

Duration: 2½ Hours

Max. Marks: 75

N.B.: 1) All the questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate the marks.

Q.1 (A) State whether the following statements are True or False (any Eight) (08)

- a) Satisfaction is the cause of deviant behaviour.
- b) Employee engagement is a negative work-related attitude.
- c) Theory Y managers believe that employees like to work.
- d) The motive in integrative bargaining is to create a win/win outcome.
- e) All changes come at a cost.
- f) Individuals differ in their levels of tolerance.
- g) Synergy refers to the additional energy in a team.
- h) Managers must approach change with a broad perspective.
- i) Biofeedback is a technique whereby individuals are taught to control variety of internal body processes.
- j) Unfulfilled career expectations are a major source of stress.

(B) Match the column (any Seven): (07)

Column A	Column B
1) Nondirective counseling	a) Identification with job
2) Sabbaticals	b) Ability to adjust his or her behaviour
3) Fear of the unknown	c) Extrovert
4) Economic resources	d) Characteristic of perceived
5) Leadership	e) Characteristic of perceiver
6) Motives	f) Supportive Model
7) Repetition	g) Custodial Model
8) Friendly and Outgoing	h) Cause of psychological resistance to change
9) Self Monitoring	i) Reduces stress
10) Job involvement	j) Also known as client-centered counseling

Q.2 (A) Explain determinants of perception (08)

(B) Explain Fredrick Herzbergs Two-factor model. (07)

OR

Q.2 (P) Explain the concept of organizational behavior and explain its nature and characteristics. (08)

(Q) What are the personality attributes and their impact in Organizations. (07)

- Q.3 (A) 'Conflict is a double-edged Sword'. Explain. (08)
(B) What are the different levels of conflict? (07)

OR

- Q.3 (P) Explain the various political techniques used to gain Power. (08)
(Q) What are the different causes of political behavior in organizations? (07)

- Q.4 (A) Why does social loafing occur? How can it be reduced? (08)
(B) Discuss the types of formal and informal groups with examples. (07)

OR

- Q.4 (P) According to Greenberg & Baron, describe the different elements that contribute to the building of high performance teams. (08)
(Q) Explain in brief the different types of teams. (07)

- Q.5 (A) Explain the ways in which support for change can be built. (08)
(B) Explain the difference between team and group. (07)

OR

- Q.5 Write short note on any three of the following: (15)
a) Organizational Change & it's Characteristics
b) Job Involvement
c) The benefits of Counseling
d) Effects of Conflicts
e) Stages of Group Development

2½ Hours

Total Marks : 75

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

1. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1.A Select the appropriate word/phrase to complete the sentence 8 MARKS

- 1) _____ refers to acquisition of a company or a part of company with the help of debt capital.
(a) Fund of Fund (b) Mezzanine Capital (c) Angel's Capital (d) Leverage Buyout
- 2) _____ risk is a type of market risk.
(a) Liquidity (b) Credit (c) Inflation (d) Interest rate
- 3) _____ Strategy involves taking advantage of corporate events like mergers, acquisitions, share buyback, restructuring, etc.
(a) Directional (b) Event-driven (c) Non-directional (d) Static
- 4) _____ refers to a maximum loss on a given asset over a given period of time at a given confidence level.
(a) Standard Deviation (b) Beta (c) Variance (d) Value at Risk
- 5) Modified duration is an extension of _____.
(a) Macaulay duration (b) Short duration (c) Effective duration (d) Mezzanine duration
- 6) _____ sets a benchmark for the rest of the debt market.
(a) PSU Bonds (b) Government Bonds (c) Corporate Bonds (d) Nifty
- 7) Bonds with no maturity dates are called as _____.
(a) Tax saving bonds (b) Perpetual bonds (c) Zero Coupon Bonds (d) Callable Bonds
- 8) _____ REIT strategy derives 70%-100% of the return from capital appreciation of the property, rather than regular rental income.
(a) Core strategy (b) Core-plus strategy (c) Value added (d) Opportunistic style strategy
- 9) _____ risk arises due to wrong estimation of demand for products or services before making investments
(a) Technology risk (b) Legal risk (c) Commercial risk (d) Environmental risk
- 10) _____ is square root of variance.
(a) Range (b) Beta (c) Standard deviation (d) VAR

1.B State whether the following statements are true or false (any 7) 7 MARKS

- a) Diversification helps in reducing unsystematic risk.
- b) Sensex comprises of 50 stocks.
- c) Forwards are traded on the exchanges.
- d) Convexity is defined as third order derivative of price with respect to interest rate.
- e) Investment in gold is a hedge against inflation.
- f) Uncertainty implies a situation where the future events are not yet known.
- g) Inverted yield curve indicates investors are expecting recession.
- h) Credit rating assess the credit worthiness of the investor.
- i) Alpha is widely used measure to calculate market risk of a portfolio or security.
- j) Hedge Funds are unregulated.

2.A. Explain Risk and Concerns of different stakeholders. 8 MARKS

2.B. Explain business risk and its management process. 7 MARKS

OR

2.P Distinguish between Mutual Funds and Hedge Funds. 8 MARKS

2.Q What is Financial Risk? What are it types. 7 MARKS

3.A Calculate Standard Deviation and Expected Return from the following 8 MARKS

State of Economy	Probability	Return on Atul Ltd	Return on SRF Ltd.
High Growth	0.2	8	5
Low Growth	0.3	14	4
Stagnation	0.4	25	18
Recession	0.1	12	20

3.B A bond of Rs. 1000 face value carrying an annual interest rate of 9% is redeemable after 5 years at par if the required rate of return is 10% what is the present value of the Bond? 7 MARKS

OR

- 3.P** You are considering an investment in one of the following Bond having Par Value Rs.100 **8 MARKS**

	Coupon Rate	Maturity	Price of Bond
Bond A	12%	10 Years	Rs. 70
Bond B	10%	6 Years	Rs. 60

What is YTM of each Bond? Which Bond would you recommend for investment?

- 3.Q** Calculate risk and return. **7 MARKS**

State	Probability	Returns
Boom	0.4	35
Normal	0.2	30
Recession	0.1	25
Recovery	0.3	20

- 4.A** Explain bond and its types. **8 MARKS**

- 4.B** Explain briefly the alternate investment strategies. **7 MARKS**

OR

- 4.P** Explain the different methods of managing risk in the forex markets. **8 MARKS**

- 4.Q** Explain the advantages of investing in debt markets. **7 MARKS**

- 5.A** Discuss the Current v/s Capital Account convertibility in India. **8 MARKS**

- 5.B** Explain the advantages of investing in Real Estate and Private Equity. **7 MARKS**

OR

- 5.** Write short notes (Any Three) **15 MARKS**

- Chief Risk Officer
- Currency Futures
- Convexity
- Euro Bonds
- Technological Risk

TIME : 2 ½ Hours

MARKS : 75

Q. 1 A) State whether the following statements are true or false (any eight)

(8)

1. Quality is one of the important factor in TQM
2. In ZBB, there is a scope for inflated budget
3. Equity share holders are the owners of the company
4. The capital structure IS Blend Of EQUITY AND DEBT
5. Financial decisions are not based on cost of capital
6. Cost of equity is not depends on rate of dividend
7. Mission is developed by lower level management
8. Investments are trading assets
9. yield value depends on net assets
10. Arbitrage is hedging strategy

B) Match the column (any seven)

(7)

- | A | B |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Quality | a. dividend |
| 2. Target costing | b. Durand |
| 3. Equity Share | c. Weighted average cost |
| 4. NI approach | d. modern method |
| 5. Composit cost | e. TQM |
| 6. Philosophy | f. long term plan |
| 7. Debt – Equity ratio | g. worst loss |
| 8. Strategy | h. additional unit |
| 9. Credit war | i. shows solvency |
| 10. Marginal costing | j. values and beliefs |

Q. 2 A) Discuss the importance of strategic financial management

(8)

B) Explain the Internal failure cost

(7)

OR

Q 2 C) State the needs of cost control

(8)

D) Write the differences between relevant cost and irrelevant cost

(7)

Q. 3 A) Briefly explain the features of Equity Shares

(8)

B) Discuss the systematic and unsystematic risk

(7)

OR

Q. 3 C) X & Y Company has the following capital structure..Calculate Weighted average Cost of capital for both the companies (15)

Sources of Finance	Amount		proportion		cost	
	Rs. in lacs		%		%	
	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
Debt	20	18	25	20	8	10
Preference shares	12	14	20	25	10	12
Equity shares	18	22	35	25	12	14
Retained earnings	15	16	25	20	10	12

Q. 4 A) Explain the importance of due diligence (8)

B) Discuss the operational hedging strategies (7)

OR

Q. 4 C) Calculate the value of business from the following (8)

	Amount (Rs)
Share capital (100 each)	60,00,000
Market value per share	100
Cash	12,00,000
Debtors	4,00,000
Stock	5,00,000
B/P	2,00,000
Creditors	3,00,000
Expenses payable	80,000

B) Calculate EPS from the following (7)

	Rs
EBI&T	400000
Debt 6%	600000
Tax rate	40%
Preference 8%	200000
Equity share capital (100 each)	400000

Q. 5) Short notes (any three) (15)

1. Target costing
2. EPS
3. Implicit cost
4. Mission
5. Debt finance

Time: 2.5 hours

Marks: 75

Notes: (1) All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice
(2) Figures to right indicate marks.

Q1) (A) Multiple Choice Questions: (Any 8 out of 10)

(8)

1. The term _____ refers financial investment in a highly risky and growth oriented venture with the objective of earning a high rate of return.
 - (i) Venture Capital
 - (ii) Merchant Banking
 - (iii) Leasing
 - (iv) None of these

2. Private equity is a _____ investment fund, as its current market price be easily determined and cannot be transferred for a certain period of time.
 - (i) Open Ended
 - (ii) Close Ended
 - (iii) Active
 - (iv) None of the above

3. _____ structure is generally used where domestic investors are also expected to participate in the fund.
 - (i) Offshore
 - (ii) Co-investment
 - (iii) Unified
 - (iv) Mezzanine

4. The _____ trade-off is an effort to achieve a balance between the desire for the lowest possible risk and the highest possible return.
 - (i) Risk
 - (ii) Return
 - (iii) Risk Return
 - (iv) Dividend

5. A _____ is a transaction that companies use to acquire other business.
 - (i) Private Equity
 - (ii) Corporate Finance
 - (iii) Venture Capital
 - (iv) LBO (Leverage Buy-out)

6. A sale of the portfolio company to another private equity firm, also known as a _____ in private equity.
 - (i) Secondary sale
 - (ii) Buy back
 - (iii) IPO
 - (iv) Mergers & acquisitions

7. _____ possess professional expertise and play a promotional role in organising a perfect match between the supply and demand for capital in the market.
- Issuers
 - Investors
 - Intermediaries
 - Venture Capitalist
8. _____ capital is raised to buy equity stakes in high potential companies.
- Venture Capital
 - Private Equity
 - Growth Capital
 - Mezzanine Capital
9. _____ is a hybrid of debt and equity financing that is typically used to finance the expansion of existing companies.
- Private Equity
 - Mezzanine financing
 - Venture capital
 - LBO (Leverage Buy-out)
10. When a fund exits its investment through a/an _____ it does so through an offering of shares to the public.
- IPO
 - Promoter Buy – back
 - Sale to other PE
 - Mergers & Acquisitions

Q1) (B) Match the following: (Any 7)

(7)

A

B

- Start up Financing
- Co-investment structure
- Credit Risk
- Growth Capital
- Due Diligence
- Secondary Sale
- Promoter Buyback
- Second stage Financing
- Unified Structure
- Operational Risk

- Domestic Investments
- Combination of Offshore & Domestic Investment.
- Human error
- Sale to other PE firm
- Repurchase of shares
- Funding for expansion
- Examination of potential investment
- Expansion Capital
- Launch Phase
- Default in payment

Q2) a) Define Venture Capital and state its features? (8)

b) Explain players in private equity market? (7)

OR

Q2) c) Distinguish between Private Equity & Venture Capital? (8)

d) Explain the role of Venture Capital. (7)

Q3) a) Explain Legal Structure of Venture Capital/Private equity in India. (8)

b) Explain business cycle of Private Equity. (7)

OR

Q3) c) Explain different types of Risk. (8)

d) Discuss various Valuation Approaches & techniques in
Venture Capital/Private Equity. (7)

Q4) Explain Leveraged Buyout. (15)

OR

Q4) Explain Due Diligence in detail. (15)

Q5) a) Explain exit strategy - Sale to other Strategic Investors (8)

b) Explain Promoters Buyback. (7)

OR

Q5) Short Notes (Any Three) (15)

- a) Seed Financing
- b) Distressed Debt
- c) Discounted Cash flow method of Valuation
- d) Capital Risk
- e) Growth Capital

Time: 2.5 hours

75 Marks

Note: All questions are compulsory
 Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q1 (A). Match the columns (Any 8)

08 Marks

	Group A		Group B
A	Franchising	1	Maruti Suzuki
B	Strategic Alliance	2	Form of demerger
C	Joint Venture	3	Mc Donald's
D	Split off	4	Singing MoU
E	Financial Restructuring	5	Include production process
F	Consolidation of operation	6	Acquisition
G	Takeover	7	Section 391 to 394 of Companies act 1956
H	Demerger	8	Tax benefit
I	Reverse Merger	9	Changing the structure of an organisation
J	Organizational Restructuring	10	Change the equity pattern

Q1 (B) State whether True or False (Any 7)

07 Marks

- LPG paved way to a strong corporate restructuring in India.
- Global takeovers are complex processes.
- Cross border transaction consist of cross order purchases only.
- Merger takes when one company acquires control over the company by way of purchase or exchange of shares.
- Medium term foreign currency denominated ECBS with minimum average maturity of 1/3 years.
- Rehabilitation finance refers to merging of sick companies with healthy companies.
- Post merger integration requires high quality management.
- Every Merger is not successful.
- A higher debt capacity if utilise, would mean greater tax advantage fo the merged firm leading to higher value of the firm.
- The company which is subjected to restructuring will need to align its internal processes with that of the merged entity/acquired entity.

Q2 (A) Discuss the needs of Corporate Restructuring

08

(B) Explain the execution of Corporate Strategies

07

OR

Q2 (C) Explain the different types of Restructuring strategies.

08

(D) Explain the expanding role of professionals.

07

Q3 (A) Explain the Economic and Accounting aspect of Amalgamation.

08

(B) Discuss the modes of Demerger

07

OR

Q3 (C) Explain the various of takeover defences in business 08
(D) Explain the Horizontal and Vertical merger with example. 07

Q4 (A) Explain funding through Equity and Preference shares 08
(B) State the Merits of Financial Alternatives. 07

OR

Q4 (C) Explain the procedure of Buyback of shares by Listed companies. 08
(D) Discuss the reasons for Reduction of Capital 07

Q5 (A) State the factors involved in Post Merger Reorganisation. 08
(B) Discuss the factors required to assesses Post Merger success 07

OR

Q5 Write Short Notes (any three) 15

1. Management buyout
2. Joint Venture
3. Cross border takeover
4. Reverse Merger
5. Reasons for failure of Merger

Duration: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

- N.B.:** (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Working Notes should form part of your answer.
(3) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q1. (A) Match the following (Any 8 / 10):

(08)

Column (A)		Column (B)	
(1)	Place of supply goods Imported	(a)	Forward Charge
(2)	Not liable for registration	(b)	Location of such Installation
(3)	Goods are assembled at site	(c)	Entry No. of Same PAN holder in State
(4)	Supplier liable to pay tax	(d)	Tax Invoice
(5)	Supply of taxable goods or services	(e)	Location of Importer
(6)	13 th Digit of GSTIN	(f)	Bill of Supply
(7)	Supply of Exempted goods or services	(g)	Default Digit for entity Code
(8)	Recipient liable to Pay tax	(h)	Person supplying goods wholly exempt from tax
(9)	14 th Digit of GSTIN	(i)	Location Outside India
(10)	Place of supply goods Exported	(j)	Reverse Charge

Q1. (B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7 / 10):

(07)

- Composition scheme is a mandatory scheme.
- Import of services would be supply whether or not in the course of the business.
- Standing Timber is not goods.
- TDS certificate is to be furnished in form GSTR 7.
- Every supplier is liable to get registered if aggregate turnover in financial year exceeds Rs.20 Lakhs.
- Location where telecommunication line is installed for receipt of services becomes the place of supply for such services.
- Value of supply is the amount upon which tax levied and collected.
- The electronic liability register is maintained in FORM GST PMT 01.
- Manufacturer of ice cream and pan masala is not eligible for composition scheme.
- Invoice is Instrument Containing all the necessary detail of transaction of supply of goods/services

Q2. (A) M/s Sunrise entered into a contract with M/s Sunshine Industries for supply of goods worth Rs.3,47,000. It was agreed that any additional expenses incurred to complete the sale will also be included in the contract value. M/s Sunshin Industries following expenses to complete the sale:

Insurance Charges: Rs.2,200, Transportation Charges:Rs.1,600, Packaging Charges:Rs.1,650, Testing Charges: Rs.1,170, Inspection Charges: Rs.2,600, Loading Charges: Rs.800.

M/s Sunshine Industries received subsidy of Rs.10,000 from the Sawant Manufacturer's Association per transaction.

Calculate the value of taxable supply.

(08)

Q2. (B) Explain Benefits of GST.

(07)

OR

Q2. (C) As per provisions related to Goods and Services Tax, classify above items as taxable or nontaxable and calculate the value of taxable services

(08)

Particulars	Rs
Placement services	2,50,000
Renting of Agricultural Vacant Land for Rearing Horses	1,85,000
Storage and Warehousing of Agricultural Produce	85,000
Building was let out to Vidya Prasarak School	8,20,000
Training in recreational activities relating to culture	1,50,000
Royalty from authorship of books	80,000
Margin earned from trading in derivatives	1,65,000

Q2. (D) Explain Distinct Person under GST

(07)

Q3. (A) From the following information determine the place of supply of goods in the following cases, where the goods are Installed at site. Also state the nature of supply and type of tax leviable.

(08)

Sr. No.	Location of the supplier	Location of the Recipient	Place of Installation of goods
1	Gujarat	Gujarat	Gujarat
2	Gujarat	Gujarat	Orissa
3	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
4	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Gujarat

Q3. (B) Determine the time of supply of goods as per the provisions of GST in the following independent cases: (07)

Sr. No.	Date of Invoice	Date of Statement of Account	Date of Receipt of Payment
1	05.12.21	06.12.21	10.12.21
2	24.12.21	24.12.21	27.12.21
3	16.01.22	20.01.22	28.01.22
4	27.01.22	25.02.22	25.02.22
5	15.02.22	11.02.22	12.01.22
6	24.02.22	26.02.22	25.02.22
7	18.03.22	06.03.22	10.03.22

OR

Q3. (C) From the following information determine the place of supply of goods as per section 10(1)(b) of GST Act, 2017, where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient on the direction of a third person during the course of movement of goods. Also determine the nature of supply and type of tax leviable. (08)

Sr. No.	Supplier and his location	Location of the buyer (third person)	Recipient and his location	Place of Supply of Goods
1	Mr. Ram, Surat	Mr. Ankit Surat	Mr. Rajesh, Indore	Indore
2	Mr. Ram, Surat	Mr. Rajesh, Indore	Mr. Ankit, Surat	Surat
3	Mr. Ram, Surat	Mr. Mahesh, Mumbai	Mr. Rajesh, Indore	Indore
4	Mr. Ram, Surat	Mr. Rajesh, Indore	Mr. Suresh, Indore	Indore

Q3. (D) Swatik Ltd. a trading concern in Karnataka has opted for composition scheme. It furnishes you with the following information for financial year 2021-22. It requires you to determine its composition tax liability and total tax liability. The supplies for the year were as follows: (07)

Particulars	Rs.
1. Intra state supplies which are wholly exempt u/s 11 of CGST Act, 2017	4,50,000
2. Intra state supplies of Goods chargeable @ 18% GST	3,00,000
3. Intra state supplies made which are chargeable to GST at Nil Rate	7,50,000
4. Intra state supplies of Goods chargeable @ 5% GST	5,00,000

Q4. (A) Following are the details of Purchases and Sales of M/s ANKUSH a registered manufacturer under CGST Act, 2017: (08)

Particulars
(a) Purchased Raw Material 'X' from local dealer Rs. 1,00,000 (excluding GST @ 5%)
(b) Purchased Raw Material 'Y' from local dealer Rs. 1,25,000 (excluding GST @ 12%)
(c) Other expenses Rs. 45,000
(d) Profit earned @ 20% on total cost
(e) During the month, only 50% production is sold within the state and applicable GST rate being 18%

Paper / Subject Code: 85406 / Indirect Tax-GST

Calculate the amount of CGST and SGST payable after utilising input tax credit for the month of March, 2022 assuming no opening input tax credit is available.

Q4. (B) Mr. Kamlesh, a dealer in Nagaland provides the following details of his business: (07)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Taxable goods supplied within state	4,00,000
2	Taxable services availed within the state	1,50,000
3	Goods supplied to China	2,50,000
4	Inward supply from Lucknow	1,00,000
5	Exempt supply to Chandigarh	2,10,000

Is Mr. Kamlesh required to get registered under GST?

OR

Q4. (C) Mr. Arnab registered in state of Gujarat provides following details for the month of February, 2019. Calculate his Net tax liability for the month of March, 2022.

Opening balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st March, 2022:

IGST NIL

CGST Rs. 5,000

SGST Rs. 10,000

Transactions during the month	Rs.
Provided services @ 18% GST in Bangalore	54,000
Provided services @ 5% GST in Delhi	86,000
Sold Goods @ 18% GST in Ahmedabad	1,75,000
Sold Goods @ 12% GST in Mumbai	90,000
Availed services @ 18% GST from Ahmedabad	40,000
Availed services @ 5% GST from Indore	75,000
Purchased goods @ 28% GST from Surat	85,000
Purchased goods @ 12% GST from Chennai	42,000

Q5. (A) Explain Features of GST. (08)

Q5. (B) Explain Supply with consideration in course of/ Furtherance of Business. (07)

OR

Q5. (C) Write Short Note on (Any 3): (15)

- (1) Goods and Electronic Commerce operator under GST Act.
- (2) Mixed Supply and Composite Supply with example
- (3) Credit Note
- (4) Place of Supply in case of Telecommunication Services
- (5) Electronic Cash Ledger

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Marks : 75

Instructions:

- a. All questions are compulsory.
- b. Figures to right indicate full marks.
- c. Use of Simple Calculator is allowed.

Q 1 A Multiple Choice Question. (Any 8)

08

1. _____ is a type of financial intermediary that pools the funds of investors who seek the same general investment objectives and invests them in different types of instruments.
a) Mutual Funds b) Debt Market c) Capital Market d) Money Market
2. The total risk of portfolio comprises of _____ risk and unsystematic risk.
a) systems b) systematic c) specific d) particular
3. Large volumes in mutual funds attracts _____ brokerage commissions.
a) low b) high c) moderate d) no
4. Mutual funds are regulated by _____.
a) SEBI b) RBI c) AMFI d) IRDA
5. First time subscription offer for new scheme launched by AMC _____.
a) NFO b) NGO c) NOF d) NOO
6. Mutual fund in India are formed as _____.
a) sponsors b) companies c) trust d) body
7. _____ holds the fund's securities in safe keeping.
a) Sponsor b) Custodian c) RTA d) Distributor
8. _____ allows investors to shift their financial resources from one scheme to the other instantaneously and without any hassles.
a) SWP b) STP c) SAT d) SIP
9. _____ a facility offered by mutual funds to the investors to invest in a disciplined manner.
a) SIP b) SAP c) SUP d) SPI
10. _____ among the following funds is most risky.
a) Diversified fund b) Equity Fund c) Sectoral Fund d) Debt Fund

Q 1B) Answer True or False (Any 7)

07

1. ELSS have 6 year lock in period.
2. Mutual funds are risk free investments.
3. Debt funds are more risky compared to equity funds.
4. Actively managed funds normally mimic an index.
5. ETF are normally not listed on stock exchange.
6. Trustees are appointed by Sponsor.
7. Close ended funds normally have maturity date.

8. Gilt funds invest in government securities.
9. Quant funds are based on computer software.
10. Sectoral funds have more risk compared to Equity fund.

Q 2 A) What are the advantages and disadvantages of investment in Mutual funds? 08
 B) Explain the role of AMFI in mutual fund. 07

OR

Q 2 C) Explain in detail structure of mutual fund in India. 08
 D) Explain in detail the Liquid funds. 07

Q 3 A) Explain Active managed & Passively managed Fund, Open ended and close ended fund. 08

B) Describe in details Exchange Traded Funds 07

OR

Q 3 C) What are Debt funds? Explain its types? 08

D) Explain in detail the Valuation of Securities. 07

Q 4 A) Scheme ICICI gives 14%p.a. returns and Scheme Axis gives returns 16%p.a. Risk free rate is 6%p.a. Standard Deviation of A and B is 8% and 6% respectively and Beta of ICICI and Axis is 0.9 and 0.6 respectively. Find Sharpe Ratio and Treynor Ratio for both the funds and suggest which investment is better. 08

B) Investment in a mutual fund scheme of Fund A on 1/7/2020 at an NAV of Rs 250/-
 On 1/7/2022 the NAV was Rs 350/-
 Investment in a mutual fund scheme of Fund B on 1/7/2020 at an NAV of Rs 650/-
 On 1/7/2022 the NAV was Rs 850/- Calculate CAGR for both funds. 07

OR

Q 4 C) Calculate closing units & closing NAV assuming sales & repurchases NAV = 12/-
 Opening NAV = Rs. 11/-
 Outstanding Units = 30,000
 Appreciation in portfolio = Rs. 4,000/-
 Units subscribed = 2900 units
 Units sold/redeemed = 700units
 Dividend received = Rs. 600/-
 Expenses = Rs. 750/- 08

D) Mr. Rakesh purchased one unit for Rs 700/- on 1/1/2019. He received dividend of Rs 10 per unit. He sold the unit for Rs 900/- on 30/6/2021. What is the holding period return and annualized return? 07

Q 5 A) Explain the risk measurement and types of risks in Mutual fund. 08

B) Explain in detail Taxation for Mutual fund Unitholders 07

OR

Q 5 C) Write Short notes on: (Any 3 out of 5) 15

- i) Equity Mutual Funds
- ii) SWP & STP
- iii) Growth and Dividend option
- iv) Expenses in mutual fund
- v) Sharpe & Treynor Ratio