

**S.P. Mandali's**

**R. A. PODAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND  
ECONOMICS (AUTONOMOUS),**

**Matunga, Mumbai-400019**

## **Course Structure**

**For**

**Post Graduate Program**

**M.Com. (Behavioural Finance)**

**Semester IV**

**[www.rapodar.ac.in](http://www.rapodar.ac.in)**

S.P. MANDALI'S  
R. A. PODAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS  
(AUTONOMOUS),  
MATUNGA, MUMBAI-400019

**Syllabus**  
**And**  
**Question Paper Pattern of Course**  
**Post Graduate Program**

**M.Com. (Behavioural Finance)**  
**Semester IV**

Syllabus as per National Education Policy 2020  
To be implemented from Academic Year 2025-2026

[www.rapodar.ac.in](http://www.rapodar.ac.in)

**POST GRADUATE PROGRAM OUTCOMES:**

<b>PROGRAM OUTCOME No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
PO 1	Learners will acquire advanced knowledge in accounting principles, financial reporting, and taxation policies
PO 2	Learners will master the effective communication of complex financial information to diverse stakeholders through oral and written means
PO 3	Learners will develop critical thinking skills to analyze financial statements, interpret accounting regulations, and propose strategic financial solutions.
PO 4	Learners will apply accounting principles to solve real-world financial challenges and make informed business decisions.
PO 5	Learners will employ analytical reasoning to interpret financial data, assess business performance, and support strategic planning.
PO 6	Learners will excel in conducting advanced research in accounting, showcasing proficiency in data collection, analysis, and interpretation.
PO 7	Learners will collaborate effectively with interdisciplinary teams to address complex accounting issues and achieve organizational goals.
PO 8	Learners will apply scientific reasoning to evaluate and propose innovative financial strategies and models.
PO 9	Learners will engage in reflective thinking, identifying areas for improvement and continuous learning in the field of accountancy.
PO 10	Learners will leverage digital tools for effective access, evaluation, and synthesis of financial information.
PO 11	Learners will take initiative in ongoing professional development, engaging in self-directed learning to stay updated with evolving accounting standards.
PO 12	Learners will demonstrate multicultural competence, showing sensitivity to diverse cultural perspectives in the global business environment.
PO 13	Learners will exhibit a strong ethical foundation, making decisions with integrity and considering the societal impact of financial practices.
PO14	Learners will showcase leadership qualities, being capable of guiding financial teams and contributing to organizational success.

PO15	Learners will recognize the importance of continuous learning, adapting to advancements in the field of accountancy throughout their professional careers.
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**M.Com**  
**(Behavioural Finance)**  
**Under Choice Based Credit Grading and Semester System**  
**Course Structure**

**M.Com – I**

No. of courses	Semester I	Credits	No. of Courses	Semester II	Credits
<i><b>Mandatory</b></i>			<i><b>Mandatory</b></i>		
1	Introduction to Behavioural Finance	<b>06</b>	1	Behavioural Finance II	<b>06</b>
2	Psychological Aspects of Investing	<b>06</b>	2	Introduction to Data Science - I	<b>06</b>
3	Business Ethics	<b>02</b>	3	Corporate Social Responsibility	<b>02</b>
<i><b>Electives</b></i>			<i><b>Electives</b></i>		
4	R – Lab Course	<b>04</b>	4	Behavioural Economics	<b>04</b>
<i><b>Research Methodology</b></i>			<i><b>Research Methodology</b></i>		
5	Research Methodology for Business	<b>04</b>	----	-----	
<i><b>On Job Training / Field Project</b></i>			<i><b>On Job Training / Field Project</b></i>		
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	<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>22</b>

## M.Com-II

No. of courses	Semester III	Credits	No. of Courses	Semester IV	Credits
<b>Mandatory</b>			<b>Mandatory</b>		
1	Risk Management in Behavioural Finance	<b>06</b>	1	Personal Finance and Wealth Management	<b>06</b>
2	Financial Frauds	<b>06</b>	2	Behavioural Finance in Investment Markets	<b>06</b>
<b>Electives (Any One)</b>			<b>Electives (Any One)</b>		
3	*Any one course from the following list of courses A. Machine Learning and Mining Algorithms B. Financial Accounting and Analysis C. Behavioural Approaches to Decision Making	<b>04</b>	3	*Any one course from the following list of courses A. Advance Data Science – II B. Analytics for Investment Banking C. Supply Chain Design and Management	<b>04</b>
<b>Research Methodology</b>			<b>Research Methodology</b>		
4	Statistical Tools and Techniques	<b>02</b>	----	-----	
<b>Research Project</b>			<b>Research Project</b>		
	Research Project/Internship	<b>04</b>		Research Project	<b>06</b>
	<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>22</b>

**Note:** Project work is considered as a special course involving application of knowledge in solving/analyzing/exploring a real life situation/difficult problem. Project work would be of 06 credits. A project work maybe undertaken in any area of Elective Courses.

**Revised Syllabus of Courses of Master of Commerce (M.Com) Behavioural  
Finance Program at Semester IV**

**(Mandatory Course)**

**Personal Finance and Wealth Management**

**Modules at a glance**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Modules</b>	<b>No. of lectures</b>
1	Basics of Personal Financial Management	15
2	Computation of Return and Risk of Personal Investment	15
3	Introduction To Wealth Management And Economic Environment	15
4	Wealth Management Process, Products & Ethics	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

<b>SN</b>	<b>Course Objectives</b>
1	This course aims to equip individuals with skills to manage their personal finances and private wealth.
2	To benefit students aspiring to enter the financial planning and wealth management industry.

<b>Course Outcome No.</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>
CO 1	Develop foundational knowledge in personal financial management, covering budgeting, savings, debt management, and basic financial planning, empowering individuals to make informed financial decisions.
CO 2	Acquire skills in calculating and assessing investment returns and risks, enabling individuals to make informed investment decisions and optimize their investment portfolios.
CO 3	Understand the economic factors influencing wealth management, and gain insights into the principles and practices of managing personal wealth in various economic environments.
CO 4	Explore the wealth management process, including goal setting, portfolio construction, and risk management. Understand various wealth management products and ethical considerations, enabling individuals to create and manage a comprehensive wealth management strategy.

SN	Modules/Units
<b>1.</b>	<b>Basics of Personal Financial Management</b>
	The Personal Financial Planning Process, Preparation of Personal Budget, Personal Financial Statements, Personal Income Tax Planning. Case studies on the personal financial planning of individuals. Personal Savings & Investment: Investment Criteria- liquidity, safety, and profitability. Savings instruments of Post Office and Banks. Chit Funds. Investment in Shares, Debentures, Corporate and Government Bonds, and Mutual Funds. Investment in Physical Assets – Real Estate, Gold, and Silver. Risk and Return associated with these investments. Case studies on risk and return perception of retail investors on various investments.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Computation of Return and Risk of Personal Investment</b>
	Present Value and Future Value of a Single Amount and an Annuity. Computation of interest, dividend, and capital gains on personal investments. Impact of leverage on return. Personal tax planning. Retirement Savings Plans: Pension Plans- Defined Contribution Plan and Defined Benefit Plan. Provident Fund, Gratuity. Life Insurance Plans. General Insurance Plans. Reverse Mortgage Plan.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Introduction To Wealth Management And Economic Environment</b>
	Scope and components of wealth management. Outlook of the Wealth management industry. World wealth reports. Types of wealth firms. Financial Literacy-initiatives and regulators. Interest rate and yield curve analysis. Inflation and real rate of return.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Wealth Management Process, Products &amp; Ethics</b>
	Developing a wealth management plan. Essentials of a comprehensive wealth management plan. Components of a plan. Investment risks and its types. Risk profiling and asset allocation. Life cycle model, asset allocation strategies, goal based financial planning. Active and passive strategies. Portfolio Management services-players, regulations, types. Structured products-types, features, risk/return trade-off. Ethical issues in financial advisory. Code of ethics. Regulatory changes. Ethical standards.

## REFERENCES:

- Benedict KOH and Wai Mun FONG (2017), “Personal Financial Planning”, 5 th edition, Pearson-PrenticeHall.
- Benedict KOH and Wai Mun FONG (2017), “Personal Investments”, 2 nd edition, Pearson-Prentice Hall.
- S. Murali and K.R. Subbakrishna (2020) Personal Financial Planning (Wealth Management)
- Singhanar V.K: Students' Guide to Income Tax; Taxmann, Delhi.
- Prasaci, Bhagwati: Income Tax Law & Practice: Wiley Publication, New Delhi,
- Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta: Systematic approach to income tax: Sahitya Bhawan Publications, New Delhi.
- Ranganathan and Madhumathi: Investment Analysis and Portfolio Management: Pearson, New Delhi
- George Rejda: Principles of Risk Management and Insurance: Pearson, New Delhi

## EXAMINATION PATTERN

(Under Choice Based Credit, Grading and Semester System )

(With effect from Academic Year: 2024-2025)

(Evaluation pattern)

### 1. Continuous Internal Evaluation System:

<b>Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
The internal evaluation of 40 marks for M.Com for each semester would be of tests and of class participation, project, case study analysis, Case lets, PowerPoint presentations, group discussion, book review, Research paper, article analysis and any other mode depending on the nature and scope of the course. Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE), to be conducted by the subject teacher all through the semester. The total mark break up would be suitably divided and the total marks scored by the learner would be submitted to the Controller of Examination.	

## 2. Question Paper Pattern (Practical/ Theory Courses) :

Maximum Marks: 60

Questions to be Set: 04

Durations: 02 hrs

All Questions are compulsory carrying 15 Marks each:

Question No.	Particulars	Marks
Q1	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q2	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q3	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q4	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks

*Note: Full-Length questions of 15 Marks may be divided into two sub-questions of 08 and 07 marks.*

**Revised Syllabus of Courses of Master of Commerce (M.Com) Behavioural  
Finance Program at Semester IV**

**(Mandatory Course)**

**Behavioural Finance in Investment Markets**

**Modules at a glance**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Modules</b>	<b>No. of lectures</b>
1	Key behavioural biases in investment markets – I	15
2	Key behavioural biases in investment markets – II	15
3	Key behavioural theories in investment markets – I	15
4	Key behavioural theories in investment markets – II	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

<b>SN</b>	<b>Course Objectives</b>
1	To appreciate the key behavioural drivers for decision-making among organized fund management and individual/ proprietary investment positions.
2	To enable the student to apply behavioural finance theories in situations involving investment decisions.
3	To provide contrasts between the old- and new-school of thought underlying investment decisions.

<b>Course Outcome No.</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>
CO 1	Identify and analyze prevalent behavioural biases in investment decision-making, such as overconfidence, loss aversion, and herding, enabling participants to recognize and mitigate these biases in their investment strategies.
CO 2	Explore additional behavioural biases impacting investment markets, including anchoring, confirmation bias, and availability heuristic. Develop strategies to address and counteract these biases for more informed investment decisions.
CO 3	Understand fundamental behavioural theories shaping investment markets, including prospect theory and behavioural finance, and analyze how these theories influence investor behaviour and market dynamics.
CO 4	Delve deeper into advanced behavioural theories in investment markets, such as bounded rationality and cognitive dissonance. Apply these theories to gain insights into market trends, investor behaviour, and decision-making processes in complex financial environments.

SN	Modules/Units
<b>1.</b>	<b>Key Behavioural Biases in Investment Markets – I</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Anchoring and adjustment – Rupee Cost Averaging, Treating of out-of-the-money investment</li> <li>b. Prospect theory – decisions based on the present prospects of an investor and how the prospects change based on investment mandate e.g., fund managers, proprietary traders, etc.</li> <li>c. Status quo bias – Fund manager’s conviction and case study</li> <li>d. Recency bias – IPOs with new themes, thematic investments, AIFs.</li> </ul>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Key Behavioural Biases in Investment Markets – II</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Availability bias – Index tracking funds and other new investment instruments</li> <li>b. Hindsight bias – Post shakeup views in investment</li> <li>c. Confirmation bias – Herd mentality in equity and debt markets</li> <li>d. Representative Heuristics – Asset allocation and lifestyle investing.</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Key behavioural theories in investment markets – I</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Framing and question wording – the effect on investment decisions based on expectations (framing) of professional investors e.g., ESG, leverage, consumer segmentation, technology.</li> <li>b. Myopic loss aversion (MLA) – The equity premium puzzle associated with MLA, loss aversion from a standpoint of prospect, as developed from the prospect theory.</li> <li>c. Hyperbolic discounting – effect on the development of long-term savings and pensions as arises from the investor preference toward smaller, immediate gains rather than larger, later well-being.</li> </ul>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Key behavioural theories in investment markets – II</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mental accounting – Averaging, Views on allocation, risk-return parameters.</li> <li>b. Ambiguity aversion – The growth of the financial products that address the removal of ambiguity e.g., financial derivatives (options, swaps, CDOs), life insurance with guarantees of sum assured, and general insurance to cover liability and indemnify against losses.</li> <li>c. Regret aversion – the tendency of investment managers to retain existing arrangements (e.g., asset allocation, alpha investing philosophy, sector preference) in order to minimise the possibility of future regret.</li> </ul>

## REFERENCES:

- Chandra, P. (2017). Behavioural finance.
- Shiller, R. J. (2015). Irrational exuberance. In Irrational exuberance. Princeton university press. Thaler, R. H., & Ganser, L. J. (2015). Misbehaving: The making of behavioral economics.
- Osborne, M. J. (2004). An introduction to game theory (Vol. 3, No. 3). New York: Oxford university press. Kapoor, S., & Prosad, J. M. (2017). Behavioural finance: A review. Procedia computer science, 122, 50-54.
- Tversky, A. (1975). A critique of expected utility theory: Descriptive and normative considerations. Erkenntnis, 163- 173.
- Sebor, T. C., & Cornwall, J. R. (1995). Expected utility theory vs. prospect theory: Implications for strategic decision makers. Journal of Managerial Issues, 41-61.
- Leonard, T. C. (2008). Richard H. Thaler, Cass R. Sunstein, Nudge: Improving decisions about health, wealth, and happiness: Yale University Press, New Haven, CT, 2008, 293 pp
- Barberis, N., Huang, M., & Santos, T. (2001). Prospect theory and asset prices. The quarterly journal of economics, 116(1), 1-53.
- Edwards, K. D. (1996). Prospect theory: A literature review. International review of financial analysis, 5(1), 19-38. Kahneman, D., & Tversky, A. (2013). Prospect theory: An

analysis of decision under risk. In Handbook of the fundamentals of financial decision making: Part I (pp. 99-127).

- Levy, J. S. (1992). An introduction to prospect theory. *Political psychology*, 171-186.
- O'neil, C. (2017). *Weapons of math destruction: How big data increases inequality and threatens democracy*. Crown. Taylor, Nigel. "Making actuaries less human." *Staple Inn Actuarial Society* (2000).
- Benartzi, S., & Thaler, R. H. (1995). Myopic loss aversion and the equity premium puzzle. *The quarterly journal of Economics*, 110(1), 73-92.
- van Dolder, D., & Vandenbroucke, J. (2022). *Behavioral Risk Profiling: Measuring Loss Aversion of Individual Investors*. Available at SSRN.
- Plous, Scott. *The psychology of judgment and decision making*. Mcgraw-Hill Book Company, 1993.

## EXAMINATION PATTERN

(Under Choice Based Credit, Grading and Semester System )

(With effect from Academic Year: 2024-2025)

(Evaluation pattern)

### 1. Continuous Internal Evaluation System:

<b>Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
The internal evaluation of 40 marks for M.Com for each semester would be of tests and of class participation, project, case study analysis, Case lets, PowerPoint presentations, group discussion, book review, Research paper, article analysis and any other mode depending on the nature and scope of the course. Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE), to be conducted by the subject teacher all through the semester. The total mark break up would be suitably divided and the total marks scored by the learner would be submitted to the Controller of Examination.	

## 2. Question Paper Pattern (Practical/ Theory Courses) :

Maximum Marks: 60

Questions to be Set: 04

Durations: 02 hrs

All Questions are compulsory carrying 15 Marks each:

Question No.	Particulars	Marks
Q1	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q2	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q3	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q4	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks

*Note: Full-Length questions of 15 Marks may be divided into two sub-questions of 08 and 07 marks.*

**Revised Syllabus of Courses of Master of Commerce (M.Com) Behavioural  
Finance Program at Semester IV**

**(Elective Course)**

**Advance Data Science - II**

**Modules at a glance**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Modules</b>	<b>No. of lectures</b>
1	Introduction	15
2	Data Processing	15
3	Basic Machine Learning Algorithms	15
4	Clustering	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

<b>SN</b>	<b>Course Objectives</b>
1	To familiarize the learners with the concept and Foundation of Data Science.
2	To enable learners to understand the scope and complexity of data science.

<b>Course Outcome No.</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>
CO 1	Develop a foundational understanding of the principles and concepts in data science and machine learning, including key terminology, applications, and the significance of data in various domains.
CO 2	Acquire skills in data preprocessing, cleaning, and transformation techniques, ensuring the ability to handle and prepare data for analysis, contributing to accurate and reliable machine learning outcomes.
CO 3	Gain proficiency in fundamental machine learning algorithms, including regression and classification techniques. Apply these algorithms to solve real-world problems and evaluate their performance, establishing a strong foundation in machine learning principles.
CO 4	Explore the principles and applications of clustering algorithms, understanding how to group data points based on similarity and uncover hidden patterns in datasets. Apply clustering techniques to solve unsupervised learning tasks, enhancing the ability to extract meaningful insights from data.

SN	Modules/Units
<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
	Big Data and Data Science – Datafication – Current landscape of perspectives – Skill sets needed; Matrices – Matrices to represent relations between data, and necessary linear algebraic operations on matrices - Approximately representing matrices by decompositions (SVD and PCA).
<b>2.</b>	<b>Data Processing</b>
	Data cleaning – data integration – Data Reduction Data Transformation and Data Discretization. Evaluation of classification methods – Confusion matrix, Students T-tests and ROC curves- Exploratory Data Analysis – Basic tools (plots, graphs and summary statistics) of EDA, Philosophy of EDA – The Data Science Process.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Basic Machine Learning Algorithms</b>
	Association Rule mining - Linear Regression- Logistic Regression - Classifiers - k-Nearest Neighbours (k-NN), k-means -Decision tree - Naive Bayes- Ensemble Methods - Random Forest. Feature Generation and Feature Selection - Feature Selection algorithms - Filters; Wrappers; Decision Trees; Random Forests.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Clustering</b>
	Clustering: Choosing distance metrics - Different clustering approaches – hierarchical agglomerative clustering, k-means (Lloyd's algorithm), - DBSCAN - Relative merits of each method - clustering tendency and quality.

#### REFERENCES:

- Cathy O’Neil and Rachel Schutt, “Doing Data Science, Straight Talk from The Frontline”, O’Reilly, 2014.
- Jiawei Han, Micheline Kamber and Jian Pei, “Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques”, Third Edition. ISBN 0123814790, 2011.
- Mohammed J. Zaki and Wagner Miera Jr, “Data Mining and Analysis: Fundamental Concepts and Algorithms”, Cambridge University Press, 2014.ferences
- Matt Harrison, “Learning the Pandas Library: Python Tools for Data Munging, Analysis, and Visualization, O’Reilly, 2016.
- Joel Grus, “Data Science from Scratch: First Principles with Python”, O’Reilly Media, 2015.

## EXAMINATION PATTERN

(Under Choice Based Credit, Grading and Semester System )

(With effect from Academic Year: 2024-2025)

(Evaluation pattern)

### 1. Continuous Internal Evaluation System:

<b>Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
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## 2. Question Paper Pattern (Practical/ Theory Courses) :

Maximum Marks: 60

Questions to be Set: 04

Durations: 02 hrs

All Questions are compulsory carrying 15 Marks each:

Question No.	Particulars	Marks
Q1	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q2	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q3	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks
Q4	A) Practical/ Theory Question OR B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks  15 Marks

*Note: Full-Length questions of 15 Marks may be divided into two sub-questions of 08 and 07 marks.*

**Revised Syllabus of Courses of Master of Commerce (M.Com) Behavioural  
Finance Program at Semester IV**

**(Elective Course)**

**Analytics for Investment Banking**

**Modules at a glance**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Modules</b>	<b>No. of lectures</b>
1	Introduction to Investment Banking	15
2	Introduction to Financial Modelling & Valuation	15
3	Relative Valuation & Start-up Valuation	15
4	Merger & Acquisition along with LBO	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

<b>SN</b>	<b>Course Objectives</b>
1	To understand how investment banks can help in achieving these goals.
2	To have a sound understanding of how to assess the value creation potential of various investment projects.
3	To understand special topics in Corporate Finance like Mergers & Acquisitions, corporate restructurings, LBOs and corporate governance.

<b>Course Outcome No.</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>
CO 1	Develop a comprehensive understanding of the role, functions, and key components of investment banking, including an overview of financial markets, investment instruments, and the regulatory environment.
CO 2	Acquire skills in building financial models and conducting valuation analyses. Understand the principles of discounted cash flow (DCF) modeling and other valuation methods, laying the groundwork for effective financial decision-making.
CO 3	Explore techniques for relative valuation, including multiples analysis, and delve into the unique challenges and methodologies involved in valuing start-up companies. Gain insights into determining the worth of businesses in dynamic markets.
CO 4	Understand the intricacies of merger and acquisition (M&A) transactions, including deal structures, due diligence, and negotiation processes. Explore leveraged buyouts (LBOs) as a financial strategy, covering valuation, financing, and deal execution aspects in the context of corporate finance.

SN	Modules/Units
<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction to Investment Banking</b>
	Understanding what investment banking is. Recognizing the critical role investment banking plays in the capital formation process. Discovering how investment banking compares with traditional banking. Finding out how investment banking operations make their money. Looking at the different types of investment banks and what they do.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Introduction to Financial Modelling &amp; Valuation</b>
	Basics of Financial Modelling, Philosophical Basis of Valuation, Biases in Valuation, Sources of Uncertainty, Sources of Complexity, Approaches to Valuation: Discounted Cash Flow and Relative Valuation.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Relative Valuation &amp; Start-up Valuation</b>
	Relative Valuation takes into account how the market has valued similar companies to the company we are trying to value. This technique is more market oriented and is widely used in Equity Research and Valuation. Introduction, Steps in Comparable Analysis, Equity Value, Enterprise Value, EBITDA, Gross Profit Margin, Growth Metric, Credit Profile and Precedent Transaction Analysis.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Merger &amp; Acquisition along with LBO</b>
	Merger and Acquisitions are happening very frequently these days as firms join hands or takeover their competitors. The financial modelling of the deal of merger and acquisition will be taught. Also, LBO which is a very unique technique to takeover a company has been used in the past by firms and investors have either made or lost a lot of money as the result of LBO. So, LBO financial modelling will be discussed in which all the important aspects of LBO will be covered. M&A Valuation and Merger Modelling: Introduction, Purchase Price and Stock Payment, Pro Forma Balance Sheet and Valuation of Target with Multiples. LBO Valuation and Modelling: Introduction, LBO Economics and LBO Valuation.

#### REFERENCES:

- Joshua Rosenbaum and Joshua Pearl: Investment Banking: Valuation, Leveraged Buyouts, and Mergers and Acquisitions.
- Paul Pignataro: Financial Modeling and Valuation: A Practical Guide to Investment Banking and Private Equity.
- Tom Lott: Vault Career Guide to Investment Banking.
- Thomas Liaw: The Business of Investment Banking: A Comprehensive Overview

## EXAMINATION PATTERN

(Under Choice Based Credit, Grading and Semester System )

(With effect from Academic Year: 2024-2025)

(Evaluation pattern)

### 1. Continuous Internal Evaluation System:

<b>Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
The internal evaluation of 40 marks for M.Com for each semester would be of tests and of class participation, project, case study analysis, Case lets, PowerPoint presentations, group discussion, book review, Research paper, article analysis and any other mode depending on the nature and scope of the course. Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE), to be conducted by the subject teacher all through the semester. The total mark break up would be suitably divided and the total marks scored by the learner would be submitted to the Controller of Examination.	

## 2. Question Paper Pattern (Practical/ Theory Courses) :

Maximum Marks: 60

Questions to be Set: 04

Durations: 02 hrs

**All Questions are compulsory carrying 15 Marks each:**

Question No.	Particulars	Marks
Q1	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
Q2	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
Q3	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
Q4	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks

*Note: Full-Length questions of 15 Marks may be divided into two sub-questions of 08 and 07 marks.*

**Revised Syllabus of Courses of Master of Commerce (M.Com) Behavioural  
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**(Elective Course)**

**Supply Chain Design and Management**

**Modules at a glance**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Modules</b>	<b>No. of lectures</b>
1	Introduction to Supply Chain Management	15
2	Perspectives of SCM	15
3	Introduction to Logistics	15
4	Design of SCM, Logistics and Use of Internet	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

<b>SN</b>	<b>Course Objectives</b>
1	To understand how Logistics, Supply Chain, Operations, Channels of Distribution fit in to various types of Business viz., Manufacturing, Service and Project.
2	To understand how Transportation and Warehouse functions fits into Logistics & Supply Chain Management.
3	To understand how Managers, take decisions in Logistics and supply chain management functional area.

<b>Course Outcome No.</b>	<b>Course Outcomes</b>
CO 1	Develop a foundational understanding of supply chain concepts, including the end-to-end processes involved in the production, distribution, and delivery of goods and services.
CO 2	Explore various perspectives within supply chain management, considering factors such as strategic, operational, and global viewpoints. Gain insights into how these perspectives contribute to effective decision-making in supply chain operations.
CO 3	Acquire knowledge of logistics principles, covering transportation, warehousing, inventory management, and order fulfillment. Understand the role of logistics in optimizing the movement of goods through the supply chain.
CO 4	Learn how to design and optimize supply chain and logistics processes. Explore the integration of internet technologies for enhancing supply chain visibility, communication, and coordination. Understand the impact of digitalization on modern supply chain management.

SN	Modules/Units
<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction to Investment Banking</b>
	Supply Chain Management: Concept, Features, Evolution, Importance, Process and Barriers of Supply Chain Management. Principles and Strategies: Principles, Supply Chain Strategies – Organizations, Coordination, Innovation and Forecasting. Participants in SCM: Supply chain intermediaries- Concept and Types, Channels of Distribution for Industrial Goods and Consumer Goods, Channel of Distribution at Services Level, Factors for selection of suitable channels.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Introduction to Financial Modelling &amp; Valuation</b>
	Global perspectives: Measuring and analyzing the value and efficiency of global Supply Chain Networks, Global market forces, Types of global supply chain. Indian Perspectives: Measuring and Analyzing the value and efficiency of domestic Supply Chain Networks, Economic effects of supply chains. Customer Perspectives: Customer values, Role of customers and Ways of improving customer services in SCM.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Relative Valuation &amp; Start-up Valuation</b>
	Logistics Management: Concept and Process, Competitive Advantages and Three C's, Changing Logistics Environment, Reverse Logistics, Importance of Inventory Control, Bull-whip effect Transportation and Warehousing: Transport Functions and Participants in Transportation Decisions, Transport Infrastructure- Forms, Warehouse Functions and Operations Packaging and Materials Management- Consumer and Industrial Goods Packaging - Importance, Factors influencing Materials Planning, Preservation Safety and Measures of Materials Handling.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Merger &amp; Acquisition along with LBO</b>
	SCM Plan- Demand Planning, Source of Procurement, Production or Assembly Steps, Sales return of defective or excess goods Use of Internet in SCM- E-market places, E-procurement, E-logistics, E-fulfillment. Operative Systems in SCM: Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Performance Modeling of supply chains using Markov chains, Inventory Control Importance, Pareto's Law. New Horizon in Supply chain Management ( Careers)

#### REFERENCES:

- Modeling the Supply Chain-2nd edition; Shapiro, Jeremy F, Duxbury Applied Series
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management; Christopher, M (1992), Pitman Publishing, London.
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management Cases and Concepts; Raghuram and Rangaraj, Macmillan
- Supply Chain Management; N. Chandrasekaran, Oxford
- Supply Chain Logistics Management-2nd Edition; Bowersox, Closs, Cooper, McGraw Hill
- Supply Chain Management; Dubey, Kumar Sai, New Century

## EXAMINATION PATTERN

(Under Choice Based Credit, Grading and Semester System )

(With effect from Academic Year: 2024-2025)

(Evaluation pattern)

### 1. Continuous Internal Evaluation System:

<b>Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
The internal evaluation of 40 marks for M.Com for each semester would be of tests and of class participation, project, case study analysis, Case lets, PowerPoint presentations, group discussion, book review, Research paper, article analysis and any other mode depending on the nature and scope of the course. Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE), to be conducted by the subject teacher all through the semester. The total mark break up would be suitably divided and the total marks scored by the learner would be submitted to the Controller of Examination.	

## 2. Question Paper Pattern (Practical/ Theory Courses) :

Maximum Marks: 60

Questions to be Set: 04

Durations: 02 hrs

**All Questions are compulsory carrying 15 Marks each:**

Question No.	Particulars	Marks
Q1	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
Q2	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
Q3	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
	A) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks
Q4	OR	
	B) Practical/ Theory Question	15 Marks

*Note: Full-Length questions of 15 Marks may be divided into two sub-questions of 08 and 07 marks.*

***Revised Syllabus of Courses of Master of Commerce (M.Com) Behavioural  
Finance Program at Semester IV***

**100 Marks Research Project**

Inclusion of project work in the course curriculum of the M.Com. program is one of the ambitious aspects in the program structure. The main objective of inclusion of project work is to inculcate the element of research work challenging the potential of learner as regards to his/her eager to enquire and ability to interpret particular aspect of the study in his/ her own words. It is expected that the guiding teacher should undertake the counselling sessions and make the awareness among the learners about the methodology of formulation, preparation and evaluation pattern of the project work.

*Guidelines for preparation of Project Work*

**Work Load**

Work load for Project Work is 01 (one) hour per batch of 15-20 learners per week for the teacher. The learner (of that batch) shall do field work and library work in the remaining 03 (three) hours per week.

*General guidelines for preparation of project work*

- The project topic may be undertaken in any area of Elective Courses.
- Each of the learners has to undertake a Project individually under the supervision of a teacher guide.
- The learner shall decide the topic and title which should be specific, clear and with definite scope in consultation with the teacher-guide concerned.
- University/college shall allot a guiding teacher for guidance to the students based on her / his specialization.
- The project report shall be prepared as per the broad guidelines given below:
  - Font type: Times New Roman
  - Font size: 12-For content, 14-for Title
  - Line Space : 1.5-for content and 1-for in table work
  - Paper Size: A4
  - Margin : in Left-1.5, Up-Down-Right-1
- The Project Report shall be bounded.
- The project report should be 60 to 80 pages.

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