



SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Dr. Shantilal K. Somaia School of Commerce and Business Studies

QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Financial Market)	SEM: VI
	APR-2025

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	131U04C601 – Risk Management	
2.	131U04V601 – Indirect Tax	
3.	131U04V602 – Venture Capital & Private Equity	
4.	131U04C603 – Behavioral Finance (A)	
5.	131U04C603 - Behavioral Finance (B)	
6.	131U04C603 – Mutual Funds	
7.	131U04V404 - corporate Restructuring	
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		



LIBRARY



April 2025		
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 04 Programme: B.com (Financial Market)	Class: TYBFM	Semester: VI
Name of the Constituent College: S K SOMAIYA COLLEGE	Name of the Department ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE	
Course Code: 131U04C601	Name of the Course: RISK MANAGEMENT	
Duration : 2Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory. Only Simple calculator is allowed.		

Q. No.		Max. Marks	CO.
Q.1.	<p>Answer the following questions.</p> <p>a. Distinguish between risk and uncertainty.</p> <p>b. Enumerate the disadvantages of risk management.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Calculate the net payoff for Mr. Shayam and identify the underlying asset and moneyness for the below positions. (Assume only 1 lot per position)</p> <p>a) Shortage of semiconductor has impacted the manufacturing of automobile companies, looking at the situation Mr. Shayam took long put position in TAMO when the spot price was Rs. 850, strike price 830 and premium he paid is Rs. 5 per lot of 1500. On expiry TAMO was trading at 875.</p> <p>b) In the MPC meeting RBI has increased the repo rate by 0.35 basis points, looking at the situation Mr. Shayam took a long call position in Bank Nifty when the spot price was Rs. 50000, strike price 50200 and premium he paid is Rs. 250 per lot of 30. On expiry Bank Nifty was trading at 49800.</p> <p>c) Government converted its interest dues of VI into equity and acquired 33% shareholding, looking at the situation Mr. Shayam has taken a long position in VI when the spot price was Rs. 6.5, strike price 6 and premium paid 0.5 paisa per lot of 10000. On expiry VI was trading at Rs 8.</p> <p>d) Use of Ethanol in going to increase in future, looking at the demand of ethanol Mr. Shayam took a long call position in Balrampur Chini when the spot price was Rs. 320, strike price 300 and premium paid Rs. 2 per lot of 2000. On expiry Balrampur chini was trading at 350.</p> <p>e) Foxconn withdraws from \$19.5 billion Vedanta chip plan in India, looking at the situation Mr. Shayam took a long put option in Vedanta when the spot price was Rs. 420, strike price 420 and premium paid Rs. 4 per lot of 1200. On expiry VEDL was trading at Rs. 400.</p>	<p>08</p> <p>07</p> <p>15</p>	<p>CO -01</p> <p>CO -01</p> <p>CO-03</p>
Q.2.	<p>Answer the following questions.</p> <p>a. Enumerate impacts of business risks.</p> <p>b. Discuss the importance of financial risk.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Discuss the most common risk management tools.</p>	<p>08</p> <p>07</p> <p>15</p>	<p>CO -02</p> <p>CO -02</p> <p>CO -02</p>

Q.3.	Answer the following questions.		
	<p>a. Explain commodity swap? Explain its features and uses.</p> <p>b. Illustrate Swaptions and explain its uses and features.</p>	<p>08</p> <p>07</p>	<p>CO-04</p> <p>CO-04</p>
	OR		
	<p>c. Explain the impact of the scenarios below on markets and which option positions can be advised to investors to mitigate the risk.</p> <p>1. Remember when the ruling government on the evening of 8th November 2016 suddenly made Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 notes non-functional? Who can forget that, right? This act in which the current form (s) of money is retired and pulled out of circulation, generally, to be replaced with a new form (s) is known as Demonetization.</p> <p>2. US launches wave of air strikes on Yemen's Houthis on 15th March 2025.</p> <p>3. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman introduced major changes to the Long-Term Capital Gains (LTCG) tax structure in Budget 2024, raising the tax rate from 10% to 12.5%. From FY 24-25, LTCG tax applies to gains exceeding Rs. 1.25 lakh from the sale of listed shares and equity mutual funds.</p> <p>4. RBI increasing the interest rates to control the inflation.</p> <p>5. Lok Sabha Elections 2024 Historical data shows that the Nifty index typically rises by an average of 13% in the six months preceding the Lok Sabha elections. The 2024 elections were conducted in seven phases from April 19 to June 1, with results announced on June 4. Although Prime Minister Narendra Modi secured a third term, the BJP won fewer than 400 seats. This led to a significant 1,000-point drop in the Nifty on the results day, from 23,200.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>CO-04</p>
Q.4.	<p>Attempt the following. (All questions are compulsory) (05 Marks each)</p> <p>a. Explain the 7 Categories of Operational Risk.</p> <p>b. Enumerate key characteristics of Business Risk</p> <p>c. Long Build-Up and Short Build-Up.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>CO -01</p> <p>CO -02</p> <p>CO-03</p>



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



April 2025

Examination: End Semester Examination April 2025 (UG Programmes)

Programme code: 01/04

Programme: BCOM / BFM

**Class: TYBCOM(Hons)/
TYBFM**

Semester: VI

Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College

**Name of the Department: Commerce/
Accounting Finance**

Course code: 131U01C603/ 131U04V601

Name of the Course: Indirect tax

Duration: 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) Figures to the right indicates the full marks.

2) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q. No.		Max. Marks	CO																		
Q.1	<p>(A) Apna care Nursing Home has received the following amounts in the month of February in lieu of various services rendered by it in the same month. You are required to determine its GST liability for February from the details furnished below:</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount in</th></tr><tr><td>(i) Palliative care for terminally ill patients at patient's home (Palliative care is given to improve the quality of life of patients who have a serious disease)</td><td>30,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Services provided by cord blood bank unit of the nursing home</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Hair transplant services</td><td>70,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Ambulance services to transport ill patients from various location to nursing home</td><td>12,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(v) Naturopathy treatments.</td><td>25,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(vi) Plastic surgery to restore anatomy of a child affected due to an accident.</td><td>30,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(vii) Reiki healing treatments. Such treatment is not a recognized system of medicine</td><td>16,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(viii) Mortuary services</td><td>13,00,000</td></tr></table> <p>All the amounts given above are exclusive of GST and Rate of Tax is CGST @ 9% and SGST @ 9%. Point of supply for the services rendered by Apna care Nursing Home in the month of February fall in the month of February itself.</p>	Particulars	Amount in	(i) Palliative care for terminally ill patients at patient's home (Palliative care is given to improve the quality of life of patients who have a serious disease)	30,00,000	(ii) Services provided by cord blood bank unit of the nursing home	5,00,000	(iii) Hair transplant services	70,00,000	(iv) Ambulance services to transport ill patients from various location to nursing home	12,00,000	(v) Naturopathy treatments.	25,00,000	(vi) Plastic surgery to restore anatomy of a child affected due to an accident.	30,00,000	(vii) Reiki healing treatments. Such treatment is not a recognized system of medicine	16,00,000	(viii) Mortuary services	13,00,000	(08)	CO2
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	(B) Discuss the benefit of GST implementation in India.	(07)	CO1																		
	OR																				
	(C) Write note on GST council of India.	(07)	CO1																		
	(D) Describe the person not eligible for registered under composition scheme.	(08)	CO2																		

Q. 2

(A) Ms. Amruta, registered in state of Punjab provides following details for the month of January. Calculate net Tax Liability for the month of January.

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st January

IGST - 60,000

CGST -- 50,000

SGST- 2,000

Transactions during the month :

Particulars	₹
Sold Goods @ 18 % GST to Harshad in Amritsar	8,00,000
Sold Goods @ 12% GST to Payal in Rajasthan	5,50,000
Purchased Goods @ 5% GST from Mumbai	3,50,000
Purchased Goods @ 28% GST from Punjab	2,50,000
Provided Services @ 18% GST to Tanuja in Chennai	5,00,000
Provided Services @ 12% GST to Amruta in Punjab	7,00,000
Availed Services @ 5% GST from Rajasthan	50,000
Availed Services @ 18% GST from Gujrat	1,00,000

(15)

CO3

OR

(B) From the following transaction compute the admissible. Input Tax Credit for the month of January, 2025.

(08)

CO3

Particulars	₹
Service availed without Tax Invoice	24,000
Services availed for personal benefits of proprietor	35,000
Goods purchased from M/s. Perfect Industries but no tax has been paid to government	70,000
Services availed from Mr. Rohit but not tax is paid	56,000
Goods purchased in the month of January but goods not received till date	25,000
Goods purchased with valid tax invoice	45,000
Goods purchased but not used for the business	35,000
Health insurance of employees (voluntarily done by employer)	89,000

(D) Discuss the provisions for furnishing the details of inward u/s 38.

(07)

CO6

Q.3

(A) Determine the Time of Supply in following independent cases:

(07)

CO4

Sr. No	Date of Provision of Service	Date of Invoice	Date of payment
1	15-10-2023	10-11-2023	19-11-2023
2	16-09-2023	5-10-2023	6-10-2023
3	23-08-2023	26-09-2023	30-09-2023
4	6-09-2023	16-09-2023	01-09-2023
5	8-07-2023	12-08-2023	17-08-2023
6	12-10-2023	10-11-2023	12-11-2023
7	6-10-2023	5-11-2023	21-10-2023

Q.4	(B) Determine place of supply in given situations and justify with reasons: 1. H Ltd. of Haryana gets a lift installed at office in Delhi from supplier F Ltd. located in Faridabad. 2. TISS company of Pune has contracted with Training Institute in Mumbai to train their employees. The training was given to employees in Bangalore. 3. M/s. Arijit of Nanded, Maharashtra, sells 20 washing machines to M/s. Abhijeet of Kota, Rajasthan for delivery at his registered address in Kota. 4. Mr. Kashinath., resident of Kandivali, takes landline telephone connection from a company based in Delhi..	(08)	CO2																													
	OR																															
	(C) Explain the provision of audit by tax authorities.	(08)	CO6																													
	(D) Discuss the provisions and rules regarding Electronic Cash Ledger.	(07)	CO5																													
	Explain the following concepts: (5 mark each) (A) Classify the following as Supply of Services or Supply of Goods: 1. Advice from brother for furtherance of business for Rs. 20,000. 2. Works contract of painting society building worth Rs. 10 lakh. 3. Sale of computer for Rs. 2,00,000 which is a part of business assets disposed off. 4. Renting of place by Railway to Bank for ATM at Rs. 1,00,000 p.m. 5. Purchase of Motor Car for Rs. 10,00,000 from M/s Sai Motors, Mumbai. (B) Determine the amount of GST in the following cases. The rate of GST has been decreased to 5% w.e.f. 20-07-2023, prior to that the rate of tax was 28%.	(15)	CO2 ,3,5																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Date of supply of service</th><th>Date of Invoice</th><th>Date of Payment</th><th>Value of service</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>21-07-2023</td><td>02-07-2023</td><td>04-07-2023</td><td>5,00 000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>26-07-2023</td><td>05-07-2023</td><td>21-07-2023</td><td>4,00 000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>31-07-2023</td><td>06-07-2023</td><td>03-07-2023</td><td>20,00 000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>25-07-2023</td><td>26-07-2023</td><td>16-07-2023</td><td>6,00 000</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>19-07-2023</td><td>15-07-2023</td><td>29-07-20023</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr></tbody></table>	S. No.	Date of supply of service	Date of Invoice	Date of Payment	Value of service	1	21-07-2023	02-07-2023	04-07-2023	5,00 000	2	26-07-2023	05-07-2023	21-07-2023	4,00 000	3	31-07-2023	06-07-2023	03-07-2023	20,00 000	4	25-07-2023	26-07-2023	16-07-2023	6,00 000	5	19-07-2023	15-07-2023	29-07-20023	5,00,000		
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5	19-07-2023	15-07-2023	29-07-20023	5,00,000																												
	(C) Describe Debit note and Credit note with examples.																															



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Semester (November 2024 to March 2025)		
Examination: End Semester Examination April 2025 (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code: 04 Programme: BFM	Class:TY	Semester: VI (SVU 2025)
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College	Name of the Department: Financial Markets	
Course Code: 131UO4V602	Name of the Course: Venture Capital and Private Equity	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary		

Question No.		Max. Marks	Co Attainment
Q1.	<p>Paytm: The Rise, Struggle, and Resurgence of India's Digital Payments Pioneer</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Paytm is India's largest digital payments platform, founded in 2010 by Vijay Shekhar Sharma. With over 500 million registered users, Paytm has transformed the way Indians make payments, transfer money, and avail financial services. However, despite its remarkable success, Paytm faced significant challenges that threatened its dominance.</p> <p>The Rise</p> <p>Initially, Paytm focused on mobile recharge and bill payments. However, the company soon expanded its services to include online payments, money transfers, and e-commerce transactions. Paytm's aggressive marketing strategies, partnerships with merchants, and strategic acquisitions helped the company grow rapidly.</p> <p>Paytm's rise was fueled by India's demonetization drive in 2016, which led to a surge in digital payments. Paytm's user base grew exponentially, and the company became one of the most valuable startups in India.</p> <p>Struggling Days</p> <p>Despite its success, Paytm faced significant challenges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Intense Competition: The digital payments market became increasingly crowded, with new players emerging and existing ones expanding their offerings.2. Regulatory Challenges: Paytm faced regulatory hurdles, including concerns over data security, privacy, and compliance with RBI norms.3. Financial Strains: Paytm's aggressive expansion and marketing strategies led to significant financial strains, including	15	

high operating costs and losses.

4. Leadership Challenges: Paytm's founder, Vijay Shekhar Sharma, faced criticism over his leadership style and decision-making.

Resurgence

However, under Sharma's leadership, Paytm has been working to revamp its business model, improve its financials, and enhance its services:

1. Diversification: Paytm has diversified its services to include banking, insurance, and wealth management.

2. Partnerships: Paytm has partnered with various banks, financial institutions, and technology companies to enhance its offerings.

3. Innovation: Paytm has invested heavily in innovation, including AI-powered chatbots, blockchain-based security, and QR code-based payments.

4. Cost Optimization: Paytm has implemented cost-cutting measures, including layoffs and consolidation of operations.

Questions for Discussion (3 marks each)

1. What factors contributed to Paytm's rapid growth and success in the Indian digital payments market?

2. How did Paytm address the challenges and controversies it faced, and what lessons can be learned from its approach?

3. What role did regulatory challenges play in Paytm's struggles, and how can fintech companies better navigate regulatory hurdles?

4. How did Paytm's diversification and innovation strategies contribute to its resurgence, and what can other companies learn from its approach?

5. What are the key takeaways from Paytm's journey, and how can entrepreneurs and startups apply these insights to their own businesses?

CO1

CO1

CO2

CO2

CO3



Q.2	a. Illustrate innovative business models of startups.	8	CO2
	b. Explain the stages of a startup in detail.	7	CO2
	OR		
	c. Elaborate venture capital and forms of venture capital assistances in detail.	8	CO2
Q.3	d. Define bootstrapping. Explain internal models in bootstrapping.	7	CO2
	a. Give some famous examples of angel investors.	8	CO3
	b. Why venture capital is required for startups and explains its process.	7	CO3
	OR		
Q.4	c. What are the key components of Fundamental Analysis?	8	CO3
	d. List down the qualitative factors which need to be checked before investing in a company.	7	CO4
	a. How to manage cyclicity in PE investing.	8	CO4
	b. Why investment nurturing is important and list down the methods of investment nurturing.	7	CO4
	OR		
	c. Demonstrate alternative investment funds & its categories.	8	CO4
	d. Explain the 5 Cs of credit in detail.	7	CO4



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Semester: April 2025

Examination: ESE Examination (UG Programme)

Programme code: 04		Class: TY	Semester: VI (SVU 2025)
Programme: B.Com (Financial Market)			
Name of the Constituent College: School of Commerce and Business studies		Name of the department: Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U04C603	Name of the Course: Behavioral Finance		
Instructions: 1) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.			

Q. 1	Answer the following concepts (5 marks each)	Marks	CO
	a. Discuss the term "Cognition"	5	1
	b. Elaborate on the EMH theory	5	2
	c. Explain the term "standard finance theory"	5	2
Q.2	a. Discuss the cycle of market emotions.	15	2
	OR		
	b. Explain Prospect theory with examples. Discuss advantages and disadvantages as well.	15	3
Q.3	<p>a. In 2020, Raj and his friends heard about a new cryptocurrency that was rapidly increasing in value. Seeing people make huge profits, they decided to invest all their savings without understanding how cryptocurrencies work.</p> <p>The price of the cryptocurrency continued to rise as more investors jumped in, driven by herd mentality. However, within a few months, the bubble burst, and the price crashed by 80%. Raj and his friends panicked and sold their holdings at a massive loss.</p> <p>Key Issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Raj followed the crowd rather than conducting his own research, leading to poor financial decisions.2. The herd mentality created an asset bubble, causing an unsustainable price increase.		

	<p>3. Panic selling worsened the losses when the bubble collapsed.</p> <p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does herd mentality influence investment decisions? How could Raj have avoided this mistake? 2. Explain the concept of market bubbles in behavioural finance. Why do they occur, and what lessons can investors learn from them? <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Meera, a middle-aged professional, invested in a blue-chip stock five years ago. Initially, the stock performed well, but over the last two years, it has been steadily declining due to changes in the industry. Despite financial analysts recommending a sell, Meera refuses to sell her shares.</p> <p>She keeps hoping that the stock will recover to its previous high, even though there is no fundamental reason for its growth. Her emotional attachment to the investment and fear of realizing a loss prevent her from making a rational decision.</p> <p>Key Issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meera exhibits loss aversion, as she finds it painful to accept a financial loss. 2. She ignores market fundamentals and expert advice, leading to poor investment decisions. 3. Her hesitation to exit the investment results in further losses. <p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how loss aversion bias is affecting Meera's investment decisions. How can investors overcome this bias? 2. Discuss the psychological impact of losses versus gains in behavioural finance. How does it influence investor behaviour? 	<p>05</p> <p>10</p> <p>08</p> <p>07</p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>01</p> <p>02</p>
Q.4	<p>a. Rahul Sharma, a 30-year-old marketing professional, recently received a promotion with a significant salary increase. Previously, he earned INR 60,000 per month, but after his promotion, his salary increased to INR 90,000 per month. Excited by his financial growth, Rahul started upgrading his lifestyle. He moved to a more expensive apartment, dined at upscale restaurants, purchased a luxury car on EMI, and started planning</p>	15	03, 04



international vacations. His monthly savings, which used to be around INR 10,000, quickly dwindled as his expenses rose. This is a classic case of lifestyle inflation, a common behavioral finance issue where individuals increase their spending as their income rises, preventing wealth accumulation.

b. Financial Situation Analysis:

c. Monthly Income:

Salary (Post-Tax) = INR 90,000

Other Income (Freelancing) = INR 5,000

Total Monthly Income = INR 95,000

Monthly Expenses:

Rent (New Apartment) = INR 30,000

Car EMI = INR 15,000

Dining & Entertainment = INR 10,000

Groceries & Utilities = INR 10,000

Travel & Vacations = INR 8,000

Shopping & Miscellaneous = INR 7,000

Insurance (Health & Life) = INR 5,000

Investment & Savings = INR 10,000

Total Monthly Expenses = INR 95,000

As seen above, despite an increase in income, Rahul's savings remained stagnant, affecting his long-term financial security.

From the above,

Discuss how the bias can be overcome and different ways to build a good understanding

OR

Priya, a 28-year-old software engineer, earns ₹1,50,000 per month. She actively trades in the stock market, believing she can outperform the market consistently. Her financial decisions are heavily influenced by overconfidence bias, which leads her to take excessive risks and ignore diversification principles.

Financial Snapshot:

Monthly Income:

- Salary (after taxes): ₹1,50,000

Monthly Expenses:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent: ₹35,000 • Groceries: ₹12,000 • Dining Out: ₹9,000 • Transportation: ₹5,000 • Utilities: ₹6,000 • Shopping & Entertainment: ₹15,000 • Insurance: ₹7,000 • Investments (Stock Trading): ₹50,000 • Mutual Funds SIP: ₹5,000 • Savings Account: ₹6,000 <p>Behavioural Finance Issue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priya believes she has superior stock-picking skills and invests heavily in a few stocks rather than diversifying. 2. She frequently trades stocks based on short-term market trends, leading to high brokerage fees. 3. She ignores professional financial advice and avoids systematic investment plans. 4. Due to previous successful trades, she assumes she can predict market movements accurately. <p>Challenge for Students:</p> <p>Help Priya create a more balanced investment strategy by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasizing the importance of diversification to reduce risk. 2. Implementing systematic investment planning for long-term financial security. 3. Introducing risk management techniques to prevent excessive losses. 4. Encouraging a disciplined approach to investing rather than speculative trading. <p>Questions for Students:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Propose a diversified investment strategy for Priya that reduces her risk and improves her financial stability. 2. Explain how overconfidence bias affects investment decisions and suggest ways to mitigate its impact. 		
		10	03, 04
		05	03, 04



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22 exam roll no
BPM sem II

Semester: January 2025
Examination: ISE Examination

Programme code: 04 Programme: B.Com (Financial Market)		Class: TY	Semester: VI (SVU 2024)
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College		Name of the department: Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U04C603	Name of the Course: Behavioural Finance		
Instructions: 1) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.			

Q 1	Answer the following concepts (2 marks each)	10	CO
	a) Help Mr. Ram understand the concept of Behavioral finance.		01
	b) Explain the term mental accounting		02
	c) Discuss the term cognitive bias		02
	d) Elaborate on the term Heuristics		02
	e) Describe the term loss aversion		01
Q 2	Attempt Any THREE	15	
	a) Discuss the cycle of market emotions.		01
	b) Rahul invests heavily in a tech stock because it performed well last year. Despite recent negative news, he refuses to sell, believing it will recover. Meanwhile, he ignores other promising stocks. What type of behavioral finance bias is Rahul exhibiting? Justify your answer."		02
	c) Priya researches stocks but only reads articles that do not support her belief that renewable energy stocks will rise. She ignores reports suggesting risks in the sector. What type of behavioral finance bias is Priya exhibiting? Justify your answer.		02
	d) Amit refuses to sell a stock that has been losing value for months, hoping it will rebound, even though better investment opportunities exist. He fears realizing a loss more than missing new gains. What type of behavioral finance bias is Amit exhibiting? Justify your answer.		02
	e) Explain any 2 types of Bias.		02



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VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



April 2025

Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)

Programme code: 04			Class: TY	Semester: VI
Programme: Financial Markets				
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya			Name of the Department : Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 131U04C603	Name of the Course: Mutual Funds			
Duration : 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60			
Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.2) Simple calculator is allowed.				

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q.1.	a. Enumerate the role of mutual funds in India is development.	15	CO1
	OR		
	b. Explain the function of trustees. c. Discuss the advantages of mutual funds.	08 07	CO1 CO1
Q.2.	a. Explain the meaning, features and advantages of closed ended mutual funds.	15	CO2
	OR		
Q.3.	b. Real Estate Investment Trust Fund and Infrastructure Investment Trusts offer unique ways to invest and operate distinctively. Explain this statement.	15	CO2
	a. Discuss the code of conduct for asset management company laid by AMFI. b. Explain disadvantages of NFO.	08 07	CO3 CO3
	OR		
	b. The unit of 'Success' scheme of a mutual fund is Rs. 10. Public offer is made for Rs. 11.209 and the redemption price is Rs. 9.75. Calculate the entry load and exit load. Also give the meanings of exit and entry load.	08	CO4
Q.4.	c. Write a note on the valuation of equity securities by mutual funds.	07	CO4
	Answer the following:		
	a. Investors obligations in mutual funds	05	CO3
	b. Aspects of Thematic Mutual Funds	05	CO2
	c. Calculate NAV of a mutual fund: No. of outstanding shares 10 Cr. Face Value of Shares: Rs. 10 Market Value of Fund- Investment Rs. 160 Cr. Receivable Rs. 5 Cr. Accrued Income Rs. 2 cr.	05	CO4

	Liabilities Rs. 2.5 Cr. Accrued Expenses RS. 2.5 Cr. If the closing NAV of the fund after one year is Rs. 25.3, what is the holding period return?		
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SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



April 2024

Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)

Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)			
Programme code: 04.		Class:	Semester: VI
Programme: BCom (Financial Markets)		TYBFM	
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code: 131U04V404	Name of the Course: Corporate Restructuring		
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60		
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary			

Q No.		Max. Marks	Co Attainment
Q.1	a) Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) are strategic actions through which companies combine their resources, operations, and market presence. Comment	08	CO1
	b) The partnerships between partners may sometime leads to disputes over the repayments of debts & gaining profit. Examine in detail the Limited Liability Partnership & how it is different from normal partnership.	07	CO1
	OR		
	c) Illustrate in detail formulation & execution of various restructure strategies used for the reorganization of corporates.	08	CO1
Q.2	d) Elaborate in detail about the various solutions for business failures.	07	CO1
	a) In the process of corporate restructuring, companies undertake various approaches to fund these transactions. Analyze some of the payment methods commonly used in Mergers & acquisitions.	08	CO2
	b) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different valuation approaches in achieving a fair outcome for all stakeholders.	07	CO2
	OR		
Q.3	c) Design a plan to address data limitations and future uncertainties when applying valuation models in a restructuring scenario.	08	CO2
	d) Chasing the right valuation method is a crucial aspect of corporate restructuring. Justify	07	CO2
	a) Critically evaluate some of the common regulatory issues faced in cross-border mergers & acquisitions transactions.	08	CO3
	b) India has been witnessing a significant rise in merger & acquisition activities in recent years, driven by various factors such as economic growth, policy reforms, and increasing investor interest. Comment	07	CO3
Q.3	OR		
	c) Summarize the key aspects to consider & evaluate the pre-merger & post-merger performance of cross border merged entities	08	CO3

	d) Enlist any three case studies of domestic mergers & acquisition in recent times.	07	CO3
Q.4	<p>a) Answer the questions below on the basis of the following case study (All questions are compulsory)</p> <p>In 2019, The Walt Disney Company (Disney) completed a monumental acquisition of a significant portion of 21st Century Fox (Fox) for a staggering \$71.3 billion. This deal reshaped the media landscape, with implications for content ownership, streaming wars, and industry regulations. Disney wanted to expand its content library. Fox's library included popular franchises like X-Men, Avatar, and Simpsons, giving Disney a massive boost. Disney+ was new, and Fox's content helped Disney compete with streaming giants like Netflix. Acquiring studios like 20th Century Fox gave Disney more control over film and TV production. 20th Century Fox (now 20th Century Studios) and other studios boosted Disney's production capabilities. FX Networks added to Disney's cable portfolio. Disney increased its ownership of Hulu, a major streaming platform. A significant stake in National Geographic Partners broadened Disney's content offerings.</p> <p>i) How did this acquisition fit into Disney's strategy for its streaming service, Disney+ 05</p> <p>ii) Did the deal face any regulatory hurdles? If so, why? 05</p> <p>iii) What method of Corporate Restructuring has been adopted by Disney+ in rearranging their organisation. 05</p>		CO1 CO2 CO2 CO3 CO4