskless Rates and Risk Premiums, Estimating Risk Parameters and Costs of Financing, Measuring Earnings,Earnings to Cash Flows, Estimating Growth, Closure in Valuation: Estimating Terminal Value, Free Cash flow to Equity Models,

Module-III: Relative Valuation
Fundamental Principles of Relative Valuation, Choices with multiples- Earnings Multiples, Book Value Multiples,Choosing the Comparable firm: Making the comparison, Revenue and Sector-Specific Multiples, Advantages &Disadvantages of Relative Valuation, DCF vs Relative valuation.

Module-IV: Applicability of Valuation (Cases and research papers); Valuing Financial Services firm, Valuing Firms with Negative Earnings, Valuing Young and Start-up Firms, Valuing Private Firms, valuing Acquisitions and Takeovers,

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Required Textbook
- Investment Valuation: Tools and Techniques for Determining the Value of Any Asset, Second Edition, University Edition
- by Aswath Damodaran

Recommended other Textbook
- Krishna G. Palepu and Paul M. Healy: *Business Analysis & Valuation Using Financial Statements*, Text Only(PHB) 5th Edition, Cengage Learning 2012.
- Joshua Rosenbaum and Joshua Pearl: *Investment Banking: Valuation, Leveraged Buyouts, and Mergers and Acquisitions*, John Wiley & Sons; 2nd edition (2013), ISBN: 1118656210

FINANCIAL MODELING USING MS- EXCEL/SPREADSHEET

Course Code:MBF4313   **Credit Units: 03**

Introduction
Modeling techniques for accurate financial forecasting are used in many areas of finance, such as derivatives, valuation, project evaluation, deal structuring, portfolio management and the like. In the course, the participants will learn the model building skills required to build powerful models in finance with the help of excel. There are many features of model building that are common irrespective of the final model that one intends to build. In the course we will also emphasize on the different model building skills that one should have irrespective of the final use that one is going to make of it.

By the end of the course the participants should be better able to:
- Understand the basic and advanced features of excel
- Understand how to build models in excel to suit one's purpose
- Building models in different areas of finance including investments, corporate finance and derivatives
- Identifying and controlling the key sensitivities with advanced spreadsheet simulation
- Understand how risk can be built into the model to enhance decision making process

Course Contents:
Module-I: Understanding the Basic Featuresof Excel : Introduction to Modeling, Introduction to Excel, Database Functions in Excel   Creating Charts   Using Forms and Control Toolbox Understanding Finance Functions present in Excel Creating Dynamic Models

Module-II: Simulation using Excel: Different Statistical Distributions used in Simulation Generating Random Numbers that follow a particular distribution Building Models in Finance using Simulation

Module-III: Excel in Capital Budgeting, valuation: Preparing common size statements directly from Trial Balance Forecasting Financial Statements using Excel Analysing Financial Statements by using Spreadsheet Model ; Determining Project Viability   Risk Analysis in Project Appraisal Simulation in Project Appraisal; Determination of Value Drivers, DCF Valuation, Risk Analysis in Valuation; Determining Efficient Portfolio, Creating Dynamic Portfolios Portfolio Insurance Fixed Income Portfolio Management using Excel.

Module-IV: Understanding Subroutines and Functions and building simple financial models using subroutines and functions Recording and Editing Macros Subroutines and Functions Decision Rules Message Box and Input Box Debugging, **Designing Advanced Financial Models** using VBA User Forms Other Advanced Features Actual Model Building.

Examination Scheme:

Components	CT	HA	C	V	A	EE
Weightage (%)	10	5	5	5	5	70

(**C -** Case Discussion/ Presentation; **HA -** Home Assignment; **Q** – Quiz; **V** - Viva; **CT** - Class Test; A- Attendance; **EE** - End Semester Examination)

Text & References:
Text:
- Benninga, S., 2008, Financial Modeling, The MIT Press, Third Edition
References:
- J & S: Jackson M. and Staunton M., 2001, Advanced Modelling in Finance using Excel and VBA, John Wiley and Sons Ltd
- B & M: Brealey R.A. and Myers S., 2003, Principles of Corporate Finance, Seventh Edition, McGraw Hill
- Financial Analysis and Modeling using Excel and VBA – Chandan Sengupta
- Building Financial Models, John Tjia

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Course Code: MBF4314   **Credit Units: 03**

Course Objectives:
The FRM challenges candidates to understand and apply a range of knowledge and skills necessary to function effectively as a risk manager. Its curriculum is updated annually by a group of distinguished risk professionals and leading academics with diverse backgrounds, ensuring that the designation meets the evolving demands of the financial industry. The FRM helps professionals in risk management, investment management, or other critical areas of the financial services industry to broaden their knowledge of the different types of financial risk and enhance their current skill set. Those who are just beginning their careers benefit from the breadth of the curriculum, which exposes candidates to the major strategic aspects of risk management. More established practitioners often choose to become Certified FRMs in order to ensure that they are apprised of the latest trends in risk management, or because they want to challenge themselves by testing their knowledge against an elite pool of risk managers.

Course Contents:

Module I: Foundations of Risk Management
Basic risk types, measurement and management tools, Creating value with risk management; The role of risk management in corporate governance; Enterprise Risk Management (ERM); Financial disasters and risk management failures; The Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM); Risk-adjusted performance measurement; Multifactor models; Data aggregation and risk reporting; Ethics and the GARP Code of Conduct.

Module II: Financial Markets and Products
Structures and functions of financial institutions, Structure and mechanics of OTC and exchange markets Structure, mechanics, and valuation of forwards, futures, swaps, and options ; Hedging with derivatives; Interest rates and measures of interest rate sensitivity; Foreign exchange risk; Corporate bonds; Mortgage-backed securities

Module III : Valuation and Risk Models
Value-at-Risk (VaR)- VaR mapping • Expected shortfall (ES), Stress testing and scenario analysis • Option valuation • Fixed income valuation • Hedging • Country and sovereign risk models and management • External and internal credit ratings • Expected and unexpected losses • Operational risk

Module IV: Basel-I, Basel-II, Solvency-II, Basel 2.5, Basel-III:
The reasons for regulating Banks, Bank Regulation Pre-1988, 1988BIS Accord, The G-30 Policy recommendation, Netting, 1996 Amendment, Basel II, Credit Risk capital under Basel II, Operational Risk capital under Basel II, Pillar 2- Supervisory Review, Pillar 3- Market Discipline, Basel 2.5, Basel-III.

Module V: Credit Risk Measurement and Management
• Credit analysis • Default risk: Quantitative methodologies • Expected and unexpected loss • Credit VaR • Counterparty risk • Credit derivatives • Structured finance and securitization

Module VI: Operational and Integrated Risk Management
Risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) • Economic capital frameworks and capital planning • Liquidity risk measurement and management • Failure mechanics of dealer banks • Stress testing banks • Third-party outsourcing risk • Risks related to money laundering and financing of terrorism • Regulation and the Basel Accords
Banking Resolution and Deposit Insurance Act (BRDI) 2017, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Text Books & References:

- John C. Hull, Risk Management and Financial Institutions, 4th Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2015).
- Keep on updating of www.garp.org/frm (Global association of Risk professional)
- Michel Crouhy, Dan Galai, and Robert Mark, The Essentials of Risk Management, 2nd Edition (New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 2014).
- James Lam, Enterprise Risk Management: From Incentives to Controls, 2nd Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2014)
- René Stulz, "Risk Management, Governance, Culture and Risk Taking in Banks," FRBNY Economic Policy Review, (August 2016): 43-59.
- Edwin J. Elton, Martin J. Gruber, Stephen J. Brown and William N. Goetzmann, Modern Portfolio Theory and Investment Analysis, 9th Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2014).
- Noel Amenc and Veronique Le Sourd, Portfolio Theory and Performance Analysis (West Sussex, UK: John Wiley & Sons, 2003).
- ZviBodie, Alex Kane, and Alan J. Marcus, Investments, 10th Edition (New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 2013).
- "Principles for Effective Data Aggregation and Risk Reporting," (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Publication, January 2013).
- Michael Miller, Mathematics and Statistics for Financial Risk Management, 2nd Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013).
- James Stock and Mark Watson, Introduction to Econometrics, Brief Edition (Boston, MA: Pearson, 2008).
- Robert McDonald, Derivatives Markets, 3rd Edition (Boston, MA: Addison-Wesley, 2013).
- Frank Fabozzi (editor), The Handbook of Fixed Income Securities, 8th Edition (New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 2012).
- AswathDamodaran, "Country Risk: Determinants, Measures and Implications - The 2017 Edition" (July 19, 2017).
- Gunter Meissner, Correlation Risk Modeling and Management (New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 2014).
- Jon Gregory, The xVA Challenge: Counterparty Credit Risk, Funding, Collateral, and Capital (West Sussex, UK: John Wiley & Sons, 2015)
- "Principles for the Sound Management of Operational Risk," (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Publication, June 2011)
- Philippa X. Girling, Operational Risk Management: A Complete Guide to a Successful Operational Risk Framework (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013).
- Bruce Tuckman and Angel Serrat, Fixed Income Securities: Tools for Today's Markets, 3rd Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2011)
- Case studies published from various journals.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES ANALYSIS

Course Code: MBF4315   **Credit Units: 03**

Course Objectives:
This course is intended to analyze the fixed income securities markets and its implications for investments. It will analyze the market characteristics, instruments, selling techniques, pricing and valuation issues, floating rate instruments, relations with money market instruments, risk and return of fixed income securities, portfolio management techniques, term structure modeling, bond indexing, corporate debt and convertibles, bonds with embedded options, municipal bonds markets, corporate bonds & credit risk analysis, interest rate risk management with swaps, options and futures, bond management & trading. The course intends to cover the specific features of the Indian Fixed Income Securities Markets.The course will construct several Excel based techniques to analyze bond valuation, term structure, portfolio statistics and risk mapping

Course Contents:

Module-I: Overview of Fixed Income Securities, The Grammar of Fixed Income Securities, Fixed Income Markets, Institutional Arrangements, Market Participants and Instruments, Investors Perspectives, & Market Conventions, features of a government securities market

Module-II: Bond Valuation, Time Value of Money, Price and Yield Conventions, Bond Valuation under flat term structure, Yield & return, & horizon return,Valuation of other Bonds, Floating Rate securities, index bonds, illiquid bonds

Module-III: Understanding market linkages, bonds and money market instruments, MIFOR Curve Risk Identification in Bonds: Duration, Convexity, and Immunization Risk measurement in fixed income securities using value at risk, Corporate Debt, Valuation, valuation of convertibles
Yield Curve Analysis: Par Value, Zero, Spot Curve, Bootstrapping, spot & forward rates, (Nelson-Seigel model of the Indian NSE)

Module-IV: Government securitiesauction & Bidding, Uniform vs discriminatory auction, biddingbehavior, winners curse analysisAuction Game: students run a game in groups, with bidding an upcoming auction, using real time market prices, and finalist selected based on their success, performance in WI trade, Bond Indexing, methodology for constructing a bond index, index return comparison

Module-V: Portfolio construction, setting portfolio objectives, interpreting portfolio parameters, Passive vs Active portfolio management strategies, bullet vs barbell, other strategies.Global Bond Markets, foreign currency bonds, dual currency bonds, analysis of global bond spread behavior in recent times.

Module-VI: Fixed Income Derivative Markets: FRAs, Interest rate Swaps, swap pricing and swap curve,Fixed Income Derivative Markets: Interest rate futures, Fixed Income Derivative Markets: Interest Rate Options, Caps & Floors pricing

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Required Textbook:
- Frank Fabozzi, Bond Markets, Analysis, and Strategies, Seventh or Eighth Edition,
- Pearson Suresh Sundaresan, Fixed Income Markets and Their Derivatives, 2009,

SUMMER INTERNSHIP EVALUATION

Course Code: MBF4335   **Credit Units: 06**

There are certain phases of every Intern's professional development that cannot be effectively taught in the academic environment. These facets can only be learned through direct, on-the-job experience working with successful professionals and experts in the field. The internship programme can best be described as an attempt to institutionalize efforts to bridge the gap between the professional world and the academic institutions. Entire effort in internship is in terms of extending the program of education and evaluation beyond the classroom of a university or institution. The educational process in the internship course seeks out and focuses attention on many latent attributes, which do not surface in the normal class room situations. These attributes are intellectual ability, professional judgment and decision making ability, inter-disciplinary approach, skills for data handling, ability in written and oral presentation, sense of responsibility etc.

In order to achieve these objectives, each student will maintain and submit a file (**Internship File**) and a report (**Internship Report**)

INTERNSHIP FILE

The Internship File aims to encourage students to keep a personal record of their learning and achievements throughout the Programme. It can be used as the basis for lifelong learning and for job applications. **Items can be drawn from activities completed in the course modules and from the workplace to demonstrate learning and personal development.**

The File will assess the student's analytical skills and ability to present supportive evidence, whilst demonstrating understanding of their organization, its needs and his/her own personal contribution to the organization.

The File is essentially a comprehensive documentation of how one proceeds while working on the assignment and should be regularly checked by the faculty guide/ supervisor, issues discussed with the students, doubts if any clarified and signed as having done so. This will form the basis of **continuous evaluation** of the project.

The File will include **five sections** in the order described below.

1. **The Title Page** – An Internship Experience Report For (Your Name), name of internship organization, name of the Supervisor/Guide and his/her designation, date started and completed, and number of credits for which the report is submitted.
2. **Table of Content** – **A**n outline of the contents of the file by topics and subtopics with the page number and location of each section.
3. **Introduction** – Short, but should include how and why you obtained the internship experience position and the relationship it has to your academic/professional and career goals.
4. **Main Body** – Should include a brief summary/ executive summary of the **Internship Project Report** that the student has worked on, an **analysis of the company/organization** in which the student is working, a **personal review** of the student's management skills and how they have been developed through the programme, the daily tasks performed, major projects contributed to, dates and hours spent on a task, observations and feelings, meetings attended and their purposes, listing of tools and materials and their suppliers, and photographs if possible of projects, buildings and co-workers.
5. **Appendices** – Include pamphlets, forms, charts, brochures, technical and descriptive literature, graphs and other information related to your Internship experience.

INTERNSHIP REPORT

The **Internship Report** is the research report that the student has to prepare on the project assigned by the organization. (Incase a student is not assigned a specific research project in the organization, he has to select any one aspect of the organization and prepare a research report on it). The lay out of the report should be as per the standard layout prescribed by the organization wherein the student

undertakes the Internship. In case, there is no layout prescribed by the organization the following components should be included in the report:

➢ **Title or Cover Page**
The title page should contain Project Title; Student's Name; Programme; Year and Semester and Name of the Faculty Guide.

➢ **Acknowledgements**
Acknowledgment to any advisory or financial assistance received in the course of work may be given. It is incomplete without student's signature.

➢ **Abstract**
A good "Abstract" should be straight to the point; not too descriptive but fully informative. First paragraph should state what was accomplished with regard to the objectives. The abstract does not have to be an entire summary of the project, but rather a concise summary of the scope and results of the project. It should not exceed more than 1000 words.

➢ **Table of Contents**
Titles and subtitles are to correspond exactly with those in the text.

➢ **Introduction**
Here a brief introduction to the problem that is central to the project and an outline of the structure of the rest of the report should be provided. The introduction should aim to catch the imagination of the reader, so excessive details should be avoided.

➢ **Materials and Methods**
This section should aim at experimental designs, materials used (wherever applicable). Methodology should be mentioned in details including modifications undertaken, if any. It includes organization site(s), sample, instruments used with its validation, procedures followed and precautions.

➢ **Results and Discussion**
Present results, discuss and compare these with those from other workers, etc. In writing this section, emphasis should be laid on what has been performed and achieved in the course of the work, rather than discuss in detail what is readily available in text books. Avoid abrupt changes in contents from section to section and maintain a lucid flow throughout the thesis. An opening and closing paragraph in every chapter could be included to aid in smooth flow.

Note that in writing the various secions, all figures and tables should as far as possible be next to the associated text, in the same orientation as the main text, numbered, and given appropriate titles or captions. All major equations should also be numbered and unless it is really necessary, do not write in "point" form.

While presenting the results, write at length about the the various statistical tools used in the data interpretation. The result interpretation should be simple but full of data and statistical analysis. This data interpretation should be in congruence with the written objectives and the inferences should be drawn on data and not on impression. Avoid writing straight forward conclusion rather, it should lead to generalization of data on the chosen sample.

Results and its discussion should be supporting/contradicting with the previous research work in the given area. Usually one should not use more than two researches in either case of supporing or contradicting the present case of research.

➢ **Conclusion(s) & Recommendations**
A conclusion should be the final section in which the outcome of the work is mentioned briefly. Check that your work answers the following questions:
- Did the research project meet its aims (check back to introduction for stated aims)?
- What are the main findings of the research?
- Are there any recommendations?
- Do you have any conclusion on the research process itself?

➤ **Implications for Future Research**
This should bring out further prospects for the study either thrown open by the present work or with the purpose of making it more comprehensive.

➤ **Appendices**
The Appendices contain material which is of interest to the reader but not an integral part of the thesis and any problem that have arisen that may be useful to document for future reference.

➤ **References**
References should include papers, books etc. referred to in the body of the report. These should be written in the alphabetical order of the author's surname. The titles of journals preferably should not be abbreviated; if they are, abbreviations must comply with an internationally recognised system.

Examples
For research article
Voravuthikunchai SP, Lortheeranuwat A, Ninrprom T, Popaya W, Pongpaichit S, Supawita T. (2002) Antibacterial activity of Thai medicinal plants against enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli O157: H7. Clin Microbiol Infect, 8 (suppl 1): 116–117.
For book
Kowalski,M.(1976) Transduction of effectiveness in Rhizobium meliloti. SYMBIOTIC NITROGEN FIXATION PLANTS (editor P.S. Nutman IBP), **7**: 63-67

The Layout Guidelines for the Internship File & Internship Report

- A4 size Paper
- Font: Arial (10 points) or Times New Roman (12 points)
- Line spacing: 1.5
- Top and bottom margins: 1 inch/ 2.5 cm; left and right margins: 1.25 inches/ 3 cm

Examination Scheme:

Continuous Evaluation by faculty guide	15%
Continuous evaluation by CRC	15%
Feedback from industry guide	35%
Report, Presentation & Viva Voce	35%
TOTAL	**100%**

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Course Code: MBF4413   **Credit Units: 02**

Course Contents:

Module I: Decision to Become an Entrepreneur
Introduction to Entrepreneurship: What Is Entrepreneurship? Why Become an Entrepreneur?, Characteristics of Successful Entrepreneurs ,Common Myths About Entrepreneurs, Types of Start-Up Firms ,Changing Demographics Of Entrepreneurs.
Entrepreneurship's Importance: Economic Impact of Entrepreneurial Firms, Entrepreneurial Firms' Impact on Society, and Entrepreneurial Firms' Impact on Larger Firms.
The Entrepreneurial Process: Decision to Become an Entrepreneur, Developing Successful Business Ideas Moving from an Idea to an Entrepreneurial Firm, Managing and Growing an Entrepreneurial Firm.

Module II: Developing Successful Business Ideas
Identifying And Recognizing Opportunities: Observing Trends, Solving a Problem , Finding Gaps In The Marketplace ,Personal Characteristics of the Entrepreneur .
Techniques for Generating Ideas: Brainstorming, Focus Groups Library and Internet Research, Other Techniques.
Encouraging and Protecting New Ideas: Establishing a Focal Point for Ideas, Encouraging Creativity at the Firm Level, Protecting Ideas from Being Lost or Stolen, Find a mentor.
Feasibility Analysis: Product/Service Feasibility Analysis, Industry/Target Market Feasibility Analysis, organizational Feasibility Analysis, Financial Feasibility Analysis.
The Business Plan: Reasons for Writing a Business Plan , Who Reads the Business Plan—And What Are They Looking For? Guidelines for Writing a Business Plan, Outline Of the Business PlanandExploring Each Section of the Plan Oral Presentation of a Business Plan, Questions and Feedback to Expect from Investors.
 Industry and Competitor Analysis: Studying Industry Trends, The Five Forces Model, The Value of the Five Forces Mode, Industry Types and the Opportunities They Offer , Identifying Competitors ,Sources of Competitive Intelligence, Completing a Competitive Analysis Grid.
Business Models: The Importance and Diversity of Business Models, How Business Models Emerge, Potential Fatal Flaws of Business Models, Components of An Effective Business Model**,** Core Strategy, Strategic Resources, Partnership Network, customer interface.

Module III: Moving from an Idea to an reality
Initial Ethical and Legal Issues Facing a New Firm: Establishing a Strong Ethical Culture for a Firm, Choosing an Attorney for a Firm, Drafting a Founders' Agreement.
Obtaining Business Licenses and Permits: Business Licenses, Business Permits, Choosing a Form of Business Organization, Sole Proprietorship, Partnerships, Corporations, Limited Liability Company.
Introduction To Financial Management : Financial Objectives of a Firm, The Process of Financial Management, Financial Statements ,Forecasts ,Pro Forma Income Statement ,Pro Forma Balance Sheet, Pro Forma Statement of Cash Flows, Ratio Analysis.
Building a New-Venture: Recruiting and Selecting Key Employees, Roles of the Board of Directors Board of Advisers, Lenders and Other Professionals.
Getting Financing or Funding: The Importance, Sources of Personal Financing, Preparing to Raise Debt or Equity Financing, business Angels, Venture Capital, Initial Public Offering, Commercial Banks, SBA Guaranteed Loans, Other Sources of Debt Financing, Leasing, Strategic Partners.

Module IV: Managing and Growing the new venture
Marketing Issues: Segmenting the Market, Selecting a Target Market, Establishing a Unique Positioning, Branding, 4Ps/7Ps Of Marketing For New Ventures.
The Importance of Intellectual Property: Determining What Intellectual Property to Legally Protect, The Four Key Forms of Intellectual Property, Types of Patents, Who Can Apply for a Patent?

The Process of Obtaining a Patent, Patent Infringement, The Four Types of Trademarks, What Is Protected Under Trademark Law? Exclusions from Trademark Protection, The Process of Obtaining a Trademark, What Is Protected by a Copyright? Exclusions from Copyright Protection,

How to Obtain a Copyright , Copyright Infringement, Copyrights and the Internet , Conducting an Intellectual Property Audit, The Process of Conducting an Intellectual Property Audit.

Preparing for and Evaluating the Challenges of Growth : Appreciating the Nature of Business Growth ,Staying Committed to a Core Strategy ,Planning for Growth, Knowing and Managing the Stages of Growth , Challenges Of Growth **,** Strategies for Firm Growth (internal and external), Franchising**.**

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Text & References:
- Alejandro Cremades (2016) , The Art of Startup Fundraising: Pitching Investors, Negotiating the Deal, and Everything Else Entrepreneurs Need to Know. Wiley, New York.
- Burton and Bragg (2006),Accounting and Finance for your Small Business. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Peter Drucker (2015), Innovation And Entrepreneurship. Harper Collins, India.
- Nandan H (2013), Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship. Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited; Third edition: India.

DISSERTATION

Course Code: MBF4437   **Credit Units: 06**

The aim of the dissertation is to provide you with an opportunity to further your intellectual and personal development in your chosen field by undertaking a significant practical unit of activity, having an educational value at a level commensurate with the award of your degree

The dissertation can be defined as a scholarly inquiry into a problem or issues, involving a systematic approach to gathering and analysis of information / data, leading to production of a structured report.

Selecting the Dissertation Topic
It is usual to give you some discretion in the choice of topic for the dissertation and the approach to be adopted. You will need to ensure that your dissertation is related to your field of specialization.

Deciding this is often the most difficult part of the dissertation process, and perhaps, you have been thinking of a topic for some time.

It is important to distinguish here between 'dissertation topic' and 'dissertation title'. The topic is the specific area that you wish to investigate. The title may not be decided until the dissertation has been written so as to reflect its content properly.

Few restrictions are placed on the choice of the topic. Normally we would expect it to be:
- relevant to business, defined broadly;
- related to one or more of the subjects or areas of study within the core program and specialisation stream;
- clearly focused so as to facilitate an in-depth approach, subject to the availability of adequate sources of information and to your own knowledge;
- of value and interest to you and your personal and professional development.

Planning the Dissertation
This will entail following:
- Selecting a topic for investigation.
- Establishing the precise focus of your study by deciding on the aims and objectives of the dissertation, or formulating questions to be investigated. Consider very carefully what is worth investigating and its feasibility.
- Drawing up initial dissertation outlines considering the aims and objectives of the dissertation. Workout various stages of dissertation
- Devising a timetable to ensure that all stages of dissertation are completed in time. The timetable should include writing of the dissertation and regular meetings with your dissertation guide.

The Dissertation plan or outline
It is recommended that you should have a dissertation plan to guide you right from the outset. Essentially, the dissertation plan is an outline of what you intend to do, chapter wise and therefore should reflect the aims and objectives of your dissertation.

There are several reasons for having a dissertation plan
- It provides a focus to your thoughts.
- It provides your faculty-guide with an opportunity, at an early stage of your work, to make constructive comments and help guide the direction of your research.
- The writing of a plan is the first formal stage of the writing process, and therefore helps build up your confidence.
- In many ways, the plan encourages you to come to terms with the reading, thinking and writing in a systematic and integrated way, with plenty of time left for changes.
- Finally, the dissertation plan generally provides a revision point in the development of your dissertation report in order to allow appropriate changes in the scope and even direction of your work as it progresses.

Keeping records

This includes the following:

- Making a note of everything you read; including those discarded.
- Ensuring that when recording sources, author's name and initials, date of publication, title, place of publication and publisher are included. (You may consider starting a card index or database from the outset). Making an accurate note of all quotations at the time you read them.
- Make clear what is a direct a direct quotation and what is your paraphrase.

Dissertation format

All students must follow the following rules in submitting their dissertation.

- Front page should provide title, author, Name of degree/diploma and the date of submission.
- Second page should be the table of contents giving page references for each chapter and section.
- The next page should be the table of appendices, graphs and tables giving titles and page references.
- Next to follow should be a synopsis or abstract of the dissertation (approximately 500 words) titled: **Executive Summary**
- Next is the 'acknowledgements'.
- Chapter I should be a general introduction, giving the background to the dissertation, the objectives of the dissertation, the rationale for the dissertation, the plan, methodological issues and problems. The limitations of the dissertation should also be hinted in this chapter.
- Other chapters will constitute the body of the dissertation. The number of chapters and their sequence will usually vary depending on, among others, on a critical review of the previous relevant work relating to your major findings, a discussion of their implications, and conclusions, possibly with a suggestion of the direction of future research on the area.
- After this concluding chapter, you should give a list of all the references you have used. These should be cross - references with your text. For articles from journals, the following details are required e.g.

  Draper P and Pandyal K. 1991, The Investment Trust Discount Revisited, Journal of Business Finance and Accounting, Vol18, No6, Nov, pp 791-832.

  For books, the following details are required:
  Levi, M. 1996, International Financial Management, Prentice Hall, New York, 3rd Ed, 1996

- Finally, you should give any appendices. These should only include relevant statistical data or material that cannot be fitted into the above categories.

The Layout Guidelines for the Dissertation

- A4 size Paper
- Font: Arial (10 points) or Times New Roman (12 points)
- Line spacing: 1.5
- Top and bottom margins: 1 inch/ 2.5 cm; left and right margins: 1.25 inches/ 3 cm

Guidelines for the Assessment of the Dissertation

While evaluating the dissertation, faculty guide will consider the following aspects:

1. Has the student made a clear statement of the objective or objective(s).
2. If there is more than one objective, do these constitute parts of a whole?
3. Has the student developed an appropriate analytical framework for addressing the problem at hand.
4. Is this based on up-to-date developments in the topic area?
5. Has the student collected information / data suitable to the frameworks?
6. Are the techniques employed by the student to analyse the data / information appropriate and relevant?
7. Has the student succeeded in drawing conclusion form the analysis?
8. Do the conclusions relate well to the objectives of the project?
9. Has the student been regular in his work?
10. Layout of the written report.

Examination Scheme:

Contents & Layout of the Report	30
Conceptual Framework	10
Objectives & Methodology	15
Implications & Conclusions	15
Viva/ Presentations	30
TOTAL	**100**

CORPORATE TAX PLANNING

Course Code: MBF4408   **Credit Units: 03**

Course Objective:
At the end of the course, the students should be able to understand Indian accounting Standards and the impact of USGAAP on Financial Statements. To create an understanding of the accounting of Mergers and Acquisitions and Valuation of goodwill & Shares.
In addition to Corporate Accounting the students should be able to demonstrate an understanding of the tax provisions enabling them to make use of legitimate tax shelters, deductions, exceptions, rebates and allowances; with the ultimate aim of minimizing the corporate tax liability.

Course Contents:
Module I: Accounting Norms
Various Accounting Standards in India and comparison with International accounting Standards and US.GAAP.

Module II: Accounting for Merger and Acquisitions
Accounting for Acquisition of Business, Calculation of Purchase consideration and Profit (Loss) Prior to Incorporation.Accounting for Amalgamation in the nature of Merger and in the nature of Purchase.

Module III: Valuation of Goodwill and Shares
Valuation of Goodwill – Different Methods of Valuation of Goodwill, Valuation of Shares – Net Asset Backing Method and Yield Method.

Module IV: Basic Concepts of Income Tax
Introduction to Income Tax Act, 1961, Residential Status, Exempted Incomes of Companies   An overview of various provisions of Business & profession & Capital gains – applicable to companies
Goods and Services Tax – Features - Implications - Rate slap - Model - Products Excluded From GST – Registration Procedure

Module V: Assessment of Companies
Computation of taxable income, MAT, Set off & carry forward of losses in companies, Deductions from Gross total income applicable to companies, Tax planning with reference to new projects/expansions/rehabilitation plans including mergers, amalgamation or de-mergers of companies, Concept of avoidance of double taxation.

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Text & References:
- Singhania V.K. & Singhania Kapil , Direct Taxes law & practices, Taxmann
- Ravi M Kishore, Advanced Accounting, Taxmann.
- Lakhotia , R.N. &Lakhotia, Corporate Tax Planning, Vision books
- Singhania, V.K., Student's guide to Income Tax, Taxmann
- International dictionary of taxation by Indian Tax Institute, 1st Edition.
- Maheshwari S.N and Maheshwari S.K Advanced Accountancy, Vikas Publishing House.

PRIVATE EQUITY AND ENTREPRENEURIAL FINANCE

Course Code: MBF4412   **Credit Units: 03**

Description
Private equity is composed of funds and investors that directly invest in **private** companies, or that engage in buyouts of public companies, resulting in the delisting of public **equity**. In finance, **private equity** is a type of **equity** and one of the asset classes consisting of **equity** securities and debt in operating companies that are not publicly traded on a stock exchange. A **private equity** investment will generally be made by a **private equity** firm, a venture capital firm or an angel investor. With support of Private equity, the new entrepreneur will hope up to start a new firm for the benefit of economic development.

Objectives
1. To understand the various types of activities that falls under the purview of Private equity. Corporate Restructuring
2. To understand intricacies of raising of various methods of financing
3. To deal with Issues involved in Private financing and entrepreneurial development activities.
4. To examine key elements of understanding a business from a private equity investment perspective

Assessment
The subject would comprise of both theory and numerical solving. The assessment of the learner would be done through assignments, case discussion, articles on current research & issues, problem solving and simulation. The students would be expected to do a project, quiz and comprehend the application part of the concepts taught in the class.

Course Contents:
Module-I: Introduction: Over view of the Private Equity Industry, Development and Growth, terminology, and categories within the asset class, participants, anatomy of funds and partnership agreements, perspectives and negotiations and perspectives of companies

Module-II: The Fundamentals of Private Equity Investing:,financing, structuring and negotiating - buyout and growth capital transactions, and managing the portfolio company over the life of the investmentand including an exit and / or value realization transaction.

Module-III: Understanding and Evaluating Private Equity Firms in Financial Markets: We will consider how the financial community assesses firms and chooses which funds to invest in and how funds assemble portfolios of companies and how LP investors assemble their portfolios of LP interests. Other topics will include understanding and managing LP liquidity options; the rise and role of other alternative investment vehicles, most notably hedge funds and sovereign wealth funds; the publicly traded private equity firm; the impact of the financial crisis and current issues under discussion in the area of financial regulation

Module-IV: Private Equity in Secondary Markets – Key components of value creation- Relative value Matrix – Industry Value creation.

Module-V: Private Equity - corporate governance and ethics - Iinvestments in developing markets - Sourcing of private equity - Deals and management of portfolio company - Expectations and Negotiation

Examination Scheme:

Components	CPA	TP	Q/S	A	ME	EE
Weightage (%)	5	5	5	5	10	70

Reference books
- Jason A. Scharfman, Private Equity Operational Due Diligence: Tools to Evaluate Liquidity, Valuation, and Documentation, + Website , ISBN: 978-1-118-11390-5, March 2012
- Stowell D, An Introduction To Investment Banks, Hedge Funds, And Private Equity – 2011, Elsevir (2011), **ISBN :** 978-9380931074

Case studies published from various journals.