

08/12/22

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

[Marks:75]

- N.B.**
1. Answer **all** the questions.
 2. The Marks are assigned on the R.H.S.
 3. Draw Illustrations, **diagrams** and **Schedules** wherever necessary.
 4. Use of **simple calculator** is allowed.

Q.1 A) Choose Correct Alternative. (Attempt Any 8 questions)

8

1. Outbound Logistics is also known as _____ Logistics.
a. Upstream b. Downstream c. Reverse d. Green
2. The 3 C's in business are Company, Customer and _____.
a. Cycle b. Competitor c. Carrier d. Creditors
3. _____ is a qualitative technique of demand forecasting.
a. Moving average b. Delphi Method c. Exponential smoothing d. Regression
4. COFC stands for _____.
a. Container on Flat car b. Car on Flat Car c. Container on Freight Carrier d. Carrier of Freight car
5. Inter Modal Transportation which combines Air & Road _____.
a. Fishy Back b. Birdy Back c. Land Bridge d. Piggy Back
6. _____ ware houses are licensed by the government to store goods prior to payment of taxes.
a. Bonded b. Contract c. Public d. Cross-dock
7. Total cost approach is extension of _____.
a. Activity based costing b. Extension of mission based costing c. Traditional P/L and Balance Sheet d. Extension of ABC & MBC both
8. RORO is a type of _____.
a. Material handling equipment b. Warehouse c. Packaging material d. Shipping vessel
9. A network of highways connecting India's 4 Metropolitan cities is called _____.
a. Golden Quadrilateral b. Logistics Parks c. Trainload d. Dedicated freight container
10. Elimination of waste is an important characteristic of _____ supply chain
a. Agile b. Lean c. Global d. Domestic

B) State whether the following statements are True or False:

7

- a) Lack of communication between members of supply chain leads to Bull with effect.
- b) Customer service is a process of providing significant value added benefits to the supply chain in a cost-effective way.
- c) Time series is a qualitative method of demand forecasting
- d) When the ownership of the warehouse is with the company is called as Public warehouse.
- e) Geographical flexibility is high in Private warehouses.
- f) The purpose of material handling is to reduce the total efforts and arrive at an optimal cost.
- g) SDE analysis stands for Seasonable- Desirable – Essential.
- h) In Milk run operation a Single Truck Deliver shipment from a single supply to multiple retailers.
- i) EDI refers to storage and Communication of data in electronic form.
- j) Lean supply chain works best in high volume. Low variety and predictable environment.

Q.2) A) Explain what is logistical performance measurement? What are the elements of logistics internal performance measurement? (08)

B) Explain Inbound and Out bound logistics with example. (07)

OR

C) From the following data, calculate a 3 period weighted moving averages from 4th Month to 8 th Month, with weights as 3, 2 and 1. The largest weight is being assigned to most recent period and current Demand Value. (10)

Period (Month)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demand in Units	200	220	230	250	260	270	290	?

D) Compare Public and Private Warehousing (05)

Q.3 A) Explain the concept of Mission Based Costing (MBC). Compare MBC with traditional method of Costing. (08)

B) Explain Pipeline as a mode of transport with related advantages and disadvantages. (07)

OR

C) What are the benefits of Logistical Outsourcing? Differentiate between 3PL and 4PL Logistics. (08)

D) What is Primary, Secondary & tertiary Packaging. Explain the benefits of Good packaging in Modern Logistics (07)

Q.4 A) Define EOQ. The annual demand for a particular item is 20000 units. unit cost is Rs. 5/- Carrying cost on an average inventory is 20% and the ordering cost per order Rs. 40/-.

(08)

- Find
- 1) EOQ
 - 2) Total Inventory Cost.

B) Explain Logistics parks and Deep waterPorts. What is their importance in Modern Logistical Infrastructure? (07)

OR

C) Define Material Handling. Explain Guidelines or Principles of Material handling (08)

D) State the Principles for designing effective LIS (Information Functionality) (07)

Q.5) Case Study:-

According to official records, from national health organizations, as of September 27, 2021, a total of 6.1 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccination have been administered globally. Although the rapid development of COVID-19 vaccines had generated enormous excitement, health-care systems around the globe were facing the complex task of maintaining the supply chain of vaccines for their populations. There were several aspects to the COVID-19, a vaccine supply chain that makes its biggest challenges: Scale, traceability, speed, temperature control, safety and security, and the global nature of the effort and distribution. A typical supply chain solution would focus on any one of these issues, but the scientific community needs to tackle these problems altogether.

Another issue with the vaccine was the temperature control of the cold chain with extreme heat and humidity; as in many countries, daytime temperatures reach around 50°C with extensive changes in humidity. It appears to be the world's most incredible logistical difficulty, requiring a convoluted distribution, storage, freezing, and communication system. According to the WHO, 2.8 million vaccine doses were lost owing to Cold Chain problems.

Some Findings and Learnings from the challenges faced were –India being a developing nation has very limited Cold Chain storages which are otherwise also used for many other activities- needs to improve on this aspect, develop and strengthen supply chain strategies to receive, store, distribute and manage COVID-19 vaccines and their ancillary products; distribute COVID-19 vaccines from port of entry up to the most remote vaccination sites; ensure the quality, efficacy, proper tracking, reporting of vaccine utilization and safety of COVID-19 vaccines throughout the supply chain; assess, design and implement appropriate waste management mechanisms to safely treat and dispose waste while protecting the environment and populations; strengthen appropriate cold chain and logistics requirements, including reverse logistics; and provide tools to support country readiness activities to be Future ready for any catastrophic event.

- a) State the Facts and analyse the case. 05
b) Explain what is Cold Chain Logistics and its importance? 05
c) Critically explain the role of Cold Chain Logistics in Effective distribution & administration of Covid -19 Vaccines? 05

OR

B) Write Short Notes on: (Any 3) (15)

- a) Reverse Logistics
b) Perfect Order
c) Bullwhip Effect
d) Global Logistics Trends
e) LASH

Maximum Marks: 75

Duration: 2.5 hrs

Note:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Draw well labelled diagrams where necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q 1 A. Choose the correct answers from the given alternatives: (Any Eight) (8)

1. Corporate communication does not entail -----
(Corporate identity, Corporate Image, Corporate Reputation, Corporate Competition)
2. ----- is the most important part of the public relations that involves journalists
(press relations, employee relations, investor relations, supplier relations)
3. Written defamation is called -----
(libel, slander , grapevine, rumour)
4. PR and ----- are two closely associated fields.
(politics, production, policies, pricing)
5. The----- is the most accessible and oldest medium to disseminate information.
(newspaper, television, radio, internet)
6. The first rule of crisis management is to-----
(communicate, ignore ,avoid media, defend)
7. The -----theory views organization as a part of social unit
(systems , social exchange ,situational, diffusion)
8. The word -----is short for "weblog"
(blog, skype, twitter, log book)
9. A firm's communication must always be -----
(two-way, one-way, informal. dubious)
10. An E-Zine is an online -----
(magazine , book , journal, website)

B. Match the following: (Any Seven) (7)

A	B
1. Right to information	a. Management function
2. Corporate communication	b. Access to records
3. CSR	c. Internal and external
4. Stakeholders	d. Corporate reputation
5. Crisis	e. 1986
6. The Consumer Protection Act	f. Strike
7. Media relations	g. Intrusion of solitude
8. RSS	h. Maximum coverage
9. Zig Bee	i. Really simple syndication
10. Invasion of privacy	j. Wireless communication

Q.2 a) What do you mean by corporate communication? Explain its scope. (8)

b) What is corporate reputation? State the benefits of corporate reputation (7)

OR

c) Define corporate image. Explain the factors influencing corporate image. (8)

d) Enumerate on defamation in detail and its types. (7)

Q.3 a) Define public relations. Describe various objectives of public relations (8)

b) Describe the causes of growth of public relations (7)

OR

c) Explain the systems theory of public relations with diagram (8)

d) Describe the economic and social issues in public relations environment (7)

Q.4 a) Describe the steps in implementing an effective employee communication Programme. (8)

b) What is the role of communication in crisis? (7)

OR

c) What is the role of management in employee communication? (8)

d) What is financial advertising? Explain its advantages. (7)

Q.5 a) Describe the functions of communication technology in corporate communication. (8)

b) Discuss on technological tools of communication. (7)

OR

c) Write short notes: (Any Three) (15)

1. Corporate Blogs

2. Really simple syndication

3.E- Media Relations

4. RTI

5. Sources of media information

BMS Sem-5

12/12/2022

Duration: 2½ Hours

Marks: 75

- NB: (1) All questions are compulsory having internal option.
(2) Figures to the right indicate marks allocated to each question.
(3) Simple calculator is allowed.**

- I. (A) Select the right option and rewrite the sentence. (Any 8) (8 Marks)
- i. Markowitz approach has roots in _____.
 - a. Analysing risk and return related to stocks.
 - b. Estimation of stock return
 - c. Proper entry and exit in the market.
 - d. Good portfolio management
 - ii. ____ refers to the risk which emerges out of controlled and known variables that are industry or security specific.
 - a. unsystematic risk
 - b. beta
 - c. standard deviation
 - d. systematic risk
 - iii. _____ measures the amount of systematic risk a security has relative to the whole market.
 - a. Beta
 - b. Range
 - c. Variance
 - d. Standard Deviation
 - iv. under - ____ portfolio manager has to assess the performance of portfolio over a period of time.
 - a. performance evaluation
 - b. portfolio revision
 - c. portfolio execution
 - d. portfolio diversification
 - v. Treynor measure consider _____.
 - a. systematic risk and beta
 - b. unsystematic risk and beta
 - c. systematic risk
 - d. unsystematic risk
 - vi. ____ is the last step in process of portfolio management.
 - a. portfolio evaluation
 - b. portfolio performance
 - c. investment objectives setting
 - d. selection of stocks

- vii. The ____ model is a model that describe the relationship between systematic risk and expected return for assets, particularly stocks.
- Capital Asset Pricing
 - Capital Market Line
 - Security Market Line
 - Arbitrage Pricing Theory
- viii. If an asset's expected return plots above the security market line, the asset is ____.
- under -priced
 - overpriced
 - fairly priced
 - under-priced with unique risk
- ix. Under ____ a portfolio manger monitor and review scripts according to market condition.
- portfolio revision
 - portfolio evaluation
 - portfolio execution
 - portfolio diversification
- x. ____ applies to debt investment.
- Interest rate risk.
 - currency risk
 - market risk
 - legal risk

1. (B) Give True or False: (Any 7)

(7 Marks)

- Market risk is the risk of investment declining in value of portfolio.
- Portfolio evaluation refers to the evaluation of the revision of the portfolio.
- According to Capital market line, the expected return of any efficient portfolio is a function of total risk.
- Credit risk is the risk of loss from reinvesting principal or income at a lower interest rate.
- The minimum maturity of Treasury bill is 28 days.
- Central and state government can issue Gilt-edge Securities.
- Security Market Line graphs define efficient portfolio.
- An aggressive common stock would have a beta equal to zero.
- An over price-priced stock will plot on below the security market line.
- Balance or hybrid scheme of mutual funds invest in both fixed income and equity.

2. (A) What is investment? Explain the process of investment?

(8 Marks)

(B) Compare Investment, Speculation and Gambling.

(7 Marks)

OR

2. You are a Portfolio Manager Consultant practicing as freelancer. Mr. Arpit approached you for his investment planning. His age is 65 years with investible funds of Rs. 2 Crores. He needs guidance in respect of following area. Explain in brief.

- i. What are the investment avenues available to him which will give a suitable return with maximum return?
- ii. What are the various types of risks? (15 Marks)

3. (A) Calculate Beta for Apple Ltd. (8 Marks)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Return on Security (%)	11	14	18	10	8	11	18	12	20	10
Return on Market Portfolio (%)	12	10	10	15	12	14	15	20	22	10

3. (B) Mr Mahesh has a portfolio of two securities with 50% investments in security M and 50 % investment in security N. The characteristics of return under three different situations with different probability for the two securities and the portfolio are given below.

Particulars	Boom	Normal	Recession
Probability	0.35	0.50	0.15
Return of Stock of M Ltd. (%)	20	30	40
Return of Stock of N Ltd. (%)	40	30	20

Calculate the expected return and standard deviation of return on both the stocks.

(7 Marks)

OR

3. Following is the information about shares of A Ltd. and B Ltd. in various economic conditions. Give answers for the questions given below.

Economic Condition	Probability	Expected price of A Ltd. (Rs.)	Expected price of B Ltd. (Rs.)
High Growth	0.4	40	30
Low Growth	0.2	10	30
Stagnation	0.2	20	20
Recession	0.2	30	20

- a. Which company has more risk to invest?
- b. Will your decision change if probabilities are 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 respectively?

(15 Marks)

4. (A) What is portfolio management? Explain portfolio management process. (8 Marks)

(B) What is technical analysis? Explain the different types of charting techniques.

(7 Marks)

OR

4. Following is the Balance Sheet of Music Ltd as on 31 March 2022.

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Share Capital (Face Value Rs. 10 each)	8,00,000	Fixed assets	10,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	2,00,000	Current Assets	3,60,000
8% Debentures	2,00,000		
Creditors	1,60,000		
	13,60,000		13,60,000

Additional Information:

- Net operating profit before tax is Rs 2,80,000.
- Assume Tax Rate at 50%
- Dividend declared Rs 1,20,000.

Calculate:

- Earnings per share
- Return on Capital Employed
- Return on shareholder's Fund
- Debt Equity Ratio
- Dividend Yield Ratio

Also advise to the Investor, which is good for Investing.

(15 Marks)

5. (A) The information for three portfolios is given below:

Portfolio	Average Return on Portfolio (%)	Beta	Standard Deviation
A	14	1.25	0.25
B	10	1.10	0.15
Market Index	12	1.20	0.25

Compare these portfolios on performance using Sharpe and Treynor Measures. Risk free rate of return is 8%.

(8 Marks)

5. (B) The Expected return and Beta factor of three securities are as follows:

Securities	Expected Return (%)	Beta
A	18	1.6
B	10	0.8
C	12	1.2
D	15	1.5

If the risk-free rate is 7% and market return are 13%. Calculate returns for each security under CAPM.

(7 Marks)

OR

5. Give Short Notes on: (Any Three)

(15 Marks)

- Non-marketable financial assets
- Unsystematic risk
- Primary market
- Economic Analysis
- portfolio strategy Mix

46006
TY-BMS sem-5 (Finance)
Commodity & Derivatives Market
2½ Hours
Marks : 75

13/12/2022

Note:

1. All questions are compulsory. (Subject to internal Choice)
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Use of non-programmable calculator, is allowed and mobile phones are not allowed.
4. Support your answers with diagrams / illustrations, wherever necessary

Q1) A Choose the correct alternative (Any 8 out of 10) (08)

- 1 A contract between a buyer and a seller entered into today regarding a transaction to be fulfilled at a future point in time is called _____
A) Fixed contract B) Derivative contract C) Forward contract
D) Future contract
- 2 Speculators who neither buy nor sell securities in the market but still trade on them are called _____
A) Wolves B) Stags C) Bears D) Mice
- 3 An option exercised at the time of maturity it is termed as _____
A) American option B) European option C) Call options D) South American Option
- 4 Financial _____ are mainly used for hedging risk.
A) Derivatives B) Speculators C) Investors D) Stocks
- 5 Elimination of riskless profit opportunities in the futures market is _____
A) diversification. B) Arbitrage. C) Speculation D) Hedging.
- 6 An option allowing the owner to sell an asset at a future date is a _____
A) Put option B) Call option C) Forward option D) Future contract
- 7 An option holder is said to take a _____ position.
A) Long B) medium C) short D) close
- 8 _____ order is used to limit loss on a trade.
A) Immediate or cancel B) Stop loss C) Daily D) Formal
- 9 _____ clearing member is not a trading member.
A) Self B) Professional C) Amateur D) Expert
- 10 For liquid securities, the VaR margins are based on the _____ of the Security.
A) volatility B) returns C) liquidity D) exposure limit

Q1) B State whether True or False (any 7 out of 10) (07)

- 1 Both parties have specified obligation under derivative contract.
- 2 Futures are traded on GTC.
- 3 if the price of the underlying moves according to the speculators expectation they make small profits.
- 4 Index options have index as underlying.
- 5 Derivatives are mostly primary market instruments.
- 6 Bid price is the price the buyer is willing to pay.
- 7 Under calendar spread we buy options with different expiry at the same strike price.

- 8 Higher volatility in price of underlying asset will lead to higher option premium.
- 9 Monte Carlo Method take a lot of computational power and hence longer time to estimate results.
- 10 The National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd. (NSCCL) assumes the counterparty risk of each member and guarantees financial settlement.

- Q2 A Discuss the Participants in derivative market (08)
Q2 B What is Commodity Market? Explain the reasons for investing in commodities (07)

OR

- Q2 C Distinguish between Forward & Futures (08)
Q2 D Write note on different types of derivatives traded in India (07)
- Q3 A Explain the following Terminologies: (08)
- i. Tick Size
 - ii. Contract Cycle
 - iii. Initial Margin
 - iv. Lot Size

- Q3 B Elaborate the concept of Convergence (07)

OR

- Q3 C The spot price of gold is Rs 39,000. The locker rent is Rs 500 and insurance charges are Rs 750. Interest rate on borrowed funds is 12% pa compounded on monthly basis. What will be the fair value of 3 months futures contracts? (08)

- Q3 D An investor takes the position in the futures market through the following transaction: (07)
- i. Buys 10 contracts on Hindalco Ltd at Rs 5,500 with a lot size of 200 which expires at a final settlement price of Rs 5,800.
 - ii. Sells Vedanta 7 contracts at Rs 855 with a lot size of 100 which expires at Rs 825.

Determine the net profit or loss for the investor from both the positions. Also draw pay off diagrams for the respective positions.

- Q4 A What are the factors affecting the option premium? (08)
Q4 B What is Binomial option Pricing Model? What are its advantages and disadvantages? (07)

OR

- Q4 C IRCTC Futures trade on NSE as one, two- and three-month's contracts. (08)
Money can be borrowed at 16% pa. What will be the price of one unit of new two months futures contract on IRCTC, if no dividends are expected during the two months period assuming spot price of the IRCTC is Rs 3,770?

- Q4 D** Justin buys a call option of Texas Ltd at an exercise price of Rs 600 with a premium of Rs 30. Calculate the profit or loss on the option position for Justin if the spot price on expiry is as follows: Rs 580, Rs 590, Rs 600, Rs 610, Rs 620, Rs 630, Rs 640, Rs 650, Rs 660, Rs 670. Also draw the payoff diagram for the same **(07)**
- Q5 A** Bring out the major recommendations of Dr L. C. Gupta Committee to strengthen the regulatory framework of SEBI. **(08)**
- Q5 B** What are the different methods of calculating VaR? **(07)**
- OR**
- Q5 Write Short Notes (Any 3)** **(15)**
- 1 Mark to Market Margin
 - 2 Imperfect Hedge
 - 3 Cost of Carry Model
 - 4 SPAN Margin
 - 5 Types of Margin
-

Time: 2 ¼ Hours

Marks: 75

Q.1.

(a) Multiple Choice Questions: (any 8)

(08)

- 1) _____ defines as a relationship between an advisor and individual or a household.
(a) Wealth Management
(b) Investment Management
(c) Financial Management
(d) Taxation Management
- 2) The yield curve is _____ when yields of all maturities are close to one another.
(a) Flat
(b) Upward sloping
(c) Downward sloping
(d) Humped
- 3) The risk of loss in the purchasing power due to price rise is known as _____.
(a) Longevity Risk
(b) Inflation Risk
(c) Reinvestment Risk
(d) Foreign Investment Risk
- 4) Interest on higher educational loan can be claimed for deduction under _____.
(a) 80C
(b) 80D
(c) 80E
(d) 80U
- 5) _____ refers to annual return on investment.
(a) Credit
(b) Yield
(c) HLV
(d) Commission
- 6) Deduction for handicap dependent relative can be claimed under section _____.
(a) Sec 80C
(b) Sec 80D
(c) Sec 80DD
(d) Sec 80U
- 7) HLV stands for _____.
(a) Human Life Volume
(b) Huge Life Value
(c) Human Life Value
(d) Human Life Venture

- 8) _____ insurance principle means both the insured and the insurer should have faith in each other.
 (a) Principle of Contribution
 (b) Principle of Indemnity
 (c) Principle of utmost good faith
 (d) None of the above
- 9) _____ is lesser than Nominal return.
 (a) Real return
 (b) Capital investment return
 (c) Inflation Adjusted return
 (d) Normal return
- 10) A _____ is one used to invest and disburse money in tax favour retirement plan.
 (a) Non-qualified Annuity
 (b) Qualified Annuity
 (c) Lifetime Annuity
 (d) Pure lifetime Annuity

- (b) State whether the following statements are true or false: (any 7) (07)
- 1) Long term capital loss cannot be set off against short term capital gain.
 - 2) Insurance is a device to transfer the risk/ losses from the insured to the insurer.
 - 3) Ratio analysis is an important technique of financial statement analysis.
 - 4) Employee Provident fund is a retirement benefit applicable only to salaried employees.
 - 5) Investment in infrastructure bonds can be claimed for deduction under section 80C.
 - 6) Foreign Investment risk refers to the risk of loss that arises when investing in foreign countries.
 - 7) A Wealth Manager should not act as a Salesman but as an Advisor.
 - 8) Stock is not a current asset.
 - 9) Interest is the cost of owned money.
 - 10) SIP stands for systematic interest plan.

Q.2.

- (a) Explain the component of Wealth Management in brief. (08)
- (b) What is Yield Curve? Explain the different types of Yield Curve. (07)

OR

- (c) Ms. Rupal is an individual submits the following information relevant for AY 2022-23 (15)
 Find out the net taxable income of Ms. Rupal for AY 2022-23, applying the provisions of set off and carry forward of losses.

Particulars	Rs.
Income from Salary	1,20,000
Income from House Property:	
Loss from Mira road House	(85,000)
Income from Andheri House	45,000
Income from Lonawala house	25,000
Income from Business	
Business I (Non-Speculative)	54,000
Business II (Non-Speculative)	(14,000)

Business III (Speculative)	25,000
Income from Long Term Capital Gains:	30,000
Short term Capital Loss:	(20,000)
Income from Other sources:	
Interest on debentures	4,000
Interest on Bank fixed deposits	12,000

You are also informed that:

She spent Rs. 3,500 as collection towards interest on debentures allowed to be deducted u/s 57 as expenditure.

She has the following carry forward losses:

Speculative Business losses- Rs. 30,000 (AY 2020-21)

Long term Capital losses – Rs. 45,000 (AY 2018-19)

Q.3.

(a) Discuss Functions of Insurance in brief. (08)

(b) What is Investment Planning? Discuss different types of Investment Risks. (07)

OR

(c) Mr. Ballu purchased a house property for Rs.10,00,000 on 10th September 1992. He made the following additions to it. (08)

Cost of construction of first floor in Financial Year 2004-05 is Rs. 4,00,000

Cost of construction of second floor in Financial Year 2008-09 is Rs. 6,00,000

Fair market value of property on April 1, 2001 was Rs. 7,00,000.

She sold the property on 25th October, 2021 for 50,00,000. He paid a brokerage of Rs. 2,00,000 for the sale transaction.

The CII for financial year 2021-22 is 317, 2004-05 is 105, 2008-09 is 137 & 2001-02 is 100.

Compute the Capital gain of Mr. Ballu for the Assessment Year 2022-23.

(d) Following is the Balance Sheet of Nandu Ltd. (07)

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity share capital	2,50,000	Plant and	3,50,000
General Reserve	70,000	Machinery	2,50,000
14% Bank Loan	4,50,000	Furniture	4,52,000
Outstanding expenses	30,000	Cash and Bank	1,00,000
10% Preference shares	92,000	Stock	1,50,000
Capital	3,60,000	Debtors	
Creditors	50,000		
Bank Overdraft			
TOTAL	13,02,000	TOTAL	13,02,000

From the above information calculate:

Liquid Ratio

Current Ratio

Debt Equity Ratio

Capital Gearing Ratio

Q.4.

- (a) What is TDS and when is it payable? (08)
 (b) Explain the difference between Active and Passive investment strategies. (07)

OR

- (c) Compute the taxable income and tax liability of Mr. Robot who is a senior citizen for the assessment year 2022-23. (08)

Particulars	Amt Rs.
Income from Business	7,25,000
Income from Salary	6,65,000
Interest on NSC	10,500
Interest paid on Higher Educational loan	1,71,500

His wife is dependent and handicap. Find out his taxable income and calculate his tax liability as per old slab for the assessment year 2022-23.

- (d) Mr. Yogi is an assessee whose estimated tax liability is Rs. 18,00,000 and TDS paid is Rs. 1,20,000 during the previous year. Calculate the advance tax payable on the respective due dates. (07)

Q.5

- (a) Explain financial objectives in retirement planning in brief. (08)
 (b) Discuss Post – Retirement Strategies in brief. (07)

OR

- Q.5 Write Short Notes on (any three) (15)

- 1) National Pension Scheme (NPS)
- 2) Requisites of a Valid Will
- 3) Deduction under Section 80C
- 4) Life cycle Model
- 5) Health Insurance

Time: 2 ½ hour

Marks: 75

Note:

- (1) All Questions are compulsory with Internal Choice.
- (2) Each Questions carries equal marks.
- (3) Use of Simple Calculator is allowed.

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

(08)

1. Unclaimed dividend is shown under _____.
 - a) Secured Loan
 - b) Short term Provision
 - c) Long Term Provision
 - d) Current Liability
2. When the entire issue is underwritten it is called _____.
 - a) Partial Underwriting
 - b) No Underwriting
 - c) Full Underwriting
 - d) Half Underwriting
3. An exchange rate on the date of balance sheet is known as _____.
 - a) Monetary Rate
 - b) Non - Monetary Rate
 - c) Closing Rate
 - d) Average Rate
4. Interest on securities is always calculated on _____.
 - a) Face Value
 - b) Market Value
 - c) Cost
 - d) Cum Interest
5. A Company has to spend _____ in CSR.
 - a) 10% of Net Profit
 - b) 20% of Net Profit
 - c) 2% of Net Profit
 - d) 1% of Net Profit
6. Short term loan is the loan due for not more than _____.
 - a) 1 Year
 - b) 2 Year
 - c) 4 Year
 - d) 5 Year
7. Total share for which guarantee is given by each underwriter individually is known as _____.
 - a) Net Liability
 - b) Gross Liability
 - c) Marked Application
 - d) Unmarked Application
8. Foreign currency is a currency _____.
 - a) Used in recording foreign transaction
 - b) Other than the reporting currency
 - c) In presenting foreign financial statements
 - d) Is the proportion between two currencies
9. Loss on sale of investment is _____.
 - a) Debited to Profit and Loss A/c
 - b) Credited to Profit and Loss A/c
 - c) Debited to Investment A/c
 - d) Debited to Interest A/c

10. ASB is constituted in _____.

- 1977
- 1987
- 1997
- 1967

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

- The income for pre-acquisition period should be credited to Investment Account.
- AS – 13 deals with accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions.
- The applications forms received by the company without any stamp of any of the underwriters are known as Marked Application.
- Accounting policies adopted by a company should be disclosed as per AS – 1.
- CSR is governed by section 135 of Companies Act 2013.
- Ethical behaviour should be practiced with Shareholders only.
- Issue of bonus share is entered in N.V. column of Investment A/c.
- Balance in Foreign Exchange Fluctuation A/c is transferred to capital A/c.
- When the issue is underwritten by two or more underwriters it is called as "sole underwriting".
- Interest is disclosed under cash and cash equivalent.

Q.2 (A) Poonam Limited furnishes you with the following Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2022. (15)

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Equity share capital: shares of 10/- each fully paid		50,00,000
Security Premium		22,10,000
Goodwill	1,00,000	
Patents	80,000	
General Reserve - as per last Balance Sheet		39,40,000
Capital Reserve		7,70,000
Cash Balance	20,000	
HDFC Bank - Current Account	1,00,000	
City Bank - Current Account	1,00,000	
Debtors	42,00,000	
Term Loan		4,50,000
Advance against salary	1,50,000	
Prepaid expenses	50,000	
Income received in advance		60,000
Sundry Creditors		20,00,000
Investment	80,00,000	
Furniture	10,50,000	
Machinery	7,50,000	
Inventory at Cost	20,00,000	
Bills Payable		1,70,000
Bills Receivable	50,000	
Income tax Provision		6,00,000
Advance tax Payment	5,50,000	
Profit and Loss A/c		20,00,000
	1,72,00,000	1,72,00,000

Additional Information:

1. Authorized share capital is ₹ 1 Core.
 2. Transfer ₹ 7,00,000 to the General Reserve.
 3. Out of the Debtors ₹ 2,00,000/- are outstanding for a period exceeding six months. All Debtors are unsecured and considered good.
 4. Investment represent 10,00,000 Equity Share in X Ltd. of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 Paid up.
 5. Bill Discounted with bank worth ₹ 20,000 not matured till the Balance sheet date.
- You are required to prepare the Balance Sheet of Poonam Limited as on 31 March, 2022 as per Schedule III requirements companies Act, 2013.

OR

Q.2 (B) Sapna Ltd. issued 90,000 equity shares of 20 each. The issue was underwritten as follows: (15)
A 50%, B 25%, and C 25%. The company received a total number of 80,000 applications including Firm Underwriters and Marked applications were as follows:

A: 30,000 shares, B: 15,000 shares and C: 5,000 shares.

The Firm Underwriting is A: 5,000 shares ; B: 3,000 Shares; C: 2,000 Shares

Determine the liability of each of the underwriters, if

1. Benefits of Firm underwriting is given/Credit is given for firm underwriting
2. Benefits of Firm underwriting is not given/Credit is not given for firm underwriting

Q.3 (A) Vishal Ltd., exported goods to James Trading Company Germany worth US \$ 1,00,000 on 20th January, 2022, on which date the exchange rate of 1 US \$ was ₹ 70.50.

The payment for the same was received as under:

(15)

Date of Payment	US \$ Received	Exchange Rate for 1 US \$
25.02.2022	25,000	₹ 70.75
23.03.2022	25,000	₹ 70.00
24.04.2022	25,000	₹ 72.60
28.05.2022	25,000	₹ 68.90

Vishal Ltd. closes its books on 31st March every year. The exchange rate on 31st March, 2022 was 1 US \$, ₹ 68.00.

Pass Journal Entries for the following transactions in foreign currency in the books of Vishal Ltd. and prepare Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Account.

OR

Q.3 (B) Following is the extract of Trial Balance of Bhavik Ltd. As on 31st March 2022. (15)

Particulars		₹
Sales		1,00,00,000
Opening Stock		12,00,000
Purchase		30,00,000
Purchase Return		5,00,000
Interest Received		3,00,000
Freight		2,00,000
Salaries		50,000
Bonus to Employees		20,000
Depreciation on:		
Land and Building	3,00,000	
Plant and Machinery	2,00,000	
Furniture and Fixture	50,000	5,50,000
Interest Paid		6,00,000
Repairs and Maintenance		70,000
Electricity Charges		50,000
Rent, Rates and Taxes		50,000
Audit Fees		30,000
Advertisement Expenses		1,00,000
Sundry Expenses		10,000
Telephone Expenses		30,000

Additional Information

- Closing Stock is valued at ₹ 15,00,000.
 - Outstanding Expenses are:
 - Salaries ₹10,000;
 - Electricity Charges ₹5,000;
 - Rent ₹ 3,000
 - Miscellaneous income received ₹ 10,000.
 - Prepaid Advertisement Expenses was ₹ 30,000
 - Provide RDD ₹ 50,000
 - Make a Provision for Tax ₹ 5,00,000.
- You are required to Prepare Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022.

- Q.4 (A)** On 1st April, 2021; 500 6% debentures of ₹ 100 each of Mars Ltd. were held as investment by Mr. Kushal at a cost of ₹ 46,200.
Excellent Ltd. pays interest on 1st July and 1st Jan every year.

The following other transactions were entered by him during the year ended 31st March, 2022 in regard to these debentures.

Date	No. of Debentures	Transaction	Rate
1st May, 2021	100	Sale	₹ 98 cum-interest
1st Oct, 2021	300	Purchase	₹ 104 ex-interest
1st Dec, 2021	100	Purchase	₹ 97 cum-interest
1st Feb, 2022	600	Sale	₹ 97 ex-interest

You are required to prepare investment in 6% debentures in Mars Ltd. Account for the year 31st March, 2022 as it would appear in the books of Mr. Kushal. (Apply AS-13) (15)

OR

- Q.4 (B)** On 1st April 2021 Mr. Manoj holds 10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each in PG Ltd., at a cost of ₹ 3,00,000.

On 1st July 2021 he purchased 5,000 additional shares of the same Company at a cost of ₹ 74,000.

On 1st September 2021 Company issued a bonus of one share for every Five shares held as on that date.

On 1st January 2022 he purchased right shares, announced by the Company at the rate of two shares for every Six shares held as on that date at ₹ 12 each.

On 1st February 2022 he sold 1,000 shares for ₹ 20 each.

Prepare Investment in Equity shares account in the books of Mr. Manoj for the year ended 31st March 2022. (08)

- Q.4 (C)** Sun Ltd. issued 30,000 debentures which are underwritten as follows: Raj - 15,000 debentures, Rajan - 10,000 debentures and Sajan - 5,000 debentures.

The total subscriptions were 29,000 Debentures including marked applications were: Raj - 10,000 debentures; Rajan - 4,000 debentures and Sajan - 1,000 debentures.

You are required to show the allocations of liability of each underwriter. (07)

- Q. 5 (A)** Describe the fundamental principles of IFAC Code. (08)

- Q. 5 (B)** What does the Accounting Profession mean by Ethical Behaviour? (07)

OR

- Q. 5 (C)** Write Short Notes:(Any Three) (15)

1. Corporate Governance
2. Contingent Liability
3. Net Liability of Underwriters
4. Exchange Rates
5. Bonus Share

- NOTE:** 1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to right indicated marks

Q1 A Match the column (any 8).

(08)

A	B
1. IRDA Reform	a) Uncertainty
2. Currency Risk	b) Insurance for Insurers
3. Risk	c) Futures & Option
4. Reinsurance	d) Protection from Financial Loss
5. Derivatives	e) Flow diagram
6. Jensen Measure	f) Protect the interest of policyholders
7. Residual Risk	g) Third Party Liability
8. Decision Tree Analysis	h) CAPM
9. Motor Insurance	i) Amount of Risk Left over
10. Insurance	j) Exchange Rate Risk

Q1 B State whether the following statements are True or False (any 7)

(07)

1. Risk and Return have direct relationship with each other.
2. Equity risk arises from stock volatility.
3. Standard deviation is square root of variance of rate of return.
4. Futures are an agreement between two people or entities where settlement takes place on future date at price which is pre decided.
5. Risk Identification is the first step in ERM process.
6. Third line of defence own and manage risk.
7. In Risk Assurance, Practitioner shall always express inference in the form of oral reports.
8. Suppliers, creditors and Public groups are all considered internal stakeholders.
9. ULIP stand for Unit Linked Investment Plan.
10. A beta of 1 indicates that the security price moves against the market.

Q2 A Define Risk. Explain Market and Credit Risk.

(08)

Q2 B Explain the importance and scope of Risk Governance.

(07)

OR

Q2 P Explain the power, Function and duties of IRDA.

(08)

Q2 Q Expected losses are given in the table below:

(07)

Loss Value (in Rs.)	Probability
200000	0.02
10000	0.08
0	0.9

Find the fair premium if:

- a) Policy provides full coverage
- b) Underwriting cost = 10% of pure premium
- c) Claims are paid at the end of the year
- d) Interest rate = 10%
- e) Expected claim cost = Rs.600
- f) Fair profit = 5% of pure premium

- Q3 A** Explain Enterprise Risk Management Matrix. (08)
Q3 B Discuss the process to make claim in case of Fire Insurance (07)

OR

- Q3 P** Distinguish between Life and Non-Life Insurance (08)
Q3 Q Following is the information of Bata Ltd under the possible states of nature. (07)

State of nature	Probability	Return on stock A (%)
Boom	0.25	7
Low growth	0.25	10
Stagnation	0.30	14
Recession	0.20	19

Calculate the expected return and standard deviation

- Q4 A** How to identify risk with the help of SWOT Analysis? (08)
Q4 B Explain in detail Three Line Defence Model. (07)

OR

- Q4** From the following information calculates Beta (β) of a security. (15)

Year	Return on Security (%)	Return on Market Portfolio (%)
1	13	15
2	14	16
3	15	17
4	13	14
5	12	12

- Q.5 A** What is Reinsurance? State its types (8)

- Q.5 B** Explain Importance of Risk Register (7)

- Q5** Write a short note on:(any three) (15)

1. Forward, Futures and options.
2. Sample Risk Register.
3. Marine Insurance.
4. Importance of Actuary.
5. Insurance Securitization.

TY-BMS sem-5

[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

[Marks: 75]

Note:

1. All Questions are compulsory
2. Figure to the right indicate full marks
3. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate options (Any 8)

[08]

- 1 Winning form lottery is income chargeable under the head income from _____
a) Business or Profession b) Salary c) Other sources. d) None of the above
- 2 Uncommuted pension is taxable to _____
a) Only government employee b) Only private company employee. c) Both government and private employees d) None of the above.
- 3 The maximum quantum of deduction by way of interest on money borrowed for construction of self-occupied house property is Rs. _____
a) 1,50,000 b) 3,00,000 c) 2,00,000 d) 1,00,000
- 4 Award received from government is _____
a) Fully taxable b) Fully Exempt c) Exempt up Rs 1,00,000 only d) None of the above
- 5 Monthly remuneration received by Member of Parliament is chargeable under the head income from _____
a) Business or Profession b) Salary c) Other sources d) Capital gain
- 6 Entertainment allowance is allowed as deduction only to _____ employees.
a) Private b) Government c) Both Private and Government d) None of the above
- 7 The legal status of Bank of India is _____
a) Individual b) Company c) Partnership firm d) Body of Individual
- 8 Amount of deduction in case of a person with severe disability under section 80U will be Rs _____
a) 50,000 b) 75,000 c) 1,25,000 d) 1,50,000
- 9 In case of capital assets acquired on 01/4/1975, Fair market value on this capital asset is determined as on _____
a) 01/04/2001 b) 04/04/1981 c) 01/04/1975 d) None of the above.
- 10 For non-government employee governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the maximum monetary limit for exemption is _____
a) 5,00,000 b) 3,50,000 c) 10,00,000 d) 20,00,000

Q2 State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE (ANY 7)

[07]

- 1 Residential status depend on citizenship.
- 2 Advance against salary is not part of gross salary
- 3 Dividend received from Indian company is fully taxable
- 4 Gratuity received by government employee on retirement is fully taxable
- 5 Maximum limit of deduction under section 80C and 80CCC is Rs 2.00.000.
- 6 Salary received by partner of the firm is taxable as business income.
- 7 Municipal tax paid by tenants is not allowed as deduction for computing Net Annual Value of let out property.
- 8 Indexation benefit is not allowed for calculation of short term capital gain.
- 9 Reserve for Bad debts is not allowed as expenditure for calculation of Income from Business or Profession.
- 10 Foreign Income of ordinary resident is fully taxable.

Q2 Mr. Sanjay an Indian citizen furnishes the following information of his Income earned during [15] the previous year 2018-19

Sr No	Particulars	Amount
1	Professional fees received in India	10,000
2	Income earned in India and Received in France	15,000
3	Dividend on shares on Indian co-operative bank received in India	25,000
4	Salary earned and received in France	35,000
5	Past untaxed profit brought into India during Previous Year.	85,000
6	Income from a business in USA controlled from India	1,00,000
7	Rent from property in Delhi received in USA	75,000
8	Profit from a business in Delhi managed from Mumbai	1,50,000
9	Interest from bank account in India	30,000

Compute his total Income for the Assessment Year 2019-20 assuming:

- a) He is Resident and Ordinarily Resident
- b) He is Resident but not ordinarily Resident
- c) He is Non-Resident

OR

- Q2 Professor Rajesh, a UK citizen (not a person of Indian Origin) is a visiting faculty at JNO [15]
University, provides you the details of his visit to India during the last 7 years.

Previous Year	No. of Days stay in India
2018-2019	179
2017-2018	195
2016-2017	15
2015-2016	130
2014-2015	190
2013-2014	100
2012-2013	125

Prior to 01.04.2012 he did not visit India. Find out his Residential status for the Assessment year 2019-2020.

- Q3 Mr. Kamlesh purchased a house property for Rs. 1,00,000 on 27th August, 1998. He made the [15]
following additions/ alternations to the house property.

Cost of construction of 1st floor in F.Y. 2003-04 Rs. 13,00,000

Cost of construction of 2nd floor in F.Y. 2010-11 Rs. 14,00,000

Fair Market Value of the property on 01/04/2001 was Rs 15,00,000; He sold the property on 20th October, 2018 for Rs. 1,95,00,000. He paid the brokerage of Rs. 55,000 for the sale transaction. The cost inflation index for F.Y. 2001-02 is 100, for F.Y. 2003-04 is 109, for F.Y. 2010-11 is 167 and for F.Y. 2018-19 is 280.

Compute the capital gain of Mr. Kamlesh chargeable to tax for the assessment year 2019-20

OR

- Q3 Following is the Profit & Loss Account of Mr. Prakash for the year ended 31st March, 2019. [15]

Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Salaries and Bonus	1,54,000	By Gross Profit b/d	5,76,000
To Provision for Doubtful Debts	12,000	By Agriculture Income	25,000
To Printing & Stationery	18,500	By Dividend from Indian Co.	10,000

To Advertisement Expenses	80,000	By Interest on company deposit.	15,000
To Entertainment Expenses	25,000	By Interest on Bank Deposit	10,000
To Miscellaneous Expenses	48,500		
To Staff Welfare Expenses	51,500		
To Bad Debts	4,500		
To interest on Capital	50,000		
To Income Tax	34,000		
To Depreciation	25,000		
To Drawing	5,000		
To Net Profit	1,28,000		
	6,36,000		6,36,000

Other Information:

1. Advertisement exps include Rs. 9,000 for advertisement in souvenir of a political party.
 2. Deprecation as per Income tax Rule is Rs 20,000
 3. Mr. Prakash has invested Rs 75,000 in Mutual fund which is eligible for deduction.
 4. Printing includes Rs. 2,500 paid for printing marriage invitation cards of his daughter.
- You are required to compute his taxable income for the assessment year 2019-20.

- Q4 Mr. Amit owns house at Delhi which is let out . Fair rent of the house Rs 24,000 Municipal Valuation is Rs 20,000, Standard Rent of the house is Rs 30,000. Actual rent received is Rs 2,500. per month for all 12 months. He also received Rs 10,000 from tenants for charges towards life, Generator etc. he makes following expenditure for his house property. Municipal Tax paid by Mr. Amit Rs 4,000. Fire insurance Rs 2,400 Repairs Rs 2,000 Ground Rent Rs 2,000. Funds borrowed on 1st April 2014 Rs 40,000 @10% interest p.a. were used for construction of house which was completed on 31st March 2017. Interest on borrowed capital during the previous year 2018-19 is Rs 4,000. Compute the income from house property of Mr. Amit for the assessment year 2019-20. [15]

OR

- Q4 Mr Anand an employee of XYZ ltd at Mumbai and covered by Payment of Gratuity Act retires at the age of 64 years on 31/12/2018, after completing 33 years and 7 month service. At the [15]

time of retirement his employer pays Rs 20,51,640 as gratuity. He is also entitled to monthly pension of Rs 8,000. He gets 75% of pension commuted for Rs 4,50,000 on 1st February 2019. Calculate the taxable salary for the assessment year 2019-20 from the following details assuming he is covered by Payment of Gratuity Act.

Basic salary 80000 p.m.

Bonus Rs 36,000

HRA (Taxable) Rs 1,17,000

Employer contribution to recognized provident fund Rs 1,10,000 (Exempt Rs 86,400).

Professional tax paid by Mr Anand Rs 2,000

Q5A Explain different items eligible for deduction Under Section 80C. [08]

B Explain different income chargeable under the head income from other sources. [07]

OR

Q5 Write a short notes (Any Three) [15]

- 1 Long term capital gain
- 2 Deemed to be let out property
- 3 Gross Annual Value
- 4 Pension
- 5 Profit in Lieu of salary
