[Time: 2 ½ Hours] **[Marks: 75]**

N.B. 1) Q. 1 is compulsory.
2) Q.2 to Q.5 are compulsory with internal choice.
3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4) Workings should form part of your answer.
5) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1 (A) Choose correct alternative and rewrite the statement: (Any 8) (8)

1. Under Walter dividend policy if r < ke, the firm should have _____ payout ratio
   a) Zero dividend
   b) 100% dividend
   c) Any dividend
   d) 50% dividend

2. _____ is a situation where a constraint or budget is placed on the total size of capital expenditures during a particular period.
   a) Capital budgeting
   b) Capital rationing
   c) Cost of capital
   d) Leverage

3. The relationship between dividend per share and earning per share is _____
   a) Dividend yield ratio
   b) Dividend payout ratio
   c) Book value per share
   d) Price Earnings ratio

4. PI of a project is the ratio of present value of inflows to _____
   a) Initial cost
   b) PV of outflows
   c) Total cash inflows
   d) Total outflows

5. _____ represents those funds which are required to manage day-to-day business operations.
   a) Long term capital
   b) Short term capital
   c) Working capital
   d) None of above

6. _____ is a schematic representation of several decisions followed by different chances of the occurrence.
   a) Sensitivity analysis
   b) Probability techniques
   c) Risk Adjusted Discounting Rate
   d) Decision Tree

7. Net Profit for calculation of EVA is _____
   a) NPAT
   b) NPBT
   c) NOPAT
   d) NOP

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8. If a profit-making company is absorbed into a loss-making company, then this is a case of _____
   a) Hostile takeover bid
   b) Horizontal merger
   c) Reverse Merger
   d) Takeover

9. In case of Sub-Standard Asset (unsecured), provision for NPA should be made at _____
   a) 15%
   b) 25%
   c) 40%
   d) 100%

10. Which among the following is short term sources of working capital financing?
    a) Bill discounting
    b) Letter of credit
    c) Commercial paper
    d) All of the above

Q.1 (B) State whether given statements are True or False: (Any 7) (7)

1. MM model deals with irrelevance of dividend decision.
2. Under Walter dividend policy, if r = ke, the firm is indifferent between dividends and investments.
3. Capital budgeting deals with long term decisions.
4. An estimation of the present value of cash for high-risk investments is known as Risk adjusted discounting rate.
5. Corporate governance is the system of rules, practices and processes by which a firm is directed and controlled.
6. In order to protect the earnings available to shareholders, the swap ratio should be based on EPS.
7. Trade credit is a spontaneous source of finance.
8. In hostile takeover bid, the price of the merger depends upon the mutual consent.
9. Vertical merger involves a merger between two firms operating and competing in the same kind of business.
10. Working capital represent those funds which are required to manage long term business operations

Q.2 (A) Butter Ltd provided you with the following information: **(7)**

Earnings Per Share is Rs. 18
Rate of return expected by investors is 12%
Internal rate of return is 15%
Calculate the price per share by 'Gordon Approach', if dividend payout ratio is 25% and 75%.

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Q.2 (B) Akshay Ltd. is considering new projects for investments. The two alternative investment proposal are Project 'Red' and Project 'Blue'. The cost of each project is estimated to be Rs. 75,00,000. The cash inflows from the projects are expected as follows: **(8)**

Year	Red	Blue
1	30,00,000	42,50,000
2	22,50,000	27,50,000
3	17,50,000	20,00,000
4	15,00,000	16,00,000

The current yield on government securities is 8% and the risk premium for Project Red is 5% and Project Blue is 7%. Which investment should be preferred by Akshay Ltd.?

Discounting Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
13%	0.885	0.783	0.693	0.613
15%	0.870	0.756	0.658	0.572

OR

Q.2 (A) Porel Ltd. has an earning per share of Rs. 15 and an equity capitalisation rate of 10%. The company has an option of adopting either 40% or 60% dividend payout ratio. Compute the market price of the company's quoted shares as per Walter's Model if it can earn a return of 15% on its retained earnings. **(7)**

Q.2 (B) Sandeep Ltd is considering one of two mutually exclusive proposals. Project 'MI' and project 'CSK', which require cash outlay of Rs 76,50,000 and Rs. 86,25,000 respectively. The certainty equivalent (C.E.) approach is used in incorporating risk in capital budgeting decisions. The current yield on government bonds is 8% and this considered as the risk-free rate of return. The expected net cash flow and their certainty equivalents are as follows: **(8)**

Year	Project MI		Project CSK	
	Cash Flow (Rs.)	C.E.	Cash Flow (Rs.)	C.E.
1	40,50,000	0.9	50,50,000	0.8
2	45,00,000	0.7	40,50,000	0.7
3	50,00,000	0.6	45,00,000	0.9

Present value factors of Rs. 1 discounted at 8% at the end of year 1,2 and 3 are 0.926, 0.857 and 0.794 respectively. You are required to suggest the company as to which project should be accepted.

Q.3 (A) Saloni Ltd has Rs. 70,00,000 allocated for capital budgeting purposes. The proposals and associated profitability indexes have been determined. **(7)**

Projects	Initial Investment (Rs.)	Profitability Index
A	21,00,000	1.22
B	10,50,000	0.95
C	24,50,000	1.20
D	31,50,000	1.18
E	14,00,000	1.20
F	28,00,000	1.05

i) Calculate the Net Present Value for each of the projects

ii) Which of the above investments should be undertaken? Assume that projects are indivisible and there is no alternative use of the money allocated for capital budgeting.

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Q.3 (B) Calculate Economic Value Added (EVA) with the help of the following information of Hypothetical Ltd. **(8)**

Particulars	
Financial leverage	1.4 times
Equity Capital	Rs. 170 lakhs
Reserves & Surplus	Rs. 130 lakhs
10% Debentures	Rs. 400 lakhs
Tax Rate	30%
Cost of Equity	17.5%

OR

Q.3 (A) Whale Ltd is studying the possible acquisition of Shark Ltd. by way of merger. The following data are available. **(7)**

Company	**After tax earnings**	**No. of equity shares**	**Market price per share**
Whale	Rs. 1,25,00,000	10,00,000	Rs. 187.50
Shark	Rs. 37,50,000	2,50,000	Rs. 150

i) If the merger goes through by exchange of equity shares and exchange ratio is set according to the current market price, what is the new earnings per share of Whale Ltd. after merger.

ii) Shark Ltd wants to be sure that their earnings per share is not diminished by the merger, what exchange ratio is relevant to achieve the objective?

Q.3 (B) From the following information, compute the amount of provision to be made in the Profit & Loss Account of Bharosa Bank: **(8)**

Assets	**Rs. (in Lakhs)**
• Standard assets	50,000
• Sub-Standard assets (fully secured)	32,500
• Doubtful assets:	
➢ Doubtful for less than one year (Realisable value of security Rs. 3,500)	15,750
➢ Doubtful for more than one year but less than three years (Realisable value of security Rs. 1,500)	5,250
➢ Doubtful for more than three years (Unsecured)	2,500
• Loss Assets	1,750

Q.4 A company is considering taking up of one of two projects 'Alpha' and 'Beta'. Both the projects have the same life, require equal investment of Rs. 80 lakhs each and both are estimated to have almost the same yield. As the company is new to this type of business, the cashflows arising from the projects cannot be estimated with certainty. An attempt was, therefore, made to use probability to analyse the pattern of cashflow from either project during the first year of operation. The pattern is likely to continue during the life of these projects. The results of the analysis are as follows **(15)**

Project Alpha		**Project Beta**	
Cash Flow (Rs. in lakhs)	**Probability**	**Cash Flow (Rs. in lakhs)**	**Probability**
12	0.10	8	0.10
14	0.20	12	0.25
16	0.40	16	0.30
18	0.20	20	0.25
20	0.10	24	0.10

Which of the two projects would be riskier based on the criteria of coefficient of variation.

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OR

Q.4 Natsya Ltd. requests you to prepare a statement showing the working capital requirements forecast for a level of activity of 1,09,200 units of production. The following information is available for your calculation. **(15)**

Cost sheet	**Rs. (per unit)**
Raw material	63.00
Wages	28.00
Overheads	52.50
	143.50
Profit	42.00
Selling price	185.50

Additional Information:

i) Raw materials are in stock on average one month.
ii) Materials are in process, on average 2 weeks.
iii) Finished goods are in stock, on average one month.
iv) Credit allowed by the suppliers - one month.
v) Credit allowed to debtors - 2 months.
vi) Lag in payment of wages – 1 ½ weeks.
vii) Lag in payment of Overheads - one month.
20% of the output is sold against cash. Cash in hand and at bank is expected to be Rs. 42,000. It is to be assumed that production is carried on evenly throughout the year. Wages and overheads accrue similarly and a time period of 4 weeks is equivalent to one month.
Also Calculate Maximum Permissible Bank Finance as per Tandon committee assuming that core current assets are 25% of total asset.

Q.5 (A) What is sensitivity analysis? What are its merits? **(8)**

(B) Define working capital? Explain various strategies of working capital financing. **(7)**

OR

Q.5 Write Short Notes on: (Any three) **(15)**

a. Corporate Governance
b. Decision Tree Analysis
c. Advantages of XBRL
d. Types of Mergers
e. Commercial Paper

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Duration: 2.5 Hrs **Marks: 75**

All Questions are compulsory
Each question carries equal marks

Q.1A) Select the correct option; (Any 8 out of 10) **08 marks**

1. Clutter is defined as _____
   a) A faulty broadband connection
   b) Coarse paper stock
   c) An overabundance of messages
   d) A promotional tool
2. _____ is not a strength of magazines
   a) shelf-life
   b) inherent design flexibility
   c) deadline flexibility
   d) quality reproduction
3. A specific carrier within a medium category is _____
   a) reach
   b) frequency
   c) impression
   d) media vehicle
4. Media selections and scheduling decisions associated with delivering advertising constitute a _____
   a) Media Plan
   b) Message Weight
   c) Media Kit
   d) Problem Solving Equation
5. The flighting media schedule is _____
   a) A hybrid strategy of scheduling
   b) An intermittent pattern of high activity and low activity
   c) A continuous pattern of messaging
   d) Intermittent, intense activity within a continuous pattern
6. What is ABC?
   a) American business circle
   b) American business corporation
   c) Audit Bureau of circulation
   d) Asian Broadcasters corporation

7. The print medium continues to rely heavily on CPM to determine scheduling. What is CPM?
   a) A percentage of impressions that results in a click
   b) A percentage of households tuned to TV
   c) The relative average cost to reach one thousand people
   d) A payment received for each action

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8. Reach is defined as _____
   a) Insufficient exposure to the target audience
   b) The Number of times a reader is exposed to a message
   c) The total number of duplicated exposures
   d) The total number of unduplicated exposures
9. The implementation of media plan requires _____
   a) Media slot
   b) Media mix
   c) Media buying
   d) Media selection
10. Media planners begin their work by doing media _____.
   a) research
   b) message
   c) buying
   d) selling

Q.1B) Match the column (any 7 out of 10) **07 marks**

1	CPM	A	Measuring the effectiveness Method
2	Continuity	B	Emerging media option
3	IRS	C	Opportunity to see
4	Clutter in outdoor	D	Measuring brand and category index
5	frequency	E	Gross impression
6	GI	F	Number of times an ad is repeated in a given period of time
7	Diary method	G	When too many hoardings are placed next to each other
8	BDI and CDI	H	Cost per thousand
9	Mobile advertisement in India	I	Indian readership survey
10	OTS	J	When an ad runs in the media for a long time without any gap

Q.2a) "Several factors affect your media planning decisions." – Explain a few with examples.

08 marks

Q.2b) Who is a media planner? What are the role and functions of a media planner?

07 marks

OR

Q.2c) "Media planning is not free from challenges." - Elaborate **08 marks**

Q.2d) What is media research? Explain any two sources of media research. **07 marks**

Q.3a) Explain the advantages and limitations of Newspapers as a media. **08 marks**

Q.3b) What is media strategy? Why is media strategy needed? **07 marks**

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OR

Q.3c) What is Out of Home (OOH) media? Explain with example any two type of out of Home (OOH) media. **08 marks**

Q.3d) Explain: **07 marks**

a) Gaming media
b) In flight media

Q.4a) What are the methods of setting a media budget? **08 marks**

Q.4b) What is media scheduling? Explain main scheduling strategies with diagram. **07 marks**

OR

Q.4c) What is media buying? What are its main objectives? **08 marks**

Q.4d) Make a list of the factors that affects your media scheduling strategies. **07 marks**

Q.5a) Explain the importance of reach and frequency in the media measurement process. **08 marks**

Q.5b) What are television metrics? How are they useful in evaluating the effectiveness of an ad campaign on TV? **07 marks**

OR

Q.5c) Write short notes on the following: any three (5 marks each) **15 marks**

A. Radio as a media
B. Qualities of a media planner
C. Mobile as a new media
D. Reach & frequency
E. Buying Brief

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Time : 2:30 **Marks : 75**

Q1 A) State whether the following is true or false (any 8) 8 marks

1 Age, gender education etc. are said to be the dimensions of workforce diversity

2 Diverse professionals are in low demand.

3 Multicultural workforce is found to be more creative and adaptable.

4 Work force diversity is multi-dimensional in nature

5 The recruiter must be a change agent also.

6 Workforce diversity is reactive

7 In a homogeneous work culture communication becomes difficult.

8 Workforce diversity has a very broad scope

9 Multi-culturalism leads to inclusiveness.

10 Diversity should begin and end with hiring.

Q1B) Choose the correct alternative (any 7) 7 marks

1) _____ in the workplace is important for encouraging workers from all backgrounds.

a) Silence b) Diversity c) Hygiene d) Illumination

2) _____ hiring usually leads to a less diverse recruitment.

a) Contract b) Network c) Permanent d) Temporary

3) In a workplace in which diverse workers are respected and truly valued, there will be _____law suits.

a) More b)Less c) Infinite d) Countless

4) Hiring a diverse workforce, helps to solve problems that are _____ in nature.

a) Simple b) Complex c) Open ended d) Closed Ended

5) Diversity turnover _____ the company's image.

a) Spoils b)Improves b)Is indifferent d) Not affected by

6) Structural diversity refers to _____

a) Personal Value system b) Market Segmentation c) Organizational Hierarchical Levels d) Individual Differences

7) _____ culture lays emphasis on individual differences.

a) Differentiation b) Unitary c) Integration d) All of the Above

8) Family status is an example of _____ diversity.

a) Workforce b) Behaviour c) Structural) Business

10) _____can increasingly help remove visible and invisible barriers.

a) Integration b) Technology c) Communication d) Centralisation

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Q2A)	Explain the different dimensions of workforce diversity.	8 Marks
Q2B)	Why must organizations have a diverse workforce?	7 Marks
	OR	
Q2C)	What are the features of workforce diversity	8 Marks
Q2D)	What are the steps involved in recruiting a diverse workforce	7 Marks
Q3A)	What are the steps involved in retaining diverse workforce?	8 Marks
Q3B)	State the role of recruiter in hiring diversified workforce…	7 Marks
	OR	
Q3C)	Suggest techniques of managing diversity at workplace.	8 Marks
Q3D)	Bring out the factors to be considered for Diversity and Inclusive Leadership.	7 Marks
Q4A)	Write a detailed note on managing ethical and legal issues in managing workforce diversity.	8 Marks
Q4B)	Workforce Diversity is a Determinant of Sustainable Competitive Advantage" Do you agree? Justify.	7 Marks
	OR	
Q4C)	Enlist suggestions for designing diversity training and mentoring programme.	8 Marks
Q4D)	Highlight the best practices in achieving workforce diversity.	7 Marks
Q5A)	What is multi-culturism? Discuss the advantages of multiculturalism in the workplace.	8 Marks
Q5B)	Discuss in brief the recent trends of diversity.	7 Marks
	OR	
Q5)	Write Short Notes on (any 3)	15 Marks
1	Positive Effects of Work force diversity	
2	Interface between Workforce Diversity and HRM functions.	
3	Approaches to Diversity Management Systems.	
4	Types of diversity	
5	Difference between diversity and multi-culturism.	

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Duration: 2½ hours **Marks:75**

Note: Figures to right indicate marks

Q.1.a. State whether the following statements are true or False:**(Any 8)** (8)

1. Micro finance institutions would like to provide financial services to high income clients.
2. Compliance risk may include fire, natural disasters such as floods, draughts, earthquake, tsunami, epidemic etc.
3. Market risk is the risk that an MFI cannot meet its obligations on a timely basis.
4. Rebate on bills discounted of last year will be transferred to profit & loss account.
5. The opening balance of Rebate on bills discounted is debit balance.
6. Ceiling on the loan under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy scheme is Rs.100 crore.
7. IIE stands for Indian Institute of environment.
8. The predominant proportion of MFIs is linked to the international financial market; rather they do not form part of their local financial system.
9. Microfinance in India started in the 1990s.
10. The two third population of Indians live in Urban areas.

Q.1.b. Match the following **(any 7):** (7)

Sr. No.	Column A	Column B
1	Internal working group	Improve the well-being and self-sustainability of rural people
2	PAR	To bridge the credit gaps in existing rural areas
3	Cash reserve ratio	Kerala
4	Schedule 06	Promotes business of the banks
5	Equity finance	1993
6	IIE	Ownership of business
7	Business Facilitator	Cash with RBI
8	Kudumbasree	Maintained in the form of liquid cash
9	Objective of RRBs	Loss of portfolio for MFIs
10	Rural Development	2014

Q.2.Calculate Breakeven point from the following details. (8)

Particulars	Rs.
Depreciation of tools	24,000
Rent	700
Stationery	350
Directors salary	600
Workman's salary	400
Variable cost-material per unit	150
Variable cost- labour per unit	100
Selling price per unit	400

Output is 1000 units

b. Briefly explain scope of Rural finance. (7)

OR

Q.2.c.Explain expectations of clients in rural India. (8)

Q.2.d.Explain principles of microfinance. (7)

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Q.3.a.Describe the objectives and functions of National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ni-MSME) (8)

Q.3.b.Explain benefits of factoring to MSME enterprises. (7)

OR

Q.3.c. Prepare Profit & Loss account in the books of PNB Ltd. for the year ending 31-03-2020 (15)

Particulars	Amount
Auditors Fees	25,000
Law charges	58,000
Brokerage on sale of assets	50,000
Depreciation on Non-bank assets	50,000
Directors travelling expenses	6,000
Discount on Bills discounted	5,87,000
Repairs and Maintenance	58,000
Interest on Balances with RBI	5,87,500
Interest on inter bank borrowings	25,000
Income earned by way of dividend	75,400
Interest on current A/C	15,000
Interest on fixed deposit	1,60,000
Interest on investments	35,000
Interest on Loan	47,000
Interest on overdraft	54,000
Interest on saving bank A/C	2,50,000
Law charges	22,500
Loss on sale of investments	70,000
Postage & Telegram	95,000
Printing & Stationary	25,400
Profit of the previous year	3,25,000
Profit on sale of investments	69,000
Income from other sources	47,000
Rents and Taxes	98,000
Salaries to staff	3,55,000
Sundry expenses	90,000
Sundry income	8,000

Adjustments:

(a) Provision of Rs.1,85,000 has to be made for the current year as doubtful debts and taxation.

(b) Proposed dividend amounted to Rs.60,000

Q.4.a. Describe the objectives of risk management in rural finance. (8)

Q.4.b.Describe compliance of State Acts of MFIs. (7)

OR

Q.4.c. Describe objective and functions of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). (8)

Q.4.d. Explain objectives of Ministry of rural development. (7)

Q.5.a.Explain objectives of Rural Development. (8)

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Q.5.b.Explain role of microfinance institutions in rural development. (7)

OR

Q.5. Write short notes on any three. (15)

1. ROSCAs
2. Categories of priority sector lending.
3. Credit Guarantee Trust for Medium and small enterprises
4. NPAs
5. Apex institutions in Rural Finance

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Time : 2:30 Hours **Marks : 75**

N.B: 1. All Question are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks
3. Draw neat diagram wherever necessary

Q.1A Fill in the blanks with the correct options from the bracket : (Any Eight) (8)

1. Survey for sports market research can be conducted through field and _____
a. Community
b. Mail
c. Observation
d. Publication

2. Brand _____ in sports is the ability to attract and retain customers.
a. Image
b. Loyality
c. Equity
d. awareness

3. _____ is the process of managing identity and perception.
a. Advertisment
b. Premiums
c. Endorsements
d. Branding

4. Skills required in sports sale are_____
a. Elasticity and listening
b. Customer Relationship Managment
c. Empathy
d. All the above

5. Pricing above the competition is done when the products are _____ to the competitors.
a. Penetration Pricing
b. Skimming Pricing
c. Value Based Pricing
d. Cost Plus Pricing

6. Which of these is not a type of sponsorship?
a. Annual events
b. Festivals
c. Fairs
d. All the above

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7. _____ Sports marketers must make the first move to contact the sports consumers as a result of this kind of purchase behavior.

a. Direct
b. Local
c. Indirect
d. Distributor

8. Sports event have _____ consumption since they are produced and consumed at the same time.

a. Simultaneous
b. Uniform
c. Delayed
d. Certainty

9. Host city is the place where the _____.

a. Player hails from
b. Event is held
c. Sports originates
d. Topography

10. The _____ may also be referred to as "Bricks and Mortar"

a. Retailer
b. Wholesaler
c. Distributor
d. Franchise

Q.1B State whether the following statements are true or false (Any Seven) **(7)**

1. FIFA runs a global licencing programme , which gives fans the opportunity to engage with our tournaments and purchases official memorabilia
2. The warranty obligates both parties to the term of the contract.
3. Sponsorships is the financial support for the business.
4. The value of sponsorship and media contracts significantly reduces with ticket sales.
5. Brand equity impacts the volume of sales generated.
6. Sporting events are considered a service product because they are intangiable.
7. Confidentially is a standard provision in franchise agreements.
8. Distribution strategy, often referred to as place strategy
9. Products define appropriates format and media for promotion.
10. Sports marketing does not cover sports sponsorship and sports events

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Q.2	**Attempt the following.**	
a.	Discuss the characteristics of Sports Marketing.	8
b.	Explain the Marketing Myopia in Sports Marketing.	7
	OR	
c.	Explain in detail the model of sports industry.	8
d.	Why is market research essential for an ideal sports marketing strategy	7
Q.3	**Attempt the following.**	
a.	Discuss the sports team Branding.	8
b.	Describe the various factors that affect pricing decisions.	7
	OR	
c.	Explain the steps involved in sports selling process.	8
d.	Explain the Brand Equity development process.	7
Q.4	**Attempt the following.**	
a.	Explain the various type of sports promotion strategy.	8
b.	Discuss the cross – impact matrix of 5Ps of Sports Marketing,	7
	OR	
c.	Discuss the hierarchy of effects model with reference to Sports Marketing.	8
d.	Explain distribution channel and explain its various types.	7
Q.5	**Write short notes on : (Any three)**	15
a.	Importance of Research in Sports Marketing	
b.	Brand Equity and Brand Loyalty	
c.	Personal Selling	
d.	Ambush marketing	
e.	Sports marketing Mix	

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Duration: 2 ½ Hours **Marks: 75**

Note: 1. All Questions are Compulsory
2. Figures to right indicate full marks
3. Working Note should form part of your answer.

Q1(A) Multiple Choice:(Any 8) **(08)**

1. Chairperson of GST Council is _____.
   a) Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue.
   b) Union Finance Minister
   c) One elected person amongst the state Finance Minister's
   d) Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation.

2. IGST shall be levied on_____ with effect from the date notified by the Government.
   a) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
   b) Petroleum products
   c) Natural Gas
   d) Motor Spirit

3. For services such as Restaurant and catering, personal grooming, fitness, beauty treatment, health services etc. place of supply is the location_____.
   a) of recipient
   b) where service is actually performed
   c) of supplier
   d) of registered person

4. The Liability to pay tax on goods arise at the_____.
   a) Dispatch of goods
   b) Removal of goods
   c) Time of supply
   d) Delivery of goods

5. HSN Code Stands for _____.
   a) Home Shopping Network b) Harmonized System of Nomenclature
   c) Harmonized System Number d) Home State Number

6. GSTR 10 is _____
   a) Monthly return by input service distributers
   b) Monthly return by input service distributers
   c) Return to be filed by a person having UIN
   d) Final Return

7. TDS certificate is to be issued by deductor in form_____
   a) GSTR 1A
   b) GSTR 2A
   c) GSTR 7B
   d) GSTR 7A

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8. The amount of tax collected is to the government within_____ days after the end of the month in which tax is collected.
   a) 5
   b) 7
   c) 10
   d) 15

9. Interest @_____ is payable on delayed payment of taxes.
   a) 18%
   b) 15%
   c) 28%
   d) 24%

10. _____ is the application form for registration of casual taxable person.
    a) GSTR REG-4
    b) GSTR REG-5
    c) GSTR REG-01
    d) GSTR REG-09

Q1(b) State whether following is True or False: (Any 07) **(07)**

1. A Company and its sole agent are related persons
2. Export of goods or services is considered as zero rated supply.
3. Where goods are installed at site, place of the recipient becomes the place of supply.
4. The prescribed limit for Karnataka is 1.5 crore under composition scheme.
5. The date of issue of voucher is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable.
6. A certificate of Registration granted to tax deductor cannot be cancelled.
7. Over the counter payment above Rs.10,000 is allowed by way of cheque or demand draft.
8. The Goods and Service Tax Identification Number is a 15 Digit unique number.
9. E –Way bill once generated cannot be cancelled.
10. GSTR 2 is details of inward supplies of taxable goods/services claiming input tax credit.

Q2 (a) Mr. Manish gives you the following information of his transactions for November 2021.As per provisions related to goods and service Tax classify the following items as taxable or not taxable. **(08)**

Sr. No	Particulars	Amount
1	Rent received for machinery in Factory	4,00,000
2	Express Parcel post services	1,00,000
3	A building was let out for Vidya vikas school	7,00,000
4	Interest received from reserve bank of India	10,000
5	Houses are let out to an individual for residential purpose	40,000
6	Royalty for authorship of books	2,00,000

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Q2 (b) From the following details calculate the value of supply: **(07)**

Particulars	**Rs.**
Contracted value of supply of goods by Mr. Khan to Mr. Parag	4,00,000
The following expenses were incurred by Mr. Parag on behalf of Mr. Khan:	
1. Cost of Packing	15,000
2. Loading Charges	28,000
Other Information:	
(i) Delivery Charges paid to Mr. Gopi by Mr. Parag on instruction of Mr. Khan	12,000
(ii) Additional packing charges paid by Mr. Khan on behalf of Mr. Parag	15,000
(iii) Subsidy received from the ABC pvt Ltd	10,000

OR

Q2 (c) : Prapti Limited, a trading concern in Mumbai furnishes you with the following information for the financial year 2021-22 Find out whether Prapti Ltd is eligible to opt Composition Scheme **(08)**

Sr. No	Particulars	₹
1	Value of inward supplies on which tax is payable under RCM (GST @ 5%).	7,50,500
2	Intra state supplies which are wholly exempt under sec 11 of CGST act 2017.	6,00,000
3	Intra state supplies of goods Chargeable at 18% GST.	20,50,000
4	Intra state supply is made which are chargeable to GST at NIL rate.	4,00,000
5	Intra state supplies of Goods chargeable at 5% GST.	5,00,000

Q.2 D Rajapur Post Office provided the following services to person other than Government during the year ending 31-03-2022. classify the following items as taxable or not taxable **(07)**

Sr. No	Service Provided	₹
1	Transfer of money through money orders	6,50,000
2	Pension payment services	2,50,000
3	Operation of saving accounts	2,50,000
4	Rural Postal life insurance	3,50,000
5	Distribution of bonds	6,50,000
6	Issuance of postal orders	4,50,000
7	Collection of Telephone bills	2,50,000

Q.3 A From the following Transactions Find Out Place Of Supply. (08)

1. Mr P of Mumbai, sell 15 air conditioners to Q of Pune for delivery at Mr Q place of business at Pune.
2. Mr.Pritesh located at Pune place an order toMr.Kiran of Pune for installation of machinery at his factory in Madras
3. Mr.Nitin purchase food packet in train at Ahmedabad, whereas train is running from Mumbai to Delhi. Food packets were loaded in train in Mumbai.
4. Ms. Ashwini of Punjab places an order to Mr. Amol of Mumbai for delivery of certain goods. Ms. Ashwini directs Mr Amol to deliver goods to Mr. Rahul in Indore

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Q3 (B): Determine the time of supply in the following cases of supply of services. (Assuming Tax Payable on Reverse Charge Mechanism): Explain the Provisions relating to Supply of Services under RCM. **(07)**

Sno.	Date of Payment by Recipient for supply of services	Date of Issue of Invoice by the supplier of services
1	10/08/2022	29/06/2022
2	10/08/2022	01/06/2022
3	30/06/2022	29/06/2022
4	28/06/2022	01/06/2022
5	26/06/2022	29/06/2022
6	17/06/2022	22/07/2022

OR

Q3(c) :Mr. Vikrant Rona supplies goods and services from Bangalore. He states that he is not required to register under GST Laws, Compute the aggregate turnover and advice whether he is liable to get registered.He furnishes the following details as under. **(08)**

a. Intra- state supplies.

Date of supply	Tax Rate	Amount
09/06/2021	12%	5,10,000
11/08/2021	5%	2,30,000
04/09/2021	28%	1,70,000
10/10/2021	18%	2,00,000

b. Exempted supplies to the extent of Rs.90,000 were made in Bangalore.
c. Mr. Vikrant Rona supplied agricultural produce worth Rs.90,000 that was cultivated by Mr. Pathak to whom wages of Rs.1,000 p.m. were paid and was supervised by Mr. Vikrant Rona's wife.

Q3(d) Determine Time of Supply in the following cases assuming the GST is payable on Reverse Charge basis (RCM). Write down the Provisions Relating to time of supply on RCM. **(07)**

Sno.	Date of Receipts of goods	Date payment by the recipient of goods	Date of issue on invoice by supplier of goods
1	01/07/2022	10/08/2022	29/06/2022
2	01/07/2022	25/06/2022	29/06/2022
3	01/07/2022	30/07/2022	29/06/2022
4	05/07/2022	28/06/2022	01/06/2022
5	01/07/2022	26/06/2022	29/06/2022
6	01/07/2022	01/08/2022	29/06/2022

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Q4 (A) Mr. Gandhi is registered in the State of Gujarat and provides following details for the month of December. Calculate his net tax liability. **(08)**

Opening balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st December:

1. IGST - NIL
2. CGST - ₹ 500
3. SGST - ₹ 400

Sr. No	Transactions during the month	Amount
1	Sold goods @ 12% GST to Mr. Modi in Surat.	1,00,000
2	Sold goods @ 5% GST to Mr. Kumar in Rajkot.	2,00,000
3	Purchased goods @ 18% GST from Ahmedabad.	50,000
4	Purchased goods @ 5% GST from Baroda.	70,000

Q4(B) You are required to calculate, ITC available for the month of January, 2022. **(07)**

Sr No	**Particulars**	**Amount**
1	Repairs to Plant & Machinery	45,000
2	Goods used during testing of New batch of Finished goods	75,000
3	Plant & Machinery purchased.(Depreciation on Full Value Including GST)	1,05,000
4	Raw Materials Purchased under composition scheme	15,000
5	White Washing of Factory Building	60,000
6	Goods stolen from warehouse	90,000
7	Goods destroyed during fire	30,000

OR

Q4 (c): M/s Veera Associates registered in state of Uttar Pradesh provides following details for the month of May. Calculate its net tax liability for the month of May.As business commenced on 14th May, there is no Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger. Transaction during the Month

Sold Goods @ 12% GST in Meerut, UP	1,75,000
Sold Goods @ 5% GST in Bareily,UP	2,50,000
Sold Goods @28% GST in Mathura, UP	4,25,000
Sold Goods @ 18% GST in Agra, UP	5,00,000
Purchased goods @18% GST from Mumbai, Maharashtra	6,30,000
Provided Services @5% GST in Indore, MP	4,80,000
Availed Services @ 12% GST from Kanpur, UP	7,00,000
Availed Services @ 28% GST from Patana, Bihar	90,000

Excess credit of IGST to be utilized against CGST & SGST in the ratio 70:30. **(15)**

Q5 (a): Explain Business , Goods and E-Commerce Operator as per GST. **(08)**

Q5 (b): Explain Difference Between Mixed Supply and Composite Supply **(07)**

OR

Q5: Write Short Notes (any 3) **(15)**

a) Electronic Cash Ledger
b) E-Way Bill
c) Credit Note
d) Related Person
e) Aggregate Turnover as per Registration Scheme

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