

External Examination

Class: FYBAF-II

6/21/23

Subject: Foundation Course

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) a) Match the columns: (Any 8)

(8)

Column A

Column B

1) Liberalisation

a) Reduction in customer duty

2) Globalisation

b) Abolition of titles

3) Farmer Suicide

c) Power to citizen to move court of law

4) Right to equality

d) Surface of the land is washed away

5) Right against Exploitation

e) Need to belong in community

6) Right to constitutional Remedies

f) Foreign Investment

7) Deforestation

g) Higher input costs

8) Erosions

h) Prohibition of child labour

9) Psychological needs

i) removing forest ecosystem

10) Social needs

j) Need of food, Clothing and shelter

Q1) b) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 7)

(7)

1) All individual need to have some set of needs.

2) Smoothing refers to a accommodating other party's interest.

3) Individual factors are the only cause of stress.

4) Eustress is the term used to describe positive stress.

5) Regionalism causes intergroup conflicts.

6) Primary producers are small living.

7) Natural environment provides remunerable source of energy.

8) Force migration may also called as force displacement.

9) Rural to urban migration is common in developed countries.

10) The fundamental rights are absolute.

Q2) A) Explain the benefits and limitations of economic liberalisation in India.

(15)

OR

B) Globalisation and privatisation have provided innumerable employment opportunities. Explain.

(15)

Q3) A) Define Human rights and explain characteristics of human rights.

(15)

OR

B) Briefly explain fundamental rights as enshrined in Indian Constitution. (15)

Q4) A) What is environment. Explain its components. (15)

OR

B) Explain the factors responsible for environment degradation. (15)

Q5) What is stress explain the causes of stress. (15)

OR

Q5) Write short notes (Any 3) (15)

- 1) Suicide among youths
- 2) Changing values and lifestyles
- 3) Maslow theory of self-actualisation
- 4) Types of conflicts
- 5) Violence

- N.B.** 1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q. P. Code :
75 Marks

Q.1 (A) State whether the following statements are true or false. (Any eight) [8 Marks]

1. Single entry follows basic accounting principle of accrual.
2. Balance in goods sent to Branch A/c is transferred to debit of Trading A/c.
3. Consignment is a sale between the consignor and consignee.
4. Credit purchase can be ascertained from Credit Purchase A/c.
5. Gross Profit Ratio helps in determining stock till date of fire.
6. Consignee cannot return the unsold goods to the Consignor.
7. Depreciation on branch fixed asset is debited to branch account under Debtor System.
8. Sale of assets debited to Trading Account.
9. When consignee incurs expenses no entry is passed in the books of the consignor.
10. The head office sends goods to its branch at a loading of 20% on cost means loading 1/5th of sales.

Q.1 (B) Match the pair (Any seven) :

[7 Marks]

Column A	Column B
1. Closing Stock	(a) Statement of Affairs
2. Opening Capital	(b) Trading A/c Credit
3. Credit Side of Salary	(c) Slow moving Goods
4. Abnormal Good	(d) Prepaid Salary
5. Debit side of total debtors A/c	(e) Based on cost
6. Loss of goods in fire	(f) Credit sales
7. Mark up	(g) Credit to branch stock account
8. Overriding Commission	(h) Bills Receivable Account
9. Bills Receivable drawn	(i) Total Creditors Account
10. Credit Purchase	(j) For extra efforts in selling

Q.2 (A) On 1st January, 2020, A. Starter started a business with goods of the value of Rs. 30,000 and cash Rs.15,000. He does not maintain any books of account other than the Cash Book. During the year ended 31st December, 2021 the following information is available from the Cash Book.

[15 Marks]

Rs.

Collection from Debtors	1,00,000
Cash Sales	60,000

Purchase of Motor Car	40,000
Payments to Suppliers	55,000
Cash Purchases	25,000
Payments for Expenses	8,000
Drawings	9,000
His other assets and liabilities on 31st December, 2021 were :	Rs.
Amount due from Customers	25,000
Amount due to Suppliers	15,000
Stock of unsold goods	35,000
Cost of goods lying with Customers on approval (sale price 20,000)	15,000

You are asked to prepare a Trading and Profit & Loss Account and find out the profit or loss made by A. Starter during the year. Also draw up a Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 2021.

OR

Q.2 (B) Neil of Patna consigned on 1st January, 2023, 800 Hard disk costing, 1,500 per piece to Denis of Bandra. Freight charges incurred on the consignment were Rs.25,500. On 1st January, 2023, Neil drew a bill on Denis for Rs.4,50,000 payable on 31st March, 2023 which was duly accepted by Denis. The bill was discounted by Neil with his bankers on the same day at 12% p.a. discount to be treated as consignment expenses. Denis rendered account to Neil on 31st March, 2023 showing cash sales of 300 Hard disk at Rs.1,700 per Hard disks and credit sales of 500 Hard disks at 1,800 per Hard disk. He incurred selling expenses of Rs.44,080 Denis was entitled to a commission of 10% and additional 2% as Del Credere commission. On 31st March, 2023, Denis remitted to Neil the amount due to him. You are required to prepare Consignment Account and Denis's Account in the books of Neil and Neil's Account in the books of Denis. [15 Marks]

Q.3 (A) From the following details prepare Mumbai Branch Account for the six months ended 31st December, 2022 after depreciating branch furniture at 20% per annum :- [15 Marks]

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
Opening Branch Assets:		Branch expenses paid by the Head Office	
- Branch Stock	20,000	Remittances received from the Branch	34,000
- Branch Petty Cash	6,000	Closing Branch Assets :	
- Branch Furniture	26,000	- Branch Stock	24,000
- Branch Debtors	30,000	- Branch Petty Cash	4,000
Opening Branch Liabilities:		- Branch Debtors	34,000
- Branch Outstanding Expenses	1,000	Closing Branch Liabilities:	
Goods sent to the Branch	1,80,000	- Branch Outstanding Expenses	1,400
Petty Cash sent to the Branch	16,000		

OR

Q. 3 (B) Ms. Diamond Cements Ltd., Anitabh consigned to M/s Salman Bros. of Bhopal, 5,000 Cement bags costing 80 per bag. M/s Diamond Cements Ltd. paid 4,500 for railway freight.

2,500 for insurance and 2,200 for sundry expenses.

On receipt of consignment M/s Salman Bros. accepted a Bill for Rs.2,00,000 which was discounted by the consignors at the bank for 1,99,500 and discount was charged to consignment account.

M/s Salman Bros. sent an Account Sales which shows as :

- (1) Cash sales of 4,000 bags @ 95 each.
- (2) Expenses paid by Salman Bros. were :
 - (i) Godown Rent Rs.2,000; (ii) Selling Expenses Rs.6,000.
- (3) Salman Bros. remitted the balance due by Bank Draft after deducting their expenses and commission at 2% on gross sales.

Show Consignment Account and Consignee's Account in the books of Consignor and the Consignor's Account in the books of the Consignee. [15 Marks]

Q.4 (A) On 30th March, 2019 fire occurred in the premises of M/s Suraj Brothers. The concern had taken an insurance policy of Rs.60,000 which was subject to the average clause. From the books of accounts, the following particulars are available relating to the period 1st January to 30th March 2019.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Stock as per Balance Sheet at 31st December, 2018 | Rs.95,600 |
| 2. Purchases (including purchase of machinery costing 30,000). | Rs.1,70,000 |
| 3. Wages (including wages Rs.3,000 for installation of machinery). | Rs.50,000 |
| 4. Sales (including goods sold on approval basis amounting to Rs.49,500) | Rs.2,75,000 |
- No approval has been received in respect of 2/3rd of the goods sold on approval.
5. The average rate of gross profit is 20% of sales.
 6. The value of the salvaged goods was Rs.12,300.

You are required to compute the amount of the claim to be lodged to the insurance company.

[15 Marks]

OR

Q.4 (B) A fire occurred in the premises of Bornfire Enterprises on 25th August, 2022 when a large part of the stock was destroyed. Salvage was Rs. 15,000. Bornfire Enterprises gives you the following information for the period January 1, 2022 to August 25th 2022:

- a) Purchases Rs. 85,000
- b) Sales Rs. 90,000
- c) Goods costing Rs. 5,000 were taken by Bornfire Enterprises for personal use
- d) Cost price of stock on January 1, 2022 was Rs. 40,000.

The insurance Policy was for rs. 50,000. It includes an average clause. Bornfire Enterprise asks you to prepare a statement of claim to be made on the insurance company. [15 Marks]

P.T.O

External Examination

Class: FYBAF-II

Sem II - 12/4/23

Subject: Auditing

Time: 2½ hr

Maximum Marks: 75

Q.1 A. Select the correct alternative and re-write the statement (any eight) (8)

1. The term Audit is derived from _____ language. (Latin, Greek)
2. _____ is a systematic examination of books and records of a business. (Auditing, Vouching)
3. Working papers are the property of the _____ (Auditor, Management)
4. Standard on audit _____ deals with Audit Planning. (300, 500)
5. Audit technique of _____ means a formal inquiry from outsiders. (conformation, inspection)
6. Trial balance of the current year will be filed in _____ audit file. (Current, permanent)
7. Division of work is an integral part of _____ check. (internal, test)
8. The smaller the tolerable error _____ will be the sample size. (greater, smaller)
9. _____ means plans and policies adopted by the management of a concern to ensure orderly and efficient conduct of its business. (internal control, internal audit)
10. _____ checking means checking of arithmetical accuracy of books of original entry and ledgers. (routine, sampling)

Q.1 B. State whether the following statements are True or False and re-write the statement (any seven) (7)

1. Cash embezzled from cash box is a type of fraud.
2. Pocketing first receipt from party X and showing second receipt from party Y as received from party X is known as teeming and lading.
3. Sales bill of rs 1000 on Ms Pooja's account is posted on Ms Puja's account is an error of commission.
4. Final audit and periodic audit is one and the same.
5. An auditor should state the reasons for disclaimer opinion.
6. Accounting standard 5 treats a prior-period item as a material item.
7. Audit sampling means application of audit procedure to less than 100% of item of an account.
8. Internal audit is compulsory for every listed company.
9. Auditor has right of lien on correspondence done with tax department.
10. Audit programme does not ensure repetition of work.

Q.2 (a) Explain basic principles of audit. (8)

(b) What is error? Explain the types of errors. (7)

OR

(c) Enumerate advantages and disadvantages of continuous audit. (8)

(d) What are the qualities an auditor should possess? (7)

Q.3 (a) What are the steps taken by the auditor before commencement of audit? (8)

(b) Explain the merits of audit programme. (7)

OR

(c) Explain the meaning and requisite contents of audit working papers. (8)

(d) Describe the importance of audit note book. (7)

Q.4 (a) What do you mean by test check? Explain precautions to be taken by the auditor before adopting test check. (8)

(b) Explain meaning and uses of audit plan. (7)

OR

(c) How auditor should evaluate internal control for purchases? (8)

(d) Distinguish between internal auditor and statutory auditor. (7)

Q.5 (a) Explain meaning and types of frauds. (8)

(b) Discuss the concept of true and fair view. (7)

OR

Q.5 Write short notes (any three) (15)

a. Inherent limitation of audit

b. Concurrent audit

c. Auditing v/s Investigation

d. Auditors right of lien

e. Auditors duty regarding internal check

External Examination

Class: FYBAF-II Sem II - 17/4/23 Subject: Business Mathematics

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q.1 (a) Choose the correct alternative from the following (Any 8) (8)

- 1) A load is expressed as a percentage of _____.
a) SIP b) NFG c) NAV d) AMC
- 2) An annuity in which the number of payments depends upon the happening of some event is _____.
a) Life annuity b) Contingent annuity c) Perpetual annuity d) Certain annuity
- 3) If the face value of a share is less than its market value, then the share is said to be _____.
a) at a premium b) at par c) below par d) none of these
- 4) If the nominal rate of interest is 9% per annum compounded quarterly, then the effective rate of interest per annum is _____ the nominal rate of interest.
a) greater than b) less than c) the fourth root of d) equal to
- 5) The list price minus trade discount is called the _____.
a) Cost price b) Reduced cost price c) Net selling price d) Invoice price
- 6) The difference between the market value and the net worth of a business is its _____.
a) Goodwill b) Profit c) Loss d) None of these
- 7) The sub triplicate ratio of 8:1 is
a) 1:2 b) 2:1 c) 1:1 d) 512:1
- 8) The fourth proportional to 10, 15, 24 is
a) 126 b) 612 c) 621 d) 216
- 9) Commission is usually calculated as a percentage of
a) Cost price b) List Price c) Net selling price d) Invoice price
- 10) The compound interest on 2000 at 12% p.a. is maximum when the interest is compounded.
a) monthly b) quarterly c) half yearly d) data is not sufficient

Q.1 (b) State True False (Any 7): (7)

- 1) The brokerage for a buyer is to be added in the sales value while calculating total amount the buyer receives.
- 2) Simple interest is calculated on the principal amount only.
- 3) Profit N. S. P.-C. P. when N S.P. C.P
- 4) A mutual fund can never make a loss
- 5) Par value and nominal value of a share are same
- 6) An annuity is an annual payment of a simple interest

7) The product of a ratio and its inverse is always one

8) If a share is available at a discount, then its face value is less than its market value.

9) $a^2 : b^2$ is the duplicate ratio of a:b.

10) N.S.P = $\frac{(100 - \text{Cash Discount})}{100} \times \text{C.P.}$

Q2) A) A manufacturer makes a profit on 20% on cost after allowing trade discount at a rate of 22%. If the cost of manufacturing increases by 20% find the new rate of trade discount if the manufacturer earns same rate without changing the catalogue price. (8)

B) There are two numbers with ratio 16:9 and 24 is a mean proportional between them Find the numbers. (7)

OR

C) A company fixed the rate of commission to its sales man as follows: 4% on the first ₹ 8,000, 6% on the next ₹6,000, 9% on the next ₹6,000 and 10% on the balance. The company had agreed to pay 14% bonus over total sales if the sales crossed ₹25,000. A salesman of the company secured sales worth ₹27,000. Calculate the total earnings of the salesman. (8)

D) 30 men working for 8 hours a day earn ₹6,400 in 20 days. How much 45 men will earn in 24 days if they work 10 hours a day? The men are paid on the basis number of hours put in. (7)

Q3) A) Ketan and Kevin borrowed ₹ 8,000 and ₹25,000 respectively, at the same rate of simple interest. Ketan repaid the loan with interest of ₹5,040, after 3.5 years. How much should Kevin pay after 4.5 years to pay off the loan, including simple interest? (8)

B) Vishal deposits ₹77,000 at the end of every quarter, at 10% compound interest p.a. Find the amount of annuity he will receive after 2 years. (7)

OR

C) Sohail promised to pay Aamir ₹15,000 after 3 years with compound interest 8 p.a. He also promised to pay Aakash ₹20,000 after with compound rate of interest 9 p.a. Find the present worth of these payments. Also find the total present worth of the money Sohail has to pay. (8)

D) Sumedh takes a loan of ₹1,50,000 from a bank for a period of 15 months at 12% p.a. compound interest. Compute the EMI on monthly reducing balance. (7)

Q4) A) Chaitali got 320 shares of a company of a face value 10, at a market price of ₹120 each. After 3 months, she received dividend at 40%. After 6 months, she sold all the shares at a market price of ₹150 each. She paid brokerage of 0.4% for both transactions. Find her net gain. (8)

B) Given the following information of a mutual fund: (7)

Total number of units = 1,20,000

Market value of securities = 25 lakhs

Market value of corporate bonds = 30 lakhs

Other assets of fund = 20 lakhs

Liabilities = 6 lakhs

Payable by fund = 4 lakhs

Find NAV of the mutual fund.

OR

C) Varun invested ₹20,000 in a Mutual Fund on 8-2-2011 when its NAV was 25.8. He received a dividend @ 5 per unit on 21-7-2011. He redeemed all units on 15-11-2011 with total gain of ₹6,682.588. Find NAV at which he redeemed all units if entry load was 2.25% and exit load was 1%.

D) Fred purchased 600 shares of face value ₹10 each. The rate of brokerage was 0.8% and the total sum he paid was 1,45,152. Find the market price per share. (7)

Q5) A) Explain the term variation and its types. (8)

B) Explain the concept of NAV of a mutual fund. (7)

OR

Q5) Write any 3 short notes: (15)

- 1) Dividend and rate of return
- 2) Annuity and types
- 3) Bonus shares and split of shares
- 4) Ratio and proportion
- 5) Cash Discount and Trade Discount

2 Figures to right Indicate full marks

Q1.A. Fill in the blanks with suitable options: (any 8)

8 marks

1. A/An _____ provides written intimation about the date, time and venue of a business meeting.
(Notice /Resolution /Agenda)
2. A structured Interview _____.
(pre-planned /unplanned / planned on the spot)
3. _____ are based on the findings of a Business Report.
(Recommendations / Terms of Reference / Summary)
4. The primary objective of a / an _____ Interview is to select the best candidate for the job.
(Selection / Exit / Appraisal)
5. Conferences provide a valuable base for _____.
(Seminars / Committees / Symposia)
6. Business meetings have a / an _____ agenda.
(indefinite / dynamic / fixed)
7. A Group Interview is similar to a _____.
(Group Discussion / Panel Interview / Structured Interview)
8. Suggestion Schemes are an example of _____ Communication.
(Upward / Downward / Zigzag)
9. Catalogue, Price-list and Product Literature are sent by a seller in response to a letter of _____.
(Order / Complaint / Inquiry)
10. A conference should be _____.
(need based / choice based / quality based)

Q.1 B. Match the following : (Any Seven)

7 marks

Group A

Group B

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Motion | a) Vote of Thanks |
| 2. Conference | b) Review of Performance |
| 3. Promote Sales | c) Open House |
| 4. Last Item in the Agenda | d) Outgoing Employee |
| 5. Exit Interview | e) Give Latest Developments |
| 6. Bulletins | f) Proposal |

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 7. Appraisal Interview | g) Exchange of Views |
| 8. Skype | h) Discounts |
| 9. Group Communication | i) Group Discussion |
| 10. External PR | j) Video Chat |

Q2. a. How should a candidate prepare himself for a Job Interview? 7

b. List and explain the factors that must be considered to organize a successful conference. 8

OR

c. What is a Grievance Interview? Why should it be conducted? 7

d. Define Public Relations. List and explain any five measures to promote the External Public Relations of an organization. 8

Q3.a. An educational institution requires one hundred and fifty desks for its classrooms. Draft a letter of inquiry addressed to Famous Furniture Mart asking for a price-list and catalogue. Use the Complete Block layout. 7 marks

b. Mr. Gupta bought two dozen fruit drink cans from Super Bazar. On checking the cans at home Mr. Gupta realized that the cans sold to him were 20 days past their expiry date. Draft a letter of complaint on his behalf. Use the Modified Block layout. 8 marks

OR

c. Draft an Investigative Report with recommendations about the unhygienic conditions in the canteen of Wonder Works Pvt. Ltd., Chembur, Mumbai. 8

d. Prepare the Notice and Agenda for the Annual General Meeting of Phoenix Computers, Worli, Mumbai. 7

Q4.a. Draft a Sales Letter to promote a "Vedic Maths and Abacus Center". Use the Semi Block layout. 7

b. Amrit Lal had paid his telephone bill in time, yet his telephone line was disconnected on charges of non-payment. This has happened for the third consecutive month. Draft a letter on his behalf addressed to the Consumer Redressal Forum seeking compensation for the harassment and immediate restoration of the connection. Use the Complete Block Layout. 8

OR

c. Draft an RTI Letter seeking information regarding your application for a driving license that has not been processed in spite of having passed the Driving Test and having submitted the required documents three months ago.

7 marks

d. Summarise the following passage :

8

The educational philosophy of Swami Vivekananda is a harmonious synthesis between the ancient Indian ideals and modern Western beliefs. He not only stressed upon the physical, mental, moral, spiritual and vocational development of the child, but also advocated women's education, as well as education of the masses. The essential characteristics of the educational philosophy of Swami Vivekananda are idealism, naturalism and pragmatism.

From a naturalist view point, he emphasized that real education is possible only through nature and natural propensities. From an idealist view point, he insisted that the aim of education was to develop the child with moral and spiritual qualities. From a pragmatist view point, he emphasised the need for Western education of technology, commerce, industry, and science to achieve material prosperity. In short, first he emphasized spiritual development, then natural propensity, after that safety of life and then solving the problems of food and clothing of the masses.

Swami Vivekananda considered women to be the incarnation of power. He rightly pointed out that unless Indian women secure respectable place in this country the nation can never move forward. The important features of his scheme for female education are, 'Make women strong fearless and conscious of their chasity and dignity'. He insisted that men and women are equally competent not only in the academic matter, but also in other spheres of life. Swami Vivekananda being a keen observer could distinguish the difference in perception about the status of women in the West and in India. "The ideal women in India is a mother, a mother first and mother last" he declared.

Q5 A) Explain the steps in preparing a presentation

8

B) Explain the ingredients of Group Discussion

7

OR

5. Write short notes: (any three)

15 marks

(a) Advantages of Conferences

(b) Role of a Chairperson in a Business Meeting

(c) Appraisal Interview

(d) Videoconferencing

(e) Functions of the Public Relations Department of an Organisation

External Examination

Class: **FYBAF-II**

Sem II 20/4/23

Subject: **Business Law**

Time: **2 ½ hrs**

Maximum Marks: **75**

Q1) a) Match the columns: (Any 8)

(8)

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Indian Contract Act | a) 1930 |
| 2) Sale of goods Act | b) 1881 |
| 3) Consumer Protection Act | c) Not a real contract |
| 4) Negotiable Instrument Act | d) Opposed to public policy |
| 5) Agreement enforceable by law | e) Who draws a bill of exchange |
| 6) Quasi Contract | f) 1872 |
| 7) E-contacts | g) 1986 |
| 8) Wagering Agreement | h) Contract |
| 9) Person delivering goods | i) Electronic form |
| 10) Drawer | j) Bailor |

Q1) b) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 7)

(7)

- 1) Sale of goods act only deals with immovable property.
- 2) Cheque is valid for the period of 3 months.
- 3) Payee is the person to whom money is to be paid.
- 4) In a contract of sale, money is consideration.
- 5) Undertrained goods are same as generic goods.
- 6) A contract once entered needs to be performed.
- 7) Death of surety does not put an end to the contract of guarantee.
- 8) Manufacturer means makes or manufactures any goods or part thereof.
- 9) Buys any goods without a consideration is not a consumer.
- 10) A contract of guarantee must be in writing.

Q2) A) Define a proposal what are the essential elements of a proposal

(8)

B) State and explain the essentials of valid acceptance

(7)

OR

C) State the essential requirements of a valid contract.

(8)

D) State the circumstances under which proposal stands revoked.

(7)

Q3) A) Distinguish between sale and agreement to sell.

(8)

B) Define goods and explain the types of goods. (7)

OR

C) Distinguish between condition and warranty and explain the remedies available to the buyer on breach of condition (8)

D) Explain the term doctrine of CAVEAT EMPTOR state its exceptions. (7)

Q4) A) What is negotiable instrument act state its features. (8)

B) What is promissory note. Explain its essentials. (7)

OR

C) What is bills of exchange. Explain its essentials. (8)

D) Distinguish between promissory note & Bills of exchange. (7)

Q5) A) What are the objects of the consumer protection Act. (8)

B) Explain the term what is unfair trade practice. (7)

OR

Q5) Write short notes (Any 3) (15)

1) Consumer Dispute

2) Free Consent

3) Bailment

4) Performance of Contract

5) Duties of an Agent

- N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q. P. Code :
75 Marks

Q.1(a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate option. (Any Eight) (8 Marks)

1. 100% finance is provided in _____. (Factoring / Forfaiting / Both / None of these)
2. A _____ is defined as any person who is engaged in the business of issue management. (factor / manager / merchant banker / insurer)
3. Financial services are _____. (inseparable / intangible / variable / all of these)
4. _____ is an apex housing finance institution in the country. (RBI / National Housing Bank / LIC Housing Finance / HDFC)
5. Equipment leasing is an example of _____ services. (fund based / non-fund based / both / none of the these)
6. Securitisation is the process of pooling and repackaging of homogeneous _____ financial assets into marketable securities. (liquid / illiquid / fixed / current)
7. In a _____ lease, the lessor does not transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset. (finance / operating / both / non of these)
8. Features of Venture Capital includes _____. (high risk / illiquid investment / high Technology / all of these)
9. Credit Card facility is an excellent example of _____ credit. (long term / secured / revolving / non-revolving)
10. Where in an order, the client places a limit on the price of the security; it is a case of _____. (limit order / best rate order / stop loss order / immediate or cancel order)

Q1 (b) Match the columns (Any Seven)

(7 Marks)

Group A	Group B
1. DRT	a. Hundis
2. Underwriters	b. Usance
3. Time bills	c. T-bills
4. Securitisation instrument	d. Act of guarantee for sale of securities
5. Whole sale Debt Market	e. Fund based
6. Financial Services	f. Debt Recovery Tribunal
7. Indigenous bills	g. Moody's
8. Housing Finance	h. Fee based
9. Credit Rating Agency	i. Mobilization of savings

10. Corporate counselling	j. Pass through securities
	k. Data response tribunal

- Q. 2 (a) Define financial services. What are the types of financial services? (8 Marks)
 Q. 2 (b) Explain the functions of a factor. (7 Marks)

OR

- Q. 2 (c) Distinguish between factoring and forfaiting. (8 Marks)
 Q. 2 (d) Define Merchant Banker. State any seven services provided by them. (7 Marks)

- Q. 3 (a) Explain the meaning of Venture Capital. State its features. (8 Marks)
 Q. 3 (b) Distinguish between Operating Lease and Financial lease (7 Marks)

OR

- Q. 3 (c) Distinguish between Hire Purchase and Leasing? (8 Marks)
 Q. 3 (d) Define Lease. Explain any 6 types of Lease. (7 Marks)

- Q. 4 (a) Explain limitations of Credit Rating. (8 Marks)
 Q. 4 (b) How can frauds and misuse of Credit Cards be prevented. (7 Marks)

OR

- Q. 4 (c) Explain the reasons for growth of Consumer Finance. (8 Marks)
 Q. 4 (d) What is Smart Card? Explain five features of Smart Cards. (7 Marks)

- Q. 5 (a) State any 8 advantages of leasing to the lessee. (8 Marks)

- Q. 5 (b) Explain the meaning and importance of underwriters in issue management. (7 Marks)

OR

- Q. 5 Write short note on (any three) (15 Marks)

1. Features of Financial services
2. Mechanism of Consumer Finance
3. Role of NHB
4. Bill discounting
5. Option Contract

***** ALL THE BEST *****