

7.	When current assets are more than current liabilities working capital is said to be _____.	
	a) Positive c) Gross	b) Negative d) Special
8.	Debtors velocity is _____, if debtors turnover ratio is 6 times.	
	a) 2 months c) 4 months	b) 6 months d) 8 months
9.	_____ refers to the distribution of divisible profits of the company.	
	a) Dividend c) Commission	b) Interest d) Royalty
10.	Return on proprietors fund is a _____ ratio.	
	a) Balance sheet c) Combine	b) Revenue d) Liquidity
Q 1.B. State whether True or False. (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks		
1.	Special Working Capital is required during the unforeseen contingencies like flood, fire, rise in taxes. Earthquake, pandemic.	
2.	Ratios can be classified on the basis of expression, functions and location.	
3.	Standard current ratio is 2:1.	
4.	Quick ratio is also called as liquid ratio.	
5.	The burden of interest will be higher in case of highly geared company.	
6.	Initial working capital is the amount of working capital required at the inception of an organisation.	
7.	Management accounting is forward looking and dynamic in nature.	
8.	Capital gearing ratio is a revenue statement ratio.	
9.	Dividend can be paid only in cash.	
10.	Quick liabilities is equal to Current Liabilities + Bank Overdraft.	
Q 2.A. Calculate Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Stock to Working Capital, Proprietary Ratio, Debt Equity Ratio and Capital Gearing Ratio. 15 marks		

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Equity share capital	40,000	Land	40,000
10% Preference share capital	20,000	Building	16,000
Capital Reserves	8,000	Machinery	24,000
12% Debentures	32,000	Bills Receivable	4,000
Creditors	16,000	Stock	12,000
Bank Overdraft	4,000	Debtors	12,000
		Cash	12,000
	1,20,000		1,20,000

OR

Q 2.P. From the following Profit and Loss Account, calculate Gross Profit Ratio, Operating Cost Ratio, Operating Profit Ratio, Net Profit after Tax and Stock Turnover Ratio.

15 marks

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Opening Stock	80,000	By Sales	7,50,000
To Purchases	39,000	By Closing Stock	30,000
To Wages	15,000	By Commission	12,000
To Depreciation of factory building	4,000		
To Electricity Expenses	10,000		
To Rent	22,000		
To Exhibition Expenses	7,000		
To Interest on Debentures	12,000		

To Loss on Sale of Investment	30,000		
To Income Tax	20,000		
To Net Profit	5,53,000		
	792000		792000

Q3.A. M/s Bright limited provides you with the following information. 15 marks

Particulars	Per Unit
Raw Material	60
Wages	20
Overheads	30
Total Cost	110
Add : Profit	30
Selling Price	140

The following additional information is available

1. Raw Material will remain in stock for one month.
 2. Average material in work in progress is half month.
 3. Finished goods are in warehouse for one month.
 4. 25% of Sales are on cash basis.
 5. Credit Allowed to customers is one month.
 6. Credit allowed by Suppliers is one month.
 7. Average time lag in the payment of wages is half month.
 8. Average time lag in payment of overheads is one month.
 9. Cash Balance is expected to be Rs 50,000.
- You are required to prepare a statement of working capital estimate to finance level of activity 54,000 units p.a.

OR

Q3.P. From the following calculate the length of the net operating cycle. Assume 360 days in a year. 8 marks

Particulars	₹
Closing stock of Raw Material	₹ 10,000
Closing stock of WIP	₹ 7,000
Closing stock of Finished Goods	₹ 10,500
Purchases of Raw Material	₹ 48,000
Cost of Goods Sold	₹ 70,000
Sales	₹ 80,000
Debtors	₹ 16,000
Creditors	₹ 8,000

Q3.Q. From the following calculate Return on Capital employed, Return on Proprietors Funds and Return on Equity Capital. 7 marks

Particulars	₹
Equity Share Capital	5,00,000
10% Preference share Capital	2,00,000
Reserves and Surplus	50,000
Preliminary Expenses not written off	5,000
5% Debentures	7,00,000
2.5% Loans Taken	35,000

Net Profit After tax is ₹ 2,50,000. Taxation is ₹ 50,000.

Q4.A. X Ltd. has 5,00,000 equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year. The current market price of the shares is ₹ 150 each. The Board of Directors of the company has recommended ₹ 10 per share as dividend. The rate of capitalization is 12 %.

1. Based on M.M. approach, calculate the market price of the share of the company when the recommended dividend is :

a) declared
b) not declared.

2. How many new shares are to be issued by the company at the end of the accounting year on the assumption that the net income for the year is ₹ 1,00,00,000 and investment budget is ₹ 2,00,00,000.

when :

a) the above dividends are distributed
b) dividends are not declared.

OR

Q4.P. Following are the details of ABC Ltd. 8 marks

Particulars	ABC Ltd.
Internal Rate of Return	15 %
Cost of Equity Capital	10 %
Earnings per Share	₹ 8

412

	Calculate value of an equity share of each of these companies as per Walter's Model when the dividend payout ratio is : a) 50 % b) 75 % c) 0 % d) 100	
Q 4.Q.	Earnings of the company - ₹ 20,00,000 Dividend Payout Ratio - 60 % No. of shares outstanding - 1,00,000 ROI - 15 % Equity Capitalization Rate - 12 % g - 5 % Calculate market value per share as per Walter's Model and Gordon Model.	7 marks
Q 5.A.	Explain the factors affecting working capital.	8 marks
Q 5.B.	Explain the features of management accounting.	7 marks
OR		
Q 5.P.	Short Notes (any 3 out of 5)	15 marks
1.	Advantages of ratio analysis.	
2.	Objectives of financial statement analysis.	
3.	Gross Working Capital and Net Working Capital.	
4.	Types of dividend.	
5.	Operating Cycle.	

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.B.Com.(B & I)

Semester: III

Subject: Risk Management

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: October 21, 2023

Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 4 pages
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1.A.	Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10)	8 marks
1.	_____ is the largest exchange in India in terms of turnover. (a) BSE (b) NSE (c) MCX (d) MSEI	
2.	NSE was mainly set up to bring in _____. (a) Transparency (b) Disclosures (c) State-of-the-art technology (d) Capital	
3.	_____ has the right to buy the underlying asset without having obligation to buy. (a) Call Option holder (b) Put Option holder (c) Call Option writer (d) Put Option seller	
4.	_____ risk is the risk that arises from stock price volatility. a) Interest Rate Risk b) Exchange Rate Risk c) Equity Risk d) Commodity Risk	
5.	In _____ Option, option can be exercised at any time up to the maturity date. (a) American (b) European (c) Asian (d) African	
6.	BASEL III guidelines were released in _____. (a) 1988 (b) 2004 (c) 2010 (d) 2015	
7.	OPEC Oil price shock has resulted in _____.	

	(a) Inflation (c) Hyper Inflation	(b) Deflation (d) Stagflation	
8.	When the holder of the option has positive cash flow if exercised immediately, then the holder is _____ (a) In-the-Money (c) Out-of-the-Money		(b) At-the-Money (d) No Money
9.	_____ gives voting right. (a) Equity Shares (c) Debentures		(b) Preference Shares (d) Bonds
10.	_____ risk is the risk that arises from fluctuations in commodity prices. (a) Interest Rate Risk (c) Equity Risk		(b) Exchange Rate Risk (d) Commodity Risk
Q 1.B.	State whether True or False (any 7 out of 10)		7 marks
1.	Commercial Risk is a risk arising due to wrong estimation of demand for products or services before making investments.		
2.	Government Bonds are issued by RBI.		
3.	Hedger can never make a loss.		
4.	Future Contract involves counterparty risk.		
5.	SENSEX is determined on the basis of 50 selected listed companies.		
6.	Reduction in the risk is basically avoiding the risk.		
7.	Expiration date is last date on which options will be traded.		
8.	Forward Rate Agreement gives the rate of exchange on a future date.		
9.	Standard deviation is square of variance.		
10.	An asset liability committee is also known as deficit management.		
Q 2.A.	What are the components of COSO framework?		8 marks
Q 2.B.	What are the importance of Stock Indices?		7 marks
OR			
Q 2.P.	What are the risk response strategy of Management?		8 marks
Q 2.Q.	What are the functions of Credit Audit Department?		7 marks
Q 3.A.	What are the need and importance of Risk Measurement?		8 marks
Q 3.B.	What are the functions of Credit Rating?		7 marks

		OR																						
Q3.P.	Decide amongst the following situations whether the call option shall be exercised or not. Also, state the payoff & profit from the same. Strike / Exercise Price - ₹250 Premium - ₹20 Determine if the expected market price is,	210	220	250	270	280	290	8 marks																
Q3.Q.	Calculate the capital adequacy ratio for Jio Bank Ltd. using the following information:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Exposure in Lakhs</th> <th>Risk Weight</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cash balances with RBI</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balances in Current Accounts with other banks</td> <td>1,500</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Investments</td> <td>1,600</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non - Funded exposure to real estate</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Tier I capital consists of ₹550 lakhs and Tier II of ₹450 lakhs</p>							Exposure in Lakhs	Risk Weight	Cash balances with RBI	2,500	10%	Balances in Current Accounts with other banks	1,500	25%	Other Investments	1,600	80%	Non - Funded exposure to real estate	2,000	100%	7 marks	
	Exposure in Lakhs	Risk Weight																						
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Other Investments	1,600	80%																						
Non - Funded exposure to real estate	2,000	100%																						
Q4.A.	What stepwise activity indicates the process for arriving at risk - ratings?							8 marks																
Q4.B.	What are the characteristics & advantages of Options?							7 marks																
		OR																						
Q4.P.	Calculate Mean, Standard Deviation, Covariance and Correlation Coefficient from the following data:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						x	y	10	8	8	5	9	7	12	6	10	12	11	10	8 marks		
x	y																							
10	8																							
8	5																							
9	7																							
12	6																							
10	12																							
11	10																							
Q4.Q.	Currently, a share is trading at ₹110 and the risk-free rate is 8%. Suppose that $U=1.4$ and $D=0.6$. Strike / Exercise price of ₹100.							7 marks																

	Calculate the value of Option as per 1 stage Binomial Model	
Q 5.A.	Explain the Basic Concept of Governance, Risk Management & Compliance (GRC)	8 marks
Q 5.B.	What are the actions points of review of the Loan by the Credit Audit Department?	7 marks
	OR	
Q 5.P.	Short Notes (any 3 out of 5)	15 marks
1.	Credit Crisis of 1772.	
2.	Asset-backed securities	
3.	Black - Scholes method of Option Valuation	
4.	Credit Default Swap	
5.	Commercial Papers	

Blank area for writing answers, featuring a faint grid pattern.

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.B.Com.(B & I)

Semester: III

Subject: Financial Management I

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: October 23, 2023

Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 4 pages.
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q I.A.	Choose the correct alternative (any 8 out of 10)	8 marks
1.	Economic Value Added is calculated on the basis of _____ a) NPBT b) NOPAT c) Gross Profit d) Operating Profit	
2.	Capital Budgeting Decisions relate to _____ period of time. a) Long Term b) Short Term c) Medium Term d) Previous Term	
3.	_____ is also referred to as Yield on Investment, a) Internal Rate of Return b) Net Present Value c) Profitability Index d) Net Profit	
4.	_____ measures the capital recovery of the project. a) Payback Period b) IRR c) Net Present Value d) Profitability Index	
5.	Financial Breakeven is the _____ level of EBIT required to satisfy all fixed charges. a) Contingent b) Maximum c) Reorder d) Minimum	
6.	According to net Income Approach which of the following is true. a) Debt is Less Costly b) Equity is less Costly c) Cost of Debt and Equity are same d) All of the above	
7.	As per rule 72, if interest rate is 10 %, doubling period will be _____ a) 7.2 years b) 720 months c) 72 years d) 10 years	
8.	_____ is referred to as hybrid security, a) Debentures b) Equity Share c) Preference Share d) Reserves	
9.	Trade credit is a _____ source of Finance. a) Long Term b) Short Term c) Medium Term d) All of the above	
10.	_____ is the maximum capital that company can raise to finance its requirements. a) Authorized b) Paid up c) Issued d) Subscribed	

Q 1.B.	State whether the following is True or False (Any 7 out of 10)	7 marks																								
1.	Market Value Added is identical to Market to Book Value ratio.																									
2.	Discounting and Compounding are opposite to each other.																									
3.	Discounted Payback Period ignores the time value of money.																									
4.	Present Value of a product = Future Value X Discounting Factor.																									
5.	Equity Shareholders have a limited legal liability.																									
6.	Public deposits are not a reliable source of finance.																									
7.	Treasury Bonds are issued by Central Government.																									
8.	Normal expected return on capital is called as Cost of Capital.																									
9.	Dividends are paid out of Profit after tax.																									
10.	Gordon's Model of Dividend Payment is referred to as the Theory of Relevance.																									
Q 2. A.	<p>Bhumi Limited provides you with the following information as on 31st March, 2023</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Share Capital</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>Fixed Assets</td> <td>11,250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reserves and Surplus</td> <td>6,500</td> <td>Current Assets</td> <td>3,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long term Debt</td> <td>1,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Creditors</td> <td>2,500</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>15,000</td> <td></td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Additional Information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Profit Before Interest and Taxes Rs 10,000 Interest Paid Rs 150 Tax Rate 30% Risk Free Rate 11% Long Term Market Rate 12% Beta 1.62 <p>Calculate the Economic Value Added</p>	Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount	Share Capital	5,000	Fixed Assets	11,250	Reserves and Surplus	6,500	Current Assets	3,750	Long term Debt	1,000			Creditors	2,500				15,000		15,000	15 marks
Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount																							
Share Capital	5,000	Fixed Assets	11,250																							
Reserves and Surplus	6,500	Current Assets	3,750																							
Long term Debt	1,000																									
Creditors	2,500																									
	15,000		15,000																							
	OR																									
Q 2. P																										
i.	A Bank Promises to pay Rs 20,000 after 4 years at 10% interest. How much should one deposit today?	3 marks																								
ii	Find out the future value of Rs 6000 @11% p.a invested for 2 years.	3 marks																								
iii	Mr Keshav deposits Rs 2,00,000 annually in a bank for 3 years. The deposit earns 15% interest per year. What is the future value of annuity?	3 marks																								
iv	Calculate Economic Value Added if NOPAT Rs 5,00,000, WACC is 10%. Equity Capital Rs 7,00,000 and Debentures Rs 3,00,000	3 marks																								
v	10% Preference Shares of Rs 100 each are issued at Rs 95. The company proposes to redeem the preference shares at the end of 5 years from date of issue, Calculate the cost of preference shares.	3 marks																								

Q 3. A. The cash flow streams for the two alternative investments are as follows. Calculate the Payback Period, NPV using 11% discount rate, and Benefit Cost Ratio. For the two alternatives which one would you choose based on each of the methods?

15 marks

	TATA	BETA
Cash Outflow	Rs 2,00,000	Rs 2,10,000
Cash Inflows	Rs	Rs
Year 1	50,000	80,000
Year 2	80,000	60,000
Year 3	1,00,000	80,000
Year 4	80,000	60,000
Year 5	60,000	80,000

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Dis. Factor @11%	0.901	0.812	0.731	0.659	0.593

OR

Q 3.P. From the following calculate the 1) Average Rate of Return 2) Payback Period for a project proposed by Aaj Tak. Cost of the Project Rs 5,20,000, Estimated Life – 5 Years, Estimated Scrap Rs 20,000.

8 marks

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
NPAT (Rs)	30,000	50,000	70,000	90,000	1,10,000

Q 3. Q. Tango Limited is considering the following projects. The Capital Constraint is Rs 325. Consider the feasible combination with the Highest NPV.

7 marks

Project	Outlay	NPV
Krishna	170	13.35
Godvari	140	18.35
Narmada	150	19.4
Tapi	160	35.3

Q 4. A. A Limited has the following Capital structure

15 marks

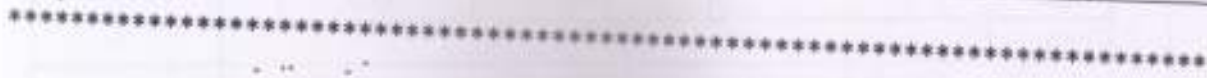
Equity Shares	Rs. 40,00,000
6% Preference Share Capital	Rs 10,00,000
8% Debentures	Rs 30,00,000

The company pays a dividend of Rs 4 per share and will continue to grow by 7%. Market Price of the Equity share is Rs 40. Consider Tax rate as 50%

Calculate the following.

a) WACC for Existing Capital structure

	<p>b) If company raises additional debt of Rs 20,00,000 by issue of 10% Debentures the dividend would increase to Rs 5 per share leaving the growth rate unchanged. But the market Price of the equity share would fall to Rs 25 per share.</p> <p>c) Calculate the new WACC, if in part b the growth rate changes to 12%.</p>							
OR								
Q 4.P.	<p>M/S Natasha Limited has the following capital structure</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Equity Shares Rs 10 each</td> <td>Rs. 40,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12% Preference Share Capital Rs 100 each</td> <td>Rs 20,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14% Debentures</td> <td>Rs 60,00,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>The expected Level of EBIT is Rs 40,00,000. The income tax rate is 50%. The company wishes to raise further a fund of Rs 30, 00,000 and has the following option.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Issue of new 5 % Debentures and 10% Preference shares in equal proportion 2) Issue of 10% preference shares to the extent of @20% and balance by way of 5% Debentures. 3) Issue of New Debentures carrying 5% interest <p>Suggest which capital plan should the company select for maximization of shareholders wealth</p>	Equity Shares Rs 10 each	Rs. 40,00,000	12% Preference Share Capital Rs 100 each	Rs 20,00,000	14% Debentures	Rs 60,00,000	15 marks
Equity Shares Rs 10 each	Rs. 40,00,000							
12% Preference Share Capital Rs 100 each	Rs 20,00,000							
14% Debentures	Rs 60,00,000							
Q 5. A.	Explain the different types of debentures	8 marks						
Q 5. B.	Bring out the requisites of an effective capital structure	7 marks						
OR								
Q 5. P.	Write Short Notes on (any 3)	15 marks						
1.	Venture Capital							
2.	Importance of Financial Management							
3.	Certificate of Deposits							
4.	Types of Finance							
5.	Profit Maximization Vs Wealth Maximization							



PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.B.Com.(B & I)

Semester: III

Subject: Information and Technology in B&I

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: October 25, 2023

Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 2 pages.
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q1 A	Fill in the Blanks (any 8 out of 10)	8 marks
1.	The _____ phase consist of Order and Delivery.	
2.	E-Banking transactions often rely on secure data transmission protocols such as _____ to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information exchanged between the user and the bank's servers.	
3.	Encryption plays a crucial role in e-banking by ensuring _____ of data, protecting sensitive information from being intercepted by cybercriminals.	
4.	A common method for e-payment processing is _____. It involves a secure connection between the customer's browser and the online store's server.	
5.	Risk in electronic payment systems refers to the potential _____ or vulnerabilities that can compromise the security, integrity, or reliability of digital transactions.	
6.	Microsoft Word allows users to insert various _____ elements into their documents, such as tables, images, hyperlinks, and page breaks.	
7.	In Excel, a _____ is a collection of cells organized into rows and columns.	
8.	The _____ function in Excel is used to multiply corresponding elements in arrays and then sum the results.	
9.	_____ involves intentionally defacing or damaging websites or online properties.	
10.	Victims of cyberbullying or online harassment may seek protection orders or legal remedies through _____ courts.	
Q1 B	True or False (any 7 out of 10)	7 marks
1.	With public-key encryption, a message recipient generates a matched set of keys, one public key and one private key.	
2.	"Blockchain" is a technology used in E-Banking that primarily focuses on increasing transaction speed.	

412

3.	M-commerce can be used through desktop computer.	
4.	IMPS (Immediate Payment Service) is a real-time interbank electronic fund transfer service available 24/7.	
5.	Payment gateways do not play a role in securing online transactions; their main function is processing payments.	
6.	Indents and tabs in Microsoft Word are used to control the alignment and positioning of text within paragraphs and documents.	
7.	Absolute cell reference in Excel means that the reference remains fixed when you copy the formula to another location.	
8.	The VLOOKUP function in Excel is used to search for a value in a horizontal row and return a corresponding value from another row.	
9.	Charts in Excel are used for organizing and storing data.	
10.	An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is a security tool that actively prevents unauthorized access to computer networks.	
Q2 A	What is meant by Anatomy of E-commerce Applications?	8 Marks
Q2 B	What are the 3Cs in Media convergence explain?	7 Marks
OR		
Q2 P	What is a Network? Explain the types of computer Networks.	8 Marks
Q2 Q	What is HTTP? Explain the characteristics and features of HTTP.	7 Marks
Q3 A	What is Debit Card OR Prepaid Cards? What are the advantages and Disadvantages of Debit Cards?	8 Marks
Q3 B	What is Postpaid Card? What are its benefits?	7 Marks
OR		
Q3 P	What are the popular services covered under E-commerce?	8 Marks
Q3 Q	Explain the advantages and Disadvantages of Smart Cards?	7 Marks
Q4 A	Explain the following functions: i) COUNT(), ii) SUMIFS(), iii) COUNTA(), iv) SUMPRODUCT()	8 Marks
Q4 B	Explain the Worksheet Views in Excel.	7 Marks
OR		
Q4 P	What is mail merge explain?	8 Marks
Q4 Q	What is Filter? Explain its working.	7 Marks
Q5 A	Explain the Advantages of Cyber Laws.	8 Marks
Q5 B	Explain the Cybersecurity tools.	7 Marks
OR		
Q5 P	Write Short Notes on (any 3)	15 Marks
1	IP Spoofing	
2	Hacking	
3	Worms	
4	Benefits of Firewall	
5	Cyber Terrorism	

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.B.Com.(B & I)

Semester: III

Subject: FC III (Introduction to Banking Sector)

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: October 26, 2023

Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 2 pages
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1.A.	Match the Column	(any 8 out of 10)	8 marks
	Column A	Column B	
	1. First private bank	a. Retail banking	
	2. Universal banking	b. Note issuing authority	
	3. Shishu	c. 7 days to 10 years	
	4. Traditional RBI function	d. Three tier setup	
	5. Negotiable Instrument	e. IndusInd Bank	
	6. Fixed deposit	f. Loan upto Rs. 50000	
	7. Co-operative bank	g. Cheque	
	8. Development bank	h. 24/7	
	9. Smart card	i. Plastic money	
	10. E- banking	j. EXIM bank	
Q 1.B.	State whether True or False	(any 7 out of 10)	7 marks
1.	Portfolio manager has to register with SEBI		
2.	The bank should operate their banking business efficiently to achieve its objectives.		
3.	Pradhan Mantra Jan Dhan Yojana was announced by PM Narendra Modi.		
4.	National Clearing House is the promotional function of RBI.		
5.	Notes were replaced Government Paper Money in 1862		
6.	Lack of capital is not the cause of bank failure.		

7.	There is more government control on private sector banks as compared to public sector banks	
8.	The bank commission in its report in 1972 recommended the creation "Rural Banks"	
9.	Overdraft is a facility given to savings account holder.	
10.	Crossing of cheques provides protection to the owner of cheque.	
Q 2.A.	Explain the different types of banks.	8 marks
Q 2.B.	Elaborate the banking crisis in India.	7 marks
	OR	
Q 2.P.	What is banking? Explain the principles of banking	8 marks
Q 2.Q.	Explain emerging trends in banking.	7 marks
Q 3.A.	What is retail banking? Explain the importance of retail banks.	8 marks
Q 3.B.	Give an overview of nature of complaints received by ombudsman.	7 marks
	OR	
Q 3.P.	What is rural banking? Explain the features of rural banks.	8 marks
Q 3.Q.	Explain the secondary services of commercial bank.	7 marks
Q 4.A.	What is universal banking? Explain the advantages of universal banking.	8 marks
Q 4.B.	Explain services provided by merchant banking.	7 marks
	OR	
Q 4.P.	Elaborate the disadvantages of E-banking	8 marks
Q 4.Q.	Explain in detail about KYC.	7 marks
Q 5.A.	What are SHG? Explain the benefits of SHG.	8 marks
Q 5.B.	Elaborate the role of NABARD in microfinance.	7 marks
	OR	
Q 5.P.	Short Notes (any 3 out of 5)	15 marks
1.	Non schedule bank	
2.	Receiving deposits of Commercial bank	
3.	Telebanking	
4.	Stand up India scheme for Greenfield project	
5.	Financial inclusion	

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.B.Com.(B & I)

Semester: III

Subject: Direct Tax

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: October 27, 2023

Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 4 pages.
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1.A.	Fill in the blanks	(any 8 out of 10)	8 marks
1.	Professional tax is known as _____.		
2.	Exemptions under section ____ is available for purchase of house property under the capital gain.		
3.	Section ____ states deemed ownership under the head house property.		
4.	Section ____ is for specified investment		
5.	Maximum limit of deduction available under section 16 under the head from salary is _____.		
6.	Section ____ is for handicapped dependent assessee.		
7.	Section ____ is for deduction of interest for saving bank interest.		
8.	Section ____ is for investment in notified pension scheme of central government.		
9.	Section ____ is for handicapped assessee.		
10.	_____ is also considered as an income under the definition of income.		
Q 1.B.	True or False	(any 7 out of 10)	7 marks
1.	Individual definition includes company.		
2.	Section 6 (1) is for additional conditions.		
3.	Section 6(6) is for basic condition		
4.	Section VI A is for exemptions.		
5.	Section 80 C is applicable to company.		
6.	Section 80 D limit is rupees 50000 for senior citizen.		
7.	Section 80 DDB exemption max limit is ₹ 1, 50,000 for individual.		
8.	Gross annual value is the highest of annual rent or expected rent.		
9.	Full amount of deduction of interest under the head house property is available only to let out property.		

10. Brother's son is included in the definition of relative under the head income from other sources.

Q2.A. Mr C purchases a house property for ₹ 2,06,000 on 15th May, 1975. The following expenses are incurred by him for making addition/alteration to the house property 15 marks

Particulars	
Cost of construction of first floor in 1982-83	3,10,000
Cost of construction of 2 nd floor in 2003-04	7,35,000
Reconstruction of property in 2013-14	5,50,000

Fair market value of the property on April 1, 2001 is ₹9, 50,000. The house property is sold by Mr C, on August 10th 2022 ₹78, 00,000. Expenses incurred on transfer ₹ 60,000.

Compute the Capital Gain for Assessment Year 2023-24.

Financial year	Cost of inflation index
1001-02	100
2003-04	105
1013-14	200
2018-19	280
2022-23	331

OR

Q2.B. Mr Pranav a Resident Individual aged 45 years, had purchased a plot of land at a cost of ₹8,50,000 in June 2006. He constructed house for his residence on that land at a cost of ₹10, 00,000 in August 2008. He sold that house in May 2022 at ₹90, 00,000 and purchased another Residential House in June 2022 for ₹8,00,000. 15 marks

CII for Financial Year 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2022-23 are 122,137 and 331 respectively.

You are required to Compute Taxable Income and Tax, Payable by Mr Pranav for the Assessment Year 2023-24

Q3.A. Smt. Rajni owns two houses in Mumbai. The house number 1 is self-occupied whereas the house number 2 of which she is only owner is let out at ₹ 32,000 pm. 15 marks

Particulars	House No. 1	House No.2
Fair rent	60,000	38,000
Municipal value	50,000	36,000
Municipal taxes	3,500	6,000
Fire insurance premium	425	1,000
Repairs	1,100	5,000

House 2 was vacant for 4 months. Compute taxable IFHP

OR

Q3.B. Mr. Harish completed construction of residential house on March 31st 2023. 15 marks

- Interest paid on loans borrowed for the purpose of construction during 2 years prior to completion was ₹ 25,000.
- The house was let out on a monthly rent of ₹ 6,500

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal taxes paid were ₹ 5,000 • Interest paid during the year is ₹ 15,000 • Amount spent on repairs is ₹ 2,000 • Fire insurance premium paid is ₹ 1,500 • The property was vacant for 2 months • The Municipal valuation of the property is ₹ 30,000 <p>Compute the income Chargeable under the head income from house property for the Assessment year 2023-24.</p>	
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Q 4.A. The following is the trading and profit and loss account of Mr Mathur for the year ending March 31st 2023. **15 marks**

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To opening stock	32,000	By Sales	4,20,000
To purchases	3,60,000	By closing stock	48,000
To Gross Profit	76,000		
	4,68,000		4,68,000
Two salaries and wages	36,4000	By Gross Profit	76,000
To Rent paid	10,800	By Dividend	3,200
To insurance premium	2,890	By interest on securities	1,600
To printing and stationery	1,700	By rent from let out property	5,000
To advertisement	720		
To household expenses	26,000		
To net loss	8,250		
	85,800		85,500

An Analysis of the expenses revealed the following:

- Salaries and Wages include ₹17,000 paid as Salary to the proprietor and ₹ 400 paid to the proprietor's domestic servant
 - Rent included ₹1,500 being hostel charges of the Proprietor's son.
 - Insurance premium include ₹1,600 paid as life insurance premium on a policy of the proprietor's wife.
 - ₹1,000 paid, as penalty imposed by Income Tax officer has been wrongly included in salaries.
 - Depreciation as per Income tax rule, ₹10,500
- Compute the income from business for the Assessment year 23-24.

OR

Q4.B. Mr. Roshan is a proprietor of a business. Following was the P & L accounts of his business for the year ended 31st March 2023. You are required to compute his income from business for the assessment year 23-24. **15 marks**

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
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To Opening stock	2,34,000	By Sales	12,40,000
To Purchase	10,000	By Closing Stock	2,05,000
To Office Salaries	57,000	By Income Tax Refund	15,000
To Proprietor's Salaries	30,000	By Dividend from UTI	20,000
To Bad Debts	25,000	By Dividend from BAJAJ Ltd.	25,000
To Advertisement	10,500	By Interest on PPF	15,000
To Fire Insurance Premium	4,500		
To Conveyance Expenses	6,000		
To Interest on Proprietor's Capital	25,000		
To Medical Expenses	20,000		
To General Expenses	35,000		
To Wealth Tax paid	5,000		
To Residential telephone expenses	14,000		
To GST penalty	4,000		
To Depreciation	30,000		
To Net Profit	20,000		
	15,20,000		15,20,000

Additional Information:

- The Residential telephone is used half the time for office work
- Purchase include ₹ 80,000 paid for cash purchases, exceeding the limits prescribed under section 40(A) of the Income Tax Act 1961.
- General Expenses include advance Income Tax of ₹10,000 paid during the year and ₹500 for purchase of lottery tickets.
- Depreciation allowable as per Income Tax Rules ₹ 25,000.

Q 5.A.	What is the difference between citizen and resident.	8 marks
Q 5.B.	Explain the concept of scope of total income	7 marks
OR		
Q 5.P.	Short Notes (any 3 out of 5)	15 marks
1.	Heads of income	
2.	Exempt income under the head other sources.	
3.	Types of house property and owner.	
4.	Deductions under section 80DD	
5.	Exception to basic condition in residential status.	