

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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**B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-VI) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
(NEP & BACK PAPER)**

**COMMERCE (GROUP-A : ACCOUNTING & FINANCIAL SERVICES)
(Personal Finance and Planning) (NEW)**

[CODE : BCH-605 (AFS)]

Paper Code

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**Question Booklet
Series**

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. The Main objective of Financial planning is:
 - (A) Financial security
 - (B) Luxury spending
 - (C) Tax evasion
 - (D) Gambling
2. First step in financial planning is:
 - (A) Investment
 - (B) Spending
 - (C) Borrowing
 - (D) Setting goals
3. Personal finance deals with:
 - (A) Government finance
 - (B) Corporate finance
 - (C) Individual finance
 - (D) Public finance
4. Car loan is generally:
 - (A) Secured loan
 - (B) Unsecured loan
 - (C) Gift
 - (D) Donation
5. The Higher interest rate results in:
 - (A) Lower EMI
 - (B) Higher EMI
 - (C) No change
 - (D) Zero EMI
6. Financial discipline means:
 - (A) Controlled spending
 - (B) Excess spending
 - (C) No planning
 - (D) Borrowing more
7. UPI stands for:
 - (A) Unified Payment Interface
 - (B) Universal Payment Internet
 - (C) Unique Payment India
 - (D) Unified Public Income
8. Ponzi scheme promises:
 - (A) Low returns
 - (B) Guaranteed high returns
 - (C) No return
 - (D) Fixed salary
9. Two-factor authentication increases:
 - (A) Risk
 - (B) Tax
 - (C) Fraud
 - (D) Security

10. Compound interest gives:
- (A) Interest on interest
 - (B) Interest on principal only
 - (C) No interest
 - (D) Fixed tax
11. Home loan tenure is generally:
- (A) 1 year
 - (B) 2 years
 - (C) 15–30 years
 - (D) 6 months
12. High credit score means:
- (A) Good credit worthiness
 - (B) High risk
 - (C) Fraud
 - (D) Low income
13. Financial goal must be:
- (A) Vague
 - (B) Irrelevant
 - (C) Undefined
 - (D) Specific
14. Time value of money considers:
- (A) Inflation
 - (B) Interest
 - (C) Time
 - (D) All of the above
15. Loan interest is cost of:
- (A) Saving
 - (B) Borrowing
 - (C) Investing
 - (D) Spending
16. EMI depends on:
- (A) Loan amount
 - (B) Interest rate
 - (C) Tenure
 - (D) All of the above
17. Budget deficit means:
- (A) $\text{Income} > \text{Expenses}$
 - (B) $\text{Expenses} > \text{Income}$
 - (C) $\text{Income} = \text{Expenses}$
 - (D) $\text{Savings} > \text{Income}$
18. Emergency fund should be kept in:
- (A) Risky assets
 - (B) Gold only
 - (C) Shares only
 - (D) Liquid assets

19. Credit card misuse can be avoided by:
- (A) Sharing PIN
 - (B) Ignoring statements
 - (C) Posting details online
 - (D) Regular monitoring
20. Financial goal planning requires:
- (A) Income analysis
 - (B) Expense tracking
 - (C) Savings plan
 - (D) All of the above
21. Risk tolerance varies with:
- (A) Age
 - (B) Income
 - (C) Goals
 - (D) All of the above
22. Car loan interest is usually:
- (A) Fixed or floating
 - (B) Zero
 - (C) Unlimited
 - (D) Illegal
23. Fraud calls asking OTP should be:
- (A) Answered
 - (B) Ignored
 - (C) Shared
 - (D) Forwarded
24. Financial independence means:
- (A) No income
 - (B) No savings
 - (C) Enough wealth to meet expenses
 - (D) High loan
25. Savings habit should start:
- (A) Early
 - (B) Late
 - (C) After retirement
 - (D) Never
26. Ponzi scheme is based on:
- (A) Real profit
 - (B) New investors' money
 - (C) Government support
 - (D) Bank loan

27. Investment planning means:
- (A) Systematic allocation of funds
 - (B) Saving money only
 - (C) Spending money
 - (D) Borrowing money
28. Investment objectives include:
- (A) Safety
 - (B) Liquidity
 - (C) Return
 - (D) All of the above
29. Expected return is:
- (A) Actual return
 - (B) Guaranteed return
 - (C) Average of possible returns
 - (D) Zero return
30. Standard deviation measures:
- (A) Profit
 - (B) Return
 - (C) Risk
 - (D) Cost
31. Unsystematic risk can be reduced by:
- (A) Insurance
 - (B) Speculation
 - (C) Hedging
 - (D) Diversification
32. Portfolio return is:
- (A) Weighted average return
 - (B) Highest return
 - (C) Lowest return
 - (D) Fixed return
33. Efficient portfolio gives:
- (A) Maximum risk
 - (B) Minimum return
 - (C) Maximum return at given risk
 - (D) Guaranteed return
34. Aggressive investor prefers:
- (A) Low return
 - (B) Low risk
 - (C) High risk and high return
 - (D) Fixed deposits

35. Fixed deposit return is:
- (A) Uncertain
 - (B) Fixed
 - (C) Market-linked
 - (D) Zero
36. Gold is considered as:
- (A) Growth asset
 - (B) Inflation hedge
 - (C) Speculative asset
 - (D) Fixed income asset
37. Commodity market in India is regulated by:
- (A) RBI
 - (B) SEBI
 - (C) IRDA
 - (D) FMC
38. Futures contract is an agreement to:
- (A) Buy or sell asset in future
 - (B) Buy asset today
 - (C) Sell asset today
 - (D) Gift asset
39. Put option gives right to:
- (A) Buy asset
 - (B) Sell asset
 - (C) Hold asset
 - (D) Exchange asset
40. Mutual fund invests in:
- (A) Single security
 - (B) Portfolio of securities
 - (C) Only shares
 - (D) Only bonds
41. SIP benefits include:
- (A) Rupee cost averaging
 - (B) Disciplined investment
 - (C) Power of compounding
 - (D) All of the above
42. Commodity futures help farmers by:
- (A) Increasing risk
 - (B) Avoiding market
 - (C) Reducing production
 - (D) Hedging price risk

43. Closed-ended mutual fund has:
- (A) Unlimited maturity
 - (B) Fixed maturity
 - (C) Daily redemption
 - (D) No listing
44. ETF is traded on:
- (A) Bank
 - (B) Mutual fund office
 - (C) Stock exchange
 - (D) RBI
45. Long-term investments benefit from:
- (A) Inflation
 - (B) Compounding
 - (C) Liquidity
 - (D) Volatility
46. Financial derivatives are mainly used for:
- (A) Savings
 - (B) Speculation only
 - (C) Risk management
 - (D) Donation
47. Expense ratio is:
- (A) Fund return
 - (B) Fund cost
 - (C) Fund risk
 - (D) Fund profit
48. Asset allocation is division of investment among:
- (A) Investors
 - (B) Assets
 - (C) Markets
 - (D) Brokers
49. Equity investment return comes from:
- (A) Interest
 - (B) Dividend and capital gain
 - (C) Rent
 - (D) Royalty
50. Investment planning is reviewed:
- (A) Once only
 - (B) Regularly
 - (C) After retirement
 - (D) Never
51. Commodity trading involves:
- (A) Currency only
 - (B) Agricultural and non-agricultural goods
 - (C) Only metals
 - (D) Only energy

52. Portfolio theory was developed by:
- (A) Sharpe
 - (B) Markowitz
 - (C) Fisher
 - (D) Keynes
53. Commodity exchange in India includes:
- (A) NSE
 - (B) BSE
 - (C) MCX
 - (D) SEBI
54. Portfolio risk is influenced by:
- (A) Asset selection
 - (B) Asset weights
 - (C) Correlation
 - (D) All of the above
55. SIP encourages:
- (A) Market timing
 - (B) Disciplined investing
 - (C) Speculation
 - (D) Gambling
56. Personal income tax in India is governed by:
- (A) Companies Act
 - (B) GST Act
 - (C) Income Tax Act, 1961
 - (D) RBI Act
57. Personal tax planning is applicable to:
- (A) Companies
 - (B) Firms
 - (C) Individuals
 - (D) Government
58. First step of personal tax planning is:
- (A) Filing return
 - (B) Understanding income
 - (C) Paying tax
 - (D) Claiming refund
59. Agricultural income is:
- (A) Fully taxable
 - (B) Partly taxable
 - (C) Fully exempt
 - (D) Taxable for all

60. Deduction means:
- (A) Income not taxable
 - (B) Reduction from Gross Total Income
 - (C) Refund
 - (D) Penalty
61. Exemption and deduction both reduce:
- (A) Tax payable
 - (B) Income
 - (C) Gross receipts
 - (D) Penalty
62. Senior citizens enjoy:
- (A) Higher tax rates
 - (B) Lower exemptions
 - (C) Higher exemption limits
 - (D) No deductions
63. Tax planning should be:
- (A) Long-term oriented
 - (B) Short-term only
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Ignored
64. Insurance premium qualifies for:
- (A) Section 80C
 - (B) Section 80D
 - (C) Section 80E
 - (D) Section 10
65. Deductions are claimed after:
- (A) Salary computation
 - (B) Gross Total Income
 - (C) Tax calculation
 - (D) Rebate
66. Exemption reduces:
- (A) Tax directly
 - (B) Taxable income
 - (C) Tax rate
 - (D) Penalty

67. Tax planning encourages:
- (A) Compliance
 - (B) Investment
 - (C) Savings
 - (D) All of the above
68. Deductions cannot exceed:
- (A) Salary income
 - (B) Gross Total Income
 - (C) Total income
 - (D) Agricultural income
69. Tax planning is ethical when it is:
- (A) Illegal
 - (B) Against law
 - (C) Within law
 - (D) Hidden
70. Short-term tax planning focuses on:
- (A) Current year tax
 - (B) Future income
 - (C) Retirement
 - (D) Wealth creation
71. Tax planning is different from tax saving because it:
- (A) is illegal
 - (B) is broader approach
 - (C) avoids income
 - (D) ignores law
72. Proper tax planning requires:
- (A) Knowledge of law
 - (B) Timely action
 - (C) Documentation
 - (D) All of the above
73. Filing return is part of:
- (A) Tax evasion
 - (B) Tax avoidance
 - (C) Tax compliance
 - (D) Tax fraud
74. Exemption differs from deduction because it:
- (A) is after GTI
 - (B) is before GTI
 - (C) reduces tax directly
 - (D) is rebate

75. Investment for tax planning should consider:
- (A) Return
 - (B) Lock-in period
 - (C) Liquidity
 - (D) All of the above
76. Rebate is allowed after:
- (A) Deduction
 - (B) Tax calculation
 - (C) Exemption
 - (D) Assessment
77. Tax structure in India supports:
- (A) Equality
 - (B) Ability to pay
 - (C) Social justice
 - (D) All of the above
78. Tax planning improves:
- (A) Financial discipline
 - (B) Compliance
 - (C) Long-term wealth
 - (D) All of the above
79. Fire insurance covers loss due to:
- (A) Theft
 - (B) Fire
 - (C) Accident
 - (D) Death
80. Insurance encourages:
- (A) Saving
 - (B) Risk taking
 - (C) Gambling
 - (D) Tax evasion
81. Retirement planning focuses on:
- (A) Short-term income
 - (B) Post-retirement income
 - (C) Business profit
 - (D) Salary growth
82. Longer investment horizon helps in:
- (A) Lower savings
 - (B) Better compounding
 - (C) Higher tax
 - (D) More risk

83. Retirement planning process starts with:
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Goal identification
 - (C) Tax payment
 - (D) Insurance claim
84. Pension plans provide:
- (A) Lump sum only
 - (B) Regular income after retirement
 - (C) Insurance only
 - (D) Loan facility
85. Immediate annuity starts pension:
- (A) after retirement only
 - (B) immediately after investment
 - (C) after 10 years
 - (D) at death
86. Public Provident Fund (PPF) is:
- (A) Compulsory
 - (B) Voluntary
 - (C) Illegal
 - (D) Risky
87. NPS is a:
- (A) Defined benefit scheme
 - (B) Defined contribution scheme
 - (C) Insurance policy
 - (D) Fixed deposit
88. At retirement, NPS allows lump sum withdrawal up to:
- (A) 40%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 60%
 - (D) 100%
89. Reverse mortgage allows:
- (A) Buying a house
 - (B) Selling house
 - (C) Earning income from owned house
 - (D) Renting house
90. Reverse mortgage loan is repaid:
- (A) Monthly
 - (B) Annually
 - (C) At death or sale of house
 - (D) Never

91. Health insurance is important in retirement due to:
- (A) High income
 - (B) Rising medical costs
 - (C) No expenses
 - (D) Tax evasion
92. Term insurance is best for:
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Pure protection
 - (C) Pension
 - (D) Savings
93. Insurance helps in:
- (A) Risk transfer
 - (B) Risk reduction
 - (C) Financial stability
 - (D) All of the above
94. Private pension plans are offered by:
- (A) Insurance companies
 - (B) Banks only
 - (C) Government only
 - (D) RBI
95. Pension income provides:
- (A) Stability
 - (B) Luxury
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) Loss
96. Premium payment frequency can be:
- (A) Monthly
 - (B) Quarterly
 - (C) Yearly
 - (D) All of the above
97. Inflation-adjusted pension means:
- (A) Pension increasing with inflation
 - (B) Fixed pension
 - (C) Decreasing pension
 - (D) One-time pension
98. Old age increases need for:
- (A) Life insurance
 - (B) Health insurance
 - (C) Vehicle insurance
 - (D) Travel insurance
99. Employer-provided insurance benefits:
- (A) Employee security
 - (B) Employee morale
 - (C) Risk coverage
 - (D) All of the above
100. Life insurance combines:
- (A) Risk and savings
 - (B) Risk and return
 - (C) Risk and speculation
 - (D) Risk and gambling

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।