

SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

QUESTION PAPERS

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

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	231U04C202 – Management Accounting	✓
2.	131U04V601 – Indirect Tax	✓
3.	131U04C601 – Risk Management	✓
4.	131U04V602 – Venture Capital & Private Equity	✓
5.	131U04C603 – Mutual Funds	✓
6.	131U04C603 – Behavioral Finance	✓
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LIBRARY



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



BFM
Sem II
MA

Semester (NOV 2024 to MAR 2025)		
Examination: End Semester Examination January 2023 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 04	Class: TY	Semester: VI
Programme: B.Com (Financial Markets)		
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College	Name of the Department : Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 231U04C202	Name of the Course: Management Accounting	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Use simple calculator. 2)All questions are compulsory.		

Q. No		Max Mar ks.																																																					
Q.1.	A. Following is the Balance Sheet of Roland Ltd. Balance Sheet as on 31 st March, 2024	05	CO2																																																				
	<table><tr><th>LIABILITIES</th><th>RS.</th><th>ASSETS</th><th>RS.</th></tr><tr><td>Equity Share Capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Cash in Hand</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>6% Preference Share Capital</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Cash and Bank</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>7% Debentures</td><td>40,000</td><td>Bills Receivable</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>8% Public Deposits</td><td>20,000</td><td>Debtors</td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>40,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>60,000</td><td>Loose Tools</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Unpaid Dividend</td><td>10,000</td><td>Furniture</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Outstanding Expenses</td><td>7,000</td><td>Machinery</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Reserves</td><td>1,50,000</td><td>Land and Building</td><td>2,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Provision for Tax</td><td>20,000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Profit & Loss A/c</td><td>20,000</td><td>Preliminary Expenses</td><td>15,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5,67,000</td><td></td><td>5,67,000</td></tr></table>			LIABILITIES	RS.	ASSETS	RS.	Equity Share Capital	1,00,000	Cash in Hand	2,000	6% Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	Cash and Bank	10,000	7% Debentures	40,000	Bills Receivable	30,000	8% Public Deposits	20,000	Debtors	70,000	Bank Overdraft	40,000	Stock	40,000	Creditors	60,000	Loose Tools	20,000	Unpaid Dividend	10,000	Furniture	30,000	Outstanding Expenses	7,000	Machinery	1,00,000	Reserves	1,50,000	Land and Building	2,20,000	Provision for Tax	20,000	Goodwill	30,000	Profit & Loss A/c	20,000	Preliminary Expenses	15,000		5,67,000		5,67,000
	LIABILITIES			RS.	ASSETS	RS.																																																	
	Equity Share Capital			1,00,000	Cash in Hand	2,000																																																	
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	5,67,000		5,67,000																																																				
Convert the above Balance Sheet in vertical form and calculate :-																																																							
1. Quick Ratio																																																							
2. Proprietary Ratio,																																																							
3. Capital Gearing Ratio,																																																							
4. Stock to Working Capital Ratio.																																																							
B. Soni Ltd furnished the following information for the year ended 2024-25																																																							
Particulars	Rs.																																																						
Opening balance of Debtors	1,00,000																																																						
Opening balance of Bills Receivable	1,20,000																																																						
Closing Balance of Debtors	1,40,000																																																						
Closing balance of Bills Receivable	80,000																																																						
Total Annual sales	10,00,000																																																						
Calculate the following:																																																							
(i) Debtor turnover ratio (ii) the average collection period (assuming 50 weeks in the year) for the year 2023-24 (iii) 20% Goods were sold on cash basis.																																																							
C. Consider the following revenue statement and compute a. Cost of goods sold ratio, Operating ratio, Stock turnover ratio and net profit ratio.																																																							
Trading and Profit and loss a/c																																																							
To Opening Stock	45,000																																																						
By Sales	4,00,000																																																						

05	CO-2
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To Purchases	2,20,000	By Closing stock	95,000		
To Wages	1,00,000	By dividend received	12,000		
To Salaries	40,000				
To Office Rent	17,000				
To interest	3,000				
To Loss on sale of Assets	2,000				
To Advertisement	6,000				
To Carriage outward	4,000				
To Net profit c/d	<u>70,000</u>				
	5,07,000		5,07,000		

Q.2.

A. Prepare a Vertical Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet from the given trial balance.

15

CO-1

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Capital	-	8,00,000
Sales Revenue	-	15,00,000
Purchase of Goods	7,00,000	-
Closing Stock	3,00,000	-
Wages	1,50,000	-
Salaries	80,000	-
Rent Paid	50,000	-
Office Expenses	40,000	-
Electricity Expenses	30,000	-
Interest Received	-	20,000
Sundry Debtors	3,50,000	-
Sundry Creditors	-	2,00,000
Furniture ..	1,50,000	-
Machinery	5,00,000	-
Cash in Hand	70,000	-
Cash at Bank	1,00,000	-
Investments	1,80,000	-
Provision for Tax	-	90,000
Loan from Bank	-	3,00,000
Discount Allowed	20,000	-
Total	25,00,000	25,00,000

Requirement:

Prepare the Vertical Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet from the above Trial Balance.

OR

B. From the following balance sheets and additional information of Idea Ltd., Prepare comparative statement .

Liabilities	31.3.2024 Rs.	31.3.2025 Rs.
Equity Share Capital	60,000	70,000
General Reserve	20,000	30,000
10% Debentures	42,000	50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	---	14,000

15

CO-1



Sundry Creditors	17,000	25,000
Provision for Depreciation on Machinery	18,000	26,000
Total	1,57,000	2,15,000

Assets	31.3.2024 Rs.	31.3.2025 Rs.
Goodwill	20,000	16,000
Machinery	82,000	1,08,000
10% Investments	6,000	16,000
Stock	8,000	34,000
Debtors	4,000	15,000
Cash and Bank	24,000	26,000
Discount on Debentures	1,000	---
Profit and Loss A/c	12,000	---
Total	1,57,000	2,15,000

Q.3. A. The Management of German Collaboration Limited has called for a statement showing the working capital needed to finance a level of activity of 1,00,000 units output for the year. The cost structure for the company's product for the said activity lend is detailed below :

	Cost per Unit (Rs.)
Raw Material	20
Direct Labour	5
Overheads	<u>15</u>
Total Cost	40
Profit	<u>10</u>
Selling Price	10

- i. Past trend indicates that raw materials are held in stock on an average for three months.
 - ii. Work in Progress will approximate to one month's production.
 - iii. Finished goods remain in the warehouse on an average for two months.
 - iv. Suppliers of materials extend two months' credit.
 - v. Four months' credit is normally allowed to debtors.
- The production pattern is assumed to be even during the year.
Prepare the statement of working capital determination.

OR

B. Dk ltd provides the following information:

- i. Projected annual materials and labour cost of the co. is Rs 7,20,000 and Rs 5,40,000 respectively.
- ii. Cost of sales consists of materials, labour and overheads cost only.
- iii. Production and sales take place evenly throughout the year.
- iv. As per the credit policy of the co debtors (at selling price) at three months credit will be Rs 4,50,000.
- v. Raw materials are in stock on an average for one month.
- vi. Finished goods are in stock on an average for half a month.
- vii. Credit allowed by suppliers is two months.
- viii. Materials remain in process (Valued at cost of raw materials plus 50% of

15 CO3

15 CO3

- labour and overheads) on an average for one month.
- ix. Company sale goods at 25% profit on cost.
 - x. Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is one month.
 - xi. Cash balance to be maintained at Rs.1,10,000.
- You are required to prepare a statement showing the working capital requirement.

Q.4.

A. Prepare cashflow from the below balance sheet

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2010 (₹)	2011 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	2,00,000	3,00,000
Preference Share Capital	-	1,00,000
Profit and Loss Account	1,00,000	2,00,000
Loan	2,00,000	-
Provision for Taxation	30,000	50,000
Bills Payable	50,000	70,000
Bank Overdraft	1,00,000	-
Loan from Rahul	20,000	1,50,000
Total	6,00,000	9,70,000
Assets	2010 (₹)	2011 (₹)
Bank	45,000	-
Cash	5,000	-
Stock	1,00,000	1,70,000
Bills Receivable	50,000	1,00,000
Fixed Assets	4,00,000	7,00,000
Total	6,00,000	9,70,000

OR

B. The following are summarized Balance sheets of Bombay Ltd as on 31st Dec 2021 and 2022.

Liabilities	2021	2022	Assets	2021	2022
Equity Shares	35,000	37,000	Cash	4,500	3,500
Debentures	6,000	3,000	Stock	24,600	22,350
Creditors	5,180	5,920	Debtors	7,450	8,250
Bills payable	350	400	Land	10,000	15,000
Profit and loss a/c	5,020	5,280	Goodwill	5,000	2,500
	51,550	51,600		51,550	51,600

Additional information:

- i. Dividend paid amounted to Rs.1,750
 - ii. Land was purchased for Rs.5,000 and the amount provided for the amortization of goodwill amounted to Rs.2,500.
 - iii. Debentures were repaid to the extent of Rs.3,000.
- You are required to prepare a cash flow statement as per AS 3 (Use indirect method)

15

CO-4

15

CO-4



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Suppl. Exam - June-25

BCOM/FM - VI

19/6/25

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) Subh Mangal charitable trust, an entity registered under Section 12AA of Income Tax Act, 1961 and registered in GST, has furnished you the following details with respect to the activities undertaken by it during the month of January, 2022. You are required to compute its Taxable Value of GST from the information given below:</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (Rs.)</th></tr><tr><td>Renting of residential dwelling for use as a residence</td><td>9,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Renting of rooms for pilgrims (charges per day 1,200)</td><td>8,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Renting of rooms for devotees (charges per day 750)</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Renting of kalyan mandapam (charges per day 15,000)</td><td>10,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Renting of halls and open space (charges per day 7,500)</td><td>8,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Renting of shops for business (charges per month 8,500)</td><td>5,40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Renting of shops for business (charges per month 12,500)</td><td>7,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Renting of residential property for ATM machine to a bank</td><td>2,30,000</td></tr></table> <p>The rooms / Kalyan Mandapam / Halls / Open space / Shops are located within the precincts of the religious place meant for general public.</p>	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Renting of residential dwelling for use as a residence	9,00,000	Renting of rooms for pilgrims (charges per day 1,200)	8,00,000	Renting of rooms for devotees (charges per day 750)	5,00,000	Renting of kalyan mandapam (charges per day 15,000)	10,50,000	Renting of halls and open space (charges per day 7,500)	8,20,000	Renting of shops for business (charges per month 8,500)	5,40,000	Renting of shops for business (charges per month 12,500)	7,50,000	Renting of residential property for ATM machine to a bank	2,30,000	(08)	CO2
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)																				
Renting of residential dwelling for use as a residence	9,00,000																				
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Renting of shops for business (charges per month 8,500)	5,40,000																				
Renting of shops for business (charges per month 12,500)	7,50,000																				
Renting of residential property for ATM machine to a bank	2,30,000																				
	(B) Explain the features of Goods and service tax.	(07)	CO1																		
	OR																				
	(C) Describe the eligible person and conditions of composition scheme for supplier of services.	(08)	CO2																		
	(D) Briefly explain the definition of business u/s 2(17).	(07)	CO1																		
Q.2	<p>(A) Mr. Dhaval, registered in state of Gujrat provides following details for the month of June. Calculate his net Tax Liability for the month of June.</p> <p>Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st June:</p> <p>IGST - 30,000</p> <p>CGST – 35,000</p> <p>SGST- 40,000</p>	(15)	CO3																		

Transactions during the month :

Particulars	₹
Sold Goods @ 28 % GST to Meenal in Baroda	5,00,000
Sold Goods @ 12% GST to Chetan in Rajkot	8,00,000
Sold Goods @ 5% GST to Amit in Jaipur	6,00,000
Sold Goods @ 18 % GST to Meenal in Lucknow	9,00,000
Purchased goods @ 12% GST from Surat	3,50,000
Purchased goods @ 28% GST from Bihar	7,00,000
Availed Services @ 18% GST from Mumbai	3,00,000
Availed Services @ 5% GST from Rajasthan	5,50,000

OR

(B) From the following information for the month of January 2024, Compute the admissible ITC for the month of January 2024:

(08)

CO3

Particulars	₹
Goods were purchased from M/s Empty Industries, but they did not pay in January	20,0000
Goods purchased with valid Tax invoice-	1,00,000
Goods purchased in the month January, 2024 but only received in the month of February, 2024	75,000
Goods purchased without Tax Invoice	1,20,000
Goods purchased but not used for the business	1,50,000
services availed of auditor	50,000
Insurance taken for employees (mandatory as per law)	20,000
Construction for plant and machinery	35,000

(C) Discuss the benefits of new payment system to tax payer and commercial tax department.

(07)

CO2

Q.3

(A) From following transactions related to Continuous Supply of goods, find out the time of supply for each of the case:

(07)

CO4

Sr. No	Date of Invoice	Date of Statement of Accounts	Date of receipt of payment
1	30-11-2024	05-12-2024	11-12-2024
2	05-11-2024	05-11-2024	04-11-2024
3	20-12-2024	19-12-2024	22-12-2024
4	25-12-2024	02-01-2025	10-01-2025
5	22-01-2025	19-01-2025	11-01-2025
6	22-10-2024	25-11-2024	12-11-2024
7	16-12-2024	6-12-2024	10-12-2024

(B) Determine the place of supply in of the following cases.

1. Ms. Kavya, boards a Hyderabad - New Delhi flight. She buys lunch in the flight. The food packets are loaded into aircraft at Hyderabad. The Airline is registered in Hyderabad and New Delhi.

2. Mr. Sunder residing in Kolkata, travels by Jet Airlines from Mumbai to Bangalore and gets travel insurance done in Chennai.

(08)

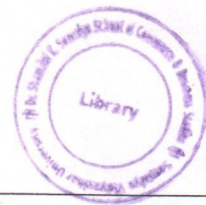
CO3



	<p>3. Deepali, a mehndi artist, based in Mumbai, travels to Udaipur, Rajasthan for an assignment for Bridal Mehendi.</p> <p>4. Mr. Purohit of Mumbai purchases a ticket for watching a movie in a Delhi Cinema Hall.</p>		
	OR		
	(C) Describe the process of registration u/s 25.	(08)	CO4
	(D) Discuss the provisions for furnishing the details of outward supply u/s 37.	(07)	CO6
Q.4	<p>Explain the following concepts: (5 mark each)</p> <p>(A) State whether the following independent transaction is Supply of Goods or Supply of Services or neither supply of goods nor services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M/s Good-bye services provides funeral services for Rs. 1,50,000. 2. Mr. A. B. Lazy works as a HR head in ABC Ltd. for the salary of Rs. 80,000 per month. 3. M/s Mahalaxmi Lottery sells lottery tickets worth Rs. 25,000. 4. Mr. Bhawe of Wardha, an elected MLA of Maharashtra, provided services as a Chairperson of Khadi and Village Panchayat established by the government of Maharashtra State. 5. Annual Membership Fees of Rs. 5,000 of Institute of Chartered Accountant of India. <p>(B) State whether the Dealer is required to get registered under GST or not.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A trader in the Hilly regions of Uttarakhand makes taxable supply of goods to a trader in Uttarakhand for a value of 18,95,000. 2. Ms Siddhi Enterprises operating in Meerut, supplies taxable services of 15,00,000 within Meerut. 3. Mr. Tony Bond, a non-resident person, supplies taxable goods worth 7,00,000 in Delhi. 4 Mr. Atul, a farmer, sells agricultural goods worth 21 lakhs cultivated by him on his own land. 5. Ms. Sunita situated in the State of Nagaland supplies taxable goods worth Rs. 12 lakhs. <p>(C) Discuss the Receipt Voucher and its content.</p>	(15)	CO2 ,3,4



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



BFM
Sem VI
RM

April 2025

Examination: End Semester Examination (UG Programmes)

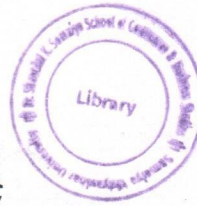
Programme code: 04		Class:	Semester: VI
Programme: B.com (Financial Market)		TYBFM	
Name of the Constituent College: S K SOMAIYA COLLEGE		Name of the Department ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE	
Course Code: 131U04C601	Name of the Course: RISK MANAGEMENT		
Duration : 2Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60		
Instructions: All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

Q. No.		Max. Marks	CO.
Q.1.	<p>Answer the following questions.</p> <p>a. Explain key aspects of why and how risk is dynamic:</p> <p>b. Distinction between operational risk and strategic risk:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Calculate the net payoff for Mr. Ram and identify the underlying asset and moneyness for the below positions. (Assume only 1 lot per position)</p> <p>a) Crude Oil prices rising due to the current trade wars. The spot price of crude is 6000 per barrel and looking at the situation Mr. Ram has bought a call option of strike price 5800 by paying premium of Rs. 225 per lot of 100 BBL, on expiry crude oil was trading at 6200.</p> <p>b) Hindenburg report on Adani Group has shaken the confidence of investors looking at the situation Mr. Ram has taken a long put position in Adani Enterprise when the spot price was Rs 2500, strike price 2400 and premium he paid is Rs. 20 per lot of 1000. On expiry Adani Enterprise was trading at 2350.</p> <p>c) Shortage of semiconductor has impacted the manufacturing of automobile companies, looking at the situation Mr. Ram 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>d) In the MPC meeting RBI has increased the repo rate by 0.35 basis points, looking at the situation Mr. Ram 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>e) Government converted its interest dues of VI into equity and acquired 33% shareholding, looking at the situation Mr. Ram has took 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>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. Highlight the external sources of business risk.</p> <p>b. Discuss the role of risk management committee</p>	<p>08</p> <p>07</p>	<p>CO -02</p> <p>CO -02</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>c. Explain different risk assessment methodologies.</p>	15	CO -02
Q.3.	<p>Answer the following questions.</p> <p>a. Define Credit Default Swap. Explain the key aspects of CDS.</p> <p>b. Explain Interest Rate Market and factors influencing it.</p> <p>OR</p> <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. On 3 January 2020, Qasem Soleimani, an Iranian major general, was killed by an American drone strike ordered by U.S. president Donald Trump near the Baghdad International Airport in Iraq.</p> <p>2. Corporate tax rate has been brought down to 22% from 30%. The effective tax rate will be 25.17% inclusive of all surcharges and cess for such domestic companies. For new manufacturing companies the existing tax rate is 25% which has been brought down to 15%.</p> <p>3. On February 14, 2019, a terror attack was carried out in Pulwama in Jammu and Kashmir by a suicide bomber resulting in the death of 40 CRPF personnel. The suicide bomber, identified as Jaish-e-Mohammad's Adil Ahmed Dar, rammed his vehicle into a bus with the CRPF convoy.</p> <p>4. June 15, 2020 Galwan Valley Clash, in which India reported deaths of 20 soldiers, while China reported deaths of only four while TASS reported 45 Chinese deaths. August 29-30, 2020 India takes control of multiple heights along the Kailash range.</p> <p>5. In September 2018, IL&FS Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services, the NBFC (Non-banking Financial Company) major, defaulted on an obligation of a short-term loan worth Rs. 1,000 crore from the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Apart from this, its subsidiary also defaulted dues worth Rs. 500 crore to the development financial institution. This situation arose as IL&FS faced asset-liability mismatch and had trouble meeting its near-term obligations that were falling due. Also, new projects were on a decline, and it was facing delays in land acquisitions & approvals of the projects they were working on. This led to fear in the market that any financial institution could face a liquidity crunch, resulting in more similar situations. Investors' fear could be seen as the BSE Sensex shed 2000 points in merely a week.</p>	<p>08</p> <p>07</p> <p>15</p>	<p>CO-04</p> <p>CO-04</p> <p>CO-04</p>
Q.4.	<p>Attempt the conceptual questions: (All questions are compulsory)</p> <p>(05 Marks each)</p> <p>a. Discuss 4 T's of risk management.</p> <p>b. Explain impact of common business risks.</p> <p>c. Diversification and how it works.</p>	15	<p>CO -01</p> <p>CO -04</p> <p>CO -03</p>



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



ATKT June 20
BYBFm sem VI
Venture Capital

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
Q.1	<p>BYJU'S: The Rise and Fall of India's Ed-Tech Giant</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>BYJU'S was India's largest ed-tech company, founded in 2011 by Byju Raveendran. With over 100 million registered students, BYJU'S had transformed the way Indians learned, making education more accessible, engaging, and effective. However, despite its remarkable success, BYJU'S faced significant challenges that ultimately led to its decline.</p> <p>..</p> <p>The Rise</p> <p>Initially, BYJU'S focused on providing online coaching for competitive exams like CAT, IAS, and GRE. However, the company soon expanded its services to include school education, launching its flagship product, BYJU'S Learning App. The app's interactive learning modules, gamification, and personalized learning experiences made education more engaging and fun.</p> <p>BYJU'S aggressive marketing strategies, partnerships with educators, and strategic acquisitions helped the company grow rapidly. BYJU'S raised significant funding from investors like Tencent, General Atlantic, and Sands Capital, becoming one of the most valuable ed-tech companies in the world.</p> <p>Challenges and Controversies</p> <p>Despite its success, BYJU'S faced several challenges:</p> <p>1. Intense Competition: The ed-tech market became increasingly crowded, with new players emerging and existing ones</p>	15	

expanding their offerings.

2. Content Quality Concerns: BYJU'S faced criticism over the quality of its content, with some experts questioning its accuracy and relevance.

3. Regulatory Issues: BYJU'S faced regulatory challenges, including concerns over its business model and compliance with educational norms.

4. Financial Mismanagement: BYJU'S faced allegations of financial mismanagement, including inflated revenue projections and high operating costs.

The Fall

Despite efforts to address these challenges, BYJU'S continued to struggle. The company's growth slowed, and it faced increased competition from other ed-tech players. The regulatory environment became more challenging, with the Indian government introducing new norms for ed-tech companies.

In [Year], BYJU'S announced its decision to shut down its operations, citing unsustainable business models and regulatory challenges. The move left thousands of employees without jobs and millions of students without access to its educational resources.

Questions for Discussion (3 marks for each question)

1. What factors contributed to BYJU'S rapid growth and success in the Indian ed-tech market?

CO1

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

CO1

3. What role did regulatory issues play in BYJU'S decline, and how can ed-tech companies better navigate regulatory challenges?

CO2

4. How did BYJU'S financial mismanagement contribute to its downfall, and what importance should be given to financial planning and management in startups?

CO3

5. What can entrepreneurs and startups learn from BYJU'S rise and fall, and how can they apply these insights to their own businesses?

CO4

Q.2

a. Give a detail explanation of Marketplace, Peer-to-Peer and pay per use model.

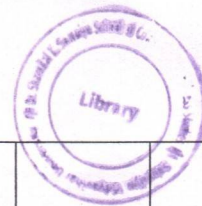
8

CO2

b. Explain the stages of a startup in detail.

7

CO2



	OR		
	c. Define venture capital and forms of venture capital assistances in detail.	8	CO2
	d. What are the key challenges private equities face in developing markets?	7	CO2
Q.3	a. Elaborate Hands-On Nurturing and Hand-Holding Nurturing in detail.	8	CO3
	b. What are the benefits of listing a company in stock market?	7	CO3
	OR		
	c. Define private equity. Explain the deal structure of it.	8	CO3
	d. What are the key financial statements and ratios needs to be analyzed before investing in a company?	7	CO3
Q.4	a. Define cyclicity in PE investing and the types of it.	8	CO4
	b. Explain the deal sourcing and evaluation steps in private equity investment process.	7	CO4
	OR		
	c. Give 2 differences between IPO and FPO and explain the process of IPO in detail.	8	CO4
	d. List down the 5 Cs of credit in detail.	7	CO4



SOMAIYA
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 & Finance	
Course Code: 131U04C603	Name of the Course: Mutual Funds	
Duration : 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: All questions are compulsory.2) Simple calculator is allowed.		

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q.1.	a. Discuss the growth of mutual funds in India	15	CO1
	OR		
	b. Explain the features of mutual funds .	08	CO1
	c. Explain the functions of sponsor.	07	CO1
Q.2.	a. Discuss the meaning, mechanism and advantages and exchange traded funds	15	CO2
	OR		
	b. Arbitrage funds aim to provide low-risk returns by exploiting market inefficiencies and are suitable for conservative investors. Explain this statement.	08	CO2
	c. Interval mutual funds are a type of hybrid investment fund that combine elements of both open-end and closed-end funds. Do you agree? Justify your answer	07	CO2
Q 3	a. Why are mutual funds prohibited from investing in unlisted securities beyond a certain limit?	08	CO3
	b. Enumerate advantages of NFO.	07	CO3
	OR		
	c. Calculate the NAV of Excel scheme from the following details: Number of outstanding units= 75,000 Market value of investments in stocks= Rs. 12,80,000 Market value of investments in Government securities= Rs. 11,19,000 Other assets of the funds= Rs. 1,10,000 Total Liabilities= RS. 70000 If the NAV changes to RS. 56.75 after 2 years, calculate the HPR (holding period return) and the annualized return.	07	CO4
	d. Examine the taxation implications on AMCs of mutual funds	08	CO4
Q.4.	Answer the following:		

a. State importance of scheme information document.	05	CO3
b. Explain the function of asset management company.	05	CO1
c. Calculate the Holding Period return for the following: Fund A Price as on 31/03/2016- Rs. 80 Price as on 31/03/2018- Rs. 110 Dividend for the period- Rs. 20 Fund B Price as on 31/03/2016- Rs. 90 Price as on 31/03/2018- Rs. 125 Dividend for the period- Rs. 20	05	CO4



SOMAIYA
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



ATKT June 25
TY BFM VI
Behavioral Finance

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 modern portfolio 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	a. Ravi, a young stock market investor, recently made a significant profit by investing in a small technology startup. Encouraged by his success, he starts believing that he has a special talent for picking winning stocks. Ignoring expert advice and fundamental analysis, he invests heavily in another high-risk startup without proper research. Initially, the stock price rises, reinforcing Ravi's belief in his investing skills. However, due to poor management decisions, the company soon faces financial trouble, and the stock price crashes. Instead of cutting his losses, Ravi holds onto the stock, convinced that his initial judgment was correct. Key Issues 1. Ravi's overconfidence in his investing ability led him to ignore risks and make reckless decisions. 2. He failed to diversify his portfolio and relied on personal		

	<p>intuition rather than factual analysis.</p> <p>3. His unwillingness to accept mistakes resulted in financial losses.</p> <p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What role does overconfidence bias play in Ravi's investment decisions? How could he have avoided this bias? 2. Discuss the importance of diversification and risk assessment in investment strategies. How can behavioral finance help prevent such mistakes? <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b. 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 behavioral finance. How does it influence investor behavior? 	<p>05</p> <p>10</p> <p>08</p> <p>07</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
Q.4	<p>a. Vikram, a 45-year-old senior manager, earns ₹2,00,000 per month. Despite having a high income, he is extremely risk-averse and avoids investing in equity markets due to fear of losses. His financial decisions are driven by loss</p>	15	3, 4



aversion, a bias where individuals prefer avoiding losses rather than making equivalent gains.

Financial Snapshot:

Monthly Income:

- Salary (after taxes): ₹2,00,000

Monthly Expenses:

- Rent: ₹50,000
- Groceries: ₹15,000
- Dining Out: ₹10,000
- Transportation: ₹8,000
- Utilities: ₹7,000
- Shopping & Entertainment: ₹12,000
- Insurance & Medical: ₹10,000
- Fixed Deposits & Low-Risk Bonds: ₹50,000
- Savings Account: ₹30,000
- Miscellaneous: ₹8,000

Behavioral Finance Issue:

1. Vikram avoids equity investments due to past losses, even though he has a long investment horizon.
2. He keeps a large sum in fixed deposits, missing out on potential high returns.
3. He prefers financial security over growth, leading to insufficient retirement planning.
4. He experiences regret when he sees stock market gains but is unwilling to take the risk.

Challenge for Students: As financial planners, suggest ways for Vikram to:

1. **Adopt a balanced investment approach** with a mix of safe and growth-oriented investments.
2. **Gradually introduce equity investments** through mutual funds or index funds.
3. **Overcome loss aversion** and develop a long-term wealth-building mindset.
4. **Create a structured retirement plan** that ensures financial security post-retirement.

Questions for Students:

1. (10 Marks) Develop a comprehensive financial plan for Vikram that balances safety and growth.
2. (5 Marks) Explain the concept of loss aversion and propose strategies to help Vikram make rational investment decisions.

OR

- b. 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:

- 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

Behavioral Finance Issue:

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.

Challenge for Students: Help Priya create a more balanced investment strategy by:

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.

Questions for Students:

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