



SOMAIYA

VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

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

QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Minor	SEM: VI
	APR-2026

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	231U05M601 – Central Banking & Monetary Policy (Minor in Banking Finance)	
2.	Strategic Brand Management & Martech	
3.	231UV606 – Strategic Management	
4.	Behavioral Finance & Financial Planning (Minor in Financial Markets)	
5.	231UV602-Introduction to Fintech	
6.	231UV617 – Minor in Taxation	
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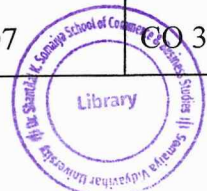
Minor B.B.F.
21/3/26
Sem-VI

March/April 2026

Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)

Programme code: 05		Class: TY	Semester: VI
Programme: Banking & Finance			
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies		Name of the Department: Accounting & Finance	
Course Code: 231U05M601	Name of the Course: Central Banking & Monetary Policy-Minor in Banking & Finance		
Duration : 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60		
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary 3)			

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO Attainment
Q.1	Concept based questions. (3 marks each) a) Describe the term "Financial System Regulator". b) Why is RBI called a banker to government? c) Discuss the importance of Monetary Policy d) Explain Dual Mandate of Central Banks. e) Discuss the role of Asian Development Bank.		CO 3 CO 1 CO 3 CO 2 CO 3
Q.2	a) Discuss the promotional functions of Reserve Bank of India in detail.	08	CO 1
	b) How does RBI support the development of financial market of India?	07	CO 1
	OR	08	CO 2
	c) b) Provide a detailed analysis about the governance of RBI. d) Write down the major aspects of communication policy development.	07	CO 2
Q.3	a) Elaborate on the structure and primary activities of Bank of Japan.	08	CO 3
	b) Write a note on Bank of England and it's primary functions.	07	CO 3
	OR	08	CO 3
	c) Discuss the difference of functions of bank of China with other global banks. Write down the activities of bank of China. d) What is the impact of climate risk on monetary policies and	07	CO 3



	financial stability?		
Q.4	a) Elaborate on quantitative monetary tools used by RBI to keep economy stable.	08	CO 4
	b) Analyze the conflict between objectives i.e. growth and inflation.	07	CO 4
	OR		
	c) Which are the major challenges faced by India while implementing the monetary policy?	08	CO 4
	d) Discuss the role of central banks in managing external shocks through monetary policy.	07	CO 4





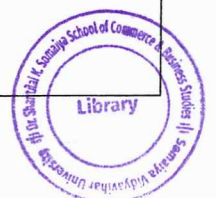
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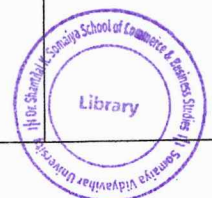
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25/3/2026
Sem. VI

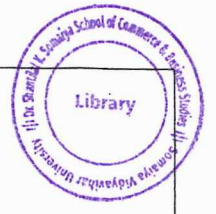
Semester (November 2025 to April 2026) Examination: End Semester Examination April 2026 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: Programme:	Class: TY	Semester: VI
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College		Name of the Department: Business Studies
Course Code:	Name of the Course: Strategic Brand Management and Martech	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Q.1 is COMPULSORY. Attempt any ONE question each from Q.2, Q.3, and Q.4. 2) Write answers in clear, structured paragraphs. Support with relevant examples wherever possible. 3) All sub-question marks are indicated alongside each sub-question. 4) Use of mobile phones and electronic devices is strictly prohibited.		

Questi on No.		Max. Marks	CO Attainment
Q.1.	<p>CASE: CRED – Building Brand Equity Through Exclusivity and Data</p> <p>CRED was founded in 2018 by Kunal Shah with a premise that most fintech companies had ignored: reward people for being financially responsible. The platform offered premium rewards — exclusive vouchers, cashback, and experiences — exclusively to individuals with a credit score above 750. This single eligibility criterion built the brand's most important asset: exclusivity. Members felt selected, not merely signed up, which made the CRED membership itself a status symbol.</p> <p>CRED's marketing leaned heavily into wit and self-awareness. Its IPL advertising campaigns featured ageing celebrities in absurdist scenarios — a deliberately unconventional choice that generated enormous earned media and brand recall. The brand spent very little on performance marketing relative to its brand-building spend, betting that a strong brand identity would reduce the cost of customer acquisition over time as word-of-mouth and referrals compounded.</p> <p>At the heart of CRED's business is data. Every bill payment, every reward redeemed, every offer clicked creates a detailed picture of a member's financial behaviour, lifestyle preferences, and purchase intent. CRED has used this data to build a financial products marketplace — offering personal loans, buy-now-pay-later options, and investment products — to a segment that banks historically found difficult to reach: creditworthy, high-spending young professionals. The data flywheel creates a Growth Loop: more members pay bills on CRED, generating more data, enabling better product recommendations, driving more transactions, attracting more brand partners, improving rewards, and thereby attracting more members.</p> <p>CRED's exclusivity model is both its greatest strength and its most significant strategic risk. The brand cannot scale in the conventional sense — opening membership to lower credit scores would immediately dilute the brand's core promise. Yet staying exclusive limits the addressable market. In 2023, CRED quietly lowered its credit score threshold and expanded into commerce and</p>	15	CO3, CO4



	<p>travel, raising questions about whether the brand's equity would survive a broadening of its identity.</p> <p>(i) Examine how CRED used exclusivity as a brand element to build equity among a specific consumer segment. Assess THREE specific aspects of CRED's brand strategy — its eligibility model, communication style, and reward design — and explain how each contributes to a distinct brand identity. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(ii) Trace CRED's data-powered Growth Loop step-by-step, identifying where data is collected, how it is processed, and how it feeds back into the member experience. Name at least TWO specific martech capabilities that are essential for this loop to function at scale. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(iii) Assess the ethical considerations CRED faces in collecting and using detailed financial and behavioural data on its members. Identify TWO specific ethical risks and recommend one concrete practice CRED should adopt to address each risk responsibly. (5 Marks)</p>		
Q.2.A	<p>(i) Examine how a brand manager should design marketing programmes to build brand equity beyond the conventional 4Ps framework. Identify THREE specific programme decisions — such as channel strategy, experiential marketing, or community building — and explain how each contributes to stronger and more distinctive brand associations. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(ii) Examine the concept of 'unparalleled access to information' as both an opportunity and a threat for brand managers today. Assess ONE specific way a brand has used consumer access to information to build equity and ONE specific way it has created a challenge that the brand had to manage. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(iii) Assess how 'ideas and causes' require a different approach to brand management compared to physical product brands. Identify TWO specific differences in how equity is built, communicated, and measured when the brand is built around a cause or social mission rather than a tangible product. (5 Marks)</p>	15	CO1
OR			
Q.2.B	<p>(i) Apply the CBBE Pyramid to CRED or any digital subscription brand of your choice. Examine how the brand has — or has not — successfully built equity at each of the four levels, and identify which level represents its most significant current gap. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(ii) Assess how brand architecture strategy decisions — specifically the choice between brand extension and creating a new brand — affect a company's long-term brand equity. Use one Indian company's decision as your primary example and evaluate whether the choice was the right one. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(iii) Examine THREE specific techniques used to 'capture customer mind-set' as a source of brand equity. For each technique, explain what aspect of consumer perception it measures and how a brand manager would use the insight to make a brand-building decision. (5 Marks)</p>	15	CO2
Q.3.A.	<p>(i) Examine how brands use first-party data collected through their own digital properties to create personalised customer experiences. Trace the data journey from THREE different touchpoints — a mobile app, a loyalty programme, and a transactional email — into a single unified customer profile, and explain what the brand can do with each data point. (5 Marks)</p>	15	CO3





	<p>(ii) Assess how Kotler's 5As Customer Path operates differently in a subscription-based business model compared to a one-time purchase model. Use CRED or any Indian subscription brand to illustrate how each stage of the 5As looks different when the goal is recurring engagement rather than a single conversion. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(iii) Examine the role of push notifications and in-app messages as High-Tech Touchpoints. Compare the two formats in terms of timing, intent, and customer experience impact, using ONE brand example for each to illustrate how each is used most effectively. (5 Marks)</p>		
OR			
<p>Q.3.B.</p>	<p>(i) Design the martech stack required to operate a loyalty and rewards programme like CRED's. Identify FIVE specific tool categories and explain the distinct role each plays in acquiring new members, engaging existing ones, and retaining members at risk of churning. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(ii) Assess how Tableau or Power BI can be used to translate raw marketing data into strategic decisions. Construct ONE specific scenario where a dashboard built in either tool helps a brand manager identify a problem in campaign performance and explain the decision that follows from the insight. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(iii) Examine how AI-powered recommendation engines work in a marketing context. Assess the specific customer experience benefit they deliver for a brand and identify ONE Indian brand — from e-commerce, streaming, or fintech — that uses recommendation engines effectively and explain what makes their implementation successful. (5 Marks)</p>	15	CO3
<p>Q.4.A.</p>	<p>(i) Examine the concept of the 'customer journey layer' within a Growth Loop architecture. Assess how mapping the customer journey inside a loop differs from traditional funnel mapping in terms of what data is tracked, what actions are triggered, and what martech capabilities are required. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(ii) Define AI Avatars and examine how they are being used as brand communication tools in marketing. Assess TWO specific advantages they offer over human brand ambassadors — such as cost, consistency, or availability — and identify ONE significant limitation brands must consider before deploying them. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(iii) Assess how brands can use predictive modelling to reduce customer churn. Identify TWO specific behavioural signals in customer data that indicate a member is at risk of churning, and explain how a martech platform can detect each signal and trigger an appropriate retention response. (5 Marks)</p>	15	CO4
OR			
<p>Q.4.B.</p>	<p>(i) Examine the 'martech market perspectives' concept — specifically the simultaneous forces of vendor consolidation at the top of the market and long-tail fragmentation at the bottom. Assess what this dual dynamic means for a marketing manager at a mid-sized Indian brand who is building or reviewing their martech stack. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(ii) Define Backcasting as a futures thinking and strategic planning tool. Apply it to a brand that wants to be fully AI-powered in its marketing operations by 2030 — construct a THREE-step reverse roadmap from that goal to today, specifying the milestone and the key decision at each step. (5 Marks)</p> <p>(iii) Examine the ethical risks of over-personalisation and data misuse in</p>	15	CO4



	martech. Construct TWO specific scenarios — one involving personalisation that crosses an ethical line and one involving data collected for one purpose being used for another — and recommend how brands should set internal guardrails to prevent each. (5 Marks)		
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— End of Question Paper —





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Sem-VI Minor - BBM
25/3/26

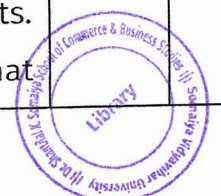


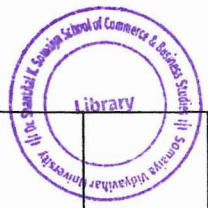
Semester (November 2025 to March 2026) Examination: End Semester Examination March 2026 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: Programme: Minor-Management	Class: TY	Semester: VI
Name of the Constituent College: Dr. Shantilal K somaiya School of Commerce and Business studies	Name of the Department: Business Studies	
Course Code: 231UV606	Name of the Course: Strategic Management	
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>CASE STUDY</p> <p>Tata Motors has built a strong reputation for innovation, affordability, and sustainability, and is a leading player in India's electric vehicle (EV) market with models like the Nexon EV and Tiago EV. Its strong brand image, backed by the Tata Group, and its diversified portfolio across passenger, commercial, and electric vehicles help it serve multiple segments. The company benefits from strong R&D, early investment in EVs, global exposure through Jaguar Land Rover, and a wide distribution network across India.</p> <p>However, Tata Motors faces some internal challenges. It has a weaker presence in the premium car segment and depends heavily on the domestic commercial vehicle market, making it vulnerable to economic slowdowns. Its profitability is also affected by fluctuations in Jaguar Land Rover's global performance, and managing diverse operations adds complexity.</p>	15	CO 1



	<p>There are significant opportunities for growth, especially with rising demand for EVs, increasing environmental awareness, and government incentives. India's growing middle class, urbanization, and infrastructure development further support demand. Expansion into global markets and partnerships in advanced technologies can also boost growth.</p> <p>At the same time, Tata Motors faces intense competition from major automobile companies, rapid technological changes, fluctuating raw material costs, and strict environmental regulations, all of which can impact costs and profitability.</p> <p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and explain the strengths and weaknesses of Tata Motors as highlighted in the case study. 2. How can Tata Motors utilize the opportunities in the electric vehicle market to strengthen its competitive advantage? 3. Analyze the external threats faced by Tata Motors and suggest strategies the company can adopt to overcome them. 		
Q.2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain the concept of Strategic choice. State the process of Strategic choice. b. State and explain Entry Barriers to enter into the new market in detail. 	15	CO 2
	OR		
Q.2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. State and explain Hofer's matrix in detail with the help of a diagram. Describe various variables involved in it. 	15	CO 2
Q.3.A.	<p>A small manufacturing firm has accumulated heavy debts and is unable to continue its operations despite several recovery attempts. Apply the concept of liquidation and explain under what</p>	15	CO 3





	circumstances the firm should choose liquidation as a strategic option.		
	OR		
Q.3.B.	A company has decided to expand into new markets after analyzing its internal strengths and external opportunities. Apply the concepts of strategic formulation and strategic implementation to explain how the company should first develop the strategy and then put it into action.	15	CO 3
Q.4.A.	Evaluate the importance of stakeholder involvement and internal team collaboration in conducting a successful strategic audit. How can these factors influence the accuracy and usefulness of the audit results for strategic decision-making?	15	CO 4
	OR		
Q.4.B.	Design a Strategic Information System (SIS) for a retail organization that aims to improve customer service and increase market share. Explain how the system will support strategic decision-making and provide competitive advantage.	15	CO 4





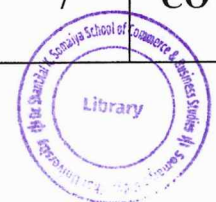
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Minor - BFM
Sem - VI
29/3/26

March/April 2026		
Examination: End Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code: 04	Class: TY	Semester: VI
Programme: Financial Markets		
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K Somaiya School of Commerce & Business Studies		Name of the Department : Accounting & Finance
Course Code:	Name of the Course: Behavioural Finance and Financial Planning - Minor in Financial Markets	
Duration : 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Question 1 is compulsory		
2) All questions carry equal marks		

Question No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q1	<p>After seeing technology sector mutual funds deliver very high returns in 2021, Neha invested most of her money in technology-focused funds. She assumed the strong recent performance would continue in the future. However, in 2022 and 2023 the technology sector underperformed the broader market, leading to lower returns in her portfolio.</p> <p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain recency bias using Neha's investment behaviour. 2. Discuss how recency bias can lead to poor diversification and performance chasing. 3. Recommend portfolio management strategies to reduce recency bias. 	15	CO 1,2,3,4
Q 2 (a)	Many retail investors in India heavily invested in IPOs like Paytm due to hype despite weak fundamentals. Explain the behavioural bias involved and its effect on portfolio construction.	7	CO 1
Q 2 (b)	Evaluate the significance of Behavioral Finance in modern investment decision-making. How has it changed the way financial markets are understood?	8	CO 1
OR			
Q 2 (c)	An investor refuses to sell a declining stock due to emotional attachment. Identify the bias involved and explain its impact on portfolio construction.	7	CO 2
Q 2 (d)	Explain the concept of Mean-Variance Portfolio. How does it help investors in balancing risk and return?	8	CO 2
Q 3 (a)	A person is confused whether to receive ₹10,000 today or ₹10,000 after one year. Using the concept of Time Value of Money, giving particle approach & explain which option is better and why.	7	CO 3

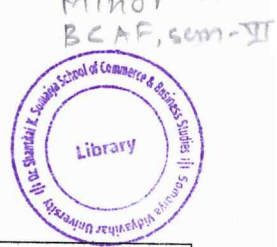


Q 3 (b)	Explain the process of financial planning in detail.	8	CO 3
	OR		
Q3 (c)	<p>A client is evaluating two income options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Option A: ₹15,000 per year for 5 years (end of each year), interest rate = 10%. ● Option B: ₹18,000 per year for 4 years (beginning of each year), interest rate = 9% <p>1. Calculate the Present Value of both options. 2. Recommend the better option with reasons.</p>	15	CO 3
Q 4 (a)	Define the concept “Investment” and explain its objectives in detail.	7	CO 4
Q 4 (b)	Explain the term “Alternative Investment Avenues” with examples.	8	CO 4
	OR		
Q 4 (c)	Difference between tax planning and tax evasion.	7	CO 4
Q 4 (d)	A person in his 30s earns a good income but does not think about retirement and spends most of his earnings. Explain the importance of retirement planning and suggest why early planning is essential for financial security.	8	CO 4



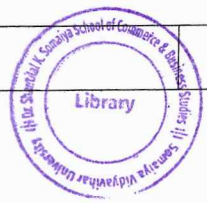


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March/April 2026		
Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code: 02	Class: TY	Semester: VI
Programme: Minor in Finance		
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies		Name of the Department: Accounting and Finance
Course Code: 231UV602	Name of the Course: Introduction to Fintech	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary		

Q No.			Max. Marks	CO
Q1		Attempt the following questions:		
	A	List down the key differences between Fintech and Traditional Banks.	03	CO1
	B	Infer Bitcoin. Who invented it?	03	CO2
	C	Differentiate between Proof of Work and Proof of Stake.	03	CO3
	D	Discuss Financial Innovation with recent examples.	03	CO4
	E	What are the different use cases of Private Blockchain.	03	CO3
Q2	A	Discover the different stages of evolution of Fintech in Indian Banking context.	08	CO1
	B	Compare the impact of Fintech on Startups and Emerging Markets.	07	CO1
OR				
Q2	C	Interpret the various opportunities booming for Fintech companies in India.	08	CO1
	D	Define Fintech Typology. Classify it based on model of service delivery.	07	CO1
Q3	A	Mr. Akash is new to the cryptocurrency industry and does not understand some terms of Bitcoins. Summarize the following aspects related to Bitcoins for Mr. Akash: a. What is bitcoin and how it works b. Who can he send bitcoins to c. What is the average value of one bitcoin today d. How is a new bitcoin generated e. How does the payment of system work	15	CO2
OR				
Q3	B	Classify all the main types of cryptocurrencies in detail.	08	CO2



	C	Compare Bitcoins and Stablecoins.	07	CO2
Q4	A	Compare between Private Blockchain and Public Blockchain.	08	CO3
	B	List down the key components of an ICO Smart Contract.	07	CO3
OR				
	C	Identify RBI's guidelines for Cross Border Business in India.	08	CO4
	D	List down the key drivers/motives causing Financial Innovation.	07	CO4





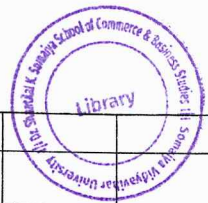
March/April 2026		
Examination: In Semester Examination (UG/PG Programmes)		
Programme code: 02	Class: TY Minor	Semester: VI
Programme: Accounting and Finance		
Name of the School: Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies.	Name of the Department : Accounting and Finance	
Course Code: 231UV617	Name of the Course: Minor in Taxation	
Duration : 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary 3) Use of Simple Calculator is allowed.		

Q No.		Max. Marks	CO
Q1	Attempt the following (3 X 5 Marks)	(15)	
A)	Ms. Bina retired from Apollo Ltd on 31 st August, 2024. She commutes 55% of her pension for Rs. 11,00,000 and in the receipt of uncommuted pension of Rs. 45,000 p.m. Calculate Taxable and Exempt Amount of Commuted Pension assuming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) She is in the receipt of Gratuity b) She does not receive any Gratuity 		CO1
B)	What do you understand by capital asset and how you will determine short term and long term capital gain/loss.		CO2
C)	Mr. Ishwar is having Taxable Salary of Rs. 7,80,000 and Taxable House Property Income of Rs. 1,80,000 during the Assessment Year 2025-26. Compute his tax liability under old and new tax regime and advance which one to opt for.		CO3
Q 2		(7)	
A)	Following are the details of incomes and losses of Mr. Jemin for the year ending on 31 st March, 2025. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Income from Textile Business Rs. 2,85,000 b) Loss from Chemical Business Rs. 55,000 (b/f from the previous year 2021-22) c) Loss from Speculation Business Rs. 35,000 (Current year Loss) d) Loss from Owning and Maintaining race horses of the year 2018-19 Rs. 15,500 e) Income from Owning and Maintaining Race Horses of current year Rs. 35,500 		CO1



	<p>f) Share of Profit from a Partnership Firm Rs. 1,25,500</p> <p>g) Long Term Capital Gain Rs. 95,500</p> <p>h) Short Term Capital Loss Rs. 35,500</p> <p>Determine Taxable income and losses to carry forward as per the rules of Income Tax Act, 1961.</p>		
B)	<p>Mrs. Sara sold her House Property for Rs. 60,50,000 on 1st February, 2025 and paid brokerage of 1% to the estate agent. She originally purchased this property in the year 2012-13 for Rs. 10,00,000. She also incurred additional expenses on its improvement Rs. 5,60,000 in the year 2018-19. Determine her taxable capital gain for the Assessment Year 2025-26</p> <p>(CII for 2024-25: 363 , 2012-13: 200 , 2018-19 : 280)</p>	(8)	CO1
OR			
C)	<p>Mr. Tanishk retired from government services on 31st January, 2025 and received following amount on retirement:</p> <p>a) Basic Salary Rs. 50,000 p.m.</p> <p>b) Dearness Allowance 50% of Basic</p> <p>c) Conveyance Allowance Rs. 5,000 p.m.</p> <p>d) Medical Reimbursement Rs. 25,500</p> <p>e) Gratuity received on Retirement Rs. 11,55,000</p> <p>f) PPF Contribution received along with Interest Rs. 7,77,500</p> <p>g) Leave encashment received on retirement Rs. 3,85,500</p> <p>h) Commuted value of pension received Rs. 2,50,000</p> <p>i) Uncommuted pension received Rs. 45,000 p.m.</p> <p>Determine his taxable salary income for the Assessment Year 2025-26</p>	(7)	CO1
D)	<p>Mr. Keyur and Mrs. Keyur are having following incomes including the incomes of their minor children:</p> <p>a) Mr Keyur earns taxable salary of Rs. 5,00,000 p.a.</p> <p>b) Mrs. Keyur is having taxable professional income of Rs. 3,55,000</p> <p>c) Mrs. Keyur received interest on fixed deposit with Bank of Baroda Rs. 35,000</p> <p>d) Mr. Keyur received dividend form Indian companies Rs. 45,000</p> <p>e) Mst. Adwait earns Rs. 25,500 by way of interest on fixed deposit. Amount deposited by Mrs. Keyur in his name.</p> <p>f) Mst. Krish earns Rs. 55,500 by way of dividend on shares. Amount invested by his father – Mr. Keyur</p> <p>g) Ms. Lisa earns Rs. 2,33,500 by acting in drama.</p>	(8)	CO1





Income Tax Act, 1961 for the Assessment year 2025-26

Q.3. A) Ms. Juhi is the owner of house properties situated at Mumbai. Following are the details provided by her for the previous year 2024-25

(15)

Particulars	House 1	House 2
Municipal Ratable Value	3,00,000	5,00,000
Fair Rental Value	3,50,000	5,80,000
Standard Rent	3,25,000	5,60,000
Rent Received	Nil	55,000
Municipal Taxes Paid	22,000	25,000
Municipal Taxes Payable	2,000	5,000
Ground Rent Paid	8,500	10,500
Repairs to Property	4,500	14,155
Annual Charges	Nil	20,000
Insurance Charges	2,500	3,500
Interest on Housing Loan paid	30,500	40,400
Interest on Housing Loan Payable	10,500	10,600
Depreciation	3,500	9,880
Unrealized Rent	Nil	25,000
Vacancy Period	Nil	1 month

He also repaid principal amount of Housing Loan during the year of Rs. 1,00,000 and Invested in Sukanya Samruddhi Yojana Rs. 60,000.

Determine his taxable total income for the Assessment Year 2025-26

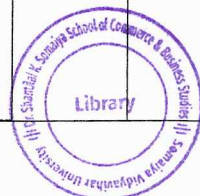
OR

B) Bhakti Enterprises is a partnership firm where Asha, Usha and Nisha are partners sharing profits and losses equally. Following is the profit and loss account.

(15)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
To Salaries	1,20,000	By Gross Profit b/d	7,50,000
To Postage	12,000	By Interest	25,000
To Repairs & Maintenance	85,950		
To Salaries	2,40,000		
To Advertising	7,500		
To Printing and Stationary	4,550		
To Interest on Capital:			
- Jay	45,000		
- Vijay	30,000		



	- Vijay	30,000			
	- Ajay	15,000			
	To Salary to Jay	1,00,000			
	To Bonus to Vijay	1,00,000			
	To Commission to Ajay	50,000	By Net Loss c/d	35,000	
		8,10,000		8,10,000	
	Additional Information:				
	a) Interest on Capital is provided at the rate of 15%				
	b) Jay and Vijay are working partners, but Ajay is financing Partners. Salaries and commission are paid as per Partnership Deed.				
	c) Repairs includes an amount of Rs. 20,000 paid to Mr. KK in cash as he was in urgent need of funds.				
	Determine Taxable Income and Tax Liability of Partnership firm.				
Q.4.					
A)	Explain the Power of Income tax authorities in detail under Income Tax Act, 1961			(15)	CO3
	OR				
Q.4.					
B)	Explain the ICDS – V and differentiate between ICDS V and AS 10.			(7)	CO4
C)	Mr. Ratan is a supplier from Mumbai. He engaged in a business of supplying furniture. He wants to supply 1,000 units of chairs @ Rs. 2,500 per chair to Ms. Devika at Gujrat through E-Commerce Operator-Myntra. Ms. Devika returned 50 Chairs as they are not as per specifications provided. Mytra charges commission @ 7.50% on Net Sales. The rate of GST is 12% under CGST Act. TDS is to be deducted @1% on payment due to Mr. Ratan and TCS under GST Act, is 1%. Find out the Net amount payable by Myntra to Mr. Ratan.			(8)	CO4

