

Question Paper Set of

S.Y.B.F.M. – Sem-III

Regular College Exam

November, 2017

Q.P. Code : 24363

[Time: 2.30 Hours]

[Marks: 75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: 1. All Question are compulsory.

- Q1 Fill in the blanks (Any 8)**
- iis fixed maturity ranging from 7 days to 1year.
(CP ,CD , LAP)
- ii Settlement risk is a part of
(market risk , credit risk , liquidity risk)
- iii When forward rate is less than spot rate , then the exchange rate is said to be at
(premium , discount , stable)
- ivis driven trading system for government securities
(NDS -OM , CBLO , FIMMDA)
- vis a clearing platform
(NDS , CCIL , CLS)
- vi International remittances include
(forwards , foreign currencies , merchant transactions)
- viirisk relating to the regulatory aspects of treasury management (legal , market , operational)
- viiiis a short term monetary instrument issued in the form of promissory note by the large corporates for short term borrowings. (commercial paper , T bill , bills of exchange)
- ixcash forecast cover a rolling 12-18 months.
(Short term , Medium term , Long term)
- xaccounts measures the cross border flow of money
(current , capital , financial)

8

- B True or False (Any 7)**
- i ALM is used for managing assets
- ii Capital market is short term market
- iii Banks are main participants of national or domestic treasury
- iv Treasury management cannot be considered as a sub function of the financial management.
- v Integrated treasury is holistic approach
- vi Counter party risk is a part of credit risk
- vii The interbank market is segment offorex
- viii Forward markets deals with future delivery
- ix Duration method is used to measure operations risk
- x The mainfunction of treasury management to maintain the profitability of business

7

Q.P. Code: 23036

- Q2. A. Explain the following functions in spreadsheet with syntax and example (15)
 1. MAX() 2. TODAY() 3. PPMT() 4. RATE() 5. FV()
 OR
 B. Explain the following functions in spreadsheet with syntax and example (15)
 1. AVERAGE() 2. NOW() 3. SUMIF() 4. COUNTIF() 5. PMT()
- Q3. A. State the Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS. (8)
 B. List the tangible benefits of ERP Software. (7)
 OR
 C. Give difference between CRM and SFA using services? (8)
 D. Explain Evolution of Database. (7)
- Q4. A. Explain various types of Online Trading. (8)
 B. Discuss the advantages to Banks and Customers of ECS Credit. (7)
 OR
 C. Explain any two trading sites. (8)
 D. Enlist the advantages of Smart Cards (7)
- Q5. A. Explain any two types of Relationships of RDBMS with examples. (8)
 B. Discuss the flow of information, money and materials in SCM. (7)
 OR
 C. Write short notes on: (Any 3) (15)
 1. Pivot Tables
 2. Primary Key
 3. Hierarchical DBMS
 4. Internet Banking
 5. SCM

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[Time: 2.5 Hours]

(Marks: 75)

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All Question are compulsory.
 2. Figures are right to indicate full marks.

Q1. A. Multiple Choice Question (Any 8)

(8)

1. _____ can be added to pivot tables that acts like a filter.
a. Slicer b. Value c. Sort d. Query
2. In a students' database table, _____ field can be the primary key
a. Name b. Phone Number c. Roll Number d. Date of birth
3. A _____ system is basically just as computerized record keeping system.
a. Communication b. Database c. Application d. Database
4. The Relational Databases Model was introduced by E. F. Codd in the year _____.
a. 1980 b. 1970 c. 1960 d. 1950
5. DBMS is defined as the software system that allows users to define, _____, maintain and control access to the database.
a. Create b. Direct c. Sum up d. None of these
6. SCM involves _____ flow, Material flow and Money Flow
a. Information b. market c. Customer d. Competition
7. _____ is the fourth stage of SCM.
a. Develop b. Plan c. Deliver d. Return
8. _____ is the act of buying and selling international currencies, futures, stocks, bonds and other financial instruments through the internet.
a. Internet Banking b. Online Banking c. Online Trading
d. None of these
9. ECS has provided benefits to the banks, Ultimate Beneficiaries and _____.
a. Government b. Schools c. User Institutions d. None of these.
10. Smart card usually contains an embedded _____.
a. Sim b. IC c. Microprocessor d. None of these

Q1. B. State true or false (Any 7)

(7)

1. Conditional Formatting can be applied only on numerical data
2. Sum and Sumif functions are the same.
3. Data is defined as a known fact that can be recorded and that have implicit meaning.
4. Fields or columns are the smallest or very basic unit of DBMS.
5. In RDBMS Access to data can't be restricted.
6. Manufacturing Management is a part of ERP
7. BoM Management is a part of the CRM Software
8. Use of ERP increases lead time.
9. E-banking reduces errors.
10. There are three variants of ECS: Credit, Debit and Cash

SYBFM

Q. P. Code: 23818

Time: 2:30 Hours

Marks: 75

Q.1. (A) Multiple Choice questions (any 8)

(8)

- 1) Interest is _____ element of cost. (a) Tax deductible (b) Appropriation (c) Dividend (d) None of these
- 2) If Sales for the 2016 is Rs.2,00,000 and sales for 2017 is 1,50,000; the company is said to be de-grown by _____% over previous year. (a) 150% (b) 25% (c) 10% (d) 15%
- 3) Loan Funds consists of _____ (a) Working capital + Loans (b) Bank loan + preliminary expenses (c) Shareholder's equity + Reserves & surplus (d) Term Loan + Debentures
- 4) Debtor is an element of _____ (a) Current Asset (b) Current Liability (c) Debt (d) CRR
- 5) Creditors turnover ratio is calculated to find out the efficiency of (a) Payable department (b) Receivable department (c) Converting stock into sales (d) All of these
- 6) Standard Quick ratio is considered as _____ (a) 2:1 (b) 1:1 (c) 5:1 (d) 3:2
- 7) Operating Profit is _____ (a) Operating expenses only (b) Cost of goods only (c) Non operating expenses (d) Gross Profit Less Operating expenses
- 8) In cash flow statement, reduction in Debtors balance is _____ (a) Inflow (b) Outflow (c) No effect on cashflow (d) Negative effect on cashflow
- 9) Current Assets are equal to (a) Current liabilities (b) Quick assets plus stock (c) Stock (d) None of these
- 10) Debt equity ratio is a relationship between (a) Short term debt & Equity (b) Long term debt & Equity (c) Current liability & Share capital (d) None of the above

Q.1 (B) True / False (any 7)

(7)

- 1) The main purpose of interest coverage ratio is to show the extent to which own and loan funds are invested in the business.
- 2) In Trend analysis 2nd year figures are considered as 100% for calculating trend of figures.
- 3) It is optional to give dividend on Equity shares.
- 4) The main purpose of Stock to working capital ratio is to show the extent to which working capital is blocked in inventories.
- 5) In Common size Income statement sales is considered as 100%.
- 6) Acid Test ratio is calculated to find out the efficiency of collection department.
- 7) Working capital is a cycle within which term loans taken from Bank are repaid.

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- 8) Capital employed is calculated as Fixed asset assets plus Working capital.
- 9) In cashflow statement, transfer to general reserve is deducted from Net profit for calculating cash from operations.
- 10) Debtors under principle of conservatism are valued at selling price.

Q.2 Management of ZN limited has appointed you as 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 Comparative Income statement and offer your comments on the financial health of the company. (15)

	Particulars	2015	2016
	Sales	50,00,000	70,00,000
Less:	Cost of Goods sold	25,00,000	37,50,000
	Gross Profit	25,00,000	32,50,000
Less:	Operating expenses	8,00,000	7,50,000
	Operating Profit	17,00,000	25,00,000
Less:	Non Operating Expenses	5,00,000	7,00,000
Add:	Non Operating Income	3,00,000	5,00,000
	Profit Before Interest & Tax	15,00,000	23,00,000
Less:	Interest	8,00,000	9,00,000
	Profit Before Tax	7,00,000	14,00,000
Less:	Tax @ 30%	2,10,000	4,20,000
	Profit After Tax	4,90,000	9,80,000
Less:	Dividend	1,20,000	2,40,000
	Retained Earnings	3,70,000	7,40,000

OR

Q.2 From the following financial statement of Glen limited, prepare a Common size financial statement in Vertical form and offer your comments in brief: (15)

Trading, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December					
Particulars	2011 (Rs.)	2012 (Rs.)	Particulars	2011 (Rs.)	2012 (Rs.)
To Opening stock	62,000	93,000	By Sales	12,40,000	15,50,000
To Purchases	7,67,250	9,61,000	By Closing stock	93,000	1,24,000
To Wages	1,93,750	3,10,000			
To Gross Profit	3,10,000	3,10,000			
	13,33,000	16,74,000		13,33,000	16,74,000
To Admin expenses	77,500	93,000	By Gross Profit	3,10,000	3,10,000
To Selling expenses	38,750	46,500	By Non-operating Income	15,500	77,500
To Distribution expenses		15,500			
To Provision for tax	83,700	93,000			
To Proposed dividend	31,000	38,750			
To Net Profit (Retained earnings)	94,550	1,00,750			
	3,25,500	3,87,500		3,25,500	3,87,500

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Q.3 Following are the P&L and Balance sheet of Larsen Limited.

(15)

Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31st December 2004			
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 Expenses	20,000	By Gross Profit b/d	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/d	1,00,000
To Dividend	20,000		
To Retained Earnings	40,000		
	1,00,000		1,00,000
Balance sheet as on 31st December, 2004			
Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital (Rs.10 each)	2,00,000	Plant & Machinery	80,000
Reserves	10,000	Land & Buildings	20,000
Profit & Loss 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 Proprietor's fund.

ORQ.3 Meenu limited presents you the following Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2016. (15)

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Balance sheet as on 31st December, 2004			
Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
2500 Equity shares	25,000	Fixed Assets	43,750
8% Preference share capital	5,000	Investments	12,500
Reserves	20,000	Stock	15,000
6% Debentures	10,000	Sundry Debtors	6,750
Sundry Creditors	15,000	Bank Balance	3,500
Provision for Tax	2,500	Preliminary Expenses	4,000
Profit & Loss account (after tax)			
Previous Year	500		
Current Year	7,500		
	85,500		85,500

Additional Information: Tax provided during the current year Rs.2,500

Calculate the following ratios: 1) Return on capital employed 2) Current Ratio 3) Earning per share 4) Return on proprietors' funds 5) Proprietary ratio. Also Convert the balance sheet into vertical form & offer your comments on each ratio.

Q.4 Following are summarised Balance sheets of CSL limited as on 31st December, 2004 & 2005. (15)

Balance sheet					
Liabilities	2004 Rs.	2005 Rs.	Assets	2004 Rs.	2005 Rs.
Equity Share capital	2,00,000	2,50,000	Bank	35,000	16,000
12% Debentures	1,00,000	80,000	Stock	40,000	75,000
10% Preference shares	50,000	80,000	Debtors	90,000	1,50,000
Bank Loan	70,000	1,10,000	Machinery	75,000	60,000
Reserves	20,000	25,000	Furniture	10,000	8,000
P&L account	50,000	60,000	Land	1,70,000	2,80,000
Creditors	60,000	75,000	Buildings	1,40,000	99,000
Bills Payable	40,000	33,000	Goodwill	30,000	25,000
	5,90,000	7,13,000		5,90,000	7,13,000

Additional Information:

- 1) Depreciation charged during 2005 was Rs.4,000 on Furniture, Rs.12,000 on Machinery and Rs. 20,000 on Buildings.
- 2) Part of Machinery was sold for Rs.15,000 at a loss of Rs.4,000
- 3) During 2005, interim dividend was paid Rs.10,000 and Income tax was paid Rs.5,000.
- 4) During the year, part of the building was sold at book value.

You are required to prepare Cash flow statement using Indirect Method.

OR

SY Bfm

Q. P. Code: 19902**Time: 2:30 Hours****Marks: 75****Please check whether you have got the right question paper.****Instructions**

1. All questions are compulsory with internal options

Q1. a. True or False: (Any 8)**(08)**

- i. Treasury bill is issued for 91/ 184/ 364 days.
- ii. The tenure of the transactions of call money is from 2 days to 14 days.
- iii. Capital market is absent in India.
- iv. There are over 100 money market mutual fund in India.
- v. Treasury bills are auctioned every Wednesday.
- vi. Money market deals with short term instruments.
- vii. Disintegrated market leads to better control and supervision by regulators.
- viii. Banker's acceptance is similar to a treasury bill.
- ix. Diversification is impossible for money market mutual funds.
- x. The bill drawn outside India is known as foreign bill.

Q1. B. Match the following: (any 7)**(07)****Column A****Column B**

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1) Open market operations | a) Guaranteed by commercial bank |
| 2) FIMMDA | b) Recently introduced securities |
| 3) Commercial paper | c) RBI finances to banks |
| 4) FEDAI | d) Issued by banks |
| 5) Bank rate | e) Mutual fund entity |
| 6) Repo | f) Issued by corporates |
| 7) Banker's acceptance | g) 1958 |
| 8) Cash management bills | h) Ready forward contract |
| 9) Certificate of deposit | i) Purchase and sell of government security |
| 10) DSP black rock | j) Voluntary body for money market |

Q2. a. Briefly explain features of money market.**Q2. b. Define money market and write the importance of money market.****OR****Q2. c. Explain various newly introduced money market instruments.****Q3. a. Explain various objectives of central bank.****Q3. b. Elaborate scope of FIMMDA.****OR****Q3. c. Explain the short comings faced by Indian Money market.**

Q. P. Code: 19902

Q4. a. Explain mutual fund and give details of its structure. (08)

Q4. b. Why bill culture is promoted in India? (07)

OR

Q4. c. Discuss recent developments done in money market. (15)

Q5. a. Discuss advantages of call money market. (08)

Q5. b. Discuss advantages of money market mutual fund. (07)

OR

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

- i. Integration of organized and unorganized sector
- ii. Repo market
- iii. Role of Primary dealers
- iv. NDS-OM
- v. Chits & Nidhis

[Time: 2:30 Hours]

[Marks: 75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

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

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS (any 8)

- 1) A cheque has to be presented within _____ months from the date of drawing it OR the period of validity, whichever is earlier.
(a) 6 (b) 3 (c) 12 (d) None of the above
- 2) _____ is a representation which includes a party to enter into a contract.
(a) Cross offer (b) Stipulation (c) Standing offer (d) None of the above
- 3) _____ is a Latin phrase meaning "By Law" i.e. as a matter of law where the legal title is clear.
(a) Dejure (b) Defacto (c) None of the above
- 4) _____ = offer + acceptance.
(a) Estoppel (b) Agreement (c) Contract (d) None of the above
- 5) _____ means something of value given by parties to a contract that includes them to enter into an agreement.
(a) Doctrine (b) Consideration (c) Forfeit
- 6) Drawee of a cheque is always a _____.
(a) Banker (b) Co-worker (c) None of the above
- 7) The banker who receives the payment of a crossed cheque on behalf of its customer is called a _____.
(a) Agent (b) Collecting Banker (c) Broker (d) None of the above
- 8) _____ is a bailment without any consideration.
(a) Gratuitous Bailment (b) Non-Gratuitous Bailment (c) None of the above
- 9) _____ means acceptance has been signified either in writing, or by words of mouth or by performance of some act.
(a) Agency (b) Assent (c) Agreement (d) None of the above
- 10) _____ is a right of a person to keep possession of another person's goods until debt relating to those goods has been paid.
(a) Particular Lien of the above (b) Remuneration (c) Valid Agreements (d) None

B. True or False (Any 7)

- 1) Agreement to Wager is Void.
- 2) Right to resale is given to a finder of goods.
- 3) Agreements by Minor are void.
- 4) Coercion is an act forbidden by IPC, 1860.
- 5) An agreement can be uncertain.
- 6) Termination of Agency cannot occur due to efflux of time.
- 7) Buyer means a person who buys OR agrees to buy goods i.e. a mere agreement to buy is enough to make a person a buyer.
- 8) Fine for cheque bouncing is twice the amount of cheque

- Q.2 Discuss in detail the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor? (15)
OR
Q.2 Define a "Promissory Note" and state its essentials? (15)
Q.3 Explain different types of Contracts. (15)
OR
Q.3 a) Discuss the rights and liabilities of finder of goods? (07)
b) Define Goods and explain various types of goods? (08)
Q.4 What is the measure of damages in respect of a breach of contract? (15)
OR
Q.4 "Insurance contracts are generally wagering agreement". Comment. (15)
Q.5 Write short notes on **any three** of the following: (15)
a) Del Credere Agent
b) Specific Goods
c) Cheque
d) Payment in due course
e) Misrepresentation

Q.P. Code :20573

[Time: 2:30 Hours]

[Mark

- Please check whether you have got the right question paper.
- N.B:
1. All questions are compulsory, Subject to internal choice.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Fill in the Blanks (Any 8)

- 1) A major consideration while buying the product is its _____ (Price/Quantity/Quality)
- 2) The commodities other than those listed under section 15 are referred as _____ commodities. (Illegal / Free / Restricted)
- 3) One of the basic elements of contract farming is _____ (Liquidity / Pre agreed Price / Storability)
- 4) _____ can be produced by fermenting Glucose. (Ethanol / Lactose / Fructose)
- 5) _____ are appointed by commodity exchange for transfer of Funds. (Clearing House / Clearing Agents / Clearing Banks)
- 6) _____ is the only exchange in the world engaged in trading of Futures in Pepper. (VBCL / BCEL / IPSTA)
- 7) A _____ Commodity Market is desirable for the development of an economy. (Unorganized / Transparent / Speculative)
- 8) NSEL trading system _____ is fully automated screen based system. (NEST / NSET / NEAT)
- 9) Winnipeg Commodity Exchange is the only Commodity Exchange of _____. (Mexico / Canada / Istanbul)
- 10) In state of _____ husk of wheat is being used to generate Electricity. (Punjab / Uttar Pradesh / Jharkhand)

Q.1 B) Match the Column (Any 7)

Group A		Group B	
1	Rythu bazar	A	1 st Demutualized Commodity Exchange
2	Commodity Exchange	B	Standardized Size
3	Javamica Rice	C	Document of Title
4	Contract Farming	D	Capital Market Regulator
5	AGMARKNET	E	Poor Man's Gold
6	Silver	F	Uzhavas Santhaigal
7	Warehouse Receipt	G	MCX & NCDEX
8	NMCE	H	United Breweries & Nestle India
9	SEBI	I	Commodity Market Information
10	Future Contract	J	Indonesia

(07)

Q.2

- A. Discuss the Microstructure of Physical Commodity Markets.
- B. Discuss the Future Prospects of Indian Commodity Markets.
- C. Discuss the types of regulated Commodity Markets in India.
- D. What are the Criteria for a Commodity to qualify for Future Trading?

OR

Explain.

(08)

(07)

(08)

(07)

Q.P. Code :20573

- Q.3 A. Discuss in brief the categories of Agricultural Commodities. (08)
 B. What is Commodity Futures? Who are participants of Commodity Futures Markets? (07)
OR
 C. Discuss the role of State Government in development of Terminal Market Complex. (08)
 D. State the Pre-requisite for grant of recognition to Commodity Exchanges. (07)
- Q.4 A. Write in brief about the major commodity exchanges in Asia. (08)
 B. Discuss the Features of National Multi Commodity Exchange. (07)
OR
 C. Discuss the Commodity Specific Regional Exchange. (08)
 i) Bikaner Commodity Exchange (07)
 ii) Chamber of Commerce, Hapur
 D. Describe the process of Spot trading on Electronic Exchange.
- Q.5 A. Distinguish between Equity Market & Commodity Market. (07)
 B. Discuss the role of AGMARKNET in Commodity Market. (07)
OR
- Q.5 Write a Short Notes : (Any 3) (15)
 i) Commodity Market Ecosystem
 ii) FMC
 iii) KCC
 iv) Role of NAB ARD in Commodity Market
 v) Orders in Commodity Future Trading

Q. P. Code: 22108

(2 ½ Hours)

Total Marks: 75

- NB: (1) All questions are compulsory.
 (2) All working notes should form a part of your answer.
 (3) Specify assumptions, if any, while solving the questions.
 (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(1) (a) Match the following. (Any 8)

(8)

Column A		Column B	
1	Business Risk	A	Average return
2	Purchasing power risk	B	Government bonds
3	Expected return	C	Change the type of asset
4	Free from insolvency risk	D	Inefficient market
5	Diversification	E	Internal and external
6	Traditional Portfolio theory	F	Inflation
7	Treynor measures	G	Highly rigid
8	Formula plans	H	Return related to systematic risk.
9	Transaction cost	I	Highest risk
10	Equity shares	J	Problem in portfolio revision

(1) (b) State whether following statements are True or False. (Any 7)

(7)

1. Risk averse investors require higher increment of return for each additional increase in risk.
2. Unsystematic risk is not diversifiable risk.
3. When correlation co-efficient greater than zero, it is positive correlation.
4. Higher the standard deviation, lower is the investment risk.
5. Portfolio mix depends upon the investor's preference.
6. Total risk is equal to systematic risk plus unsystematic risk.

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7. Safety First Model aimed at reducing the risk of bad outcomes.
8. Second order of stochastic dominance model is based on the assumption that investors are risk averse.
9. The market index has a beta of 2.0 by definition.
10. Investment in PPF does not provide tax benefits.

- (2) The rate of return on stock M and stock N under different state of economy are given below:

State of Economy	Probability	Stock M (%)	Stock N (%)
Boom	0.3	30	50
Normal	0.4	20	20
Recession	0.3	50	30

Calculate the expected return and standard deviation of return on stock M and stock N. If u could invest in either stock M or stock N, but not in both, which stock would you prefer and why?

OR

- (2) (a) What is an Investment ? Discuss investment process. (8)
- (b) Explain Passive Portfolio Management Strategies in detail. (7)
- (3) You are required to calculate beta factors and expected rate of returns for P Ltd. and Q Ltd. (Using CAPM) . Risk free rate of return is 8%. (15)

Year	P Ltd. %	Q Ltd. %	Market %
1	20	20	14
2	20	18	18
3	24	18	15
4	16	16	13

OR

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Market Index	20	0.20	1.00
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(b) Calculate Jensen measures for the following and rank them.

(7)

Portfolio	Average return	Beta
X	20	1.20
Y	25	1.25
Z	22	1.22
Market Index	24	1.00

Risk free rate of return is 7%.

(5) (a) What do you mean by Formula plan? Discuss advantages and disadvantages of Formula plan.

(8)

(b) Explain different types of risk in detail.

(7)

OR

(5) Write a short note on (Any three)

(15)

- Traditional theory
- Portfolio rebalancing
- Optimal portfolio
- Concepts of investment
- Elements of Investment
