

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**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							
A	9	0	1	0	3	5	T

Question Booklet
Series

D

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 छॉटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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।