

Duration: 2.5 hrs

Total Marks : 75

- NB 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice  
2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

Q1 A) Match the columns. (Answer any 8)

(08)

Column A	Column
1. Corporate governance	A. Decision making problem which requires choice between incompatible rules
2. Organizational climate	B. Set of conventional expectations that are binding on a group
3. Ethical dilemma	C. Enable employees to deal with ethical problems
4. Integrity pact	D. Shareholders main rights
5. Code of ethics	E. Banks, insurance funds
6. Ethics training	F. Moral work atmosphere in an organization
7. Right to vote	G. Regulates functioning of capital market
8. Institutional investors	H. The system by which companies are owned and controlled
9. NFCG	I. Anti-corruption tool
10. SEBI	J. Promotion of better governance in India

Q1 B) Say whether True or False (answer any 7)

(07)

- Ethics and law are one and the same
- Integrity pact is a treaty between India and United nations for ethical solutions
- All stakeholders have voting rights
- Ethics training is compulsory as per Companies Act 2013
- The headquarters of NFCG is in New York, USA
- Code of conduct gives framework for ethical policies
- Related party transactions are not prohibited as per SEBI
- Organisational climate refers to the moral atmosphere within an organisation
- Business ethics is application of ethical values to business
- Board of directors are appointed by shareholders.

Q2 A) Explain the scope of business ethics.

(08)

Q2 B) What are the advantages of business ethics?

(07)

OR

Q2 P) Explain the primary duties of board of directors.

(08)

Q2 Q) Who is an Independent director? Explain the composition of independent director in board of directors.

(07)

Q3 A) Define corporate governance. What are the advantages of corporate governance?

(08)

Q3 B) What are the challenges to good corporate governance in India?

(07)

OR

Q3 P) Explain the evolution of corporate governance in India

(08)

Q3 Q) What are the various committees set up in companies for ensuring good corporate governance?

(07)



**Paper / Subject Code: 43812 / Business Ethics and Corporate Governance**

**Q4 A) Write a note on corporate governance and related party transactions. (08)**  
**Q4 B) What are the challenges of exercising shareholders rights? (07)**

**OR**

**Q4 P) Explain the objectives of National Foundation for Corporate governance. (08)**  
**Q4 Q) Explain the role played by institutional investors in financial markets. (07)**

**Q5 A) Explain the role of SEBI in investor protection in India. (08)**  
**Q5 B) What are the various disclosure norms as per clause 49 of listing agreement? (07)**

**OR**

**Q5 C) Write short notes on (any three) (15)**  
1. Ethics management committee  
2. Integrity pact  
3. Global corporate governance forum  
4. Audit committee  
5. Organizational climate

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Paper / Subject Code: 43814 / Technical analysis

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55

Duration: 2 ½ Hours

Total marks: 75

Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

Figures to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Match the following (attempt any 8)

(08)

Column A		Column B	
1	Upper Shadow	A	Three candle pattern
2	Point and figure chart	B	Follows the trend
3	Inverted hammer	C	Three different peaks
4	3 black soldiers	D	One candle pattern
5	Head and Shoulder	E	Principle of Dow theory
6	Leading Indicator	F	X and O's
7	Lagging Indicator	G	Technique of day trading
8	Volume must confirm trend	H	Price extreme on the higher side of the candle
9	Elliot wave theory trends	I	Predicts price action before its happens
10	Range trading	J	Dominant Wave and corrective waves

B) State the following statements are true or false (attempt any 7)

(07)

1. Bar chart represents all 4 sets of prices- high, close, open and low prices
2. Technical analysis is not universally accepted.
3. Hammer is a one candle pattern that occurs in down trend.
4. Breakaway gaps are also called as Runaway gaps.
5. There are two types of moving averages simple and exponential.
6. Divergence can be of price action
7. Corrective wave consists of 3 waves.
8. Never trade in borrowed money is one of the quality of successful trader.
9. Technical indicators broadly serve functions like to alert, to confirm and to predict.
10. Day trading is speculation in securities, specifically buying and selling financial instruments within the same trading day.

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- Q.2 A. What is meant by Technical analysis? Explain its limitations. (08)
- B. Explain Shooting star as a candlestick pattern. (07)

OR

- C. Explain 2 candle patterns in detail. (08)
- D. Write a short note on Double top pattern. (07)

- Q.3 A. Explain Money Flow Index (MFI) (08)
- B. Explain William %R (07)

OR

- C. Explain the first and second principles of Dow theory. (08)
- D. Explain Bollinger Bands in detail. (07)

- Q.4 A. What are the risks associated with trading? (08)
- B. Explain the do's and don'ts of trading. (07)

OR

- C. What is meant by common gap and Runaway Gap? (08)
- D. How stop loss can be used? (07)

- Q.5 A. Explain the different types of charts used in Technical Analysis. (08)
- B. Explain MACD in detail. (07)

OR

- Q.5 Write a short note on (any three) (15)
  - a. Assumptions of Technical Analysis
  - b. Characteristics of corrective waves in falling market
  - c. Stochastic Indicator
  - d. Support and Resistance
  - e. Advantages of Day trading

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