

ASAP

2019-20 F4BAE

Duration: 2.5 hrs

Marks: 75

Instructions: All questions are compulsory.

Q.1. a] Select the appropriate option. (Any 8)

(08)

1. Allocation of resources is a _____ strategy.
 - a) Corporate level
 - b) Business level
 - c) Functional Level
 - d) None of the above.

2. _____ method does not consider investment profitability.
 - a) Payback
 - b) ARR
 - c) NPV
 - d) IRR

3. The IRR is same as _____.
 - a) ARR
 - b) Hurdle rate
 - c) Interest rate at which NPV is zero
 - d) None of the above

4. _____ factor is not relevant for determination of debt equity mix.
 - a) Taxation
 - b) Nature of asset base
 - c) Industry Norms
 - d) Viability of cash flows.

5. Net income approach assume _____.
 - a) No change in risk
 - b) No corporate taxes
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above.

6. NPV method is _____.
 - a) Most Traditional
 - b) Most Modern
 - c) Most Complicated
 - d) All of the above

7. Hybrid schemes invest in _____.
 - a) Equity shares
 - b) Debentures
 - c) Equity shares & Debentures
 - d) None of the above.

8. Technical analysis considers _____.

- a) Price Movement
- b) Trend Analysis
- c) Comparative Analysis
- d) None of the above

9. Strategic Financial Management includes _____

- a) Strategic Investment Management Decisions
- b) Strategic Financing Management Decisions
- c) Strategic Liquidity Management Decisions
- d) All of the above

10. A close end fund has a _____

- a) Stipulated maturity period
- b) Fixed maturity period
- c) Fluctuating maturity period
- d) None of the above

Q.1. b] State whether True or False (any 7)

(07)

- 1. Cash sale result in account receivable.
- 2. YTM can be calculated using IRR.
- 3. Capital structure is organization structure of a company.
- 4. Boards of director decide dividend policy.
- 5. Inflation does not affect rate of return.
- 6. Modigliani & Miller approach assume capital market is perfect.
- 7. External loan affects the dividend paying ability of the organisation.
- 8. Strategic financial management minimize risk.
- 9. Capital structure influence risk and return of the shareholders.
- 10. Liquidity is benefit of investing in mutual fund.

Q.2a] Company requires an initial investment of Rs. 2,40,000. The estimated net cash flows are as (15) follow:

Year	Net Cash Flow(Rs)
1	42,000
2	42,000
3	42,000
4	42,000
5	42,000
6	48,000
7	60,000
8	90,000
9	60,000
10	24,000

Using 10% as the cost of capital (Rate of Discount) determine the following:

- (1) Pay Back Period
- (2) Net Present Value
- (3) Profitability Index

OR

Q.2b] X LTD is considering a project with the following cash flow: (08)

year	Purchase plant	Running cost	savings
0	1,40,000		
1		40,000	1,20,000
2		50,000	140,000

The cost of capital is 8% measure the sensitivity of the project to change in the level of running cost, saving and plant cost. Which factor is the most sensitive?

The present value of Rs.1 at 8% for year 1 and year 2 are respectively 0.9259 and 0.8573

Q.2c]. X LTD has a capital budget of Rs 40,00,000 for the year . It has before it the following 6 Proposals for which the necessary information is provided here under. (07)

PROPOSAL	Outlay (rs)	NPV(RS)	IRR
A	28,00,000	12,00,000	20.0%
B	10,00,000	6,40,000	17.0%
C	20,00,000	8,00,000	19.0%
D	8,00,000	4,00,000	17.5%
E	22,00,000	18,00,000	18.0%
F	30,00,000	-10,00,000	12.0%

Find out the ranking of the proposals based on NPV & PI Method.

Q.3 (a) Salma Ltd. has an Earning before Interest and Tax of Rs. 1600000 and 8% Debentures of Rs. 4000000. The overall Capitalisation Rate (WACC) is 10%. The company Decides to Raise Further Rs. 800000 through 8% Debentures. You are Required to compute:

- The Present Market value and Present Equity Capitalization Rate based on Net Operating Income Approach.
- The Proposed Market Value of the company and Proposed Equity Capitalization Rate Based on Net Operating Income Approach of Salma Ltd.
- Also Give Conclusion and Verify WACC Present and WACC Proposed Under Net Operating Income Approach. (15)

OR

Q.3 (b) The Dividend of Reliance Co.Ltd. are Expected to grow at the Rate of 25% for 2 Years, After Which the Growth Rate is Expected to Fall to 5%. The Dividend Paid for Last Period was Rs.2.The Investor's Desires a 12% Return. You are Required to Find the Market Price Per Equity Share for Second Year under GORDON MODEL. Also Calculate Present Value of Market price for Second year and Present value of First year and Second Year Dividend. PV FACTOR @ 12% is 0.893 and 0.797 (08)

Q. 3c Birla Mutual Fund Has the following Assets and its Prices on 1st April, 2019. (07)

Investments	No. of Units	Market price per unit(Rs.)
X Ltd.	10000	18.50
Y Ltd.	35000	384.40
Z Ltd.	10000	263.60
P Ltd.	75000	575.60
Q Ltd.	20000	27.65

No. of Units Outstanding = 500000.
Calculate NAV of the Fund.

Q.4 PV Ratio: 30%

The company expects pre – tax return on investment @ 20%. Suggest which credit policy should be adopted. Assume 360 days in a year. (15)

Particulars	Present Policy	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III
Credit Period	20	40	70	100
Sales (Rs. in Lakh)	15	16	18	21
Fixed Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	3	3	4	4
Bad Debts (%)	0.25	0.5	1	2.5

OR

Q.4 A What is YTM of each Bond? Which Bond would you recommend for investment? (08)

Bond	Coupon Rate	Maturity	Price/Rs. 100 Par Value
Bond X	11%	10 years	Rs. 76
Bond Y	12%	7 years	Rs. 69

Q.4 B The following data is available for a bond. Face value is Rs. 100, coupon rate is 14%, years to maturity is 5 years, redemption value is Rs. 100. YTM is 15%. Calculate duration of bond. (07)

Q.5.A. Explain the determinants of Capital Structure. (08)

Q.5.B. Explain the parameters for evaluation of portfolio performance. (07)

OR

Q.5. Write Short Notes on: (Any 3) (15)

- 5 C's of Credit
- Yield to Maturity
- Open ended and closed ended scheme of mutual fund
- Internal Rate of Return
- Methods of Assessing Receivables

FYBAF

FYBAF SEM-I 2019-20

FYBAF/SEM-I/REGULAR/ATKT/Business Communication-I

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Time: 2.5Hours

Marks: 75

Q.1.A) State whether True or False (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

1. Message can make use of both verbal and non-verbal symbols.
2. Looking confused is a kind of negative feedback
3. Paralanguages must be expressed consciously.
4. Colors can convey messages
5. Listening doesn't involves simple hearing
6. Silence always builds walls among people
7. Use a computer for a true propaganda to ensure your individual growth.
8. Take at least few days before responding to your e-mails.
9. The conventional form of resume is appropriate for all types of applicants.
10. Letter of resignation is written only when the employee is discontented with the employer

Q.1. B) Fill in the appropriate option (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

1. The Latin word _____ means to make common (Communicare/Telecare/Transcare)
2. Communication should result in an _____ response (Short/No/Understanding)
3. Know your _____ for effective communication. (Friend/Audience/Neighbor)
4. Visual Communication uses _____ to communicate messages. (pictures/signs/languages)
5. Listening is said to be _____ (a positive act/a negative act/a difficult act)
6. Silence indicates _____ (respect for the listener/ a play of words/ negation of words)
7. _____ media blurs private/public boundaries (Social/Journalistic/E-mail)
8. _____ scans your incoming emails. (virus protection/hardware/computer).
9. A resume is accompanied by _____ letter (testimonial/appointment/covering)
10. An interoffice memo is also called _____ (resume/memorandum/covering)

Q.2.A) Define Communication and state its process.

(8Marks)

Q.2.B) Importance of Communication in Corporate world

(7Marks)

OR

Q.2.C) What are the objectives of communication.

(8Marks)

Q.2.D) Explain the advantages and limitations of Oral Communication

(7Marks)

Q.3. A) Explain the types of barriers to communication

(8Marks)

Q.3. B) What are the obstacles to effective listening

(7Marks)

OR

Q.3.C) Explain Surrogate Advertising and Intellectual property

(8Marks)

Q.3.D) Explain the concept of ethics and state its importance in business

(7Marks)

Q.4. A) What are the parts of a business letter

(8Marks)

Q.4 B) What are the principles of effective email learning

(7Marks)

OR

Q.4.C) Draft a Letter of Application with Curriculum Vitae for the post of an Assistant Professor at Gandhi College. Use the Complete Block Layout

(10 Marks)

Q.4. D) Mr. Pal has been working as an Assistant Professor for past 5 years in Gandhi College and would now like to resign from his post. Draft a letter of Resignation. Use the Semi Block Layout.

(5 Marks)

Q.5.) Write Short Notes on the following (Any3)

(15Mar)

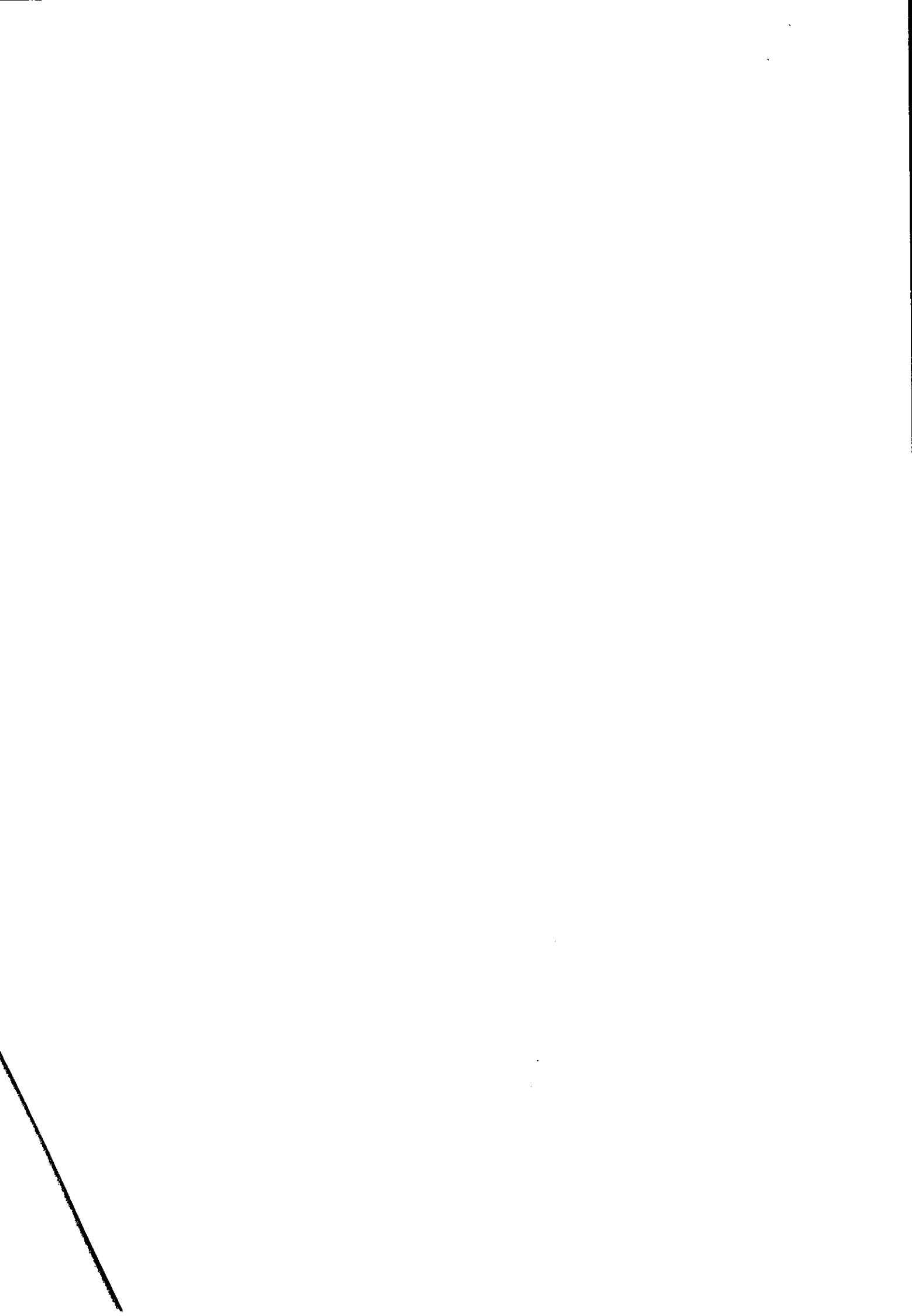
A) Key elements of a paragraph

B) Impact of Technological advancement on communication

C) Informal Channel of Communication

D) Space and Proxemics

E) Computers



Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

N.B. 1) Solve all questions after exercising internal option.**2) Working notes are allotted separate marks.****3) Use of Simple calculator is allowed.****Q.1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False and****Rewrite the sentence: (Any Eight)****(8)**

1. Cost of purchase does not include duties and taxes.
2. Accounting standards are laid down by law.
3. AS-9 deals with government grants.
4. Bin card does not shows stock position in the bin.
5. Goodwill is a Current Asset.
6. Under Hire Purchase, installment is not treated as hire price.
7. Rate of Gross Profit do not indicates profitability of each department.
8. Weighted Average Method is not suitable when the lots of inventory are not identifiable.
9. Capital receipt is recurring in nature.
10. Current assets are long-term assets.

Q.1. (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate given options and rewrite**complete sentences: (Any Seven)****(7)**

1. Following factors should be considered in selection of accounting policies _____ (Materiality / Cost).
2. AS 2 defines inventory as _____ assets. (Current / Fixed)
3. Under Perpetual Inventory System, inventory is valued _____. (continuously / periodically)
4. Following is not covered by AS 9 _____. (Lease Rent / Interest)
5. Stock is valued at cost or market value whichever is lower as per _____ concept. (Realisation / Matching)
6. According to AS-2 Inventories should generally be valued at lower of cost or _____ value. (Replacement / Net Realisable)
7. Interest received is to be recognized on time basis under _____ (AS 2 / AS 9)
8. Profit of 50% of cost is equal to profit of _____ on sales. (33.33% / 25%)
9. Carriage inward incurred for bringing machinery into the factory is _____ expenditure. (Capital / Revenue)

10. For Sugar Industry, sugarcane is _____ . (Raw Material / Finished Goods).

Q.2. From the following information of Lalu Brothers, prepare statement of valuation of stock by Weighted Average Method. (15)

Transaction	Date	Units	Rate Per Unit (Rs.)
Opening Stock	1st Dec., 2015	3,000	20.00
Purchases	3rd Dec., 2015	6,000	21.00
	7th Dec., 2015	5,500	23.00
	9th Dec., 2015	4,300	22.00
	11th Dec., 2015	4,700	21.00
	13th Dec., 2015	5,400	24.00
Sales	2nd Dec., 2015	2,500	---
	5th Dec., 2015	5,200	---
	8th Dec., 2015	4,600	---
	10th Dec., 2015	5,200	---
	15th Dec., 2015	6,000	---

OR

Q.2. State with reasons whether the following are Capital or Revenue in nature. (15)

1. Cost of construction of building.
2. Amount spent on uniform of staff.
3. Heavy Advertisement Expenditure for launch of a new product.
4. Term Loan from bank.
5. Paid audit fees.

Q.3. On 1st January 2014, Laxmi Transport Ltd. purchased a Truck from HMT Ltd. on Hire Purchase basis. The cash price of the truck was Rs. 5,96,000/- Rs.1,60,000/- was to be paid on the date of purchase and the balance in three installments of Rs.1,60,000/- on 31st December every year subject to interest @ 5% p.a. Depreciation was to be provided @ 10% on the Reducing Balance Method.

Prepare the following accounts in the books of Laxmi Transport Ltd. (15)

1. Vendor A/c.
2. Truck A/c.
3. Interest A/c.
4. Depreciation A/c.

OR

Q.3. Stock of material on 01/03/2013 was 1000 units @ Rs.10/- per unit. The following purchases and issues were made during the month of March 2013.(15)

Purchases :	Sales :
02/03/2013 - 2000 units @ Rs.11/- per unit	05/03/2013 - 5400 units
03/03/2013 - 3000 units @ Rs.12/- per unit	15/03/2013 - 2600 units
11/03/2013 - 4000 units @ Rs.13/- per unit	31/03/2013 - 5000 units
21/03/2013 - 5000 units @ Rs.14/- per unit	

You are required to prepare stock ledger account under FIFO Method.

Q.4. AB and Co. has two department viz. 'A' Department and 'B' Department. From the following information Prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016. (15)

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Stock	13,400	11,200	24,600
Purchase	73,600	71,400	1,45,000
Sales	1,10,000	88,000	1,98,000
Salaries	8,000	7,000	15,000

Common Expenses and Income	Rs.
Interest on Loan	2,000
Carriage Outward	2,900
Discount Earned	1,450
Depreciation	7,500
Rent and Rates	5,400
Advertisement	8,100
Building Insurance	1,800
General Expenses	4,500
Discount Allowed	2,700

Additional Information:

1. Closing Stock: Dept. A - Rs. 20,500 and Dept. B - Rs. 17,600
2. The area occupied by the two departments is in ratio 5:4
3. Depreciation and general expenses are to be allocated equally.

OR

Q.4. From the following Trial Balance of Happy Chemicals, prepare: **(15)**

1. Manufacturing Account
2. Trading and Profit and Loss Account
3. Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.	Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.
Goodwill	1,00,000		Sales		22,00,000
Factory Building	40,000		Miscellaneous Income		8,000
Plant and Machinery	2,60,000		Bad Debts Reserve		10,000
Furniture	16,000		Purchase	17,20,000	
Investments	20,000		Freight on Materials	1,00,000	
Capital		3,90,000	Factory Power	30,000	
Bank Loan		6,00,000	Salaries and Wages		
Creditors		3,00,000	- Factory	3,00,000	
Debtors	2,70,000		- Office	1,30,000	
Stock on 1-4-2015			Repairs	5,000	
- Materials	2,60,000		Rent and Taxes	33,000	
- Work-in-Progress	15,000		Insurance	7,800	
- Finished Goods	1,65,000		General Expenses	36,200	
				35,08,000	35,08,000

Additional Information:

- (1) Closing Stock: Materials Rs.4, 20,000; Work-in-Progress Rs.25,000 and Finished Goods Rs.4,15,000.
- (2) Depreciation to be provided at 2.5% on Factory Building, 10% on Plant and Machinery and 15% on Furniture.
- (3) Repairs and rent and taxes are to be apportioned between Factory and Office in the ratio of 3:2.
- (4) Reserve for bad and doubtful debts to be provided at 4% on debtors.
- (5) Insurance Premium covers a period of one month in advance.

Q.5. Answer the following:

- a) Explain in brief FIFO Method and Weighted Average Method. (8)
- b) Distinguish between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure. (7)

OR

Q.5. Write short notes (any three out of five) (15)

- a) Hire Purchase System
- b) Departmental Accounts.
- c) AS 1
- d) Bin card
- e) Revenue expenditure

7BAF
260

Time: 2.5 Hours

Marks: 75

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.

2) Figures to the right indicate fullmarks.

Q.1.A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

- 1) Large change in elasticity is measured by _____ method. (arc, point, geometrical)
- 2) If the value of cross elasticity is zero, commodities X and Y are _____ (complementary, substitute, unrelated)
- 3) _____ iso-quant shows perfect substitutability of factors. (Rightangle, linear, kinked)
- 4) When MP is maximum then AP is _____ (equal to MP, maximum, rising).
- 5) Optimum firm size is determined by _____ (long run cost, short run cost, and fixed cost)
- 6) Cross elasticity of demand for unrelated goods is _____ (zero, one, positive)
- 7) When TP is maximum, MP is _____ (zero, negative, maximum)
- 8) The combined effect of substitution effect and income effect is _____ (price effect, snob effect, none)
- 9) The _____ method uses time series data. (Trend, end use, Delphi)
- 10) An isoquant has _____ slope. (negative, positive, upward)

Q.1.B) True or False (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

- 1) In perfect competition the firm is the price taker.
- 2) Isoquants do not intersect each other.
- 3) Cartel formation helps the oligopoly firm to avoid competition.
- 4) Economies of scale leads to reduce the cost of production.
- 5) The income elasticity for inferior goods is negative.
- 6) Supply and price are inversely related.
- 7) Unitary elasticity is represented by a demand curve that is a rectangular hyperbola.
- 8) The expert opinion method generates accurate demand forecast.
- 9) Two isoquant never intersect each other.
- 10) In the short run, the firm only incur variable cost.

Q.2. A) Explain Supply schedule and change in supply with suitable diagram?

(Marks 8)

Q.2. B) Explain the determinants and exception of law of demand?

(Marks 7)

OR

Q.2. C) Write down the significance of demand forecasting?

(Marks 8)

Q.2. D) what is price elasticity? Explain any two degrees of price elasticity?

(Marks 7)

Q.3. A) Discuss the scope of internal and external economies of scale?

(Marks 8)

Q.3. B) Explain the law of variable proportion?

(Marks 7)

OR

Q.3. C) Explain the return to scale with suitable diagram?

(Marks 8)

Q.3. D) what is production function? Discuss the types of isoquant

(Marks 7)

Q.4. A) Explain the features and sources of monopoly?

(Marks 8)

Q.4. B) what is perfect competition? Distinguish between Perfect and monopoly?

(Marks 7)

OR

Q.4. C) Explain the monopolistic competition equilibrium in short run with suitable diagram? (Marks 8)

Q.4. D) what is oligopoly? Explain the kinked demand curve?

(Marks 7)

Q.5. A) what is price discrimination? Explain its degree?

(Marks 8)

Q.5. B) what is price leadership? Explain the types of price leadership?

(Marks 7)

OR

Q. 5. Short Notes: (Any 3)

(Marks 15)

M) Cross elasticity of demand

N) Average and marginal cost

O) Substitution and income effect

P) Production possibility curve

Q) Arc method and point method

Time: 2.5Hours

Marks: 75

Date:

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.

2) Figures to the right indicate fullmarks.

3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q1.A. Fill in the blanks (any 8)

8

1. The Constitution of India has recognized _____ major languages. (25,22,29)
2. Among the states in India, _____ has the lowest gender ratio.
(Kerala, Maharashtra, Haryana)
3. _____ is the main reason of female foeticide.
(Preference of male child, Unemployment, Globalization)
4. The dispute over Chandigarh, Belgaum, Kasargaud between related states are example of _____. (Regionalism, Linguism, Communalism)
5. Deficiency of vitamin _____ may cause blindness. (A, B, C)
6. The word _____ means equal respect for all religions.
(Sovereign, secular, socialist)
7. Article 51 of the Constitution of India lists down _____ fundamental duties of the citizens of India. (12,11,2)
8. Untouchability in India is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited by Article _____.
(15,19,17)
9. Panchayati Raj was given constitutional status by _____ Amendment Act. (72nd, 73rd, 74th)
10. The _____ party dominated the political scene from 1947 to 1977.

Q1.B. True or False (any 7)

7

1. In India, there are separate personal laws for different religions.
2. Assamese is a Dravidian language.
3. There is reservation of seats for women in state legislation.
4. India has adopted Presidential democracy.
5. Caste system promotes social progress & modernization.
6. Preamble is regarded as the soul of the Constitution.
7. The Mayor of Greater Mumbai is elected for the period of 5 years.
8. Shiv Sena is an example of a regional party.
9. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be carved out of linguistic lines in the country.
10. Prophet Mohammad Paigambar founded Islam.

Q2.A. Explain in brief the project submitted by you during the course.

15

OR

Q2.B. Explain the regional variation in India according to rural and urban area.

15

Q3.A. Explain different social-economic problems of women in India and also provide solutions To those problems in detail.

15

OR

Q3.B. Explain different types of disabilities and Explain the problems faced by those people.

15

Q4.A. What are the fundamental duties of Indian Citizen along with the importance of the same? 15

OR

Q4.B. What are the features of political parties in India? 15

Q5.A. Explain in detail - 73RD Constitutional amendment Act ensures democratic participation at the grass root level. 15

OR

Q5. Write Short Notes (any 3) 15

1. Municipal Corporation
2. Diversity as difference
3. Communalism
4. Preamble
5. Linguistic diversity

EYBAF

first year 2019

[2½ Hours]

[Total Marks:75]

- N.B.:
1. Q.1 is compulsory.
 2. Q.2 to Q.5 are compulsory with internal choice.
 3. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.1 A Select the appropriate options and rewrite the following sentences.(any eight) (8)

1. 100% finance is provided in _____.
(a) Factoring (b) Forfaiting (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of (a) & (b)
2. A _____ is defined as any person who is engaged in the business of issue management.
(a) factor (b) manager (c) merchant banker (d) insurer
3. Financial services are _____.
(a) inseparable (b) intangible (c) variable (d) all of the above.
4. _____ is an apex housing finance institution in the country.
(a) RBI (b) National Housing Bank (c) HDFC (d) LIC Housing Finance
5. Equipment leasing is an example of _____ services.
(a) fund based (b) non-fund based (c) both the above (d) none of the two.
6. Securitisation is the process of pooling and repackaging of homogeneous _____ financial assets into marketable securities.
(a) liquid (b) illiquid (c) fixed (d) current
7. In a _____ lease, the lessor does not transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset.
(a) finance (b) operating (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of (a) & (b)
8. Features of Venture Capital includes _____.
(a) High risk (b) Illiquid investment (c) High Technology (d) All of these
9. Credit Card facility is an excellent example of _____ credit.
(a) long term (b) secured (c) revolving (d) non-revolving
10. Where in an order, the client places a limit on the price of the security; it is a case of _____.
(a) limit order (b) best rate order (c) stop loss order (d) immediate or cancel order

Q.1 B Rewrite the following statements and state whether they are True or False. (7)
(any seven)

1. The non-fund based services are called asset based services.
2. The bills covered under the scheme must be genuine trade bills relating to the sale or dispatch of goods.
3. Underwriters agree to take up securities which are not fully subscribed.
4. A stock broker is a member of a recognized stock exchange.
5. A derivative is a contract between two parties which derives its value or price from an underlying asset.
6. In a finance lease, the lessor does not transfer all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset.
7. The last stage in venture capital financing is the exit to realize the investment so as to make a profit or minimize losses.
8. Consumer finance refers to the raising of finance by businesses for the acquisition of durable goods.
9. NBFCs are not allowed to accept demand deposits.
10. One time assessment of creditworthiness is valid over the future life of the security.

Q.2 (a) Define financial services. What are the types of financial services? Explain with any three examples of each type. (8)

(b) Distinguish between factoring and forfeiting. (7)

OR

(c) Define Merchant Banker. State any seven services provided by Merchant Bankers. (8)

(d) What is the meaning of 'Securitisation'? Explain its features. (7)

Q.3 (a) Distinguish between Operating Lease and Financial Lease. (8)

(b) Explain the meaning of Venture Capital. State its features. (7)

OR

(c) State any eight advantages of Hire Purchase. (8)

(d) Describe various sources of Consumer Finance. (7)

Q.4 (a) Explain limitations of Credit Rating. (8)

(b) How can frauds and misuse of Credit Cards be prevented? (7)

OR

(c) What are the benefits of using Credit Cards? (8)

(d) Explain features of recourse and non-recourse factoring. (7)

Q.5 (A) State any eight advantages of leasing to the lessee. (8)

(B) Explain meaning & importance of underwriters in issue management. (7)

OR

Q.5 Write a short note on: (Any three) (15)

(a) Role of NHB

(b) Advantages of credit rating to the investors

(c) Importance of financial services

(d) Code of conduct for Bankers to an issue

(e) Bill Discounting process

FYBAF

FIRST YEAR 2019

Time: 2:30 hours

Marks: 75

- Note:
1. All questions carry 15 marks each
 2. Q.1 is compulsory and Q.2 to Q.5 have internal choice.
 3. Use of simple calculator is allowed.
 4. Working note should form part of your answer.

Q.1 A] Rewrite the sentences with correct option. (any 8) (08)

- (i) VAT does not apply to
 (a) Importer (b) Retailer (c) Works contractor (d) Consumer
- (ii) 'Dealer' as defined under MVAT Act, 2002, does not include
 (a) Airlines (b) MSRTC (c) Auctioneer (d) Educational Institution
- (iii) Following is not the benefit of VAT
 (a) Set off (b) Business friendly taxation system
 (c) Leads to double taxation (d) Simplification of tax forms and procedures
- (iv) Taxable purchases for the purpose of registration include
 (a) Local purchases taxable under MVAT (b) Purchases under Schedule A
 (c) Imports from outside the country (d) Purchases from other states
- (v) An importer is liable to be registered under MVAT Act, 2002 if
 (a) The sales turnover exceeds Rs.1, 00,000 (b) Taxable sales/purchases are at least Rs.10,000
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Either of (a) or (b)
- (vi) Tax at NIL rate
 (a) Schedule A (b) Schedule B (c) Schedule C (d) Schedule E
- (vii) Following are sales or purchases not liable to tax under section 8
 (a) Sale or purchase outside Maharashtra (b) Exports or Imports
 (c) Inter-state trade (d) All of the above
- (viii) A person who voluntarily desires to get registered has to deposit an amount of
 (a) Rs.5, 000 (b) Rs.50, 000
 (c) Rs.25, 000 (d) Nil
- (ix) A dealer who becomes liable to pay tax under section 3 has to apply for registration within
 (a) 15 days (b) 45 days
 (c) 30 days (d) 60 days
- (x) Provisions regarding registration are laid down in the MVAT Act under
 (a) Section 16 (b) Section 29
 (c) Section 22 (d) Section 61

B] Match the columns (any Seven) (07)

Column A	Column B
(i) Income tax	(a) 1.5% of turnover
(ii) VAT	(b) 1% of value in agreement or stamp duty
(iii) Set-off	(c) Exempted by State Government under section 8
(iv) Refund	(d) Returning excess tax paid by dealer
(v) Mandap Keepers	(e) Tax paid on purchases
(vi) Developer	(f) Karta or an adult member
(vii) HUF	(g) 12.5%
(viii) Schedule E	(h) 20%
(ix) Schedule D	(i) Direct Tax
(x) Fuel for foreign aircrafts	(j) Indirect Tax
	(k) Exempted by Central Government under section

Q.2

A] State whether following are "Dealer" as defined under MVAT Act, 2002 with reasons: (08)

a) Auctioneer
b) VRL Travels carrying passengers from Mumbai to Bangalore
c) Non-Resident dealer
d) Wilson College for Higher education
e) Sales of bus by BEST
f) Chartered Accountants
g) Hospitals
h) A broker

B] State whether following are "Goods" as defined under MVAT Act, 2002 with reasons: (07)

a) Chicken
b) Old NewsPaper
c) Mango trees
d) Residential flat used for sale and purchase of goods
e) Shares in ABC ltd.
f) Patents
g) Lottery tickets

OR

Q2P. M/s. Tara & Co. provides you the following information regarding sales/ purchases for the month November 2016. (15)

Sales:

- Schedule E Goods Rs. 50,00,000
- Schedule C Goods Rs. 10,00,000

Purchases:

- Raw Material Schedule C Goods Rs. 12,00,000
- Labour Charges Rs. 3,00,000
- Schedule E Goods- Components Rs. 11,50,000
- Schedule E Goods- Stationary Rs. 50,000
- Schedule E Goods- Machinery Rs. 20,00,000

Sales Return:

- Schedule E Goods Rs. 10,00,000
- Schedule C Goods Rs. 2,00,000

Calculate MVAT Payable/ Refund for the month November 2016. Given that there is as set off c/f from earlier month of Rs. 100,000. Tax rates for goods, Schedule C: 5%, Schedule E: 12.5%.

Q.3 A] From the following information furnished to you by Mr.Samir, a new dealer regarding his purchase and sale transactions, find out from which month he will be liable to pay tax as per the provisions of MVAT Act, 2002. Give reasons for your answer. (15)

Month	Details of purchases (Inside State)		Imports		Details of sales	
	Tax Free	Taxable	Tax Free	Taxable	Tax Free	Taxable
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 2016	22000	4000	2000	1500	50000	4000
May 2016	30000	2000	6000	-	60000	2000
June 2016	60000	4000	12000	1000	8000	-
July 2016	106000	4600	2500	1200	80000	3000

OR

- B] Mr. Suresh commenced his business on 1st August 2016. Find out from which month he will be liable for registration and to pay tax as per the provisions of MVAT Act, 2002. Give reasons for your answer. The details of sales and purchases are as under : [15]

Month	Details of purchases		Details of sales	
	Taxable Goods	Tax free Goods	Taxable Goods	Tax free Goods
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August 2016	3000	40000	2000	65000
September 2016	1000	78000	3000	90000
October 2016	4000	88000	6000	125000
November 2016	3000	112000	10000	155000
December 2016	3000	88000	15000	40000
January 2017	4000	126000	6000	650000
February 2017	7000	86000	4000	102000
March 2017	6000	108000	8000	145000

- Q.4 A] M/s Sadashiv, a registered dealer under MVAT Act, 2002 requests you to compute liability under MVAT Act, 2002 for the month of March 2016 from the following information. (15)

SALES	Rs.	SALES RETURNS	Rs.
Schedule A Goods	200000	Schedule A Goods	40000
Schedule B Goods	100000	Schedule E Goods	40000
Schedule E Goods	440000		
Sale out of Maharashtra	300000		
Labour charges received	150000		
	1190000		80000

PURCHASES	Rs.	PURCHASE RETURNS	Rs.
Schedule A Goods	100000	Schedule E Goods	60000
Schedule E Goods	700000		
	800000		60000

There was an opening balance (credit) in VAT credit receivable account of Rs.24000.

Tax rates: Schedule B – 1.2% ; Schedule E : 12.5%

OR

- B] Mr. Shaurya is a manufacturer. His purchases and sales for January 2016 are as under

Purchases (Inclusive of VAT):	Rs.
Schedule C Goods - Raw Materials	39,37,500
Schedule E Goods – Components	7,87,500
Schedule E Goods – Machinery	5,62,500

Sales (Exclusive of VAT) :	Rs.
Schedule E Goods (Local)	25,00,000
Sale outside Maharashtra	2,50,000

On 1st January, 2016 there was an opening balance of Rs.34,000 in VAT Credit Receivable Account out of which he had received refund at Rs.25000 during the month. Calculate tax liability under MVAT Act, 2002 of Mr. Shaurya.

Tax rates: Schedule C – 5 %

Schedule E : 12.5%

- Q.5) A] What is VAT and explain the benefits of VAT (07)
B] What is the difference between VAT and Income Tax. (08)

OR

- Q.5) Short Notes (any 3) (15)

- a) Explain the conditions for registration under section 3
- b) Explain the sales and purchases not liable to tax under section 8
- c) Explain composition scheme of restaurants
- d) Distinguish between mandatory and voluntary registration under MVAT Act
- e) Explain the provisions for tax audit under MVAT Act, 2002.

FXBAF

First Year 2019

Paper / Subject Code: 76404 / Business Communication-II

Q.P. Code : 35027

[Time: 2½ Hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check that you have the correct Question Paper.

N.B: All questions are compulsory.

Q.I. A. Fill in the blanks with suitable options: (Any 08) [08]

1. _____ are based on the Findings of a Business Report.
(Recommendations / Terms of Reference / Appendix)
2. A _____ is a powerful means of communication within an organisation.
(Press Release / Television / House Journal)
3. When a _____ is passed in a Meeting it becomes a Resolution.
(Motion/ Judgment/ Declaration)
4. A _____ is a decision making body.(Conference / Symposium / Committee)
5. A Job Interview is also known as a _____ Interview. (Selection / Selector / Segregation)
6. Catalogues, price-lists and other literature may be sent by the seller in response to a Letter of _____.(Order / Complaint / Inquiry)
7. AIDA stands for Attention, _____, Desire and Action. (Internet / Interest / Intranet)
8. A District Consumer Commission deals with complaints up to the value of Rs. _____.
(Twenty Thousand/ Two Lakh/ Twenty Lakh)
9. The Right to Information Act was passed in the year _____. (2005 /2006 /2007)
10. The third stage of a Selection Interview is _____.
(Parting/ Supplying Information/Acquiring Information)

Q.I. B Match the following: (Any 07) [07]

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Dynamics | a. Vote of Thanks |
| 2. Delegates | b. Review of Subordinates' Performance |
| 3. Flier | c. Videoconferencing |
| 4. Last Item in the Agenda | d. Written Intimation about a Meeting. |
| 5. Notice | e. Specialised Periodical Publication |
| 6. Newsletter | f. Force |
| 7. Skype | g. Promotional Material |
| 8. Feasibility Report | h. Participants at a Conference |
| 9. Structured Interview | i. Pre-planned |
| 10. Appraisal Interview | j. Studies the Prospects of Starting a New Venture |

Q.II. A. Define Interview. How should an interviewer prepare to conduct a Selection Interview? [08]

B. What is a Conference? Discuss the various ways to ensure the successful organisation of a conference. [07]

OR

C. What is a Grievance Interview? Why and how should it be conducted? [08]

D. Define Public Relations. List and explain any five methods of promoting Internal Public Relations in an organization. [07]

Q.III. A. Rashmi Shetty wants to purchase a Platinum vacuum cleaner. Write a Letter of Inquiry on her behalf to Sam Electronics, Grant Road, Mumbai inquiring about the various models, their features and prices. Use the Complete Block layout. [08]

Turn Over

B. You had ordered 05 cases of glassware from Crystal Stores, Mahim, Mumbai. When you received the cases much of the glassware was chipped or broken because of poor packaging. Draft a Letter of Complaint and ask for a replacement of the damaged goods. Use the Modified Block layout. [07]

OR

C. A Committee has been appointed by Lok Mills, Shahapur to study the causes for a huge number of staff members leaving their jobs in the last two months. Draft an investigative Business Report on behalf of the Committee. [08]

D. Draft the Notice and Agenda for a monthly Board meeting of Swaraj Cotton Textiles, Surat. Also draft Resolutions for the following: [07]

i) Appointment of a Director

ii) Extension of Office Premises

Q.IV A. Draft a Sales letter to promote the sale of a Treadmill. Use the Semi Block layout. [08]

B. You had purchased silver jewellery worth Rs. 25,000/- through online shopping and had made an advance payment of the entire amount as COD wasn't available. You have not got the jewellery for the past two months in spite of several requests and reminders. Draft a letter addressed to the Consumer Redressal Forum seeking refund of the entire paid amount with suitable compensation. Use the Complete Block layout. [07]

OR

C. Draft an RTI Letter seeking information regarding your Passport that has not been delivered to you in spite of having submitted the required documents and completing all the necessary formalities over two months ago. [08]

D. Summarize the following passage: [07]

Every year, millions of tons of office paper are discarded. Despite the promise of improved computer systems and networking technologies, a paperless society has yet to materialize, and experts now believe it never will. Even so, there are ways to minimize the trillions of documents that are printed each year. Computer users should use paper and energy in a responsible manner. This requires thought and discipline. It can also make work life easier and less expensive by saving time, storage space, and money. There are three simple steps one can take. First, think before you print. Do you really need a hard copy (printed copy)? Are people asking for a hard copy when an email attachment would work just as well? If you are concerned that your electronic documents will be lost or altered, back them up and store them on removable media such as a CD or a Pen Drive. Kept in a safe place, the electronic copy will not change and will always be accessible. Third, encourage others to print wisely. When someone brings you a printed document, ask him or her to send it by email or give it to you on a removable media next time.

Q.V Write Short Notes on the following: (Any 03) [15]

1. Advantages of Meetings
2. Exit Interview
3. Crisis Management
4. Functions of the Public Relations Department of an Organization
5. Promotional Leaflets and Fliers

FYBAF

Q. P. Code: 33877

Time: 2 ½ hours

Marks: 75

Note: 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

1. A Choose the correct alternatives (any eight) (08)

- (i) Liberalisation is based on _____ ideas.
(Capitalist, Socialist, Communist)
- (ii) Economic liberalisation was adopted by Prime Minister _____.
(Mr. Manmohan Singh, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Mr. Narasimha Rao)
- (iii) Article _____ of the Constitution abolished the practice of untouchability.
(15, 16, 17)
- (iv) The objective of Right to Freedom of Religion is to sustain the principle of _____.
(Communalism, Regionalism, Secularism)
- (v) _____ factor is formed of all living organism.
(Biotic, Abiotic, Robotic)
- (vi) _____ directly feed on producers.
(Herbivores, Omnivores, Carnivores)
- (vii) _____ arises when goal directed behaviour is blocked or thwarted.
(Frustration, Stress, Conflict)
- (viii) Eustress is also known as _____.
(Positive, Negative, Neutral)
- (ix) _____ means forming close associations with trusted friends and co-workers.
(Networking, Relaxation, Social support)
- (x) Win-Win is the outcome of _____ strategy.
(Collaborating, Compromising, Smoothing)

1. B State whether the statement is True or False (07)

- (i) The process of moving for a period of time in response of labour or climate conditions is called asseasonal migration.
- (ii) In India, the concept of privatisation gained importance in the post reform period since 1991.

- (iii) Magna Carta was signed in 1215.
- (iv) Article 14 of Indian Constitution provides for Equality before Law.
- (v) Overuse of the renewable resources for short gain may shorten a country's long term economic future.
- (vi) Degradation occurs when earth's natural resources are depleted.
- (vii) Stress aggravates diabetes.
- (viii) Intergroup conflict occurs within an individual.
- (ix) Addressors do not possess risk taking attitude.
- (x) Concealers don't believe in taking risks.

2. What is liberalisation? What are the benefits and limitations of liberalisation? (15)

OR

Explain the concept of globalisation? Examine the impact of globalisation on employment.

3. Define Human Rights. What are the characteristics of human rights? (15)

OR

Briefly explain Fundamental Rights as enshrined in Indian Constitution.

4. What is environmental degradation? What are its causes? (15)

OR

Discuss the importance of ethics in an individual's development.

5. Explain various strategies for coping with conflict. (15)

OR

Write short note on (any three):

- (a) Causes of migration
- (b) Magna Carta
- (c) Need for sustainable development
- (d) Causes of stress
- (e) Types of individual conflicts

वेळ: २ तास ३० मी

गुण: ७५

सूचना: १) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत,

२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

३) आवश्यकता वाटल्यास इंग्रजी प्रश्नपत्रिका पहावी.

१.अ)योग्य पर्याय निवडा.(कोणतेही आठ)

०८

१. उदारीकरण.....कल्पनेवर आधारित आहे.
(भांडवलशाही,समाजवादी,साम्यवादी)
२. आर्थिक उदारीकरण पंतप्रधान.....यांनी स्वीकारले होते.
(श्री.मनमोहन सिंग,श्री.राजीव गांधी,श्री.नरसिंहराव)
३. राज्यघटनेच्या कलमने अस्पृश्यतेची प्रथा नष्ट झाली.
(१५,१६,१७)
४. धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्काचा उद्देशतत्वाला आधार देणे आहे.
(जातीयवाद,प्रांतवाद,धर्मनिरपेक्षता)
५.घटक हे सर्व जीवित जीवांचे प्रकार आहे.
(जैविक,अजैविक,रोबोटिक)
६.हे उत्पादकांकडून थेट अन्न मिळवतात.
(शाकभक्षक,सर्वभक्षक,मांसभक्षक)
७. जेव्हा उद्देश आदेश वर्तणूक हि अवरोधित किंवा विफल होते तेव्हानिर्माण होते.
(विफलता,ताण,संघर्ष)
८. लाभदायक तणावताण म्हणून सुद्धा ओळखला जातो.
(सकारात्मक,नकारात्मक,तटस्थ)
९. विश्वासू मित्र आणि सहकाऱ्यांसोबत मिळून जवळीक साधणारी संघटना स्थापन करणे म्हणजे.....होय.
(नेटवर्किंग,विरंगुळा,सामाजिक आधार)
१०. जिंकणे-जिंकणे हाया धोरणाचा परिणाम आहे.
(सहयोग,तडजोड,सुरळीतपणा)

१.ब) खालील विधाने चूक कि बरोबर आहेत ते सांगा.(कोणतेही सात)

०७

१. काम किंवा हवामान परिस्थितीमुळे काही काळाकरिता दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी स्थलांतरित होणे म्हणजे हंगामी स्थलांतर असे म्हणतात.

२. भारतात खाजगीकरणाच्या संकल्पनेचा महत्वाचा फायदा हा १९९१ पासून सुधारणेनंतरच्या काळात झाला.
३. मैगना कार्टा १२१५ मध्ये आला.
४. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे कलम १४ कायद्यापुढे समानता देते.
५. पुनर्वापरयोग्य संसाधनाचा अल्प फायद्यासाठी अतिरेकी वापर हा देशाचे दीर्घकालीन आर्थिक आयुष्य कमी करू शकते.
६. जेव्हा पृथ्वीवरील नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा क्षय होतो तेव्हा पर्यावरणाचा न्हास घडून येतो.
७. तणावामुळे मधुमेह तीव्र होते.
८. आंतर-गट संघर्ष एखाद्या विशिष्ट व्यक्तीत घडून येतो.
९. संबोधनकार जोखीम घेण्याची प्रवृत्ती स्वीकारत नाही.
१०. गुपित ठेवण्याचा जोखीम पत्करण्यावर विश्वास नसतो.

२. उदारीकरण म्हणजे काय? उदारीकरणाचे फायदे आणि मर्यादा काय आहेत? १५

किंवा

जागतिकीकरणाची संकल्पना स्पष्ट करा. जागतिकीकरणाचा रोजगारावरील परिणाम तपासा.

३. मानवी हक्कांची व्याख्या द्या. मानवी हक्कांची वैशिष्ट्ये काय आहेत? १५

किंवा

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत समाविष्ट असलेले मुलभूत हक्क थोडक्यात स्पष्ट करा.

४. पर्यावरणाची अवनती म्हणजे काय? त्याची कारणे काय आहेत? १५

किंवा

वैयक्तिक विकासातील नितीतत्वांच्या महत्वावर चर्चा करा.

५. संघर्षाला तोंड देण्यासाठी विविध धोरणे स्पष्ट करा. १५

किंवा

टीपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही तीन)

अ. स्थलांतराची कारणे

ब. मैगना कार्टा

क. शाश्वत विकासाची गरज

ड. तणावाची कारणे

इ. वैयक्तिक संघर्षाची कारणे

RYGAF

Q.1.A] Answer the following multiple choice questions. [Any 8]

8 mks

1. When a contract is performed by both the parties, the contract comes to an end by.....

- a) lapse of time b) discharge by performance
- c) discharge by agreement d) discharge by breach

2. When an innocent party is claiming for monetary damages, it may be.....

- a) liquidated damages. b) vindictive damages.
- c) any of them. d) all of them.

3. Which is not goods.....

- a) live stock b) shares c) valid Indian Currency d) Goodwill

4. Doctrine OF Caveat emptor places the burden on the

- a) buyer b) seller c) third party d) government.

5) the lien of an unpaid seller depends on

- a) possession b) title. c) ownership d) possession and ownership

6) Suresh and Pawan go into a shop. Suresh says to the shopkeeper, Kamal, let Pawan have the goods, and if does not pay you, I will. This is a

- a) contract of guarantee b) contract of indemnity c) contract of surety d) Quasi- contract

7) Under the Negotiable Instrument Act, which of the following refers to "a written document by which a right is created in favour of some person"?

- a) promise b) instrument c) agreement d) contract

8) For what term of imprisonment an offender under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act can be punished .

- a) two years b) one year c) three years d) five years.

9) The right of subrogation in a contract of guarantee is available to the

- a] Creditor b] Principal debtor c] Surety

10) Who is not a party to a Cheque?

- a) drawer b) drawee c) payee d) Acceptor

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

7 mks

- 1) Stranger to a contract cannot sue while stranger to consideration can sue.
- 2) Where a party to a contract does not suffer any loss on account of breach of a contract can never claim damages.
- 3) A Contract once entered needs to be performed under all circumstances.
- 4) Any person who voluntarily makes a payment on behalf of another, can recover it.

- 5) Death of a surety does not put an end to the contract of guarantee.
- 6) Sale of Goods Act only deals with immovable property.
- 7) Cheque is valid for the period of three months.
- 8) Payee is the person to whom money is to be paid.
- 9) In a contract of sale, money is a consideration.
- 10) Unascertained goods are same as generic goods.

Q.II. A) Define a Proposal and what are the essential requirements of a valid proposal? 8 mks

B) "No Consideration, No Contract"- Discuss & State exception to the rule. 7 mks

OR

C) Define the "Contract of Guarantee" and state the essential requirements of Contract of Guarantee. 8 mks

D) Explain fully Agency by Ratification 7 mks

Q.III. A) State the Distinction between Sale & Agreement to sell. 8 mks

B) Explain the Doctrine of Caveat Emptor & State its exception. 7 mks

OR

C) Who is 'Unpaid Seller'? What are his various rights under the Sale of Goods Act? 8 mks

D) What is an Auction Sale? What are the rules applicable to Auction Sales? 7 mks

Q.IV. A) What is a Bill of exchange? How does a Promissory Note differ from a bill of exchange? 8 mks

B) What is meant by a special crossing of a Cheque? How does special crossing differ from general crossing of a Cheque? 7 mks

OR

C) State the various modes of Discharge of Negotiable Instrument. 8 mks

D) Write a note on Dishonor of Cheque. 7 mks

Q. V. A) Define a Consumer as per Consumer Protection Act and also state who is not a Consumer as per the Act. 8 mks

B) What are the Objects of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986? 7 mks

OR

D) Short Note (Any 3): 15 mks

- 1) Auction Sale
- 2) Unfair Trade Practices
- 3) Hire purchase agreement
- 4) Deficiency in Services
- 5) Consumer Dispute

FYBAF

First Year 2019

Duration: 2½ hours

Max Marks: 75

- NOTE:** 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Use of non-programmable electronic calculator is allowed.

- Q.1 (a) Choose the correct alternative from the following (Any 8):** [8]
- (i) A load is expressed as a percentage of
(a) SIP (b) NFO (c) NAV (d) AMC
 - (ii) An annuity in which the number of payments depends upon the happening of some event is
(a) life annuity (b) contingent annuity (c) perpetual annuity (d) certain annuity.
 - (iii) If the face value of a share is less than its market value, then the share is said to be
(a) at a premium (b) at par (c) below par (d) None of these.
 - (iv) If the nominal rate of interest is 9% per annum compounded quarterly, then the effective rate of interest per annum is _____ the nominal rate of interest
(a) greater than (b) less than (c) the fourth root of (d) equal to.
 - (v) The list price minus trade discount is called the -
(a) cost price (b) reduced cost price (c) net selling price (d) invoice price.
 - (vi) The difference between the market value and the net worth of a business is its
(a) good will (b) profit (c) loss (d) None of these
 - (vii) The sub triplicate ratio of 8 : 1 is
(a) 1 : 2 (b) 2 : 1 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 512 : 1.
 - (viii) The fourth proportional to 10, 15, 24 is
(a) 126 (b) 612 (c) 621 (d) 216.
 - (ix) Commission is usually calculated as a percentage of
(a) cost price (b) list price (c) net selling price (d) invoice price.
 - (x) The compound interest on Rs. 2,000 at 12% p.a. is maximum when the interest is compounded
(a) monthly (b) quarterly (c) half yearly (d) data is not sufficient.

- Q.1 (b) Write True / False (Any 7):** [7]
- (i) The brokerage for a buyer is to be added in the sales value while calculating total amount the buyer receives.
 - (ii) Simple interest is calculated on the principal amount only.
 - (iii) Profit = N. S. P. - C. P. when N. S. P. > C. P.
 - (iv) A mutual fund can never make a loss.
 - (v) Par value and nominal value of a share are same.

- (vi) An annuity is an annual payment of a simple interest.
- (vii) The product of a ratio and its inverse is always one.
- (viii) If a share is available at a discount, then its face value is less than its market value.
- (ix) $a^2 : b^2$ is the duplicate ratio of $a : b$.
- (x)
$$\text{N.S.P.} = \frac{(100 - \text{Cash discount})}{100} \times \text{C.P.}$$

Q.2 Answer either questions (a)&(b) or (c)&(d) of the following :-

- (a) A manufacturer makes a profit of 20% on cost after allowing trade discount at a rate of 22%. If the cost of manufacturing increases by 20%, find the new rate of trade discount if the manufacturer earns profit at the same rate without changing the catalogue price. [8]
- (b) There are two numbers with ratio 16: 9 and 24 is a mean proportional between them. Find the numbers. [8]

(OR)

- (c) A company fixed the rate of commission to its sales man as follows: 4% on the first Rs. 8000, 6% on the next Rs. 6,000, 9% on the next Rs. 6,000 and 10% on the balance. The company had agreed to pay $\frac{1}{4}\%$ bonus over total sales if the sales crossed Rs. 25,000. A sales man of the company secured sales worth Rs. 27,000. Calculate the total earnings of the sales man. [8]
- (d) 30 men working for 8 hours a day earn Rs. 6,400 in 20 days. How much 45 men will earn in 24 days if they work 10 hours a day? The men are paid on the basis number of hours put in. [7]

Q.3 Answer either questions (a)&(b) or (c)&(d) of the following :-

- (a) Ketan and Kevin borrowed Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively, at the same rate of simple interest. Ketan repaid the loan with interest of Rs. 5,040, after 3.5 years. How much should Kevin pay after 4.5 years to pay off the loan, including simple interest? [8]
- (b) Vishal deposits Rs. 7000 at the end of every quarter, at 10% compound interest p.a. Find the amount of annuity he will receive after 2 years. [7]

(OR)

- (c) Sohail promised to pay Aamir Rs. 15,000 after 3 years with compound rate of interest 8% p.a. He also promised to pay Aakash Rs. 20,000 after 4 years with compound rate of interest 9% p.a. Find the present worth of these payments. Also find the total present worth of the money Sohail has to pay. [8]
- (d) Sumedh takes a loan of Rs. 1,50,000 from a bank for a period of 15 months at 12% p.a. compound interest. Compute the EMI on monthly reducing balance. [7]

Q.4 Answer either questions (a)&(b) or (c)&(d) of the following :-

(a) Chaitali got 320 shares of a company of a face value Rs. 10, at a market price of Rs. 120 each. After 3 months, she received dividend at 40%. After 6 months, she sold all the shares at a market price of Rs. 160 each. She paid brokerage of 0.4% for both transactions. Find her net gain. [8]

(b) Given the following information of a mutual fund: [7]
 Total number of units = 1,20,000
 Market value of securities = 25 lakhs
 Market value of corporate bonds = 30 lakhs
 Other assets of fund = 20 lakhs
 Liabilities = 6 lakhs
 Payable by fund = 4 lakhs
 Find NAV of the mutual fund.

(OR)

(c) Varun invested Rs. 20,000 in a Mutual Fund on 8-2-2011 when its NAV was 25.8. He received a dividend @ 5 per unit on 21-7-2011. He redeemed all units on 15-11-2011 with total gain of Rs. 6,682.588. Find NAV at which he redeemed all units if entry load was 2.25% and exit load was 1%. [8]

(d) Fred purchased 600 shares of face value Rs. 10 each. The rate of brokerage was 0.8% and the total sum he paid was Rs 1, 45,152. Find the market price per share. [7]

Q5 (a) Explain the term variation and its types. [8]
 (b) Explain the concept of NAV of a mutual fund. [7]

(OR)

Q5 Write any three short notes.

- (c) Dividend and rate of return [5]
- (d) Annuity and its types [5]
- (e) Bonus shares and split of shares [5]
- (f) Ratio and proportion [5]
- (g) Cash discount and Trade discount [5]



FYBAF

TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

MARKS: 75

N.B:1) Figures to the right indicate full marks

- 2) All questions are compulsory
- 3) Use of simple calculator is allowed
- 4) Working note should form the part of answer

Q1A) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 8 out 10) 8 marks

1. Under Single entry system, it is not possible to ascertain the gross profit earned by the business.
2. Income- tax allows small traders to adopt single entry system for keeping books of accounts.
3. Receipt from branch debtors are not recorded in the Branch Account kept under the 'Debtor method'.
4. Stock Reserve Account is used to adjust loading on closing stock lying at the branch HO sends goods to branch at invoice price.
5. While calculating the insurance claim, value of salvage is deducted from the cost of the stock lost.
6. Limited companies are free to choose either single entry or double entry system of accounting.
7. An Account Sales is a ledger account in the books of the consignee.
8. Expenses incurred in forwarding the defective goods should be debited to profit and loss account.
9. Under stock and Debtors method, Branch Stock A/c is opened in order to ascertain net profit/loss of branch.
10. Memorandum Trading Account can be prepared if proper stock records are available.

Q1 B) Match the column (Any 7 out 10) 7 marks

Column A	Column B
1. Debit side of Total Debtors A/c	a) Applies only in case of over-insurance
2. Credit Side of Machinery A/c	b) Based on cost
3. Account sales	c) Credit to branch stock account
4. Ownership of goods is passed on to the buyer	d) Credit to branch debtors account
5. Collection from debtors by consignee	e) Debit to branch stock account
6. Gross profit transferred	f) No entry
7. Discount to customers	g) Sale
8. Loss of goods in fire	h) Principal and agent
9. Mark up	i) Balance to be shown in closing statement affairs
10. Average clause in a fire insurance	j) Credit sales

Q2] M/s. Ananya Plastic Traders supplies you the following information:

15 marks

Particulars	1 st April,2018 (Rs)	31 st March,2019 (Rs)
Sundry Debtors	180000	210000
Stock	150000	210000
Sundry Creditors	110000	120000
Furniture	20000	?
Machinery	350000	?

Summary for the cash transaction for the year 2018-19

Receipts	Rs	Payments	Rs
Opening Balance	30000	Paid to creditors	350000
Cash Sales	110000	Wages	160000
Received from Debtors	780000	Salaries	150000
Loan from Rajiv @8% p.a. on 1 st April,2018	100000	Printing and Stationery Expenses	60000
		Drawings	120000
		Machinery Purchased on 1 st April,2018	100000
		Closing Balance	80000
	1020000		1020000

Discounts Allowed were Rs 12000 and discount received Rs 10000. Bad Debts written off were Rs 8000.

Depreciation is to be provided on Furniture @10%p.a. and on Machinery @20%p.a. Expenses include payment of Rs 2000 which relates to 2019-2020. Wages outstanding Rs 11000.

Prepare Trading Profit and Loss Account of M/s. Ananya Plastic Traders for the year ended 31st March,2019 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

OR

Q2] Mr. Shreeshant does not maintain his books of accounts on Double Entry book keeping system. He supplies you the following information. 15 marks

a) Assets and Liabilities as on 1st April, 2017 and 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	1-4-2017 (Rs)	31-3-2018 (Rs)
Sundry Debtors	22400	16400
Stock	25500	67200
Sundry Creditors	42820	19740
Furniture	24000	24000
Machinery	35000	?
Cash and Bank Balance	1000	8200

b) Transactions During year ending 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	Rs
Payment made to Creditors	35000
Salaries	14660
Cash sales	?

Paper / Subject Code: 76401 / Financial Accounting-II

Bad Debts at Branch	32260
Expenses of Branch paid by Head Office:	
Salaries	37200
Rent	56800
Printing and Stationery	28800
Sundry Expenses	26380
Goods returned by Branch to Head Office at Invoice Price	30000
Goods returned by Branch to Debtors	24000
Stock at Branch at Invoice price on 31 st March, 2019	78000
Debtors at Branch on 31 st March, 2019	54000
Furniture at Branch on 31 st March, 2019	28800

Q4] Bhagwati Stores closed their Books every year on 31st March. On 30th April 2018 their Premises and Stock were destroyed by fire. From books of accounts and other records the following information is obtained. The stock on hand every year has always been valued at 10% less than the cost. 15 marks

Particulars	2014-15 Rs	2015-16 Rs	2016-17 Rs	1-4-17 to 30-4-18 (Rs)
Opening stock	541800	648000	720000	738000
Purchases Less- Returns	1498000	1600000	1620000	120000
Sales Less- Returns	2400000	2640000	280000	240000
Wages	348000	380000	418000	40000
Closing Stock	648000	720000	738000	-

They have taken Fire Insurance Policy of Rs 700000 and there is an average clause in the policy.

The salvaged goods amounted to Rs 20000.

Find out the amount of claim to be submitted to the Insurance Company.

OR

Received from Debtors	79080
Capital Introduced	10000
Carriage Inward	16420
Office Expenses	5800
Purchase of Machinery	10000
Drawings	12000

Discount allowed were Rs 1200 and discount received Rs 1000. Bad debts written off were Rs 800.

Depreciation is to be provided on Furniture @20%p.a. and on Machinery @10%p.a. Salaries outstanding Rs 2000

Prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account of Mr. Shreeshant for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and Balance sheet as on that date.

Q3] On 15 January, 2017 Janson & Co. of Mumbai sent to Mukesh & Co. of Kolkata 800 bicycles at an invoice price of Rs 200 per bicycle to be sold on commission. Freight and insurance were Rs 1200

Account sale was received from consignee as follows:

15th February – 200 bicycles were sold @ Rs 290 on which 5% Commission and Rs 750 for expenses were deducted.

10th March – 300 bicycles were sold @ Rs 280 on which 5% Commission and Rs 580 for expenses were deducted.

From the above information prepare Consignment a/c in the books of Janson & Co. and close it on 31st March 2017 keeping in mind that no sales were made afterwards. Also show accounts in the books of Mukesh & co. 15 marks

OR

Q3] Mr. Ram Rao, Delhi has a branch at Mumbai. All purchases are made by the head office.

Goods are sent to Branch at invoice price which is cost plus 50%. The Branch does not maintain double entry books of accounts, the books are kept at the head office. Branch sells goods for cash as well as on credit. All the expenses of branch are paid by Head Office. All cash collection is sent to head office every day. From the following information supplied to you, prepare Branch A/c at Cost Price in the books of head office for the year ended March 2019: 15 marks

Particulars	Rs
Stock at Branch at Invoice price on 1 st April, 2018	66900
Debtors at Branch on 1 st April, 2018	132300
Furniture at Branch on 1 st April, 2018	32000
Goods sent to Branch at invoice price	720000
Cash sales	280000
Credit sales	562000
Cash received from Debtors	?

Q4] A fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Rohan on 15th October, 2018. 15 marks

From the following particulars ascertained the loss of stock and prepare a statement of claim to be lodged with the Insurance Company.

Particulars	Rs
Stock (31-3-2017)	396000
Stock (31-3-2018)	484000
Purchases for 2017-18	1280000
Sales for 2017-18	1600000
Purchases (1-4-2018 to 15-10-2018)	1200000
Sales (1-4-2018 to 15-10-2018)	1516000

Stock on 31st March, 2017 was valued at 90% of cost price and 31st March, 2018 was values at 10% above cost. Salvage was Rs 35600 the amount of policy was Rs 400000. The claim was subject to average clause.

Q5 a] Distinguish between consignment and sale 8 marks

Q5 b] Explain in brief Stock and Debtors Method 7 marks

OR

Q5] Write short notes (Any 3 out 5) 15 marks

- 1) Branch Adjustment Account
- 2) Average Clause Policy
- 3) Del Credere Commission
- 4) Conversion Method
- 5) Defects of Single Entry System.



Time : 2¹/₂ Hours

Total Marks : 75

- 1) Use of only simple calculator is permitted.
- 2) Working notes should form part of your answer.

Q.1 (a) : Fill in the Blanks : (any 8) (8)

1. Making one deposit today in order to be able to make several withdrawals later is called as _____.
2. If the rate is 16% compounded quarterly and deposits will be made for 5 years, then the number of periods are _____.
3. _____ is the inability of a company to cover fixed financial changes.
4. Financing decision involves the most appropriate mix of _____.
5. WACC stands for _____.
6. There are _____ decisions of financial management.
7. Capital structure is relevant in _____ decision.
8. EBIT (-) _____ = EBT WACC stands for _____.
9. The abbreviation "IPO" stands for _____.
10. _____ value is the end value of the fixed asset at the end of its useful life

Q.1 (b) : State True or False : (any 7) (7)

- 1) Cash credit for business is temporary advance from the bank.
- 2) Cost of retained earnings is not considered for cost of capital.
- 3) Discounting technique is utilised to shows future value of money invested.
- 4) Equal instalments at equal intervals will result in any annuity.
- 5) The objectives of financial management is to optimise the use of funds.
- 6) Dividend to equity shareholders reduces tax liability of the company.
- 7) Operating leverage exists if there is an operational fixed cost.
- 8) Combined leverage should be as low as possible.
- 9) All sources of capital have the same cost.
- 10) The main job of finance manager is to make decisions in human resources area.

Q.2 (a) : Mr. Rahul has the following investments in two Bank I and II : (8)

Particulars	Bank I	Bank II
Amount invested (Rs)	1,20,000	6,00,000
Compounded Rate of interest	10% p.a.	8% p.a.
Period	3 years	3 years

Calculate the future value of investments at the end of 3rd years.

Q.2 (b) : Mr. Sahil is planning to purchase a machine at a discount rate of 10%. This would give following cash flow. Find out the present value of the cash flows. If the cost of machine is Rs 2,20,000 will it be a feasible option. (7)

Year	Cash Flow (Rs)
1	65,000
2	80,000
3	1,50,000
4	80,000

PV Factor of Rs 1

Year	1	2	3	4	5
10%	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

OR

Q.2 : Find the present value of the Cash Flow in following two cases: (15)

Year	Cash Flow (Rs)
1	10,000
2	15,000
3	18,000
4	14,000
5	12,000

Case I : Discount Factor 10%

Case II: Discount Factor 12%

PV factor of Rs 1.

Q.3 : Following are the details of two companies : (15)

Particulars	Suresh Ltd.	Mahesh Ltd.
	Rs	Rs
Number of units sold p.a. (nos.)	60,000	70,000
Selling Price per unit	30	40
Variable Cost per unit	10	12
Fixed Cost	2,00,000	3,00,000
The Company has 12% Debentures	1,00,000	1,50,000

Calculate :

- (i) Operating Leverage
- (ii) Financial Leverage
- (iii) Combined Leverage

OR

Q.3 : From the following details calculate Earning Per Share (EPS) and all three Leverages for Raju Ltd. : (15)

Sales – 20,000 units of Rs 45 each, Variable cost Rs 27 each, Fixed cost Rs 2,60,000 (including debenture interest). The company has 5,000 12 % Debentures of 100 each. The share capital comprises 3,000 11% Preference shares of 10 each and 7,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each. Tax rate is 25%.

Q.4 (a) : SHYAM Ltd. issued Rs 50 Lakhs preference shares of Rs 100 each redeemable at par after 6 years. Dividend tax rate is 20%. Calculate the cost of preference Shares : (7)

(i) no flotation

(ii) if the issue is at par with 10% flotation cost.

Q.4 (b) : Sunny Ltd. issued Rs 50 lakhs, 14%, Debentures of Rs 100 each. Tax rate is 40%. (8)

Calculate the Cost of debt in following cases :

(i) If the issue is at par with 5% flotation cost

(ii) if the issue is at 10% premium with 5% flotation cost.

OR

Q.4 (a) : Calculate cost of Equity shares as per on the basis of earnings and dividend as per book value and market value. (7)

Par value – Rs 100, Earnings per share – Rs 40 , Dividend Per share – Rs 25, Market Value per Share Rs 600.

OR

Q.4 (b) : (8)

(i) Rocky Ltd. has 4,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each at par. The company pays dividend of Rs 10 per share and growth in dividend is expected to be 4%. If the market price of equity share is Rs 200, Calculate the Cost of existing equity share.

(ii) Rocky Ltd. has 3,800 equity shares of Rs 100 each at par. The company pays dividend of 12% and growth in dividend is expected to be 6%. If the market price of equity share is Rs 175, Calculate the Cost of existing equity share.

Q.5: (a) What do you mean by financial Management ? Give its importance. (8)

(b) Explain the advantages of Retained Earnings. (7)

OR

Q.5: Write a Short on (any3)

1. Long term Source of Finance
2. Distinction between Operating and financial Leverage
3. Time Value of Money
4. Concept of Present Value
5. Commercial Banks

FYBAF/SEM-I/REGULAR/ATKT/Business Communication-I

Time: 2.5Hours

Marks: 75

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Q.1.A) State whether True or False (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

1. Informal Feedback needs to be given.
2. Reward is a positive feedback
3. An oral warning is a soft warning
4. Vertical Communication consists of upward and downward communication.
5. Communication Gap can be created due to time and distance.
6. Interruption of transmission by electrical discharges can be called noise
7. Writing a letter of acceptance on being selected is a positive move.
8. The chronological resumes always have an Objective or Summary to focus the reader.
9. Editing of a paragraph cannot be done by the person writing it.
10. Examples cannot be supporting sentences of a paragraph

Q.1.B) Fill in the appropriate option (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

1. The message that get no response is not ____ (Communicated/Tolerated/Conducted)
2. ____ affects the choice of medium. (Cost Factor/Beauty factor/Water Availability)
3. Informal Communication consists of ____ communication (Vertical/Diagonal/Grapevine)
4. Encouraging employees to perform is called ____ (Motivation/Warning/Suggestion)
5. A barrier refers to ____ (An obstacle/ An iron rod/ A gymnast)
6. A jargon is ____ (A jar not in use/ Technical language/ Gong of a bell)
7. Semantic barrier are also called as ____ barrier (Language/Physical/Cross-Cultural)
8. ____ becomes an integral part of wealth creation (social responsibility/ E-mail/Journalism)
9. ____ letter is written response to a post published in a newspaper (solicited/Unsolicited/Acceptance)
10. The traditional resume is called the ____ resume (Chronological/Functional/Combined)

Q.2.A) Explain the formal channel of communication.

(8Marks)

Q.2.B) State the different types of feedback.

(7Marks)

OR

Q.2.C) Explain the grapevine chain of operation. State its advantages and disadvantages

(8Marks)

Q.2.D) What are characteristics of written communication.

(7Marks)

Q.3. A) What are the tips for effective communication.

(8Marks)

Q.3. B) Explain Dumping of Medical/E-waste

(7Marks)

OR

Q.3.C) Guidelines to develop listening skills.

(8Marks)

Q.3.D) Explain the advantages of listening

(7Marks)

Q.4. A) What are the 7C's of communication

(8Marks)

Q.4 B) State the tips for clear writing

(7Marks)

OR

Q.4.C) Draft a Letter of Application with Curriculum Viate for the post of a Principal at SVP College. Use the Semi Block Layout

(10 Marks)

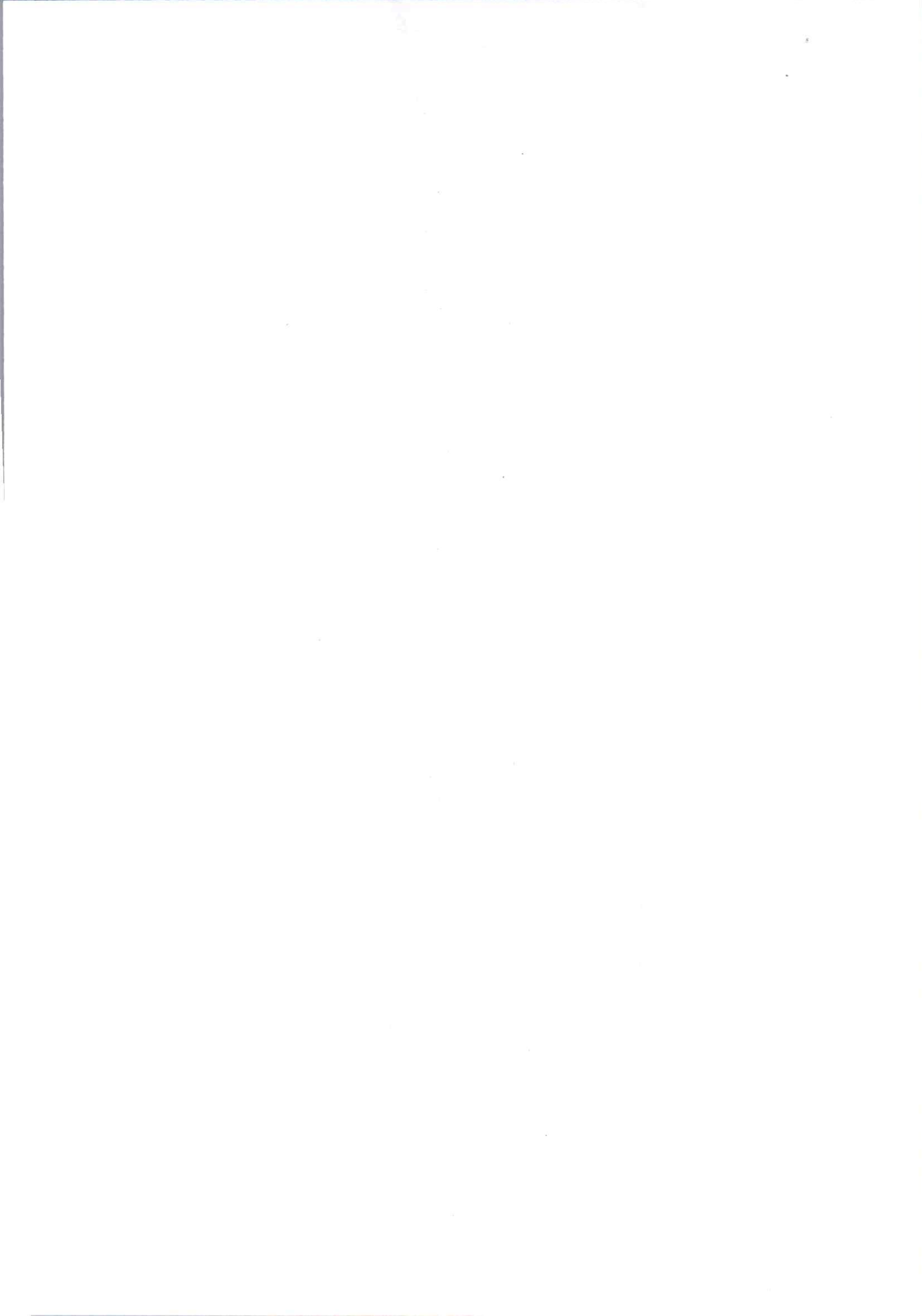
Q.4. D) Mr. Raj has been working as a Principal for past 15 years in SVP College and would now like to resign from his post. Draft a letter of Resignation. Use the Complete Block Layout.

(5 Marks)

Q.5.) Write Short Notes on the following (Any3)

(15Marks)

- A) Advantages and Disadvantages of technological Advancement
- B) Guidelines for effective use of Grapevine
- C) Written form of Communication
- D) Phone Etiquettes
- E) SMS Communication



FYBAF/SEM-I/Regular/Business Environment-I

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OR

- Q.2. C) Write a note on Pestle Analysis (Marks 8)
 Q.2. D) Define Business Ethics and explain its need. (Marks 7)

- Q.3. A) Define Consumerism and explain the effect of consumerism on society. (Marks 8)
 Q.3. B) Define Entrepreneur and state its characteristics. (Marks 7)

OR

- Q.3. C) Define Corporate Governance and explain its importance. (Marks 8)
 Q.3. D) Explain the Corporate Social Responsibility towards Government. (Marks 7)

- Q.4. A) Explain the different types of Social Audit. (Marks 8)
 Q.4. B) Write a note on WTO and explain any 5 agreements made by WTO. (Marks 7)

OR

- Q.4. C) What are the limitation of Social Audit? (Marks 8)
 Q.4. D) Explain the favorable impact of WTO Agreements on India. (Marks 7)

- Q.5. A) Explain the demerits of TNC's. (Marks 8)
 Q.5. B) What is FDI? Explain the negative implications of FDI on Indian industries. (Marks 7)

OR

- Q. 5. Short Notes: (Any 3) (Marks 15)
 M) SWOT
 N) Entrepreneurship as a Career Option
 O) Advantages of MNC
 P) Whistle Blowing
 Q) Basic Consumer Rights

Time: 2.5 Hours

Marks: 75

Date: 00/00/2019

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1.A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

1) Ethics deals with ____ action of individuals. (Right, Wrong, Clear)

2) An appeal against the order of State Commissions can be filed before the _____. (Supreme Court, High court, National Commission)

3) _____ is the quality in an entrepreneur. (Initiative, lack of experience, lack of confidence)

4) _____ is the most significant force pressuring firms for social actions. (Competitors, Employees, Government)

5) _____ are goods and services produced in one country but marketed in another country.

(EXPORTS, IMPORTS)

6) _____ is the system by which businesses are directed and controlled. (Corporate Governance, CSR, Social Audit)

7) Business ethics helps to ____ ethical decision making. (Clear, Identify, Improve)

8) Business Objectives should be _____. (Rigid, Time bound, Complicated)

9) The world trade organization was formed in the year ____ with GATT as its basis. (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996)

10) Business is a form of _____ activity. (Economic, Social, Human)

Q.1.B) Match the Column (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

Column A	Column B
i. Economic objective of business	a. Industrialization
ii. Mantra for successful business.	b. ecological degradation
iii. Survival, growth and prestige	c. corporate Governance
iv. Cause of ecological degradation	d. Profit
v. Visible in the form of environment pollution	e. Think global act local
vi. Promotion of transparency and accountability	f. Organic Objectives.
vii. Business, profession and employment	g. CSR
viii. Companies integrate social and environment concerns	h. Economic activities
ix. Function of an entrepreneur	i. Initiative
x. Quality in an entrepreneur	j. Turning ideas into action

Q.2. A) Define Business. Explain Importance of Business Objectives.

(Marks 8)

Q.2. B) Define Business Environment. Explain the importance of Environmental Analysis. (Marks 7)

Time: 2.5 Hours

Marks: 75

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1.A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

- 1) Large change in elasticity is measured by _____ method (arc, point, geometrical)
- 2) If the value of cross elasticity is zero, commodities X and Y are _____ (complementary, substitute, unrelated)
- 3) _____ iso-quant shows perfect substitutability of factors (right angle, linear, kinked)
- 4) When MP is maximum then AP is _____ (equal to MP, maximum, rising)
- 5) Optimum firm size is determined by _____ (long run cost, short run cost, and fixed cost)
- 6) At the shutdown point, price is equal to average _____ cost. (Fixed, variable, average)
- 7) A monopolist is a price _____ (taker, maker, none)
- 8) In the long-run all cost are _____ (fixed, variable, same)
- 9) Product sold in monopolistic competition is _____ (homogeneous, differentiated, and inferior)
- 10) Excess profit is earned when _____ ($AR > AC$, $AR = AC$, $AR < AC$)

Q.1.B) True or False (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

- 1) In perfect competition the firm is the price taker.
- 2) Isoquants do not intersect each other.
- 3) Cartel formation helps the oligopoly firm to avoid competition.
- 4) Economies of scale leads to reduce the cost of production.
- 5) The income elasticity for inferior goods is negative.
- 6) Micro economics deals with national income.
- 7) Extension and contraction can be shown on the same demand curve.
- 8) Cross elasticity for substitute goods are positive.
- 9) Long run average cost curve is called envelope curve.
- 10) At break-even point the firm have maximum total revenue.

Q.2. A) Define micro economics? Explain the scope of micro economics?

(Marks 8)

Q.2. B) what is demand function? Discuss the assumptions and exception of law of demand?(Marks 7)

OR

Q.2. C) Write down the significance and steps of demand forecasting?(Marks 8)

Q.2. D) Discuss the types of elasticity? Explain any two degrees of price elasticity? (Marks 7)

Q.3. A) Discuss the scope if internal economies of scale?

(Marks 8)

Q.3. B) Explain the law of variable proportion?

(Marks 7)

OR

Q.3. C) Explain the properties of isoquant with suitable diagram?

(Marks 8)

Q.3. D) Given $TFC = Rs.100$, calculate TC, ATC and AFC from the information given below (Marks 7)

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6
TVC	35	60	80	110	160	230

Q.4. A) Discuss the characteristics of different types of markets that constitute the market(marks8) structure? (any 2 market)

Q.4. B) Explain the long run equilibrium of monopoly market?(Marks 7)

27/21

16

OR

Q.4. C) Explain the monopolistic competition equilibrium in long run with suitable diagram? (Marks 8)

Q.4. D) Explain the long run equilibrium of perfect competition? (Marks 7)

Q.5. A) what is oligopoly? Write down its characteristics? (Marks 8)

Q.5. B) what is price leadership? Explain the types of price leadership? (Marks 7)

OR

Q. 5. Short Notes: (Any 3) (Marks 15)

M) Return to scale

N) Average and marginal cost

O) Dumping

P) Production possibility

Q) law of supply

Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

- N.B. 1) Solve all questions after exercising internal option.**
2) Working notes are allotted separate marks.
3) Use of Simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False and

Rewrite the sentence:(Any Eight) (8)

1. Cost of purchase does not include duties and taxes.
2. Accounting standards are laid down by law.
3. AS-9 deals with government grants.
4. Bin card does not shows stock position in the bin.
5. Goodwill is a Current Asset.
6. Under Hire Purchase, installment is not treated as hire price.
7. Current assets are long-term assets
8. Different firms follow same accounting policies.
9. Abnormal wastage of material should be included in the cost inventories.
10. Interest is recognized on receipt basis.

Q.1. (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate given options and rewrite

complete sentences: (Any Seven) (7)

1. Following factors should be considered in selection of accounting policies _____ (Materiality / Cost).
2. AS 2 defines inventory as _____ assets. (Current / Fixed)
3. Under Perpetual Inventory System, inventory is valued _____. (continuously / periodically)
4. Following is not covered by AS 9 _____. (Lease Rent / Interest)
5. Stock is valued at cost or market value whichever is lower as per _____ concept. (Realisation / Matching)
6. According to AS-2 Inventories should generally be valued at lower of cost or _____ value. (Replacement / Net Realisable)
7. Power can be apportioned on the basis of _____. (No. of employees / Horse Power of the machinery)
8. Hire Purchase transactions are governed by the Hire Purchase Act, _____. (1982 / 1972)
9. In Hire Purchase Agreement installment consists of _____. (Depreciation / Interest)
10. Loose Tools are _____ type of assets. (Current / Fixed)

Q.2. From the following information of Joshi Brothers, prepare statement of valuation of stock by FIFO Method. (15)

Transaction	Date	Units	Rate Per Unit (Rs.)
Opening Stock	1st Dec., 2015	3,000	20.00
Purchases	3rd Dec., 2015	6,000	21.00
	7th Dec., 2015	5,500	23.00
	9th Dec., 2015	4,300	22.00
	11th Dec., 2015	4,700	21.00
	13th Dec., 2015	5,400	24.00
Sales	2nd Dec., 2015	2,500	----
	5th Dec., 2015	5,200	----
	8th Dec., 2015	4,600	----
	10th Dec., 2015	5,200	----
	15th Dec., 2015	6,000	----

OR

Q.2. State with reasons whether the following are Capital or Revenue in nature. (15)

1. Cost of construction of building.
2. Amount spent on uniform of staff.
3. Heavy Advertisement Expenditure for launch of a new product.
4. Additional capital of Rs.2, 00,000 introduced in business.
5. Recovery of Rs.5, 000 as bad debts.

Q.3. On 1st January 2014, Laxmi Transport Ltd. purchased a Truck from HMT Ltd. on Hire Purchase basis. The cash price of truck was Rs.5,96,000/-, Rs.1,60,000/- was to be paid on the date of purchase and the balance in three installments of Rs.1,60,000/- on 31st December every year subject to interest @ 5% p.a. Depreciation was to be provided @ 10% on the Reducing Balance Method

Prepare the following accounts in the books of Laxmi Transport Ltd. (15)

1. Vendor A/c.
2. Truck A/c.
3. Interest A/c.
4. Depreciation A/c.

[]

OR

- Q.3.** Stock of material on 01/03/2019 was 1000 units @ Rs.10/- per unit. The following purchases and issues were made during the month of March 2019. (15)

Purchases :	Sales :
02/03/2019 - 2000 units @ Rs.11/- per unit	05/03/2019 - 5400 units
03/03/2019 - 3000 units @ Rs.12/- per unit	15/03/2019 - 2600 units
11/03/2019 - 4000 units @ Rs.13/- per unit	31/03/2019 - 5000 units
21/03/2019 - 5000 units @ Rs.14/- per unit	

You are required to prepare stock ledger account under weighted average Method.

- Q.4.** AB and Co. has two department viz. 'A' Department and 'B' Department. From the following information Prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016. (15)

Particulars	Dept. A Rs.	Dept. B Rs.	Total Rs.
Opening Stock	13,400	11,200	24,600
Purchase	73,600	71,400	1,45,000
Sales	1,10,000	88,000	1,98,000
Salaries	8,000	7,000	15,000

Common Expenses and Income	Rs.
Interest on Loan	2,000
Carriage Outward	2,900
Discount Earned	1,450
Depreciation	7,500
Rent and Rates	5,400
Advertisement	8,100
Building Insurance	1,800
General Expenses	4,500
Discount Allowed	2,700

Additional Information:

1. Closing Stock: Dept. A - Rs. 20,500 and Dept. B - Rs. 17,600
2. The area occupied by the two departments is in ratio 5:4
3. Depreciation and general expenses are to be allocated equally.

OR

Q.4. From the following Trial Balance of Happy Chemicals, prepare: **(15)**

1. Manufacturing Account
2. Trading and Profit and Loss Account
3. Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.	Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.
Goodwill	1,00,000		Sales		22,00,000
Factory Building	40,000		Miscellaneous Income		8,000
Plant and Machinery	2,60,000		Bad Debts Reserve		10,000
Furniture	16,000		Purchase	17,20,000	
Investments	20,000		Freight on Materials	1,00,000	
Capital		3,90,000	Factory Power	30,000	
Bank Loan		6,00,000	Salaries and Wages		
Creditors		3,00,000	- Factory	3,00,000	
Debtors	2,70,000		- Office	1,30,000	
Stock on 1-4-2015			Repairs	5,000	
- Materials	2,60,000		Rent and Taxes	33,000	
- Work-in-Progress	15,000		Insurance	7,800	
- Finished Goods	1,65,000		General Expenses	36,200	
				35,08,000	35,08,000

Additional Information:

- (1) Closing Stock: Materials Rs.4,20,000; Work-in-Progress Rs.25,000 and Finished Goods Rs.4,15,000.
- (2) Depreciation to be provided at 2.5% on Factory Building, 10% on Plant and Machinery and 15% on Furniture.
- (3) Repairs and rent and taxes are to be apportioned between Factory and Office in the ratio of 3:2.
- (4) Reserve for bad and doubtful debts to be provided at 4% on debtors.
- (5) Insurance Premium covers a period of one month in advance.

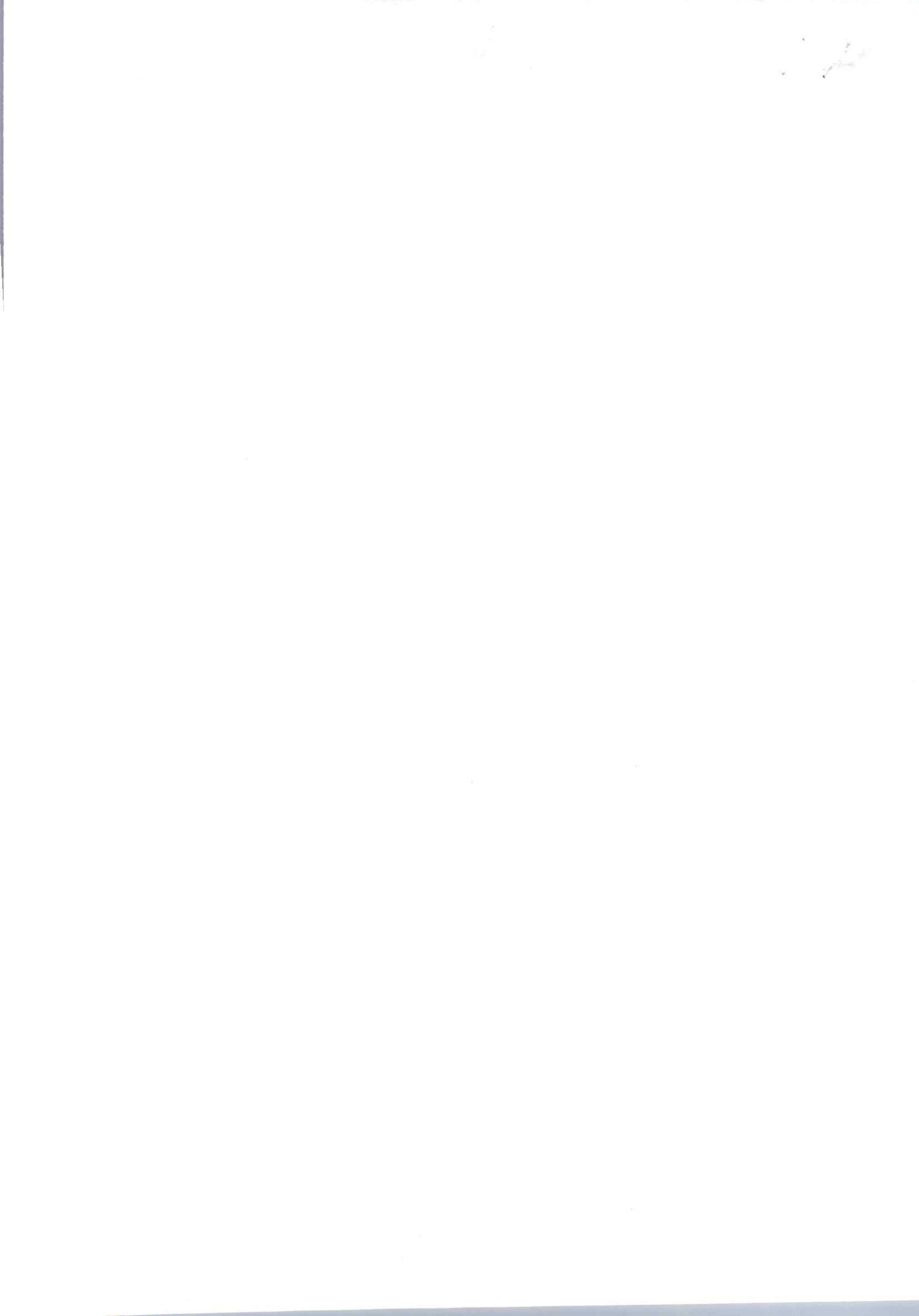
Q.5. Answer the following:

- a) Explain in brief FIFO Method and Weighted Average Method. (8)
- b) Distinguish between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure. (7)

OR

Q.5. Write short notes (any three out of five) (15)

- a) Hire Purchase System
- b) Departmental Accounts.
- c) AS 1
- d) Manufacturing account
- e) Deferred Revenue Expenditure with examples



Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

N.B. 1) Each Question carries 15 marks.**2) Working notes should form part of your answer.****3) Use of Simple calculator is permitted.****Q.1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False :****(Any 8)****(8)**

1. Dearness Allowance is linked with cost of living index.
2. Piece Rate Methods pay the workers by results.
3. Power is allocated on the basis of H.P. of Machines.
4. Cost Accounting is an essential tool of management.
5. Cost System helps in measuring profits.
6. EOQ is also called as Re-order quantity.
7. Earning under Halsey and Rowan Plan are not the same.
8. FIFO Method is usually suitable in case of Perishable Material.
9. In No case, Material should go below minimum level.
10. Carrying cost and ordering cost of material are both different.

Q.1. (b) Multiple Choice Questions : (Any 7)**(7)**

1. The Term _____ cost refers to the costs incurred for acquiring material.
(Carrying, Ordering, Economic)
2. Bad Debts is example of _____ (Selling & Distribution, Overheads, Production)
3. Cost Accounting Standard are issued by _____ (ICAI, ICWA, ICSI)
4. The function of Purchase Department is _____ (Purchase of materials, Sale of materials, Production of materials)
5. Cost Accounting is an important system developed by for _____
(Shareholders, Management, Government)
6. Material control includes _____ (Inventory control, Control over labour, Control over overheads)
7. Time Booking is essential for _____ (Recording Purpose, Costing Purpose, Controlling Purpose)
8. Under the _____ method a new cost is determined after each purchase. (FIFO, LIFO, Weighted Average Cost)
9. Lunch Break is _____ (Normal Idle Time, Abnormal Time, Overtime)
10. _____ contains information both in Quantity & Value.
(Bin Card, Stores Ledger, Gift Card)

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Q.2) The following are the receipts and issues of coal in a factory during March 2017 : **(15)**

March 1	Opening stock 2000 tons at Rs.46 per ton
4	Issued 1400 tons
6	Purchased 3500 tons at Rs.45 per ton
8	Return due to damage condition purchased on 6th March 300 tons
9	Issued 800 tons
14	Issued 2100 tons
17	Purchased 2000 tons at Rs.48 per ton
20	Issued 1200 tons
25	Purchased 1800 tons at Rs.47 per ton
28	Issued 2800 tons
31	Excess found in stock 430 tons due to wrong weighing during the month

Show the Stores Ledger Account under FIFO method.

OR

Q.2) Two components 'A' and 'B' are used in Mahindra Industries as follows : **(15)**

Normal usage : 300 units per week each

Minimum usage : 150 units per week each

Maximum usage : 450 units per week each

Re-order quantity : A - 1,800 units ; B - 3,000 units

Re-order period : A - 4 to 6 weeks; B - 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate for each component :

- (i) Re-order level
- (ii) Minimum level
- (iii) Maximum level
- (iv) Average Stock level

Q.3) Determine the EOQ from the following particulars : **(15)**

Annual Consumption : 2,025 units

Cost of Material : Rs.60 per unit

Cost of placing an order : Rs.36

Annual carrying cost of one unit : 10% of inventory value

[]

OR

Q.3) From the following particulars, work out earnings for the week of a worker under : **(15)**

1. Straight piece rate system
2. Differential piece rate system
3. Halsey Premium System
4. Rowan System

Number of working hours per week	:	48
Wages per hour	:	Rs.3.75
Rate per piece	:	Rs.1.50
Normal time per piece	:	20 minutes
Normal output per week	:	120 pieces
Actual output for the week	:	150 pieces

Differential Piece Rate : 80% of piece rate when output is below standard and 120% when above standard.

Q.4) A company is having three production departments namely A, B and C and two service departments S1 and S2. The expenses incurred during the month of March 2015 are as follows: **(15)**

Expenses	Rs.
Supervision	30,000
Fire Insurance	10,000
Power	18,000
Light	6,000
Rent	10,000
Repairs and Maintenance	17,000
Depreciation on Plant	8,500

The following information is also available for above departments.

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Dept. C	Dept. S1	Dept. S2
Floor Space (sq.ft.)	1,500	1,000	900	500	100
No. of Workers	20	10	10	15	5
H.P. of Machine	8	5	2	----	----
Direct Wages (Rs.)	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Value of Plant (Rs.)	12,000	9,000	6,000	3,000	4,000
Value of Stock (Rs.)	15,000	9,000	6,000	----	----
Light Points	4	2	2	1	1

Prepare a statement showing Primary Distribution of Overheads.

[]
OR

Q.4) From the following particulars, compute the hourly rate of machine installed in a shop. **(15)**

Cost of machine	Rs.25,000
Estimated scrap value (after expiry of life of 10 years)	Rs.5,000
Shop supervisor salary	Rs.500 per month
General lighting for the shop	Rs.50 per month
Rent and rates of the shop per quarter	Rs.500
Insurance premium for the machine	Rs.20 per month
Estimated repairs and maintenance expenses	Rs.200 per year
Power consumption of the machine	3 units per hour
Rate of power	100 units @ Rs.10
Estimated working hours of the machine per year	2,000

The machine occupies 1/4 of the total floor area of the shop. The supervisor of the shop devotes 1/5 of the time for supervising the machine. General lighting expenses are to be apportioned on the basis of floor area.

Q.5-a) What is time keeping ? Explain the need of recording attendance time. **(8)**

Q.5-b) Distinguish between Bin Card & Store Ledger. **(7)**

OR

Q.5) Write a short note on (any 3) : **(15)**

- a) Bin Card
- b) ABC Analysis
- c) Fixed Cost and Variable Cost
- d) Stock Levels
- e) Primary Distribution of Overheads

FYBAF
3/10

Time: 2.5 Hours

Marks: 75

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.
2) Figures to the right indicate fullmarks.

Q.1.A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8) (Marks 8)

- 1) Large change in elasticity is measured by ____ method. (arc, point, geometrical)
- 2) If the value of cross elasticity is zero, commodities X and Y are ____ (complementary, substitute, unrelated)
- 3) ____ iso-quant shows perfect substitutability of factors. (Rightangle, linear, kinked)
- 4) When MP is maximum then AP is ____ (equal to MP, maximum, rising).
- 5) Optimum firm size is determined by ____ (long run cost, short run cost, and fixed cost)
- 6) Cross elasticity of demand for unrelated goods is ____ (zero, one, positive)
- 7) When TP is maximum, MP is ____ (zero, negative, maximum)
- 8) The combined effect of substitution effect and income effect is ____ (price effect, snob effect, none)
- 9) The ____ method uses time series data. (Trend, end use, Delphi)
- 10) An isoquant has ____ slope. (negative, positive, upward)

Q.1.B) True or False (Any 7) (Marks 7)

- 1) In perfect competition the firm is the price taker.
- 2) Isoquants do not intersect each other.
- 3) Cartel formation helps the oligopoly firm to avoid competition.
- 4) Economies of scale leads to reduce the cost of production.
- 5) The income elasticity for inferior goods is negative.
- 6) Supply and price are inversely related.
- 7) Unitary elasticity is represented by a demand curve that is a rectangular hyperbola.
- 8) The expert opinion method generates accurate demand forecast.
- 9) Two Isoquant never intersect each other.
- 10) In the short run, the firm only incur variable cost.

Q.2. A) Explain Supply schedule and change in supply with suitable diagram? (Marks 8)

Q.2. B) Explain the determinants and exception of law of demand? (Marks 7)

OR

Q.2. C) Write down the significance of demand forecasting? (Marks 8)

Q.2. D) what is price elasticity? Explain any two degrees of price elasticity? (Marks 7)

Q.3. A) Discuss the scope of internal and external economies of scale? (Marks 8)

Q.3. B) Explain the law of variable proportion? (Marks 7)

OR

Q.3. C) Explain the return to scale with suitable diagram? (Marks 8)

Q.3. D) what is production function? Discuss the types of isoquant (Marks 7)

Q.4. A) Explain the features and sources of monopoly? (Marks 8)

Q.4. B) what is perfect competition? Distinguish between Perfect and monopoly? (Marks 7)

OR

Q.4. C) Explain the monopolistic competition equilibrium in short run with suitable diagram? (Marks 8)

Q.4. D) what is oligopoly? Explain the kinked demand curve? (Marks 7)

Q.5. A) what is price discrimination? Explain its degree?

(Marks 8)

Q.5. B) what is price leadership? Explain the types of price leadership?

(Marks 7)

OR

Q. 5. Short Notes: (Any 3)

(Marks 15)

M) Cross elasticity of demand

N) Average and marginal cost

O) Substitution and income effect

P) Production possibility curve

Q) Arc method and point method

Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

- N.B. 1) Each Question carries 15 marks.**
2) Working notes should form part of your answer.
3) Use of Simple calculator is permitted.

Q.1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False :

(Any 8)

(8)

1. Cost System helps in measuring profits.
2. EOQ is also called as Re-order quantity.
3. Earning under Halsey and Rowan Plan are not the same
4. Prime Cost includes Factory overheads.
5. Selling & distribution overheads are same as Administrative overheads.
6. Power is not allocated on the basis of H.P. of machines.
7. Stores Ledger does not show the movement of material showing quantity and value.
8. Bin Card shows quantity and value of material.
9. Costing is a Branch of Financial Accounting.
10. In Taylor's Differential piece Rate Plan time wages are guaranteed.

Q.1. (b) Multiple Choice Questions : (Any 7)

(7)

1. Fixed cost is cost which is _____ (Fixed, Decrease, Increase)
2. EOQ stands for _____ (Economic order Quantity, Economic Offer Quantity, Easy Order Quantity)
3. _____ is unproductive labour hours (Idle, Over, Regular)
4. _____ is process of accounting for costs (Cost Accounting, Auditing, Financial Accounting)
5. Direct Material is _____ cost (Variable, Fixed, Semi-Fixed)
6. The formula of Economic order quantity was developed by _____ (T.W. Taylor, F. Wilson Harris, F. Walter Harris)
7. Time Booking is essential for _____ (Recording Purpose, Costing Purpose, Controlling Purpose)
8. Under the _____ method a new cost is determined after each purchase. (FIFO, LIFO, Weighted Average Cost)
9. Lunch Break is _____ (Normal Idle Time, Abnormal Time, Overtime)
10. _____ contains information both in Quantity & Value.
(Bin Card, Stores Ledger, Gift Card)

Q.2) From the following particulars, compute the hourly rate of machine installed in a shop. **(15)**

Cost of machine	Rs.25,000
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Estimated repairs and maintenance expenses	Rs.200 per year
Power consumption of the machine	3 units per hour
Rate of power	100 units @ Rs.10
Estimated working hours of the machine per year	2,000

The machine occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total floor area of the shop. The supervisor of the shop devotes $\frac{1}{5}$ of the time for supervising the machine. General lighting expenses are to be apportioned on the basis of floor area

OR

Q.2) Two components X and Y are used as follows : **(15)**

Normal usage : 300 units per week each

Maximum usage : 450 units per week each

Minimum usage : 150 units per week each

Re-order quantity : X - 2,400 units ; Y - 3,600 units

Re-order period : X - 4 to 6 weeks; Y - 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate for each component :

- (i) Re-order level
- (ii) Minimum level
- (iii) Maximum level
- (iv) Average Stock level

Q.3) Prepare Stores Ledger A/c. on the basis of FIFO methods of pricing the issue of stores using the following information : **(15)**

March 1 : Opening stock 300 units @ 9.70 per unit

Purchases :

March 3 : 250 units @ Rs.9.80 per unit

March 15 : 300 units @ Rs.10.05 per unit

March 25 : 150 units @ Rs.10.30 per unit

Issues :

March 11 : 400 units

March 20 : 210 units

March 29 : 100 units

OR

Q.3) Standard time set for Job X and Job Y is 40 hours and 200 hours respectively. Mr. A is engaged on Job X and Mr. B is engaged on Job Y. Mr. A is paid under Halsey Plan. Mr. B is paid under Rowan Plan. **(15)**

Mr. A : Time rate per hour - Rs. 4

Actual time taken - 24 hours

Mr. B : Time rate per hour - Rs.2.50

Actual time taken - 120 hours

Calculate earnings and effective rate of earning of both.

Q.4) Sanjay Ltd. has five departments A, B, C, D and E. The actual cost incurred for the month of February 2015 as follows : **(15)**

Particulars	Rs.
Repairs	10,500
Rent	12,500
Depreciation	7,000
Supervision	28,000
Insurance	6,400
Employer's Liability for Employees Insurance	3,000
Lighting	9,000

The following data is also available in respect of the five departments.

Particulars	A	B	C	D	E
Area (sq.ft.)	140	120	110	90	40
No. of Workers	25	20	10	10	5
Total Wages	1,00,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	20,000
Value of Plant	2,00,000	1,80,000	1,60,000	1,00,000	60,000
Value of Stock	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000	---

Prepare primary overhead distribution summary on most equitable basis.

OR

Q.4) 'A', an employee of XYZ Co. gets the following emoluments and benefits :

a)	Salary	Rs.2,500 per month
b)	Dearness Allowance (D.A.)	Rs.5,250 per month
c)	Employers' contribution to Provident Fund	8% of Salary and D.A.
	E.S.I.	4% of Salary and D.A.
d)	Bonus	20% of Salary and D.A.
e)	Other allowances	Rs.27,250 per annum

A works for 2,400 hours per annum, out of which 400 hours are non-productive but treated as normal idle time. You are requested to find out the Effective hourly cost of 'A'. **(15)**

Q.5-a) Distinguish between Bin card and store ledger **(8)**

Q.5-b) Explain the function of Purchase Department. **(7)**

OR

Q.5) Write a short note on (any 3) : **(15)**

- a) EOQ
- b) Taylor's Plan
- c) ABC Analysis
- d) Fixed Cost and Variable Cost
- e) Stock Levels

Time: 2.5Hours

Marks: 75

Date:

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.

2) Figures to the right indicate fullmarks.

3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q1.A. Fill in the blanks (any 8)

8

1. The Constitution of India has recognized _____ major languages. (25,22,29)
2. Among the states in India, _____ has the lowest gender ratio.
(Kerala, Maharashtra, Haryana)
3. _____ is the main reason of female foeticide.
(Preference of male child, Unemployment, Globalization)
4. The dispute over Chandigarh, Belgaum, Kasargaud between related states are example of _____. (Regionalism, Linguism, Communalism)
5. Deficiency of vitamin _____ may cause blindness. (A, B, C)
6. The word _____ means equal respect for all religions.
(Sovereign, secular, socialist)
7. Article 51 of the Constitution of India lists down _____ fundamental duties of the citizens of India. (12,11,2)
8. Untouchability in India is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited by Article _____.
(15,19,17)
9. Panchayati Raj was given constitutional status by _____ Amendment Act. (72nd, 73rd, 74th)
10. The _____ party dominated the political scene from 1947 to 1977.

Q1.B. True or False (any 7)

7

1. In India, there are separate personal laws for different religions.
2. Assamese is a Dravidian language.
3. There is reservation of seats for women in state legislation.
4. India has adopted Presidential democracy.
5. Caste system promotes social progress & modernization.
6. Preamble is regarded as the soul of the Constitution.
7. The Mayor of Greater Mumbai is elected for the period of 5 years.
8. Shiv Sena is an example of a regional party.
9. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be carved out of linguistic lines in the country.
10. Prophet Mohammad Paigambar founded Islam.

Q2.A. Explain in brief the project submitted by you during the course.

15

OR

Q2.B. Explain the regional variation in India according to rural and urban area.

15

Q3.A. Explain different social-economic problems of women in India and also provide solutions To those problems in detail.

15

OR

Q3.B. Explain different types of disabilities and Explain the problems faced by those people.

15

Q4.A. What are the fundamental duties of Indian Citizen along with the importance of the same? 15

OR

Q4.B. What are the features of political parties in India? 15

Q5.A. Explain in detail - 73RD Constitutional amendment Act ensures democratic participation at the grass root level. 15

OR

Q5. Write Short Notes (any 3) 15

1. Municipal Corporation
2. Diversity as difference
3. Communalism
4. Preamble
5. Linguistic diversity

~~YBMS~~ BAF
FYBMS/SEM-I/REGULAR/ATKT/Business Communication-I

Time: 2.5Hours

Marks: 75

Q.1.A) State whether True or False (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

1. Message can make use of both verbal and non-verbal symbols.
2. Looking confused is a kind of negative feedback
3. Paralanguages must be expressed consciously.
4. Colors can convey messages
5. Listening doesn't involves simple hearing
6. Silence always builds walls among people
7. Use a computer for a true propaganda to ensure your individual growth.
8. Take at least few days before responding to your e-mails.
9. The conventional form of resume is appropriate for all types of applicants.
10. Letter of resignation is written only when the employee is discontented with the employer

Q.1. B) Fill in the appropriate option (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

1. The Latin word _____ means to make common (Communicare/Telecare/Transcare)
2. Communication should result in an _____ response (Short/No/Understanding)
3. Know your _____ for effective communication. (Friend/Audience/Neighbor)
4. Visual Communication uses _____ to communicate messages. (pictures/signs/languages)
5. Listening is said to be _____ (a positive act/a negative act/a difficult act)
6. Silence indicates _____ (respect for the listener/ a play of words/ negation of words)
7. _____ media blurs private/public boundaries (Social/Journalistic/E-mail)
8. _____ scans your incoming emails. (virus protection/hardware/computer).
9. A resume is accompanied by _____ letter (testimonial/appointment/covering)
10. An interoffice memo is also called _____ (resume/memorandum/covering)

Q.2.A) Define Communication and state its process.

(8Marks)

Q.2.B) Importance of Communication in Corporate world

(7Marks)

OR

Q.2.C) What are the objectives of communication.

(8Marks)

Q.2.D) Explain the advantages and limitations of Oral Communication

(7Marks)

Q.3. A) Explain the types of barriers to communication

(8Marks)

Q.3. B) What are the obstacles to effective listening

(7Marks)

OR

Q.3.C) Explain Surrogate Advertising and Intellectual property

(8Marks)

Q.3.D) Explain the concept of ethics and state its importance in business

(7Marks)

Q.4. A) What are the parts of a business letter

(8Marks)

Q.4 B) What are the principles of effective email learning

(7Marks)

OR

Q.4.C) Draft a Letter of Application with Curriculum Vitae for the post of an Assistant Professor at Gandhi College. Use the Complete Block Layout

(10 Marks)

Q.4. D) Mr. Pal has been working as an Assistant Professor for past 5 years in Gandhi College and would now like to resign from his post. Draft a letter of Resignation. Use the Semi Block Layout.

(5 Marks)

Q.5.) Write Short Notes on the following (Any3)

(15Marks)

A) Key elements of a paragraph

B) Impact of Technological advancement on communication

C) Informal Channel of Communication

D) Space and Proximics

E) Computers

Handwritten scribbles in purple ink, possibly initials or a signature, located in the top right corner of the page.

FYBAF

Time : 2¹/₂ Hours

Total Marks : 7

- 1) Use of only simple calculator is permitted.
- 2) Working notes should form part of your answer.

Q.1 (a) : Fill in the Blanks : (any 8)

(8)

1. _____ is the inability of a company to cover fixed financial changes.
2. Financing decision involves the most appropriate mix of _____.
3. WACC stands for _____.
4. The abbreviation "IPO" stands for _____.
5. _____ value is the end value of the fixed asset at the end of its useful life.
6. There are _____ decisions of financial management.
7. Capital structure is relevant in _____ decision.
8. Making one deposit today in order to be able to make several withdrawals later is called as _____.
9. If the rate is 16% compounded quarterly and deposits will be made for 5 years, then the number of periods are _____.
10. EBIT (-) _____ = EBT

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

(7)

Column A	Column B
1. Equity Share Capital	a) Discounted Cash Flow
2. Debentures	b) Financial Decision
3. Operating Leverage	c) Short Term Source of Finance
4. Cost of Preference Shares	d) EBIT
5. Present Value	e) Owed Fund
6. Operating Cost	f) Combined Leverage / Financial Leverage
7. Advances from Customers	g) Dividend
8. Redeemable Debenture	h) Increase in Market Price per share
9. Investment in New Project	i) Own Fund
10. Wealth Maximisation	j) Contribution

Q.2 (a) : Mr. Ajay deposits Rs 2,00,000 annually in a bank for 5 years. The deposit earns 10% per year. What is the future value at the end of 5 years ?

(8)

Q.2 (b) : Mr. Mahi is planning to purchase a machine at a discount rate of 10%. This would give following cash flow. Find out the present value of the cash flows. If the cost of machine is Rs 2,20,000 will it be a feasible option. (7)

Year	Cash Flow (Rs)
1	65,000
2	80,000
3	1,50,000
4	80,000

PV Factor of Rs 1

Year	1	2	3	4	5
10%	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

OR

Q.2 : Find the present value of the Cash Flow in following two cases: (15)

Year	Cash Flow (Rs)
1	10,000
2	15,000
3	18,000
4	14,000
5	12,000

Case I : Discount Factor 10%

Case II: Discount Factor 12%

PV factor of Rs 1.

Q.3 : Calculate operating leverage and financial leverage under situation 1 and 2 and financial plans A and B respectively from the following information relating to the operation and capital structure of a company. (15)

Installed capacity – 8000 units

Actual Production and Sales - 50% of installed capacity

Selling Price Per Unit – Rs 40

Variable Cost Per Unit – Rs 20

Fixed Cost : Under Situation I – Rs 50,000

Under Situation II – Rs 75,000

Particulars	Plan A	Plan B
Equity Share Capital of Rs 100 each	5,00,000	4,00,000
Bank Loan at 6%	3,00,000	4,00,000

OR

Q.3 : From the following details calculate Earning Per Share (EPS) and all three Leverages for Manju Ltd. : (15)

Sales – 20,000 units of Rs 45 each, Variable cost Rs 27 each, Fixed cost Rs 2,60,000 (including debenture interest). The company has 5,000 12 % Debentures of 100 each. The share capital comprises 3,000 11% Preference shares of 10 each and 7,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each. Tax rate is 25%.

Q.4 (a) : RAM Ltd. issued Rs 50 Lakhs preference shares of Rs 100 each redeemable at par after 6 years. Dividend tax rate is 20%. Calculate the cost of preference Shares : (8)

(i) no flotation

(ii) if the issue is at par with 10% flotation cost.

Q.4 (b) : Calculate cost of Equity shares as per on the basis of earnings and dividend as per book value and market value. (7)

Par value – Rs 100, Earnings per share – Rs 40 , Dividend Per share – Rs 25, Market Value per Share Rs 600.

OR

Q.4 : Sanju Ltd. has furnished you with the following details you are required to ascertain weighted average cost of capital under book value weights and market value weights. (15)

Sources	Market Value Rs in Lakhs	Book Value Rs in Lakhs	Cost of Capital (%)
10% Loans	10	10	7
12% Debentures	16	14	8.4
15% Preference Shares	15	15	15
Equity Share Capital	14	11	18
Total	55	50	

Q.5 (a) Explain the need and importance of Financial Management. (8)

(b) Explain the advantages of Retained Earnings. (7)

OR

Q.5 : Write a short note on (any 3) (15)

1. Profit Maximization
2. Long term Source of Finance
3. Distinction between Operating and financial Leverage
4. Time Value of Money
5. Commercial Banks

Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

- N.B. 1) Solve all questions after exercising internal option.**
2) Working notes are allotted separate marks.
3) Use of Simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False and

Rewrite the sentence: (Any Eight) (8)

1. Cost of purchase does not include duties and taxes.
2. Accounting standards are laid down by law.
3. AS-9 deals with government grants.
4. Bin card does not shows stock position in the bin.
5. Goodwill is a Current Asset.
6. Under Hire Purchase, installment is not treated as hire price.
7. Rate of Gross Profit do not indicates profitability of each department.
8. Weighted Average Method is not suitable when the lots of inventory are not identifiable.
9. Capital receipt is recurring in nature.
10. Current assets are long-term assets.

Q.1. (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate given options and rewrite complete sentences: (Any Seven) (7)

1. Following factors should be considered in selection of accounting policies _____ (Materiality / Cost).
2. AS 2 defines inventory as _____ assets. (Current / Fixed)
3. Under Perpetual Inventory System, inventory is valued _____. (continuously / periodically)
4. Following is not covered by AS 9 _____. (Lease Rent / Interest)
5. Stock is valued at cost or market value whichever is lower as per _____ concept. (Realisation / Matching)
6. According to AS-2 Inventories should generally be valued at lower of cost or _____ value. (Replacement / Net Realisable)
7. Interest received is to be recognized on time basis under _____ (AS 2 / AS 9)
8. Profit of 50% of cost is equal to profit of _____ on sales. (33.33% / 25%)
9. Carriage inward incurred for bringing machinery into the factory is _____ expenditure. (Capital / Revenue)

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10. For Sugar Industry, sugarcane is _____. (Raw Material / Finished Goods).

Q.2. From the following information of Lalu Brothers, prepare statement of valuation of stock by Weighted Average Method. (15)

Transaction	Date	Units	Rate Per Unit (Rs.)
Opening Stock	1st Dec., 2015	3,000	20.00
Purchases	3rd Dec., 2015	6,000	21.00
	7th Dec., 2015	5,500	23.00
	9th Dec., 2015	4,300	22.00
	11th Dec., 2015	4,700	21.00
	13th Dec., 2015	5,400	24.00
Sales	2nd Dec., 2015	2,500	----
	5th Dec., 2015	5,200	----
	8th Dec., 2015	4,600	----
	10th Dec., 2015	5,200	----
	15th Dec., 2015	6,000	----

OR

Q.2. State with reasons whether the following are Capital or Revenue in nature. (15)

1. Cost of construction of building.
2. Amount spent on uniform of staff.
3. Heavy Advertisement Expenditure for launch of a new product.
4. Term Loan from bank.
5. Paid audit fees.

Q.3. On 1st January 2014, Laxmi Transport Ltd. purchased a Truck from HMT Ltd. on Hire Purchase basis. The cash price of truck was Rs.5,96,000/-, Rs.1,60,000/- was to be paid on the date of purchase and the balance in three installments of Rs.1,60,000/- on 31st December every year subject to interest @ 5% p.a. Depreciation was to be provided @ 10% on the Reducing Balance Method.

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Prepare the following accounts in the books of Laxmi Transport Ltd. (15)

1. Vendor A/c.
2. Truck A/c.
3. Interest A/c.
4. Depreciation A/c.

OR

- Q.3.** Stock of material on 01/03/2013 was 1000 units @ Rs.10/- per unit. The following purchases and issues were made during the month of March 2013.(15)

<u>Purchases :</u>	<u>Sales :</u>
02/03/2013 - 2000 units @ Rs.11/- per unit	05/03/2013 - 5400 units
03/03/2013 - 3000 units @ Rs.12/- per unit	15/03/2013 - 2600 units
11/03/2013 - 4000 units @ Rs.13/- per unit	31/03/2013 - 5000 units
21/03/2013 - 5000 units @ Rs.14/- per unit	

You are required to prepare stock ledger account under FIFO Method.

- Q.4.** AB and Co. has two department viz. 'A' Department and 'B' Department. From the following information Prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016. (15)

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Stock	13,400	11,200	24,600
Purchase	73,600	71,400	1,45,000
Sales	1,10,000	88,000	1,98,000
Salaries	8,000	7,000	15,000

Common Expenses and Income	Rs.
Interest on Loan	2,000
Carriage Outward	2,900
Discount Earned	1,450
Depreciation	7,500
Rent and Rates	5,400
Advertisement	8,100
Building Insurance	1,800
General Expenses	4,500
Discount Allowed	2,700

Additional Information:

1. Closing Stock: Dept. A - Rs. 20,500 and Dept. B - Rs. 17,600
2. The area occupied by the two departments is in ratio 5:4
3. Depreciation and general expenses are to be allocated equally.

OR

Q.4. From the following Trial Balance of Happy Chemicals, prepare: **(15)**

1. Manufacturing Account
2. Trading and Profit and Loss Account
3. Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.	Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.
Goodwill	1,00,000		Sales		22,00,000
Factory Building	40,000		Miscellaneous Income		8,000
Plant and Machinery	2,60,000		Bad Debts Reserve		10,000
Furniture	16,000		Purchase	17,20,000	
Investments	20,000		Freight on Materials	1,00,000	
Capital		3,90,000	Factory Power	30,000	
Bank Loan		6,00,000	Salaries and Wages		
Creditors		3,00,000	- Factory	3,00,000	
Debtors	2,70,000		- Office	1,30,000	
Stock on 1-4-2015			Repairs	5,000	
- Materials	2,60,000		Rent and Taxes	33,000	
- Work-in-Progress	15,000		Insurance	7,800	
- Finished Goods	1,65,000		General Expenses	36,200	
				35,08,000	35,08,000

Additional Information:

- (1) Closing Stock: Materials Rs.4, 20,000; Work-in-Progress Rs.25,000 and Finished Goods Rs.4,15,000.
- (2) Depreciation to be provided at 2.5% on Factory Building, 10% on Plant and Machinery and 15% on Furniture.
- (3) Repairs and rent and taxes are to be apportioned between Factory and Office in the ratio of 3:2.
- (4) Reserve for bad and doubtful debts to be provided at 4% on debtors.
- (5) Insurance Premium covers a period of one month in advance.

Q.5. Answer the following:

- a) Explain in brief FIFO Method and Weighted Average Method. (8)
- b) Distinguish between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure. (7)

OR

Q.5. Write short notes (any three out of five) (15)

- a) Hire Purchase System
- b) Departmental Accounts.
- c) AS 1
- d) Bin card
- e) Revenue expenditure

Time : 2¹/₂ Hours

Total Marks : 75

- 1) Use of only simple calculator is permitted.
- 2) Working notes should form part of your answer.

Q.1 (a) : Fill in the Blanks : (any 8) (8)

1. Making one deposit today in order to be able to make several withdrawals later is called as _____.
2. If the rate is 16% compounded quarterly and deposits will be made for 5 years, then the number of periods are _____.
3. _____ is the inability of a company to cover fixed financial changes.
4. Financing decision involves the most appropriate mix of _____.
5. WACC stands for _____.
6. There are _____ decisions of financial management.
7. Capital structure is relevant in _____ decision.
8. $EBIT (-) \text{ _____} = EBT$ WACC stands for _____.
9. The abbreviation "IPO" stands for _____.
10. _____ value is the end value of the fixed asset at the end of its useful life

Q.1 (b) : State True or False : (any 7) (7)

- 1) Cash credit for business is temporary advance from the bank.
- 2) Cost of retained earnings is not considered for cost of capital.
- 3) Discounting technique is utilised to shows future value of money invested.
- 4) Equal instalments at equal intervals will result in any annuity.
- 5) The objectives of financial management is to optimise the use of funds.
- 6) Dividend to equity shareholders reduces tax liability of the company.
- 7) Operating leverage exists if there is an operational fixed cost.
- 8) Combined leverage should be as low as possible.
- 9) All sources of capital have the same cost.
- 10) The main job of finance manager is to make decisions in human resources area.

Q.2 (a) : Mr. Rahul has the following investments in two Bank I and II : (8)

Particulars	Bank I	Bank II
Amount invested (Rs)	1,20,000	6,00,000
Compounded Rate of interest	10% p.a.	8% p.a.
Period	3 years	3 years

Calculate the future value of investments at the end of 3rd years.

Q.2 (b) : Mr. Sahil is planning to purchase a machine at a discount rate of 10%. This would give following cash flow. Find out the present value of the cash flows. If the cost of machine is Rs 2,20,000 will it be a feasible option. (7)

Year	Cash Flow (Rs)
1	65,000
2	80,000
3	1,50,000
4	80,000

PV Factor of Rs 1

Year	1	2	3	4	5
10%	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

OR

Q.2 : Find the present value of the Cash Flow in following two cases: (15)

Year	Cash Flow (Rs)
1	10,000
2	15,000
3	18,000
4	14,000
5	12,000

Case I : Discount Factor 10%

Case II: Discount Factor 12%

PV factor of Rs 1.

Q.3 : Following are the details of two companies : (15)

Particulars	Suresh Ltd.	Mahesh Ltd.
	Rs	Rs
Number of units sold p.a. (nos.)	60,000	70,000
Selling Price per unit	30	40
Variable Cost per unit	10	12
Fixed Cost	2,00,000	3,00,000
The Company has 12% Debentures	1,00,000	1,50,000

Calculate :

- (i) Operating Leverage
- (ii) Financial Leverage
- (iii) Combined Leverage

OR

Q.3 : From the following details calculate Earning Per Share (EPS) and all three Leverages for Raju Ltd. : (15)

Sales – 20,000 units of Rs 45 each, Variable cost Rs 27 each, Fixed cost Rs 2,60,000 (including debenture interest). The company has 5,000 12 % Debentures of 100 each. The share capital comprises 3,000 11% Preference shares of 10 each and 7,000 Equity shares of Rs 10 each. Tax rate is 25%.

Q.4 (a) : SHYAM Ltd. issued Rs 50 Lakhs preference shares of Rs 100 each redeemable at par after 6 years. Dividend tax rate is 20%. Calculate the cost of preference Shares : (7)

(i) no flotation

(ii) if the issue is at par with 10% flotation cost.

Q.4 (b) : Sunny Ltd. issued Rs 50 lakhs, 14%, Debentures of Rs 100 each. Tax rate is 40%. (8)

Calculate the Cost of debt in following cases :

(i) If the issue is at par with 5% flotation cost

(ii) if the issue is at 10% premium with 5% flotation cost.

OR

Q.4 (a) : Calculate cost of Equity shares as per on the basis of earnings and dividend as per book value and market value. (7)

Par value – Rs 100, Earnings per share – Rs 40 , Dividend Per share – Rs 25, Market Value per Share Rs 600.

OR

Q.4 (b) : (8)

(i) Rocky Ltd. has 4,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each at par. The company pays dividend of Rs 10 per share and growth in dividend is expected to be 4%. If the market price of equity share is Rs 200, Calculate the Cost of existing equity share.

(ii) Rocky Ltd. has 3,800 equity shares of Rs 100 each at par. The company pays dividend of 12% and growth in dividend is expected to be 6%. If the market price of equity share is Rs 175, Calculate the Cost of existing equity share.

Q.5: (a) What do you mean by financial Management ? Give its importance. (8)

(b) Explain the advantages of Retained Earnings. (7)

OR

Q.5: Write a Short on (any3)

1. Long term Source of Finance
2. Distinction between Operating and financial Leverage
3. Time Value of Money
4. Concept of Present Value
5. Commercial Banks

FYBAF/SEM-I/REGULAR/ATKT/Business Communication-I

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Time: 2.5Hours

Marks: 75

Q.1.A) State whether True or False (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

1. Informal Feedback needs to be given.
2. Reward is a positive feedback
3. An oral warning is a soft warning
4. Vertical Communication consists of upward and downward communication.
5. Communication Gap can be created due to time and distance.
6. Interruption of transmission by electrical discharges can be called noise
7. Writing a letter of acceptance on being selected is a positive move.
8. The chronological resumes always have an Objective or Summary to focus the reader.
9. Editing of a paragraph cannot be done by the person writing it.
10. Examples cannot be supporting sentences of a paragraph

Q.1.B) Fill in the appropriate option (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

1. The message that get no response is not ____ (Communicated/Tolerated/Conducted)
2. ____ affects the choice of medium. (Cost Factor/Beauty factor/Water Availability)
3. Informal Communication consists of ____ communication (Vertical/Diagonal/Grapevine)
4. Encouraging employees to perform is called ____ (Motivation/Warning/Suggestion)
5. A barrier refers to ____ (An obstacle/ An iron rod/ A gymnast)
6. A jargon is ____ (A jar not in use/ Technical language/ Gong of a bell)
7. Semantic barrier are also called as ____ barrier (Language/Physical/Cross-Cultural)
8. ____ becomes an integral part of wealth creation (social responsibility/ E-mail/Journalism)
9. ____ letter is written response to a post published in a newspaper (solicited/Unsolicited/Acceptance)
10. The traditional resume is called the ____ resume (Chronological/Functional/Combined)

Q.2.A) Explain the formal channel of communication.

(8Marks)

Q.2.B) State the different types of feedback.

(7Marks)

OR

Q.2.C) Explain the grapevine chain of operation. State its advantages and disadvantages

(8Marks)

Q.2.D) What are characteristics of written communication.

(7Marks)

Q.3. A) What are the tips for effective communication.

(8Marks)

Q.3. B) Explain Dumping of Medical/E-waste

(7Marks)

OR

Q.3.C) Guidelines to develop listening skills.

(8Marks)

Q.3.D) Explain the advantages of listening

(7Marks)

Q.4. A) What are the 7C's of communication

(8Marks)

Q.4 B) State the tips for clear writing

(7Marks)

OR

Q.4.C) Draft a Letter of Application with Curriculum Viate for the post of a Principal at SVP College. Use the Semi Block Layout

(10 Marks)

Q.4. D) Mr. Raj has been working as a Principal for past 15 years in SVP College and would now like to resign from his post. Draft a letter of Resignation. Use the Complete Block Layout.

(5 Marks)

Q.5.) Write Short Notes on the following (Any3)

(15Marks)

- A) Advantages and Disadvantages of technological Advancement
- B) Guidelines for effective use of Grapevine
- C) Written form of Communication
- D) Phone Etiquettes
- E) SMS Communication

FYBAF/SEM-I/Regular/Business Environment-I

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OR

- Q.2. C) Write a note on Pestle Analysis (Marks 8)
 Q.2. D) Define Business Ethics and explain its need. (Marks 7)

- Q.3. A) Define Consumerism and explain the effect of consumerism on society. (Marks 8)
 Q.3. B) Define Entrepreneur and state its characteristics. (Marks 7)

OR

- Q.3. C) Define Corporate Governance and explain its importance. (Marks 8)
 Q.3. D) Explain the Corporate Social Responsibility towards Government. (Marks 7)

- Q.4. A) Explain the different types of Social Audit. (Marks 8)
 Q.4. B) Write a note on WTO and explain any 5 agreements made by WTO. (Marks 7)

OR

- Q.4. C) What are the limitation of Social Audit? (Marks 8)
 Q.4. D) Explain the favorable impact of WTO Agreements on India. (Marks 7)

- Q.5. A) Explain the demerits of TNC's. (Marks 8)
 Q.5. B) What is FDI? Explain the negative implications of FDI on Indian industries. (Marks 7)

OR

- Q. 5. Short Notes: (Any 3) (Marks 15)
 M) SWOT
 N) Entrepreneurship as a Career Option
 O) Advantages of MNC
 P) Whistle Blowing
 Q) Basic Consumer Rights

Time: 2.5 Hours

Marks: 75

Date: 00/00/2019

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1.A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

- 1) Ethics deals with ____ action of individuals. (Right, Wrong, Clear)
- 2) An appeal against the order of State Commissions can be filed before the _____. (Supreme Court, High court, National Commission)
- 3) _____ is the quality in an entrepreneur. (Initiative, lack of experience, lack of confidence)
- 4) ____ is the most significant force pressuring firms for social actions. (Competitors, Employees, Government)
- 5) _____ are goods and services produced in one country but marketed in another country. (EXPORTS, IMPORTS)
- 6) _____ is the system by which businesses are directed and controlled. (Corporate Governance, CSR, Social Audit)
- 7) Business ethics helps to ____ ethical decision making. (Clear, Identify, Improve)
- 8) Business Objectives should be _____. (Rigid, Time bound, Complicated)
- 9) The world trade organization was formed in the year ____ with GATT as its basis. (1993, 1994, 1995, 1996)
- 10) Business is a form of _____ activity. (Economic, Social, Human)

Q.1.B) Match the Column (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

Column A	Column B
i. Economic objective of business	a. Industrialization
ii. Mantra for successful business.	b. ecological degradation
iii. Survival, growth and prestige	c. corporate Governance
iv. Cause of ecological degradation	d. Profit
v. Visible in the form of environment pollution	e. Think global act local
vi. Promotion of transparency and accountability	f. Organic Objectives.
vii. Business, profession and employment	g. CSR
viii. Companies integrate social and environment concerns	h. Economic activities
ix. Function of an entrepreneur	i. Initiative
x. Quality in an entrepreneur	j. Turning ideas into action

Q.2. A) Define Business. Explain Importance of Business Objectives.

(Marks 8)

Q.2. B) Define Business Environment. Explain the importance of Environmental Analysis. (Marks 7)

Time: 2.5 Hours

Marks: 75

Note: 1) Answers to both the sections should be written in the same answer book.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1.A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

(Marks 8)

- 1) Large change in elasticity is measured by _____ method (arc, point, geometrical)
- 2) If the value of cross elasticity is zero, commodities X and Y are _____ (complementary, substitute, unrelated)
- 3) _____ iso-quant shows perfect substitutability of factors (right angle, linear, kinked)
- 4) When MP is maximum then AP is _____ (equal to MP, maximum, rising)
- 5) Optimum firm size is determined by _____ (long run cost, short run cost, and fixed cost)
- 6) At the shutdown point, price is equal to average _____ cost. (Fixed, variable, average)
- 7) A monopolist is a price _____ (taker, maker, none)
- 8) In the long-run all cost are _____ (fixed, variable, same)
- 9) Product sold in monopolistic competition is _____ (homogeneous, differentiated, and inferior)
- 10) Excess profit is earned when _____ ($AR > AC$, $AR = AC$, $AR < AC$)

Q.1.B) True or False (Any 7)

(Marks 7)

- 1) In perfect competition the firm is the price taker.
- 2) Isoquants do not intersect each other.
- 3) Cartel formation helps the oligopoly firm to avoid competition.
- 4) Economies of scale leads to reduce the cost of production.
- 5) The income elasticity for inferior goods is negative.
- 6) Micro economics deals with national income.
- 7) Extension and contraction can be shown on the same demand curve.
- 8) Cross elasticity for substitute goods are positive.
- 9) Long run average cost curve is called envelope curve.
- 10) At break-even point the firm have maximum total revenue.

Q.2. A) Define micro economics? Explain the scope of micro economics?

(Marks 8)

Q.2. B) what is demand function? Discuss the assumptions and exception of law of demand?(Marks 7)

OR

Q.2. C) Write down the significance and steps of demand forecasting?(Marks 8)

Q.2. D) Discuss the types of elasticity? Explain any two degrees of price elasticity?

(Marks 7)

Q.3. A) Discuss the scope if internal economies of scale?

(Marks 8)

Q.3. B) Explain the law of variable proportion?

(Marks 7)

OR

Q.3. C) Explain the properties of isoquant with suitable diagram?

(Marks 8)

Q.3. D) Given $TFC = Rs.100$, calculate TC, ATC and AFC from the information given below (Marks 7)

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6
TVC	35	60	80	110	160	230

Q.4. A) Discuss the characteristics of different types of markets that constitute the market(marks8) structure? (any 2 market)

Q.4. B) Explain the long run equilibrium of monopoly market?(Marks 7)

27/21

OR

Q.4. C) Explain the monopolistic competition equilibrium in long run with suitable diagram? (Marks 8)

Q.4. D) Explain the long run equilibrium of perfect competition? (Marks 7)

Q.5. A) what is oligopoly? Write down its characteristics? (Marks 8)

Q.5. B) what is price leadership? Explain the types of price leadership? (Marks 7)

OR

Q. 5. Short Notes: (Any 3)

(Marks 15)

M) Return to scale

N) Average and marginal cost

O) Dumping

P) Production possibility

Q) law of supply

Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

- N.B. 1) Solve all questions after exercising internal option.
2) Working notes are allotted separate marks.
3) Use of Simple calculator is allowed.**

Q.1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False and

Rewrite the sentence:(Any Eight) (8)

1. Cost of purchase does not include duties and taxes.
2. Accounting standards are laid down by law.
3. AS-9 deals with government grants.
4. Bin card does not shows stock position in the bin.
5. Goodwill is a Current Asset.
6. Under Hire Purchase, installment is not treated as hire price.
7. Current assets are long-term assets
8. Different firms follow same accounting policies.
9. Abnormal wastage of material should be included in the cost inventories.
10. Interest is recognized on receipt basis.

Q.1. (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate given options and rewrite

complete sentences: (Any Seven) (7)

1. Following factors should be considered in selection of accounting policies _____ (Materiality / Cost).
2. AS 2 defines inventory as _____ assets. (Current / Fixed)
3. Under Perpetual Inventory System, inventory is valued _____. (continuously / periodically)
4. Following is not covered by AS 9 _____. (Lease Rent / Interest)
5. Stock is valued at cost or market value whichever is lower as per _____ concept. (Realisation / Matching)
6. According to AS-2 Inventories should generally be valued at lower of cost or _____ value. (Replacement / Net Realisable)
7. Power can be apportioned on the basis of _____. (No. of employees / Horse Power of the machinery)
8. Hire Purchase transactions are governed by the Hire Purchase Act, _____. (1982 / 1972)
9. In Hire Purchase Agreement installment consists of _____. (Depreciation / Interest)
10. Loose Tools are _____ type of assets. (Current / Fixed)

Q.2. From the following information of Joshi Brothers, prepare

statement of valuation of stock by FIFO Method. (15)

Transaction	Date	Units	Rate Per Unit (Rs.)
Opening Stock	1st Dec, 2015	3,000	20.00
Purchases	3rd Dec, 2015	6,000	21.00
	7th Dec, 2015	5,500	23.00
	9th Dec, 2015	4,300	22.00
	11th Dec, 2015	4,700	21.00
	13th Dec, 2015	5,400	24.00
Sales	2nd Dec, 2015	2,500	---
	5th Dec, 2015	5,200	---
	8th Dec, 2015	4,600	---
	10th Dec, 2015	5,200	---
	15th Dec, 2015	6,000	---

OR

Q.2. State with reasons whether the following are Capital or Revenue in

nature. (15)

1. Cost of construction of building.
2. Amount spent on uniform of staff.
3. Heavy Advertisement Expenditure for launch of a new product.
4. Additional capital of Rs.2,00,000 introduced in business.
5. Recovery of Rs.5,000 as bad debts.

Q.3. On 1st January 2014, Laxmi Transport Ltd. purchased a Truck from HMT

Ltd. on Hire Purchase basis. The cash price of truck was Rs.5,96,000/-, Rs.1,60,000/- was to be paid on the date of purchase and the balance in three installments of Rs.1,60,000/- on 31st December every year subject to interest @ 5% p.a. Depreciation was to be provided @ 10% on the Reducing Balance Method

Prepare the following accounts in the books of Laxmi Transport Ltd. (15)

1. Vendor A/c.
2. Truck A/c.
3. Interest A/c.
4. Depreciation A/c.

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OR

- Q.3.** Stock of material on 01/03/2019 was 1000 units @ Rs.10/- per unit. The following purchases and issues were made during the month of March 2019.(15)

<u>Purchases :</u>	<u>Sales :</u>
02/03/2019 - 2000 units @ Rs.11/- per unit	05/03/2019 - 5400 units
03/03/2019 - 3000 units @ Rs.12/- per unit	15/03/2019 - 2600 units
11/03/2019 - 4000 units @ Rs.13/- per unit	31/03/2019 - 5000 units
21/03/2019 - 5000 units @ Rs.14/- per unit	

You are required to prepare stock ledger account under weighted average Method.

- Q.4.** AB and Co. has two department viz. 'A' Department and 'B' Department. From the following information Prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2016. (15)

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Stock	13,400	11,200	24,600
Purchase	73,600	71,400	1,45,000
Sales	1,10,000	88,000	1,98,000
Salaries	8,000	7,000	15,000

Common Expenses and Income	Rs.
Interest on Loan	2,000
Carriage Outward	2,900
Discount Earned	1,450
Depreciation	7,500
Rent and Rates	5,400
Advertisement	8,100
Building Insurance	1,800
General Expenses	4,500
Discount Allowed	2,700

Additional Information:

1. Closing Stock: Dept. A - Rs. 20,500 and Dept. B - Rs. 17,600
2. The area occupied by the two departments is in ratio 5:4
3. Depreciation and general expenses are to be allocated equally.

OR

Q.4. From the following Trial Balance of Happy Chemicals, prepare: **(15)**

1. Manufacturing Account
2. Trading and Profit and Loss Account
3. Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.	Particulars	Dr.Rs.	Cr.Rs.
Goodwill	1,00,000		Sales		22,00,000
Factory Building	40,000		Miscellaneous Income		8,000
Plant and Machinery	2,60,000		Bad Debts Reserve		10,000
Furniture	16,000		Purchase	17,20,000	
Investments	20,000		Freight on Materials	1,00,000	
Capital		3,90,000	Factory Power	30,000	
Bank Loan		6,00,000	Salaries and Wages		
Creditors		3,00,000	- Factory	3,00,000	
Debtors	2,70,000		- Office	1,30,000	
Stock on 1-4-2015			Repairs	5,000	
- Materials	2,60,000		Rent and Taxes	33,000	
- Work-in-Progress	15,000		Insurance	7,800	
- Finished Goods	1,65,000		General Expenses	36,200	
				35,08,000	35,08,000

Additional Information:

- (1) Closing Stock: Materials Rs.4,20,000; Work-in-Progress Rs.25,000 and Finished Goods Rs.4,15,000.
- (2) Depreciation to be provided at 2.5% on Factory Building, 10% on Plant and Machinery and 15% on Furniture.
- (3) Repairs and rent and taxes are to be apportioned between Factory and Office in the ratio of 3:2.
- (4) Reserve for bad and doubtful debts to be provided at 4% on debtors.
- (5) Insurance Premium covers a period of one month in advance.

Q.5. Answer the following:

- a) Explain in brief FIFO Method and Weighted Average Method. (8)
- b) Distinguish between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure. (7)

OR

Q.5. Write short notes (any three out of five) (15)

- a) Hire Purchase System
- b) Departmental Accounts.
- c) AS 1
- d) Manufacturing account
- e) Deferred Revenue Expenditure with examples

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OR

Q.3) From the following particulars, work out earnings for the week of a worker under : **(15)**

1. Straight piece rate system
2. Differential piece rate system
3. Halsey Premium System
4. Rowan System

Number of working hours per week	:	48
Wages per hour	:	Rs.3.75
Rate per piece	:	Rs.1.50
Normal time per piece	:	20 minutes
Normal output per week	:	120 pieces
Actual output for the week	:	150 pieces

Differential Piece Rate : 80% of piece rate when output is below standard and 120% when above standard.

Q.4) A company is having three production departments namely A, B and C and two service departments S1 and S2. The expenses incurred during the month of March 2015 are as follows: **(15)**

Expenses	Rs.
Supervision	30,000
Fire Insurance	10,000
Power	18,000
Light	6,000
Rent	10,000
Repairs and Maintenance	17,000
Depreciation on Plant	8,500

The following information is also available for above departments.

Particulars	Dept. A	Dept. B	Dept. C	Dept. S1	Dept. S2
Floor Space (sq.ft.)	1,500	1,000	900	500	100
No. of Workers	20	10	10	15	5
H.P. of Machine	8	5	2	---	---
Direct Wages (Rs.)	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Value of Plant (Rs.)	12,000	9,000	6,000	3,000	4,000
Value of Stock (Rs.)	15,000	9,000	6,000	---	---
Light Points	4	2	2	1	1

Prepare a statement showing Primary Distribution of Overheads.

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OR

- Q.4)** From the following particulars, compute the hourly rate of machine installed in a shop. **(15)**

Cost of machine	Rs.25,000
Estimated scrap value (after expiry of life of 10 years)	Rs.5,000
Shop supervisor salary	Rs.500 per month
General lighting for the shop	Rs.50 per month
Rent and rates of the shop per quarter	Rs.500
Insurance premium for the machine	Rs.20 per month
Estimated repairs and maintenance expenses	Rs.200 per year
Power consumption of the machine	3 units per hour
Rate of power	100 units @ Rs.10
Estimated working hours of the machine per year	2,000

The machine occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total floor area of the shop. The supervisor of the shop devotes $\frac{1}{5}$ of the time for supervising the machine. General lighting expenses are to be apportioned on the basis of floor area.

- Q.5-a)** What is time keeping ? Explain the need of recording attendance time. **(8)**

- Q.5-b)** Distinguish between Bin Card & Store Ledger. **(7)**

OR

- Q.5)** Write a short note on (any 3) : **(15)**

- a) Bin Card
- b) ABC Analysis
- c) Fixed Cost and Variable Cost
- d) Stock Levels
- e) Primary Distribution of Overheads

Time: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

N.B. 1) Each Question carries 15 marks.**2) Working notes should form part of your answer.****3) Use of Simple calculator is permitted.****Q.1. (a) State whether the following statements are True or False :****(Any 8)****(8)**

1. Dearness Allowance is linked with cost of living index.
2. Piece Rate Methods pay the workers by results.
3. Power is allocated on the basis of H.P. of Machines.
4. Cost Accounting is an essential tool of management.
5. Cost System helps in measuring profits.
6. EOQ is also called as Re-order quantity.
7. Earning under Halsey and Rowan Plan are not the same.
8. FIFO Method is usually suitable in case of Perishable Material.
9. In No case, Material should go below minimum level.
10. Carrying cost and ordering cost of material are both different.

Q.1. (b) Multiple Choice Questions : (Any 7)**(7)**

1. The Term _____ cost refers to the costs incurred for acquiring material.
(Carrying, Ordering, Economic)
2. Bad Debts is example of _____ (Selling & Distribution, Overheads, Production)
3. Cost Accounting Standard are issued by _____ (ICAI, ICWA, ICSI)
4. The function of Purchase Department is _____ (Purchase of materials, Sale of materials, Production of materials)
5. Cost Accounting is an important system developed by for _____
(Shareholders, Management, Government)
6. Material control includes _____ (Inventory control, Control over labour, Control over overheads)
7. Time Booking is essential for _____ (Recording Purpose, Costing Purpose, Controlling Purpose)
8. Under the _____ method a new cost is determined after each purchase. (FIFO, LIFO, Weighted Average Cost)
9. Lunch Break is _____ (Normal Idle Time, Abnormal Time, Overtime)
10. _____ contains information both in Quantity & Value.
(Bin Card, Stores Ledger, Gift Card)

Q.2) The following are the receipts and issues of coal in a factory during March 2017 : **(15)**

March 1	Opening stock 2000 tons at Rs.46 per ton
4	Issued 1400 tons
6	Purchased 3500 tons at Rs.45 per ton
8	Return due to damage condition purchased on 6th March 300 tons
9	Issued 800 tons
14	Issued 2100 tons
17	Purchased 2000 tons at Rs.48 per ton
20	Issued 1200 tons
25	Purchased 1800 tons at Rs.47 per ton
28	Issued 2800 tons
31	Excess found in stock 430 tons due to wrong weighing during the month

Show the Stores Ledger Account under FIFO method.

OR

Q.2) Two components 'A' and 'B' are used in Mahindra Industries as follows : **(15)**

Normal usage : 300 units per week each

Minimum usage : 150 units per week each

Maximum usage : 450 units per week each

Re-order quantity : A - 1,800 units ; B - 3,000 units

Re-order period : A - 4 to 6 weeks; B - 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate for each component :

- (i) Re-order level
- (ii) Minimum level
- (iii) Maximum level
- (iv) Average Stock level

Q.3) Determine the EOQ from the following particulars : **(15)**

Annual Consumption : 2,025 units

Cost of Material : Rs.60 per unit

Cost of placing an order : Rs.36

Annual carrying cost of one unit : 10% of inventory value