

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Marks : 75

- N.B. :**
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Each question has internal options.
 3. Figures to right indicate full marks.
 4. Working notes are part of your answer.

Q.1 (A) Multiple Choice Questions (Any 8)

[8]

1. Strategic information is needed for _____ .
 - a. Day to day operations
 - b. Meet government requirements
 - c. Long range planning
 - d. Short range planning
2. Management accounting information is generally prepared for _____ .
 - a. shareholders
 - b. creditors
 - c. managers
 - d. government
3. Loose tools are required to be shown under _____ .
 - a. fixed assets
 - b. current assets
 - c. current liabilities
 - d. long term borrowings
4. Bills Receivable are required to be shown under _____ .
 - a. Loans and advances
 - b. Current Assets
 - c. Secured loans
 - d. Current Liabilities
5. Following is not a Quick assets.
 - a. Loose tools
 - b. Advance tax
 - c. Bills Receivable
 - d. Interest Accrued
6. Standard Current Ratio
 - a. 2:1
 - b. 1:1
 - c. 65%
 - d. 1.33
7. Gross Profit Ratio
 - a. Balance Sheet Ratio
 - b. Revenue Statement Ratio
 - c. Composite Ratio
 - d. None of the above
8. The total Current Assets without deducting the Current Liabilities
 - a. Gross Working Capital
 - b. Net Working Capital
 - c. Permanent Working Capital
 - d. Temporary Working Capital
9. Operational information is
 - a. Haphazard
 - b. Well organized
 - c. Unstructured
 - d. Partly structured

10. Owner's Funds = _____.

- a. Capital – Reserves and Surplus – P&L A/c Dr. Balance – Misc. Expenditure not w/o
- b. Capital + Reserves and Surplus + P&L A/c Dr. Balance – Misc. Expenditure not w/o
- c. Capital + Reserves and Surplus – P&L A/c Dr. Balance – Misc. Expenditure not w/o
- d. Capital + Reserves and Surplus – P&L A/c Dr. Balance + Misc. Expenditure not w/o

Q.1 (B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7)

[7]

1. The focus of management accounting is on external reporting.
2. Tactical management provides an organization with overall direction and guidelines.
3. Budget contains the plans of management.
4. If the dividend is not claimed within 7 years from the date of its transfer to a specialized bank account, the company retains it.
5. Capital profit realized in cash can be used for paying dividend.
6. Working capital requirement is high, when the supply of raw material is irregular.
7. Goodwill is shown under 'Application of Funds' in the vertical Balance Sheet.
8. For an oil company, stock of oil is a liquid asset.
9. Dividend can be paid out of capital, but interest cannot be paid out of capital.
10. Data is information that has been processed in some ways.

Q.2 Nirjala Ltd. manufactured and sold 1,200 machines in the year 2018. The production cost per unit was:

	Rs.
Material	5,000
Labour	2,000
Overheads	1,000
Selling Price	10,000

For the year 2019, it is estimated that -

- (1) The output and sales will be 1,800 machines.
- (2) Price of material will rise by 20%.
- (3) Wages rate will rise by 25%.
- (4) Overheads will increase by 50%
- (5) Selling Price per unit will be Rs. 12

It is also estimated that -

- (a) Raw Materials remain in stock for half month before issue to production.
- (b) Finished Goods will remain in godown for one month before sale.
- (c) All sales will be on credit and credit allowed to customers will be as follows.
 - (i) Acceptance of Bills of Exchange for three months against 60% of sales.
 - (ii) 40% of sales one month credit.

- (d) 60% for Raw materials requirements will be obtained from the suppliers from China by making three months advance payments.
- (e) Wages and Overheads are paid one month in Arrears.
- (f) Materials will be in process for half month.
- (g) Cash in hand will be Rs. 50,000.

You are required to forecast Working Capital Requirements of the company. [15]

OR

Q.2 The following information is presented by M/s R & S Ltd. for the year 2018-19. [15]

Estimated Yearly Production = 30,000 units

Estimated Cost per unit

	Rs.
Raw Material	5
Wages	3
Overheads	2
Selling Price	12

Further Information :

1. The company extends two months credit to the customers.
2. The company maintains one month's stock of raw material.
3. The company maintains two month's stock of finished goods.
4. The processing period is half a month.
5. The company is allowed one month's credit by suppliers.
6. Wages and Overheads are paid one month in arrears.
7. The cash and bank balance is expected to be Rs. 8,125.
8. There is regular purchase, production and sales cycle.
9. During production process wages and overheads accrue evenly.
10. Debtors are to be calculated on sales price.

Prepare an estimate of working capital.

Q.3 From Profit & Loss a/c and Balance Sheet of Subhash Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Calculate the following ratio:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Acid Test Ratio | (d) Stock Turnover Ratio |
| (b) Creditors Turnover Ratio | (e) Capital Gearing Ratio |
| (c) Debt Service Ratio | |

Dr. **Trading Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019.** Cr.

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To Opening Stock	70,000	By Sales	9,00,000
To Purchases	5,40,000	By Closing Stock	80,000
To Wages	2,14,000		
To Gross Profit c/d	1,56,000		
	9,80,000		9,80,000
To Office Salaries	26,000	By Gross Profit c/d	1,56,000
To Office Rent	5,000	By Interest on Investment	5,000
To Miscellaneous Expenses	15,000		
To Selling Expenses	10,000		
To Depreciation	30,000		
To Loan Interest	5,000		
To Provision for Tax	20,000		
To Net Profit c/d	50,000		
	1,61,000		1,61,000

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2019.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	1,50,000	Fixed Assets	1,60,000
8% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Less: Depreciation	<u>30,000</u>
Reserve & Surplus	62,000	Trade Investments	1,00,000
10% Debentures	50,000	Closing Stock	80,000
Bank Loan (Payable after 5 years)	40,000	Sundry Debtors	60,000
Sundry Creditors	60,000	Bills Receivable	50,000
Provision for Tax	20,000	Cash and Bank Balances	85,000
Bank Overdraft	20,000	Preliminary Expenses	5,000
Outstanding Expenses	8,000		
	5,10,000		5,10,000

OR

Q.3 The following balances appear in the books of M/s. Bhavesh for the year 31st March, 2019. [15]

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000	Trade Investments	4,00,000
Dividend Equalization Reserve	1,40,000	Patent	60,000
General Reserve	2,20,000	Land & Building (Cost)	6,40,000
Profit and Loss Account	3,80,000	Plant & Machinery (Cost)	13,00,000
6% Debentures	5,00,000	Cash and Bank Balances	1,76,000
Bank Overdraft	3,00,000	Closing Stock	6,20,000
Sundry Creditors	4,20,000	Sundry Debtors	4,44,000
Unpaid Dividend	20,000	Bills Receivable	60,000
Bills Payable	1,20,000	Short Term Deposit with Customers	60,000
Provision for Tax	3,40,000	Underwriting Commission	1,20,000
Provision for depreciation:		Preliminary Expenses	60,000
Land & Building	1,00,000		
Plant & Machinery	4,00,000		
Total	39,40,000	Total	39,40,000

Present Balance Sheet in Vertical Form for the purpose of analysis.

Q.4 (A) The following information is given for ABC Ltd.

[8]

Earning per share	Rs.12
Dividend per share	Rs 3
Cost of Capital	18%
Internal Rate of Return on investment	22 %
Retention Ratio	75%

Calculate the market price per share using

Gordons Formula (ii) Walters Formula

Q.4 (B) Given below is the Balance Sheet of Sanju Ltd. as on 31st March, 2019.

[7]

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each		Fixed Assets	10,00,000
Rs. 80 paid up	6,00,000	Investments	3,00,000
Securities Premium A/c	1,60,000	Current Assets	2,00,000
Revaluation Reserve	5,00,000		
General Reserve	10,000		
P & L A/c	30,000		
Trade Payables	2,00,000		
	15,00,000		15,00,000

The directors recommended the following proposals with a view to capitalizing its funds by converting partly paid up shares into fully paid up. The entire balance in the revaluation reserve represents reserve created by revaluation of land. You are required to prepare revised balance sheet.

OR

Q.4 Following is the Profit and Loss Account summary of M/s Alpha Ltd. for the year ended

31st March, 2019. You are required to prepare Vertical Income Statement for the purpose of analysis.

Particulars	Rs	Particulars	Rs
To Opening Stock	7,00,000	By Sales	20,00,000
To Purchases	9,00,000	By Closing Stock	6,00,000
To Wages	1,50,000	By Dividend on Investment	10,000
To Factory Expenses	3,50,000	By Profit on sale of Furniture	20,000
To Office Salaries	25,000		
To Office Rent	39,000		
To Postage & Telegram	5,000		
To Directors Fees	6,000		
To Salesman Salaries	12,000		
To Advertising	18,000		
To Delivery Expenses	20,000		
To Debenture Interest	20,000		
To Depreciation			
On Office furniture	10,000		
On Plant	30,000		
On Delivery Van	20,000		
To Loss on Sale of Van	5,000		
To Income tax	1,75,000		
To Net Profit	1,45,000		
	26,30,000		26,30,000

Q. 5 (a) Discuss the legal aspects associated with dividend decision.

[8]

(b) Describe the management decision making process.

[7]

OR

Q.5 : Write short notes on : (Any 3)

[15]

(a) Qualities of Management Accountant

(b) Main headings of a company Balance Sheet.

(c) Objectives of Financial Statements

(d) Current Ratio

(e) MM Model

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

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

Marks: 75

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question has internal option.
3. Working notes should form part of your answer.
4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1 Answer the following:

A. Fill in the Blanks:

[08]

1. The Reserve Bank of India was established on _____.
 - a) 1935
 - b) 1938
 - c) 1949

2. There is _____ market in which funds are borrowed and lent for one day.
 - a) Call Money
 - b) Money Market
 - c) Notice Money

3. _____ are additional share given to the current shareholder without any additional cost
 - a) Right issue
 - b) ESOP
 - c) Bonus Share

4. _____ Market were share debentures and other securities are sold for the first time.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Money

5. _____ comprises of investor like banks RBI, insurance, mutual funds and financial institutions.
 - a) Wholesale
 - b) Debt Market
 - c) Retail Debt Market
 - d) Foreign Exchange Market

6. _____ evaluates the financial conditions and credit worthiness of the issuer of debt in India.
- CRISIL
 - Moody's
 - SEBI
7. Diversification can reduce _____.
- Risk
 - Uncertainty
 - Probability
8. T-bills are issued by _____.
- Reserve Bank of India(RBI)
 - SecuritiesExchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - FMC
9. The holders of _____ are members of the company and have voting rights.
- Merchant Bank
 - Securities Exchange Bank of India
 - Stock Exchange
10. The price of new issue (IPO) is decided by the company along with its _____.
- Treasury Bill
 - Debentures
 - Equities

B. Match the columns: (Any Seven)

[07]

Column A	Column B
1. Underwriting	a. Trade settle in cash
2. Merchant Bank	b. Uncertainty or chance of loss
3. Offer for sale	c. Stock exchange
4. Loan syndication	d. Group of Lender provide loan to single borrower
5. Risk	e. Who undertakes the risk
6. Demutualization	f. Dividend
7. Share	g. Interest

8. Bear	h. Offer to stock brokers
9. Debentures	i. Engaged in issue management
10. Spot market	j. Believe the price having downward movement

Q.2 (A) Explain in details about Financial Market in India? [08]

(B) Define Indian Financial System? Explain its features? [07]

OR

Q.2 (A) Explain Banking and Non -Banking Financial Institutions in India? [08]

(B) What are the financial sector reforms posts 1991? [07]

Q.3 (A) Explain various function of Stock exchange? [08]

(B) Distinguish between Equity Markets Vs. Debt Market? [07]

OR

Q.3 (A) Explain the different methods raising capital from Primary Market? [08]

(B) Describe in detail about Book Building? [07]

Q.4 (A) Distinguish between Forward Contracts Vs. Future Contracts? [08]

(B) Define Money market? Explain Advantages and Disadvantages? [07]

OR

Q.4 (A) Define Commodity Market? Explain its Features? [08]

(B) Explain the Instruments of Derivatives market? [07]

Q.5 Write a Short Notes: (Any 3) [15]

- a. Debentures
- b. Bombay Stock Exchange
- c. Options
- d. BSE
- e. Warrant

SY-BBI sem-III

Time: 2 hours 30 mins
DIRECT TAX
Marks: 75

14/10/19

- N.B.:**
- 1) All questions are compulsory
 - 2) Each question has internal option
 - 3) figures to the right indicates full marks
 - 4) Working notes are part of your answer

Q 1 A) MATCH THE COLUMN (ANY 8) (8)

GROUP A		GROUP B	
1	Assessment Year	A	Cost inflation Index
2	Dividend from foreign company	B	Artificial Judicial Person
3	Mr. Anil Ambani	C	Gross annual value less municipal tax
4	Standard deduction u/s 24	D	Rs.10000
5	Agricultural Income from India	E	2019-20
6	CII	F	Rs.150000
7	Mumbai University	G	30% of NAV
8	U/s 80TTA limit	H	Exempt
9	Net annual Value	I	Individual
10	U/S 80 C Limit	J	Taxable

Q 1 B) STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ARE TRUE OR FALSE (ANY 7) (7)

1. Previous year is always of 12 months.
2. Gratuity paid to the government employee is fully exempted.
3. There are heads of income under Income tax Act 1961.
4. Past untaxed profits brought into India is always Taxable.
5. AOP stands for association of persons.
6. Total deduction u/s 80CCC cannot exceed Rs.50000
7. Gift received from mother amounting to Rs.60000 is fully taxable.
8. The quantum of maximum deduction allowed u/s 80U is Rs.50000.
9. Dividend from Indian company is fully exempt.
10. Winning from lottery come under income from other heads,.

Q2 . Mr. Mahesh gives you the following information for the year ended 31-3-2019. (15)

He joined ABC ltd. On 1st July 2018. Other information are as follows.

Particulars	Amount
Basic salary per month	90000
Professional Tax	2300
Bonus	110000
Travelling allowances	32000

Dearness allowance per month	800
House rent allowance (exempt Rs.9600)	30000
Personal expenses paid by the company	1600 per month
Education allowance	36000
Taxable car allowance	70000
Arrears of salary	36000
Gratuity	226000

Compute his Net taxable income under the head Income from Salary for the assessment Year 2019-20.

OR

Q2. Mr. Carl has earned the following income during the previous year ended 31-3-2019.

(15)

Particulars	Amount
1. Income from property in Rome	30000
2. Interest from bank account in India	12000
3. Dividend from British company received in India	20000
4. Income from business in Bangladesh, being controlled from India	20000
5. Income from Agriculture in Nepal	30000
6. Income earned in past but brought in India during the year	35000
7. Royalty from Indian company received in UK	30000

Compute his total Income for the Assessment year 2019-20, if he is

- a) A Resident b) A Resident but not ordinary resident c) A Non Resident

Q3. Mr. Jude purchased a house property for Rs. 15,00,000 on 5th October, 1992. He constructed a first floor during the financial year 2006-07 for Rs. 5,50,000. He made further improvement in the financial year 2012-13 for Rs. 8,00,000. He constructed 2nd floor during the year 2013-14 for Rs. 12,00,000. He sold the property for Rs. 1,50,00,000 on 1-2-2019. He paid brokerage of Rs. 50,000 for the sale transaction. Fair market value of the property as on 1-4-2001 was Rs. 16,00,000. Investment in new house property was Rs. 25 lakhs on 10-3-2019.

Compute his capital Gain for the assessment year 2019-20.

(15)

Relevant cost inflation indices are as follows:

Financial Year	Cost inflation Index
2001-02	100
2006-07	122
2012-13	200
2013-14	220
2018-19	280

OR

Q 3 A) Mr. Aditya who is a person of an Indian Origin came first time to a visit to India on 1st July 2018. He left India on 20th December 2018. Determine his residential status for the Assessment year 2019-20. (7)

Q 3 B) Mrs. Riddhi is the owner of two houses: (8)

	SOP	LOP
Municipal Value	8,00,000	12,00,000
Fair Rent	8,80,000	15,20,000
Actual Rent received	-	12,60,000
Municipal tax paid	8000	10000
Interest on Housing Loan	1,00,000	5,40,000

From the above information compute his income under the head income from house property for the assessment year 2019-20.

Q4 . From the following Profit and loss account of Mr. Mayur for the year ending 31-3-2019 compute his Total Income: (15)

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Salaries	15000	By Gross Profit	130000
To General Expenses	8500	By Interest of Saving bank deposits	4100
To interest of capital of Mr. Mayur	3000	By Interest on company deposits	7600
To bad debts reserve	5000	By Refund of income tax	1000
To depreciation	15000		
To advertisement	9000		
To Fire Insurance premium	1200		
To Donation	5000		
To advance Income Tax	4000		
To GST paid	5000		
To Income tax for 2017-18	3000		
To Net profit	69000		
	142700		142700

Following additional information is given

1. Allowable depreciation was Rs.10,000
2. General expenses include furniture purchased worth Rs.2500
3. Advertisement includes Rs. 2500 for the advertisement in souvenir of a political party.

OR

Q4 . From the following Profit and loss account of Mrs Xian for the year ending 31-3-2019 compute his Total Income: (15)

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening stock	40000	By sales	23,12,600
To purchases	15,00,000	By closing stock	42,400
To salary	37,000	By Dividend from British company	1,00,000
To conveyance	31200	By gift from father	24000

To depreciation	19600		
To advertisement	31600		
To stationary	30400		
To Donation	11200		
To Interest on capital	7200		
To general expenses	15200		
To Income tax for 2017-18	9600		
To Net profit	7,45,000		
	24,79,000		24,79,000

Following additional information is given

1. Allowable depreciation was Rs.17,000
2. Mrs. Xian is physically handicap with 60% disability.
3. He paid Rs.90000 for LIC Premium.

Q 5 A) List out any 7 Deduction u/s 80 C (7)

B) What are the sources of Long-term finances? (8)

OR

C) Write short notes: (Any three) (15)

1. Basic condition for determining residential status.
2. Long term capital gain.
3. Person
4. SOP
5. Cost inflation Index

Time: 2 ½ Hours

SY-BBI sem-III

Marks : 75

- N.B. :**
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Each question has internal options.
 3. Figures to right indicate full marks.
 4. Working notes are part of your answer.

1. A. State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7) (07)

1. Mass media has no tremendous effect on human behaviour.
2. Organisational Behaviour is concerned with the study of Human behaviour at work.
3. Feedback should be specific.
4. A Virtual team is a geographically dispersed team.
5. Interest groups are informal groups.
6. The size of the organisation significantly affects its structure.
7. Boundary less organisation is not a new organisational design.
8. Frustration is caused only by internal causes.
9. Distributive bargaining creates a win-lose situation
10. Intra personal Conflict means Conflict between two groups.

1.B Match the Following.(Any 8) (08)

1.Social Exchange	a. Impression Management
2.Self Monitoring	b. Oral stage
3.Psychoanalytic theory	c. First Impression
4.Halo Effect	d. Characteristics of the perceived
5.Contrast Effect	e. Different from me approach
6.Fixed Ratio	f. Schedules of Reinforcement
7.Conditioned Stimuli	g. Punishment
8.Repetition	h. Bargaining
9.Coercive powers	i. Characteristics of the perceiver
10.Negotiation	j. Bell
	k.I owe you (returning favours)

2. A) What is locus of control? Explain how locus of control influences organisational behaviour. (07)
- B) Explain the Attribution Theory of Harold Kelly? (08)
- OR
- C) Explain Cross Cultural Values. Explain the 5 dimensions on which employers from different national culture vary. (07)
- D) Explain the 8 stages of decision making according to traditional model. (08)
3. A) What is Downward Communication? What are the problems in Downward Communication (07)
- B) What are the consequences of organisational Politics? (08)
- OR
- C) What are the impact of group Cohesiveness? (07)
- D) Explain Transactional Analysis. Explain the 3 ego States in detail. (08)
4. A) What do you mean by organisational Structure? Explain in detail any 3 new organisational designs. (07)
- B) How is organisation culture transmitted in the organisation? (08)
- OR
- C) Explain the following (08)
1. Innovation strategy
 2. Cost Minimisation Strategy
 3. Imitation Strategy
 4. Differentiation Strategy
- D) What are the various effects of Frustration? (07)
5. A) Explain the various ways to prevent frauds in banks. (07)
- B) What are the strategies implemented by insurance industry with reference to organisational behaviour (08)
- OR
5. Write Short Notes on (any 3) (15)
1. Types of Social Transaction
 2. Types of Powers
 3. Difference between formal and informal group
 4. Classical Conditioning
 5. Dialectic Decision methods

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

Marks : 75

- Instructions:** (a) All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks
(b) Figures to the right indicate marks
(c) Support answers with examples wherever necessary

1)A. Choose the correct option : (Any 8)

(08)

1. Merchant bank is a _____ based service.
(a) Fund b) Non-fund c) Remittance
2. Sukanya shiksha is a welfare scheme for the _____.
(a) Child b) Girl child c) Boy child
3. _____ is included in the priority sector.
(a) Agriculture b) Corporate c) Education
4. Co-operative banks have a _____ tire set up in India.
(a) Three b) Two c) One
5. NEFT was introduced in _____.
(a) 2000 b) 2005 c) 2006
6. _____ is not a valid documents as per KYC norms.
(a) Passport b) College ID c) License
7. SBI Act was passed to take over the _____.
(a) Imperial Bank of India b) The Bank of Bengal c) Allahabad Bank
8. Letter of credit is important in _____ trade.
(a) International b) Inland c) State
9. Who has the authority for payments and settlements in India ?
(a) Central Government b) Reserve Bank of India c) Company Law Board
10. Retail bank serves the needs of _____.
(a) Corporate b) Government

1.B) State whether True or False : (ANY 7)

(07)

1. Foreign banks branches mostly open in metro and tier cities.
2. In 1876, the presidency bank Act came into existence.
3. IDBI is one of the industrial banks operating in India.
4. Acting as trustee is the primary functions of banks.
5. There are three parties in Bill of Exchange.
6. Universal banking does not include commercial banking activities.
7. NGO is one the intermediates in micro-finance.
8. Mobile banking is possible only through mobile app.
9. Online fund transfer are free from any charge.
10. Overdraft facility is given on saving account.

2. a) Define banking and explain the primary function of banking? (08)
 b) Distinguish between commercial bank and co-operative banks. (07)
- OR**
- c) What are the objectives of banking sector reforms? (08)
 d) What are the features of Negotiable Instrument? (07)
3. a) What is Retail Banking? Explain its significance. (08)
 b) Explain the various services of the merchant banking offered by banks. (07)
- OR**
- c) What do you mean by corporate banking? Explain its features. (08)
 d) Define ombudsman and Explain power and duties of banking Ombudsman (07)
4. a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of universal banking? (08)
 b) Explain Mobile Banking. (07)
- OR**
- c) What are the products and services offered by universal banking? (08)
 d) What is RTGS? What are the advantages of RTGS? (07)
5. a) What is the need of microfinance? (08)
 b) What are the advantages of Financial inclusion? (07)
- OR**
5. Write Short Notes on: (ANY 3) (15)
1. Kisan Credit cards.
 2. Wealth Management
 3. Investment Banking.
 4. SHG
 5. M- Wealth

ALL THE BEST

Information Technology in Banking and Insurance I

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

Marks: 75

- Note:**
1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Each question has internal option.
 3. Working notes should form part of your answer.
 4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 5. From Q.2 TO Q.5 do either 'A' or 'B'

Q.1.A) Fill in the blanks .(Any Eight)

(8)

- 1) CPU stands for _____
 - a) Centre Program Unit
 - b) Central Processing Unit
 - c) Central Print Unit
 - d) Cent Percent Universe
- 2) G2C stands for _____
 - a) Graphic to Centre
 - b) Government to Central
 - c) Government to Consumer
 - d) Graph to Cut
- 3) Which of the following can be used to navigate documents _____
 - a) Frames
 - b) Hyperlinks
 - c) webTooler
 - d) all of the above
- 4) What enables you to move directly to specific location in a document _____
 - a) Subdocuments
 - b) Bookmarks

- c) Cross – reference
 - d) Outlines
- 5) Which enables us to send the same letter to different persons _____
- a) Macros
 - b) Template
 - c) Mail Merge
 - d) None
- 6) E-Commerce is an exchange of business information through _____.
- a) Paper
 - b) Network
 - c) Sales
 - d) Shopping
- 7) Which of the following describes e-commerce _____.
- a) Doing business electronically
 - b) Doing business
 - c) Sale of goods
 - d) All of the above
- 8) What does the VLOOKUP function do _____.
- a) Looks up text that contains 'v'
 - b) Checks whether text is the same in one cell as in the next.
 - c) Finds related records
 - d) All of the above
- 9) Which of the following methods cannot be used to edit the content of cell _____.
- a) Pressing the Alt key
 - b) Clicking the formula bar

c) Pressing F2

d) Double clicking the cell

10) Launching of malicious software in the form of _____.

a) Worms

b) Viruses

c) Trojans

d) All of the above

B) State whether statements are True or False. (Any Seven)

(7)

1) As a result to technology, buyer power has increased in most industries.

2) Web services are arrangements made between E-Commerce sites that direct users from one site to the other

3) It is possible to protect an Excel sheet using password.

4) The direct computer-to-computer transfer of transaction information contained in standard business documents, conducted in a standard format, is termed Electronic Data Interchange.

5) E-Commerce permits customers, consumers, and companies to form relationships that would not be possible without technology.

6) B2B is called business to business.

7) ALU stands for arithmetic logic unit.

9) Pie is an Excel Chart.

10) Smart cards are plastic cards the size of a credit card that contain an embedded chip on which digital information can be stored.

Q.2. A) What is an Electronic payment system? Why is it important?

(15)

OR

B) Define the term E-Commerce and explain the characteristics of E-Commerce. (15)

Q.3. A) Briefly explain any three types of EPS and Risk involved in them. (15)

OR

B) Explain Business Model in E-Commerce. (15)

Q.4. A) What is meant by Anatomy of E-Commerce Applications? (15)

OR

B) What is a Pie chart and explain different steps for inserting a Pie chart in Excel. (15)

Q.5. A) What do you understand by the term 'Cyber Security'? (15)

OR

B) Write short notes on(Any Three) (15)

1) E-mail related crimes

2) Payment Gateway

3) Cyber Stalking

4) Intranet

5) E- Commerce Framework

Financial Management I

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

Marks: 75

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question has internal option.
3. Working notes should form part of your answer.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 (A) Fill in the blanks: (Any Eight)

[08]

1. Relationship between annual nominal rate of interest and annual effective rate of interest, if frequency of compounding is greater than one _____.
2. Dividend Yield Method is called as _____.
3. Time value of money supports the comparison of cash flows recorded at different time period by _____.
4. Earning Yield computed by _____.
5. The cost of debt capital is calculated on the basis of _____.
6. A(n) _____ would be an example of a principal, while a(n) _____ would be an example of an agent.
7. Factoring is a _____.
8. A project's profitability index is equal to the ratio of the present value of a _____.
9. Capital budgeting actually the process of making investment decisions in _____.
10. The Present Value of all inflows is cumulated in _____.

(B) State whether following statements are True or False: (Any seven)

[07]

1. Maximizing the price of a share of the firm's common stock is the equivalent of maximizing the wealth of the firm's present owners.
2. The greater the ownership percentage of managers, then the more likely the managers will behave in a shareholder wealth maximizing behavior.
3. A well-known corporate business that has a philosophical underpinning (core value) of considering the natural environment in its dealings with all stakeholders is engaging in sustainability.
4. Cash management is a responsibility of the Controller.
5. The financing decision involves determining how the assets will be financed with regards to the type and mix as well as the best dividend policy.
6. Corporate governance refers to the system by which the firm hires and manages employees.

7. Financial managers of today have fewer responsibilities than their counter parts of the early 20th century.
8. Capital budgeting is a responsibility of the Treasurer.
9. The asset management decision involves determining the optimal firm size and the assets that should be acquired or eliminated.
10. An option holder will not exercise the option when it is out-of-the-money.

Q.2 (A) Moon Ltd. is considering three proposals for its capital expenditures: The total Expenditure is budgeted as Rs. 70, 00,000, Rs.30, 00,000 has been utilized for certain expansion plans. The balance Rs. 40, 00,000 needs to be allocated amongst any two of the following proposals and tax rate 30%. Evaluate:

- a. Payback Period
- b. Net Present Value

The details of the proposals are:

[15]

Details	Proposal A	Proposal B	Proposal C
Cost of the Proposal (Rs.)	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Expected Life	5 Years	6 Years	4 Years
Scrap Value (Rs.)	2,00,000	1,00,000	Nil
Annual Cash Flow before Tax after Depreciation	5,00,000	4,00,000	6,00,000
Additional working capital at the end of second year (Rs.)	2,00,000	75,000	1,25,000

OR

Q.2. (B) Milina Ltd has to make a choice between two projects namely L and M. The initial Capital outlays of two projects are Rs. 1, 35,000 and Rs. 2, 40,000 respectively for L and M. There will be no scarp value at the end of the life of both the projects. The Opportunity cost of capital of the company is 16%.

The annual incomes are as under:

[15]

Years	Project L	Project M	Discounting factor @ 16% Rs.
1	-	60,000	0.862
2	30,000	84,000	0.743
3	1,32,000	96,000	0.641
4	84,000	1,02,000	0.552
5	84,000	90,000	0.476

You are required to calculate for each project:

- a. Average Rate of Return
- b. Discounted payback period
- c. Profitability index

d. Net present value

Q.3 (A) Calculate Weighted Average Cost of Capital from the following data of Blazing Arrow Co. Ltd. Ignore taxation. [15]

Particulars	Rs.
7% Debentures	1,30,000
8% Preference Shares	70,000
Equity shares of Rs.100 Face value	6,00,000

A dividend of 10% a year has been paid on the equity shares in recent year. All of the company's securities are quoted on the local stock exchange. The prices of these securities have recently been at par (I.e. market and issue price same)

OR

Q.3. (B) A Company Capital structure consists of the following: [15]

Particulars	Rs.
Equity share of Rs.100 each	20 Lakhs
9% Preference share	12 Lakhs
7% Debenture	8 Lakhs
Total	40 Lakhs

The Company earns 12% on capital and income tax rate is 50%. The company requires a sum of Rs. 25 Lakhs to finance programme for which following alternatives are available to it.

Q.4 (A) A deposit of Rs. 10,000 is made to earn interest @ 12% p.a. Find out the future Value of the deposit if the computing period is; [15]

- Annually
- Half-yearly
- Quarterly
- Monthly

OR

Q.4 (A) A GOI bond of Rs.1000 each has a coupon rate of 8 per cent per annum and Maturity period is 20 years. If the current market price is Rs.1, 050 find Yield to Maturity (YTM). [08]

Q.4 (B) Explain in details Time value of Money? [07]

Q. 5 (A) Explain factors determining Dividend Policy? [08]

(B) What is Venture Capital? Explain its features?

[07]

OR

Q.5. (C) Write short notes: (Any Three)

[15]

1. Cost of Capital
2. Internal Rate of Return
3. Term value of Money
4. Qualities of Finance Manager
5. Long Term Sources of Finance

XXXXXX
