

## SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023

Class &amp; Semester : SYBFM SEM III

Subject: Management Accounting

Date: 20/09/2023

Time: 8 am to 10:30am

Q1A) Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10) 8 marks

1. Management Accounting refers to \_\_\_\_\_ (a)Reporting financials to the Management (b)Reporting financials to the Creditors (c)Reporting financials to the Employees (d)Reporting financials to the Prime Minister
2. Function of Management Accountant is \_\_\_\_\_ (a)Marketing (b)Purchase (c)Tax Administration (d)Profit
3. Quality of Management Accountant is \_\_\_\_\_ (a)Must use abusive language (b)Decision maker (c)God fearing (d)None of these
4. If Sales is Rs.25000 and Cost of Goods Sold is Rs.15000 , then the Gross Profit & Gross profit to Sales Ratio will be (a)Gross Profit Rs. 10000 Gross Profit Ratio 40% (b)Gross Profit Rs. 40000 Gross Profit Ratio 160% (c)Gross Profit Rs. -10000 Gross Profit Ratio - 40% (d)Gross Profit Rs. 25000 Gross Profit Ratio 100%
5. If EBIT is Rs.2000 , Interest is Rs. 500 and Tax is Rs. 200 , then the EAT will be Rs. \_\_\_\_ (a)2300 (b)1700 (c)1300 (d)2700
6. If the Labour Cost for Year 1 is Rs.20000 and Labour cost for Year 2 is Rs.25000 ,then the comparative Labour cost has gone up by \_\_\_\_\_ % (a)80% (b) 25% (c)1.25% (d) -25%
7. If the Purchase price of the material is Rs. 27 , Output per week is 1000 ,money is paid to creditors after 3 weeks, Calculate the value of Creditors for Working capital (a)3000 (b)81000 (c)27000 (d)71000
8. The Working capital that is required during unforeseen eventualities is called as \_\_\_\_ (a)Seasonal Working Capital (b)Special Working capital (c)Cyclical Working capital (d)All of these
9. Material Stock + WIP + Finished Goods + Debtors-Creditors is called as \_\_ (a)Work Life Cycle (b)Product Life Cycle (c)Working Capital Cycle (d)None of these
10. Increase in debtors balance over previous year is an \_\_\_\_\_ (a)Outflow (b)Inflow (c)Neither inflow nor outflow (d)Both inflow & outflow

Q1B) True False (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks

1. Stock is not an item of Quick Assets.
2. Loan Funds consists of Shareholders funds plus Reserves.
3. It is mandatory to give dividend on Debentures.
4. Acid Test ratio is calculated to find out the efficiency of collection department.
5. Current ratio of 1:1 is considered as ideal ratio.
6. Interest is a P&L debit side element of cost.
7. In Common size Income statement sales is considered as 100%
8. In Comparative Income statement, out of 2015 & 2016, 2015 is considered as Base year for calculation.
9. If Sales for the 2016 is Rs.10,00,000 and sales for 2017 is 14,00,000; the company is said to be grown by 40% over previous year.
10. The main purpose of Stock to working capital ratio is to show the extent to which working capital is blocked in inventories.

Q2 Management of FIPL has appointed you as a management accountant and asked you to comment on the financial health of the company on the basis of available data. The income statement for 2 years is provided to you. You are required to prepare 15 Marks

Comparative Income statement and offer your comments on the financial health of the company.

Particulars	2023 (Rs.)	2022 (Rs.)
Sales	1,50,00,000	1,25,00,000
Less: Cost of Goods Sold		
Opening Stock	10,00,000	6,00,000
Add: Purchases	15,00,000	12,00,000
Less: Closing Stock	8,00,000	7,50,000
Add: Factory Expenses	12,00,000	9,50,000
Cost of Goods Sold	29,00,000	20,00,000
Gross Profit	1,21,00,000	1,05,00,000
Less: Operating Expenses		
Admin Expenses	22,00,000	19,00,000
Selling Expenses	30,00,000	32,00,000
Distribution Expenses	20,00,000	18,00,000
Total Operating Expenses	72,00,000	69,00,000
Operating Profit	49,00,000	36,00,000
Less: Non-Operating Expenses	8,00,000	7,00,000
Add: Non-Operating Income	7,00,000	8,00,000
Profit Before Interest & Tax	48,00,000	37,00,000
Less: Interest	10,00,000	9,00,000
Profit Before Tax	38,00,000	28,00,000
Less: Tax @30%	11,40,000	8,40,000
Profit After Tax	26,60,000	19,60,000
Less: Dividend	60,000	60,000
Retained Earnings	26,00,000	19,00,000

OR

Q2 Glen Limited provides you following Balance sheets. Rearrange them in vertical form and prepare Common Size statements.

15 Marks

Liabilities	2022 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)	Assets	2022 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)
12% Pref. share capital	10,00,000	12,00,000	Goodwill	3,50,000	2,50,000
Equity share capital	15,00,000	15,00,000	Land & Building	16,00,000	15,00,000
Reserves	6,40,000	7,50,000	Plant & Machinery	12,00,000	22,00,000
10% Debentures	1,00,000	2,60,000	Investment	1,00,000	1,20,000
Creditors	1,25,000	1,50,000	Bills Receivable	75,800	47,700
Bills Payable	1,23,000	2,50,000	Debtors	1,50,000	1,25,000
Tax Provision	2,30,000	3,55,000	Stock	2,00,000	1,75,000
			Cash & Bank	42,200	47,300
	37,18,000	44,65,000		37,18,000	44,65,000

Q3 Following are the Profit and Loss account and Balance sheet of ZN limited.

15 Marks

**Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2022**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Opening Stock	30,000	By Sales	4,00,000
To Purchases	3,00,000	By Closing Stock	50,000
To Gross Profit c/f	1,20,000		
	4,50,000		4,50,000
To Operating Expenses	20,000	By Gross Profit b/f	1,20,000
To Net Profit c/f	1,00,000		
	1,20,000		1,20,000
To Provision for Tax	40,000	By Net Profit b/f	1,00,000
To Dividend	20,000		
To Retained Earnings	40,000		
	1,00,000		1,00,000

**Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 2022**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital (Rs.10 each)	2,00,000	Plant & Machinery	80,000
Reserves	10,000	Land & Buildings	20,000
P&L account	30,000	Stock	50,000
Creditors	50,000	Debtors	80,000
		Cash & Bank	60,000
	2,90,000		2,90,000

Convert the above statements into vertical statements and calculate the following ratios:

- 1) Stock turnover ratio
- 2) Debtors turnover ratio
- 3) Creditors turnover ratio
- 4) Return on Capital Employed
- 5) Return on proprietors fund.

OR

Q3 Extract from the financial accounts of Meenal Limited are given below for Year I & Year II. 15 Marks

Particulars	Year I		Year II	
	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets
Stock	-	20,000	-	40,000
Debtors	-	60,000	-	60,000
Bills Receivables	-	4,000	-	-
Cash in Hand	-	40,000	-	30,000
Creditors	50,000	-	60,000	-
Bills Payable	30,000	-	34,000	-
	80,000	1,24,000	94,000	1,30,000

Calculate, Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Debtors Collection Period for Year I & II and comment on the solvency position of the company. Vertical Statements are not required.

Q4 (A) The following data is furnished to you regarding 3 companies Parle, Pepsi & Coke operating in the same industry.

8 Marks

Particulars	Parle	Pepsi	Coke
	In terms of Number of days		
Raw Material Stock	75	72	78
Work in Process Stock	36	30	35
Finished Goods Stock	54	40	44
Average Collection Period	72	90	88
Average Payment Period	60	48	45

- (i) Calculate the operating cycle in case of each of the two companies.  
(ii) Also suggest steps you would take to reduce the operating cycle.  
(iii) What will be the effect of reducing the operating cycle?

Q4 From the details of PAPL limited calculate MPBF.

(B)

**Balance Sheet of PAPL limited as on 31.03.2023**

7 Marks

All figures are in Rs. Lakhs

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	600	Fixed Assets	960
Reserves & Surplus	200	Current Assets	600
Debentures	400		
Creditors	360		
	1,560		1,560

Note: Of the Current Assets, Rs.80 lakhs is Core Current Assets.

OR

Q4 Following are the Balance Sheet of CSPL limited as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 & 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

15 Marks

Liabilities	2023-Rs.	2022-Rs.	Assets	2023-Rs.	2022-Rs.
Share Capital	4,50,000	4,50,000	Premises	4,25,000	4,50,000
General Reserve	1,55,000	1,30,000	Machinery	4,22,500	3,75,000
Profit & Loss A/c	86,500	86,250	Equipment	45,500	50,000
Loan from HDFC	1,75,000	1,95,000	Debtors	1,80,000	2,20,000
Creditors	2,31,250	2,75,000	Cash	10,000	3,000
Provision for Tax	76,250	84,250	Stock	84,000	1,10,000
			Goodwill	-	12,500
			Bank	7,000	-
	11,74,000	12,20,500		11,74,000	12,20,500

Additional Information:

- 1) Income tax Provision for the year was Rs.75,000.
- 2) Depreciation on Premises is provided Rs.25,000 and on machinery Rs.42,500.
- 3) Machinery purchased during the year Rs.90,000.
- 4) Dividend of Rs.25,000 paid during the year.
- 5) There is no sale or purchase in equipment during the year.

You are required to prepare Cash Flow Statement under AS-3 for 2023.

Q5 A Explain the concept of Working Capital with the help of diagram and examples.

8 Marks

Q5 B Explain the types of Working Capital

7 Marks

OR

Q5 Write Short Notes On ( any 3)

15 Marks

- 1 Meaning and objectives of Management accounting
- 2 Cash from Operating activities
- 3 Comparative Income statement
- 4 MPBF
- 5 Trend Analysis

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

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

Semester: III

Subject: Financial Markets

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: October 28, 2023

Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am

Instructions for the candidate:

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

Q1A)	Choose the appropriate option. (any 8 out of 10)	8 marks
1.	Full form of NSDL is _____ (a) Nation Services Depository Limited (b) Nation Securities Depository Limited (c) National Securities Depository Limited (d) National Services Depository Limited	
2.	In _____ market the security is purchased directly from the issuer. (a) Primary Market (b) Secondary Market (c) Money Market (d) Stock Market	
3.	_____ is the regulator of money market in India. (a) SEBI (b) RBI (c) AMFI (d) NABARD	
4.	_____ is an example of unorganised market. (a) Money Market (b) Derivative Market (c) Capital Market (d) Chit Fund	
5.	_____ means issue of shares by already listed companies. (a) IPO (b) FPO (c) offer for sale (d) ESOP	
6.	Under _____ method issue price is not pre-determined. (a) Fixed Price Offer (b) Book Building (c) Offer for Sale (d) FPO	
7.	ASBA stands for _____ (a) Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (b) Applications Supported by Barred Amount (c) Allotment Supported by Blocked Amount (d) Allotment Supported by Barred Amount	
8.	_____ is not a commodity exchange. (a) NSE (b) MCX (c) ICEX (d) NCDEX	
9.	_____ is not a derivative contract. (a) Option (b) Futures (c) Swaps (d) Certificate of Deposit	
10.	_____ issues Government Securities or G-Secs. (a) Government of India (b) RBI (c) SEBI (d) Ministry of Finance	

Q1B) Match the column (any 7 out of 10)				7 marks
	"A"		"B"	
1	Depository	A	Right to Sell underlying asset	
2	Forwards	B	Issued by Commercial Banks	
3	Put Option	C	Secondary Market	
4	Certificate of Deposit	D	Commodity Markets	
5	NSE	E	Non-Standardised Contract	
6	Forward Market Commission	F	CDSL	
7	Factoring	G	Venture Capital	
8	Stock Broking	H	Primary Market	
9	Risk Capital	I	Fee Based Service	
10	New Issue Market	J	Conversion of credit sales into cash	
OR				
Q2 A	What is leasing? Explain the advantages of Leasing			8 Marks
Q2 B	What is Fund based services? Explain any four types of fund-based services			7 Marks
OR				
Q2 P	Explain role and composition of SEBI.			8 Marks
Q2 Q	Explain the various intermediaries in Capital Market.			7 Marks
OR				
Q3 A	What is a stock exchange? Explain the functions of stock exchange.			8 Marks
Q3 B	Explain the different types of Mutual Funds.			7 Marks
OR				
Q3 P	What is primary Market? Explain the features of primary market.			8 Marks
Q3 Q	Explain the features of bonds.			7 Marks
OR				
Q4 A	Explain the difference between forwards and futures contract.			8 Marks
Q4 B	What is an options contract? Explain the different types of options.			7 Marks
OR				
Q4P	Explain the types of commodities traded on commodity exchange.			8 Marks
Q4 Q	Explain the regulatory framework/structure of Commodities Market.			7 Marks
OR				
Q5 A	What is venture capital? Explain the various stages of venture capital financing.			8 Marks
Q5 B	Explain the different constituents of Indian Financial System.			7 Marks
OR				
Q5 P	Write Short Notes On (any 3)			15 Marks
1	MCX			
2	NSE			
3	IPO			
4	Commercial Paper			
5	Treasury Bill Market			

**ML.DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE**  
**EXTERNAL EXAMINATION – OCTOBER 2023**  
**S.Y.B.COM (FINANCIAL MARKETS)**  
**SEMESTER- III**  
**SUBJECT : PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**Date: 21/10/2023**

**Time:8:00-10:30**

Q.1-A) Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10) (8 Marks)

1. Investment carries \_\_\_\_\_ risk.  
i) Zero ii) Moderate iii) Low iv) High
2. All \_\_\_\_\_ portfolio of all investors will lie along this capital market line.  
i) Small ii) large iii) Inefficient iv) Efficient
3. The oldest stock Exchange of the world is \_\_\_\_\_.  
i) Bombay stock exchange ii) London stock of exchange iii) New York stock Exchange iv) Chicago Stock Exchange
4. Calculate Jensen measure where  $R_f=9\%$  ; Beta 1.2 ;  $R_m = 13\%$  and Actual Returns = 15 %  
i) 1.10 % ii) 1.60 % iii) 1.40 % iv) 1.20%
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method to calculate the rate of return of a portfolio.  
i) Holding period return ii) MWRR iii) Treynor's iv) time –weighted rate of return
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which an investor restores their portfolio to its target allocation.  
i) Rebalancing ii) Formula plans iii) Variable ratio iv) Constant rupee plan
7. \_\_\_\_\_ create a lot of risk without proper economic return.  
i) Investment ii) Arbitrage iii) Gambling iv) Mutual fund
8. Calculate CAPM where  $R_f=8\%$  Beta = 1.5,  $R_m=13\%$   
i) 15.40 % ii) 14 % iii) 14.50 % iv) 15.50%
9. Risk free investment pertain to  
i) government security ii) bonds iii) mutual funds iv) equity.
10. Standard deviation is square root of \_\_\_\_\_.  
i) mode ii) variance iii) median iv) mean

Q.1-B) True or False (any 7 out of 10)

(7 Marks)

- 1) Range is the simplest measures of the dispersion of a distribution.
- 2) Investing in equity share is tax saving investment.
- 3) Buying and selling of securities does not involve transaction costs such as commission and brokerage.
- 4) Portfolio evaluation refers to the evaluation of the performance of the portfolio.
- 5) Speculation carries moderate risk.
- 6) Diversification helps to reduce the unsystematic risk.
- 7) Investment in different type securities help to minimize risk.
- 8) Systematic risk arises due to the micro- economic factors.
- 9) The total return on a portfolio includes only risk free return.
- 10) The Single index model is the complex and the most rarely used simplification.

Q.2-A ) Explain factors affecting investment decision in portfolio management. (8)

Q.2-B) State and explain statistical tools used to measure risk. (7)

OR

Q.2-P) What is formula plan ? Discuss advantages and disadvantages of formula plan. (8)

Q.2-Q) Explain methods of calculating rate of return on investment. (7)

Q.3-A) What is Portfolio Management? Explain Portfolio Management Strategies. (8)

Q.3-B) Explain Single Index Model. (7)

OR

Q.3-P) Define Investment. Explain its characteristics. (8)

Q.3-Q) Discuss need for portfolio revision. (7)

Q.4-A) The rate of return of stock A and B under different status of economy are given below: (15)

Particular	Boom	Normal	Recession
Probability	0.30	0.50	0.20
Return on stock A(%)	30.00	50.00	70.00
Return on stock B(%)	70.00	50.00	30.00

- i) Calculate the expected return and standard deviation of return on both the stock.
- ii) If you could invest in either stock A or stock B, but not in both. Which stock would you prefer?

OR

Q.4-B) Based on the following data decide whether the portfolio has outperformed the market in terms of Treynor's, Sharpe and Jensen benchmark evaluation measure: (15)

Particular	Portfolio	Market
Average Return	7%	10%
Beta	0.4	1.0
Standard Deviation	3	8
Risk Free Rate	6%	6%

Q.5-A) Discuss tax saving investment in India (8)

Q.5-B) What is diversification? Explain reduction of risk through diversification. (7)

OR

Q.5) Write Short Notes On ( any 3) (15)

1. Holding period return
2. Constant ratio plan and Variable ratio plan
3. Stochastic Dominance Model.
4. The Efficient Market Hypothesis/Theory.
5. Characteristic of Investment.

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023

Class & Semester :SYBFM SEM III

Subject: Debt Market I

Date : 23/10/2023

Time: 8:00 TO 10:30

- Q1A) True or False (any 8 out of 10) 8 marks
1. Yield curve is used to show the relationship between yield and maturity.
  2. In zero coupon bond, difference between the face value of the certificate and the acquisition cost is loss to the investors.
  3. Full form of CARE is Credit Analysis and Research.
  4. The Narasimham Committee recommended that the Government must borrow at market related rates.
  5. Credit Rating is mandatory for issuing debentures.
  6. Yield-based auction is generally conducted when a new Government security is issued.
  7. Owners of bonds are creditors or the issuer.
  8. Open market operations are often conducted on a day-to-day basis.
  9. If a bond's coupon rate is less than its Current Yield & YTM, then the bond is selling at par.
  10. Credit rating can be used as a marketing tool to create a better image about the company.
- Q1B) Match the column (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary Dealer</li> <li>2. Shareholder</li> <li>3. Yield to Maturity coupon</li> <li>4. Debentures rated 'BBB'</li> <li>5. Call risk</li> <li>6. Surveillance system</li> <li>7. Zero coupon bond</li> <li>8. RBI</li> <li>9. Humped Yield Curve</li> <li>10. Unsecured bond</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Slightly elevated in the middle</li> <li>b) No periodic interest</li> <li>c) When interest rate drops below the</li> <li>d) Detection of potential abnormal activity</li> <li>e) Not backed by any collateral</li> <li>f) Redemption Yield</li> <li>g) Moderate Safety</li> <li>h) Voting rights</li> <li>(i) Minimum success ratio of 40% in G sec</li> <li>(j) Banker to the government</li> </ol> |
|---|--|
- Q2 A What are the advantages of Credit Rating Agencies for investors? 8 Marks
- Q2 B Who are the different participants of Debt market in India? 7 Marks
- OR
- Q2 P What are the roles and functions of Primary Dealers? 8 Marks
- Q2 Q Explain Steep yield curve in detail. 7 Marks
- Q3 A Explain recommendations by H.R.Khan committee for development of corporate debt market India. 8 Marks
- Q3 B Explain importance of PDAI along with its objective. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q3P List down all new Debt instruments in detail. 8 Marks
- Q3 Q What is the significance of Credit Rating in debt market? 7 Marks
- Q4 A Rakesh bought Rs.5000 par value bond yielding coupon rate of 6% p.a. for 5 years available at discount rate of 11 % p.a., calculate the present value of the bond. 8 Marks

Q4 B Mahesh has invested in a bond with face value of Rs.1500 redeeming at premium of Rs. 500. Bond offers coupon rate of 20% per annum. If the maturity is 5 years, find the YTM of the bond. 7 Marks

OR

Q4P Aparna invested in a bond for 7 years with face value of Rs.10,000 having coupon rate of 3 % p.a. If the huddle rate is 6% p.a., kindly comment whether Aparna made right investment decision or not? 8 Marks

Q4 Q ABC Mutual fund launching a scheme based on YTM Concept, so they invested in a bond having face value of Rs.2000 and coupon rate of 9% per annum. If the maturity is 7 years and purchase price of bond is Rs.1900, find the YTM of the bond. 7 Marks

Q5 A Explain with example the concept of Yield based auction. 8 Marks

Q5 B What are the different types of Credit Ratings? 7 Marks

OR

Q5 Write Short Notes On ( any 3)

1 Advantages of debt market

2 Normal Yield curve

3 LAF

4 Features of bonds

5 Interest rate risk

15 Marks

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023

Class : SYBFM

Semester : III

Subject: BUSINESS LAW - I

Date : 25/10/2023

Time:8:00-10:30

- Q1A) True or False (any 8 out of 10) 8 marks
1. Right of Lien is one of the rights of an unpaid seller.
  2. Drawee is always a banker in case of cheque.
  3. All Agreements are not contracts but all contracts are agreements.
  4. Contract of Indemnity is contract to save other from loss.
  5. Boarding a train is not a contract.
  6. Promissory note is an order to pay.
  7. Minors agreement is void-ab-intio.
  8. Sale is Right in Rem
  9. Negotiable Instrument is defined u/s. 13 of Negotiable Instruments Act 1881
  10. Fraud is Voidable Contract.
- Q1B) Match the column (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks
- |     | A                 | B  |  |
|-----|-------------------|--|--|
| 1.  | Proposal          | a. Order to pay a certain sum of money               |  |
| 2.  | Acceptance        | b. Promise to pay a certain sum of money             |  |
| 3.  | Indemnity         | c. Sec. 2(a)   |  |
| 4.  | Guarantee         | d. Sec. 2(b)   |  |
| 5.  | Misrepresentation | e. Indemnity holder and Indemnifier                  |  |
| 6.  | Sound Mind        | f. Principal Debtor, Creditor and Surety             |  |
| 7.  | Condition         | g. Does not include Money in definition              |  |
| 8.  | Goods             | h. Stipulation essential to main purpose of contract |  |
| 9.  | Promissory Note   | i. Sec. 18   |  |
| 10. | Bills of Exchange | j. Sec. 12   |  |
- Q2 A) Define Contract. Explain its characteristics. 8 Marks
- Q2 B) Define Acceptance. Explain legal rules of Valid acceptance. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q2 P) Define Coercion. What are the essentials of Coercion ? 8 Marks
- Q2 Q) What is Breach of Contract and explain its remedies. 7 Marks
- Q3 A) Define Indemnity and the essentials of Contract of Indemnity ? 8 Marks
- Q3 B) What is Bailment and what is required to make proper Bailment ? 7 Marks
- OR
- Q3P) Who is Agent ? Who are the different types of Agents under principle of Agency? 8 Marks
- Q3 Q) Explain different modes of discharge of surety. 7 Marks
- Q4 A) Distinguish between Sale and Hire Purchase 8 Marks
- Q4 B) Define Warranty under Sale of Goods Act and explain its characteristics. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q4P) Define Negotiable Instrument and explain its characteristics. 8 Marks
- Q4 Q) Explain Holder and Holder in Due Course. 7 Marks
- Q5 A) Who is Unpaid Seller and what are rights of Unpaid Seller ? 8 Marks
- Q5 B) Define Cheque and what are the characteristics of Cheque ? 7 Marks

413  
40

OR

- Q5 Write Short Notes On (any 3) 15 Marks
- 1 Condition under Sale of Goods Act 1930
  - 2 Types of Proposal
  - 3 Exception to rule 'No consideration, No contract'
  - 4 Bills of Exchange
  - 5 Pledge

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023

Class & Semester :(SYBFM SEM III)

Subject: (EQUITY MRKET I)

Date : 26/1/2023

Time: 8:00-10:30

Q1A) Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

1. Merits of IPO's are  
(i) Loss of Control (ii) Loss of Privacy (iii) Excess capital (iv) None of these
2. A .....is a type of negotiable (transferable) financial security that is traded on a local stock exchange but represents a foreign security  
(i) Depository receipts (ii) Bonds (iii) Debentures (iv) Commodities
3. IPO stands for  
(i) Initial Public Offering (ii) Initial Partnership offering (iii) Initial people offering  
(iv) India Public offer
4. Which of these is not a product of secondary market?  
(i) Stocks (ii) IPO (iii) Bonds (iv) Debentures
5. An ..... Investor is the first investor in any round that provides subsequent investors a degree of confidence.  
(i) Retail (ii) HNI (iii) Anchor (iv) None of these
6. .... is that market in which the buying and selling of the previously issued securities is done.  
(i) Primary (ii) Secondary (iii) Wholesale market (iv) None of these
7. Maximum limit of price band for IPO  
(i) 20% (ii) 10% (iii) 15% (iv) 50%
8. A Green Shoe option means  
(i) an option of allocating shares in over subscription (ii) an option of allocating shares in under subscription (iii) Buyback of shares (iv) None of these
9. Stock Split of 1 for 2 Means  
(i) Change of Face value from 10 to 5 (ii) Change of Face value from 10 to 2 (iii) Change of Face value from 10 to 6 (iv) Change of Face value from 10 to 3
10. OTC is market of  
(i) Dealers Market (ii) Stock Exchange (iii) Individuals (iv) None of these

Q1B) True or False (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

1. ADR's are listed on NSE.
2. Authorized capital is more than subscribed capital
3. IPO is a secondary market product
4. Loss of control is a drawback of IPO.
5. Register is responsible for green shoe option in IPO.
6. Sensex has 30 stocks
7. OTC Market does not have physical locations

- 8.. Shares that tend to remain stable under difficult economic conditions are known as defensive shares.
9. Bear market means stock prices are increasing.
10. Stock split decrease the face value of stock.

Q2 A Explain index calculation using free float capitalization method

8 Marks

Q2 B Find out the value of Stock index and stock weightage of current year using data below:

7 Marks

Base Value of Sensex: 1000

Stock	Base Year		Current Year	
	Shares	Price	Shares	Price
X	5000	80	5000	100
Y	7000	95	7000	105
Z	8000	108	8000	120

OR

Q2 P Find out the value of Stock index and Free Float Market Capitalization using data below: 8 Marks

Base Value of Nifty: 1000,

Base Market Capitalization of Sensex: 1000,000

Current Market Capitalization of Sensex: 7, 2000,000

• Floating Factor: 0.75

Q2 Q What is Index? Give example of different types of stock market indices along with the example. 7 Marks

Q3 A What are the objective and benefits of Listing? 8 Marks

Q3 B Explain Divorce of ownership and management in companies 7 Marks

OR

Q3P What is preferred stock? What are types of preferred stock? 8 Marks

Q3 Q What are the voting rights of equity and preference shareholders? 7 Marks

Q4 A Define ADR and State advantages and disadvantages of ADR 8 Marks

Q4 B Explain Employee stock ownership scheme with example 7 Marks

OR

Q4P Explain IPO lifecycle with example. 8 Marks

Q4 Q What is secondary market? What are the features of secondary market? 7 Marks

Q5 A Explain different types of corporate actions 8 Marks

Q5 B Explain type of orders 7 Marks

OR

Q5 Write Short Notes On ( any 3) 15 Marks

1 - Private Placement

2 Green Shoe option

3 Red herring prospectus

4 NEAT and BOLT system

5 IPO Grading

M.L.DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE  
EXTERNAL EXAMINATION – October 2023  
SYBFM SEM III

Marks:75

SUBJECT :Foundation Course III – Money Market

Date: 27/10/2023

Time : 8:00-10:30

Q1A) Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

1. Tenure of transaction in Notice Money Market is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 1 day (b) 2 to 14 days  
(c) 14 days to 1 year (d) 1 – 3 years
2. \_\_\_\_\_ has ensured active continuing market for government securities.  
(a) Primary Dealers (b) Merchant Bankers  
(c) Investment Bankers (d) Development Banks
3. Money Market Instruments are issued at \_\_\_\_\_ and redeemed at par.  
(a) Par (b) Premium  
(c) Discount (d) Free
4. Changes in \_\_\_\_\_, changes the rate of Commercial Papers and Certificate Deposits.  
(a) Fiscal Policy (b) Monetary Policy  
(c) Interest Rate (d) Foreign Exchange Rate
5. A rise in CRR increases dependence of Banks on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Capital Market (b) Commodity Market  
(c) Money Market (d) Foreign Exchange Market
6. \_\_\_\_\_ exercises its power by adjusting liquidity in the financial system by changing Repo Rates.  
(a) SBI (b) Central Government  
(c) RBI (d) World Bank
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the wholesale market for short term debt instruments  
(a) Money Market (b) Capital Market  
(c) Commodity Market (d) Foreign Exchange Market
8. The government uses \_\_\_\_\_ to raise short term funds  
(a) Treasury Bill (b) Certificate of Deposit  
(c) Commercial Paper (d) REPO
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ order, only part of the order is disclosed to the market  
(a) Normal (b) Disclosed  
(c) All or None (d) Good till time
10. Investment in Treasury Bill is made in multiple of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) ₹10,000 (b) ₹1,00,000  
(c) ₹5,00,000 (d) ₹50,000

Q1B) True or False (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

1. PLR is determined by RBI.
2. Marketable assets are easily transferable from one person to another.
3. Money Market is a single homogenous market.

4. NBFC's are regulated by RBI.
5. RBI was nationalised in 1948
6. NDS-OM is owned by RBI.
7. Promissory Note is prepared by the debtor.
8. A bill accompanied with proper documents is said to be clean bill.
9. Under NDS-OM, user can define time upto which the order should remain valid under GTT.
10. Custodian has a custody of money of investors investing in Mutual Fund
- Q2 A What is the importance of Money Market? 8 Marks
- Q2 B What are Commercial Bills? Explain features. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q2 P What are the regulatory powers of RBI? 8 Marks
- Q2 Q What are the benefits of Commercial Bills? 7 Marks
- Q3 A What are the features of Money Market? 8 Marks
- Q3 B What are the benefits of Commercial Papers? 7 Marks
- OR
- Q3P Explain the features of developed money market? 8 Marks
- Q3 Q What are the advantages of Treasury Bills? 7 Marks
- Q4 A What are the objectives of DHFI? 8 Marks
- Q4 B Elaborate are the functions of FEDAI 7 Marks
- OR
- Q4P What is the role of FIMMDA? 8 Marks
- Q4 Q Explain benefits & shortcomings of Call Market? 7 Marks
- Q5 A What are the measures taken to develop the Indian Money Market? 8 Marks
- Q5 B What are the limitations that exist in Indian Money Market? 7 Marks
- OR
- Q5 Write Short Notes On ( any 3) 15 Marks
- 1 FIMMDA
- 2 Certificate of Deposit
- 3 FEDAI
- 4 Call Money
- 5 Inter Corporate Deposits



- Q2 P Write a short note on pivot table fields with suitable diagram. 8 Marks
- Q2 Q Explain following Excel Formulas with suitable example 7 Marks  
 1.Min 2.Max 3.Right 4.Small
- Q3 A Explain DBMS with its advantages. 8 Marks
- Q3 B Explain any one example using following concept of DBMS 7 Marks  
 1. Tables 2.Columns 3.Rows
- OR
- Q3P Write a short note on RDBMS. 8 Marks
- Q3 Q Explain Following concept with Example. 7 Marks  
 1. Primary Key  
 2. Foreign Key
- Q4 A Discuss ERP concept and why company need ERP software? 8 Marks
- Q4 B Write a short note on SCM? 7 Marks
- OR
- Q4P What is CRM? Explain any 2 common features of CRM software. 8 Marks
- Q4 Q What is SFA? Discuss SFA's main services. 7 Marks
- Q5 A Write a short note on Core Banking. 8 Marks
- Q5 B Write a short note on E-banking. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q5 Write Short Notes On ( any 3) 15 Marks  
 1 Any 5 online trading sites.  
 2 Multi purpose smart card  
 3 Advantages of ECS  
 4 Advantages and Disadvantage of EDI  
 5 Credit Card