Paper / Subject Code: 46009 / Finance: Wealth Management

		Time: 2 1/2	Hours		- 5	Marks:	75
	,	7.	-77.	a a	7/3	12.	
Q.1.		120	5	CS.	1		(08)
(a)	Multiple Choice Questions: (ar	ıy 8)	26	200	in	and the second	(00)
		23	Egg. 3	- X	`	() ahald	
1)	defines as a relationship	between an	advisor and	d individual	or a nous	enoia.	
	(a) Wealth Management						
	(b) Investment Management						4
	(c) Financial Management						
	(d) Taxation Management						
2)		مارام معامل	of all matur	rities are clo	se to one	another.	
2)		when yields	of all illatu	inics are en	,50 10 0110		v
	(a) Flat						30
	(b) Upward sloping						177
	(c) Downward sloping						
	(d) Humped						
3)	The risk of loss in the purchasin	g power du	e to price ris	se is known	as	·	
3)	(a) Longevity Risk	31	•				
	(b) Inflation Risk						4.5
	(c) Reinvestment Risk						
	(d) Foreign Investment Risk						
					-1		
4)	Interest on higher educational lo	oan can be c	laimed for c	leduction ui	ider	•	
-	(a) 80C	150	200				
	(b) 80D		20,	· · ·			
	(c) 80E		1	33			
	(d) 80U	200	32	"The	100		
	refers to annual return	on investm	ent		4		
. 5)		On myesun	A		3.		
	(a) Credit		200	or a			
	(b) Yield		£ 6	55			
	(c) HLV	·	150	23			
1	(d) Commission			61			
The same	Deduction for handicap depende	ent relative	can be clain	ned under s	ection	_	
6	Deduction for handicap depends		50	-):			
	(a) Sec 80C						
	(b) Sec 80D		7.				
	(c) Sec 80DD						
É	(d) Sec 80U	18	1				
9	III V stands for						
7)	HLV stands for (a) Human Life Volume						
	(a) Human Life Volume (b) Huge Life Value						
	(b) Huge Life Value (c) Human Life Value						
-	(d) Human Life Value						

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		L. C.	-	, <i>i</i>
8)	•			-4
in each other. insurance principle means both the insured and the insurer should have				aith
	(a) Principle of	2.		
	(a) Principle of Contribution (b) Principle of Contribution	E. S.		1
			d' als	is in
		faith &		-3,
	(d) None of the above		E 2	5
9)		De Say		
	is lesser than N	ominal return.		
	(b) Capital :-	3		
	(b) Capital investment return	ı K		
	(c) Inflation Adjusted return (d) Normal return	\$1. B		
	(-) Rollial Feturn			
10)	Α	as the is		
-	10 000	to invest and disburse mon	ey in tax favour retirement pla	12
	(a) Non-qualified Annuity (b) Qualified Annuity (c) Life in the used	F. 185.	oy in tax lavour retirement pie	in.
	(c) Lifetime Annuity			CF2.
	(d) Pure lifetime Annuity			00
	(d) Pure lifetime Annuity	in the total	S 18 0	· .
(b)	State whether the c.u.			
•	State whether the followin 1) Long term capital loss	g statements are true or fa	dse: (any 7)	(07)
	2) Insurance is a device t	cannot be set off against showing transfer the risk/lesses 6	ort term capital gain	(07)
	3) Ratio analysis is an im	o transfer the risk/ losses fro	on the insured to the insurer.	
26.	4) Employee Provident	portant technique of finance	ial statement analysis.	
~	employees	fund is a retirement bene	ial statement analysis. fit applicable only to salario	ed
7	5) Investment in infrastru	about 18th and 18th	3	
	6) Foreign Investment ri	cture bonds can be claimed	for deduction under section 800	C.
	foreign countries.	sk leters to the risk of los	for deduction under section 800 is that arises when investing	in
	7) A Wealth Manager she	ould not act as a Salesman b		
1	8) Stock is not a current a	isset	out as an Advisor.	
	9) Interest is the cost of o	wned money		
	10) SIP stands for systema	tic interest plan		
		The interest plans		
Q.2.		3	,	
(a)	Explain the component of W	ealth Management in brief		
(b)	What is Yield Curve? Explain	n the different types of Vie	ld Curve	(08)
		OR		(07)
(c)	Ms, Rupal is an individual su	bmits the flowing information	tion relevant for AV 2022 22	(4.5)
, 2	rind out the net taxable incom	me of Ms. Rupal for AY 20	22-23, applying the provision	(15)
	of set off and carry forward of	of losses.	== ==; applying the provision	5
3		Particulars	Rs.	
	Income from Salary		1,20,000	
	Income from House	Property:	1,20,000	
	Loss from Mira road		(85,000)	
2	Income from Andher	i House	45,000	
	Income from Lonawa	•	25,000	
			.	
	Income from Busine	ess		
	Business I (Non-Spec	culative)	54,000	
	Business II (Non-Spe		(14,000)	

Business III (Speculative)	25,000
Income from Long Term Capital Gains: Short term Capital Loss:	30,000 (20,000)
Income from Other sources: Interest on debentures Interest on Bank fixed deposits	4,000 12,000

You are also informed that:

She spent Rs. 3,500 as collection towards interest on debentures allowed to be deducted u/s 57 as expenditure.

She has the following carry forward losses:

Speculative Business losses- Rs. 30,000 (AY 2020-21)

Long term Capital losses - Rs. 45,000(AY 2018-19)

Q.3.

Ų.s.		(08)
(a)	Discuss Functions of Insurance in brief.	(07)
(-)	What is Investment Planning? Discuss different types of Investment Risks.	(07)
(b)		1
	OR	(00)
	to Co. P. 10 00 000 on 10th September 1992.He	(08)

Mr. Ballu purchased a house property for Rs.10,00,000 on 10th September 1992.He (c) made the following additions to it. Cost of construction of first floor in Financial Year 2004-05 is Rs. 4,00,000 Cost of construction of second floor in Financial Year 2008-09 is Rs. 6,00,000 Fair market value of property on April 1,2001 was Rs. 7,00,000. She sold the property on 25th October, 2021 for 50,00,000. He paid a brokerage of Rs.

2,00,000 for the sale transaction.

The CII for financial year 2021-22 is 317, 2004-05 is 105, 2008-09 is 137 & 2001-02 is 100.

Compute the Capital gain of Mr. Ballu for the Assessment Year 2022-23.

Following is the Balance Sheet of Nandu Ltd.

(07)

Liabilities Amount Assets Amount Equity share capital 2,50,000 Plant and 3,50,000 General Reserve 70,000 Machinery 2,50,000 14% Bank Loan 4,50,000 Furniture 4,52,000 Outstanding expenses 30,000 Cash and Bank 1,00,000 10% Preference shares 92,000 Stock 1,50,000 Capital 3,60,000 Debtors Debtors	Following is the Dalance Shee	Balance	Sheet	
	Equity share capital General Reserve 14% Bank Loan Outstanding expenses 10% Preference shares Capital Creditors Bank Overdraft	Amount 2,50,000 70,000 4,50,000 30,000 92,000 3,60,000 50,000	Assets Plant and Machinery Furniture Cash and Bank Stock Debtors	3,50,000 2,50,000 4,52,000

From the above information calculate:

Liquid Ratio

Current Ratio

Debt Equity Ratio

Capital Gearing Ratio

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