

PTVA's ML DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-34

Semester End Examination

Class: F.Y.BMS / BAF / BFM / BBI

Semester: I

Subject: Foundation course 1

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: 06.11.23

Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am

Q 1 A) State whether True or False (any 8 out of 10) 8 marks

1. Majority of the tribes are engaged in the agricultural sector.
2. Animism is a belief in the spirit of the dead.
3. The Constitution of India has recognized 26 major languages
4. Communalism does not arise out of religious fundamentalism.
5. Anti - Hindi agitation took place in Southern India.
6. Conflict leads to violence and lawlessness in the society.
7. Shakti is the energizing principle of the universe.
8. As per 2011 census Haryana is the state with highest gender difference.
9. India is anti-religion.
10. In India there is 75 percent reservation for women.

Q 1 B) Match the Column (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Christian | A. Article 51 |
| 2. Sikhism | B. generates inequalities in society |
| 3. Fundamental duties | C. Decreased visual activity |
| 4. Caste system | D. inter-state tension |
| 5. Regionalism | E. Village level |
| 6. Jammu and Kashmir | F. Bible |
| 7. Astigmatism | G. Article 370 |
| 8. Congenital deafness | H. District level |
| 9. Zilla Parishad | I. Genetic factor |
| 10. Gram Panchayat | J. Guru Granth Sahib |

Q 2 A) State the religions in India. 8 marks

Q 2 B) Write down factors causing violence against women. 7 marks

OR

Q 2 P) Discuss the measures to prevent violence against women. 8 marks

Q 2 Q) Describe in brief some characteristics of urban areas 7 marks

Q 3 A) Discuss factors responsible for communal violence. 8 marks

Q 3 B) Write in detail about the schedules in Indian constitution. 7 marks

OR

Q 3 P) Discuss the importance and criticism of fundamental duties. 8 marks

Q 3 Q) Describe measures to resolve communalism. 7 marks

- Q 4 A) Explain the concept of rural local self-government. 8 marks
Q 4 B) What do you understand by the term diversity as difference in India. 7 marks

OR

- Q 4 P) Explain the provisions of the 74th amendment. 8 marks
Q 4 Q) Explain the causes of physical disability? 7 marks

Q 5 A) Write in detail about the problems faced by women in Indian politics. 8 marks

Q 5 B) Explain the different types of mental disability. 7 marks

OR

Q 5 C) Short Notes (any 3 out of 5) 15 marks

1. Estate system.
2. Linguistic Diversity
3. Varna system
4. Regionalism with example
5. Nagar panchayat

M.L.DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE

Marks:75

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023

Class: F.Y.BFM/FYBAF/FYBBI/FYBMS

Semester: I

Subject: Business Economics I

Date: 04/11/23

Time: 8:00-10:30

Total: 75 marks

- Q1A) Choose the correct answer and rewrite the statements. (Any 8 out of 10) 8 marks
1. The market supply shows a ----- relationship between price and supply.
 - a) Inverse
 - b) Negative
 - c) Positive
 - d) Straight
 2. If the demand equation is given as $D_x = 100 - 5P_x$; then at Rs.15 what will be quantity demand?
 - a) 20 units
 - b) 40 units
 - c) 25 units
 - d) 60 units
 3. Statistical method of demand forecasting also known as-----
 - a) Quantitative method
 - b) Qualitative method
 - c) Market experimentation method
 - d) Survey method
 4. If elasticity of demand is greater than one ($e > 1$), the marginal revenue is always---
 - a) Positive
 - b) Negative
 - c) Zero
 - d) Constant
 5. ----- is the cost that has already been incurred and which cannot be recovered.
 - a) Fixed cost
 - b) Sunk cost
 - c) Private cost
 - d) Social cost
 6. The learning curve slopes downward showing a ----- in the cost per unit of output.
 - a) Increase
 - b) Decrease
 - c) Constant
 - d) Fixed
 7. ----- -is a Situation of no profit no loss.
 - a) Break –even point
 - b) Market equilibrium
 - c) Equilibrium point
 - d) Perfect competition
 8. Excess profit is earned when
 - a) $AR < AC$
 - b) $AR = AC$

- c) $AR > AC$
 d) $AR = MR$
9. Which of the following formula, used in cost plus pricing method?
 a) $P = C(2+M)$
 b) $P = C(1-M)$
 c) $P = C(1+M)$
 d) $P = (1+M)$
10. Under dumping a monopolist's demand curve in the Home Market is _____
 a) Downward sloping
 b) More elastic
 c) Perfectly elastic
 d) Perfectly inelastic

- Q1B) State whether the following statement are true or False. (Any 7 out of 10) 7 marks
1. There are two firms in the monopoly market.
 2. Business economics does not involve decision-making process.
 3. Laboratory experimentation is also known as the consumer clinic method.
 4. $TC = TFC + TVC$
 5. At break-even point $TR > TC$.
 6. Variable cost refers to the cost which varies according to the level of output.
 7. Low-cost firm leadership enjoys the benefits of low cost of production.
 8. Price is flexible in oligopoly.
 9. Under marginal cost pricing method, pricing is determined on the basis of fixed costs.
 10. Full cost pricing method had certain limitation.

- Q2 A Explain the nature of demand curve under Monopoly market. 8 Marks
 Q2 B The demand function for commodity wheat is given by $Q_{dx} = 150 - 10p$. the price of wheat is given in below table. 7 Marks

Price of Wheat (Rs.)	Quantity demanded (kg)
2	90
4	80
6	70
8	60

- Answer the following questions:
- 1) Calculate quantity of demand for wheat at given prices.
 - 2) With the help of above demand schedule draw the demand curve.
 - 3) Calculate price elasticity of demand when price changes from Rs 4 to Rs.8 and quantity change from 80 units to 60 units.

OR

- Q2 P Explain the different types of Cross elasticity of demand. 8 Marks
 Q2 Q What is Business Economics? Explain various scopes of business economics. 7 Marks
- Q3 A Discuss the factors which influence elasticity of demand. 8 Marks
 Q3 B Explain various concepts of cost in detail. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q3P Explain law of variable proportion with appropriate diagram. 8 Marks
 Q3 Q Given TFC as Rs.150 Calculate TVC AC, AVC, AFC, MC from the information given in the following 7 Marks

Output(units)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total variable cost	35	60	80	110	160	230

- Q4 A Discuss the short run equilibrium of price and output of the firm under Monopolistic competition. 8 Marks
- Q4 B Explain the features of Oligopoly. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q4P Explain in detail the break-even analysis. 8 Marks
- Q4 Q Distinguish between perfect completion and Monopoly market. 7 Marks
- Q5 A Explain dumping in detail 8 Marks
- Q5 B Elaborate the concept transfer pricing method with example. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q5 Write Short Notes On (Any 3) 15 Marks
- 1 Opportunity cost
 - 2 Expert opinion method
 - 3 Properties of iso-quants
 - 4 Role of advertisement
 - 5 Multiple- product pricing

PTVA's ML DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023

Semester End Examination

Semester: I

Class: F.Y.B.A.F/ F.Y.B.M.S/ F.Y.B.B.I./FYBFM

Subject: Business Communication-I

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: 3-11-23

Time: 8:00-10:30

Q 1.A Answer the following multiple choice questions(any 8 out of 10) 8 marks

1. _____ feedback provides an assessment of person who communicates.
a) Descriptive b) Evaluative c) Prescriptive d) Procedural
2. Date in letter has ____
a) Sentimental value b) Legal value c) No significance d) No mandate
3. ____ is undesirable when speaker is talking.
a) Silence b) Distraction c) Attentiveness d) Feedback
4. Religion is __ barrier to communication.
a) Socio cultural b) Semantic c) Environmental d) Personal
5. Kinesics is science of ____
a) Body language b) Culture c) Money d) Time
6. In the case the information is passed on random or selective basis is _____ chain of grapevine.
a) Single strand b) Gossip c) Probability d) Cluster
7. _____ listening is also called as active listening.
a) Discriminative b) Empathetic c) Appreciative d) Evaluative
8. _____ reveals the identity of sender.
a) Salutation b) Subject line c) Head Address d) Inside Address
9. A _____ letter expresses the personal opinion of referee.
a) Recommendation b) Termination c) Confirmation d) Appointment
10. _____ is warning letter.
a) Memo b) Application c) Resignation d) Joining.

Q 1.B Answer True or False (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks

1. The line of authority becomes the line of hierarchy.
2. Negative feedback is undesirable.
3. Delivering the message is last step of persuasion.
4. Video conferencing can be done through internet.
5. Posture is the way person holds his/her body.
6. Interruption of transmission by electrical discharges can not be called noise.

7. Interruption by listener with question during speech is sign of good listening.
8. To emphasize urgency one should use ALL CAPS in email.
9. Paragraph must have closing statement.
10. Closed mind is physical barrier.

Q 2 A) Explain importance of body language in non-verbal communication **8 marks**

B) What are the advantages of listening? **7 marks**

OR

Q 2 C) Explain physical barriers in communication. **8 marks**

D) Explain advantages of SMS communication. **7 marks**

Q 3 **8 marks**

A) What are the limits of oral communication? **7 marks**

B) Explain cultural barriers in communication. **7 marks**

OR

Q.3 C) Explain telephone etiquette. **8 marks**

Q.3 D) Explain disadvantages of grapevine communication.

Q 4 Kalyan Financial Services, Fort, Mumbai requires Junior **8 marks**

A) Sales Executive with good communication skills and aptitude for sales. Fresh candidates are allowed to apply. Draft application letter with Curriculum Vitae to The Sales Manager in full block lay out.

Q.4 B) Mrs. Sukanya Rane has been working as senior accountant with Mehata Farma Ltd since 10 years. As she is getting better job offer in other company, write resignation letter on her behalf using modified block lay out. **7 marks**

OR

Q 4 Draft letter to Head Of The Department of your college **8 marks**

C) requesting to give letter of reference as you are applying for the job in one of recognized finance company.

Q.4 Akshay Joshi has been offered the post of junior clerk in **7 marks**

D) Creative Private Limited. Write a letter of acceptance on his behalf in semi block format.

Q 5. A Write a paragraph on influence of social media on youth. **8 marks**

Q 5. B What things one should avoid in application letter? **7 marks**

Q 5. C Write Short Notes On (any 3) **15 marks**

1. Solicited and Unsolicited letter.
2. Surrogate advertising.
3. Video conferencing
4. Overcoming language barriers.
5. Warning

M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023
Class & Semester: F.Y.B. Com (A&F) – Sem I

Marks:75

Subject: Cost Accounting (Introduction & Element of Cost) - I

Date: 02nd November, 2023

Time: 08:00am – 10:30 am

- Q1A) Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10) 8 marks**
1. Which of the following is not a function of Cost Accounting?
a) Cost ascertainment b) Planning and control
c) Decision making d) External reporting
 2. Time keeping refers to _____.
a) time spent by worker on their job b) time spend by workers in the factory
c) time spend by workers without work d) time spend by workers off their job
 3. Which of the following methods of stock control aims at concentrating efforts in selected items of materials?
a) Perpetual inventory system b) Material turnover
c) Maximum, minimum and reorder level setting d) ABC analysis
 4. Time study is _____.
a) measurement of work b) fixation of standard time
c) ascertainment of actual hours d) ascertainment of labour cost
 5. Which of the following is not included in the administration cost?
a) Salaries of general office staff b) Salaries of foremen
c) Office supplies and expenses d) Postage, stationery, telephone, etc.
 6. If an item of overheads expenditure was charged to multiple departments this would be an example of _____.
a) Apportionment b) Allocation c) Re-apportionment d) absorption
 7. The cost of goods acquired from suppliers including incoming freight or transportation costs are: _____.
a) Purchasing costs b) Ordering cost c) Stockout cost d) Carrying cost
 8. An employee is eligible for getting overtime wage of he/she works for more than _____.
a) 6 hours a day b) 8 hours a day c) 9 hours a day d) 12 hours a day
 9. Charging to a cost centre those overheads that result solely from the existence of that cost centre is known as _____.
a) Apportionment b) Allocation c) Re-apportionment d) absorption
 10. Under the high wage plan, a worker is paid _____.
a) at a time rate higher than the usual rate b) according to his efficiency
c) at a double rate of overtime d) normal wages plus bonus
- Q1B) True or False (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks**
1. Perpetual inventory system enables management to ascertain stock at any time without the expense of physical stock taking.
 2. In Emerson's Efficiency system, bonus is paid only when efficiency is 100%.
 3. Cost accounting provides information for ascertaining the financial position as on particular date.
 4. Departments that assist producing departments indirectly are called service department.
 5. EOQ is that order size at which each of the ordering cost and carrying cost is maximum.
 6. Overtime wages are to be paid at double the normal wage rate.
 7. Cost accounting provides cost information not only to management but also to

shareholders.

8. Overhead absorption is the allotment of overheads to cost units.
9. Lack of efficient material control system increases the material cost of the finished product.
10. In Taylor's differential piece rate plan, time wages are guaranteed to each worker.

Q2 A Prepare a store ledger as per FIFO method:

8 Marks

March, 2020	Transactions
1	Opening stock is 200 units at Rs. 2 per unit
8	Purchased 400 units at Rs. 3 per unit
14	Issued 500 units
26	Purchased 500 units at Rs. 4 per unit
29	issued 550 units
31	Returned to store 10 units issued on 29 March

Q2 B R.K Ltd. produces a product which has a monthly demand of 4,000 units. The product requires a component X which is purchased at Rs. 20. For every finished product, one unit of component is required. The ordering cost is Rs. 120 per order and holding cost is 10% p.a.

7 Marks

You are required to calculate:

- a) Economic order quantity
- b) Number of orders to be placed.

OR

Q2 P Two components X and Y are used as follows:

15 Marks

Normal usage: 50 units each per week

Maximum usage: 100 units each per week

Minimum usage: 25 units each per week

Reorder Quantity:

X- 500 units, Y- 700 units

Reorder period:

X- 4 to 6 weeks Y- 2 to 4 weeks

Calculate for each component the -

- a) Reorder level
- b) Minimum stock level
- c) Maximum stock level
- d) Average stock level

Q3 A 'A', an employee of XYZ Co. gets the following emoluments and benefits:

8 Marks

(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.
(d) Employers' contribution to E.S.I	4% of Salary and D. A.
(e) Bonus	20% of Salary and D. A.
(f) 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'.

Q 3 B The following particulars apply to a particular job:

7 Marks

Standard production per hour-6 units

Standard working hours-8

Normal rate per hour-Rs. 1.20

Mohan produced -32 units

Ram produces -42 units

Prasad produces -50 units

Calculate the wages of these workers under Merrick Differential Piece Rate System.

OR

Q 3 P Standard output per hour 5 units, Actual output in a 40-hour week is 220 units.

15 Marks

Wage rate per hour is Rs. 10 per hour. Calculate Total earnings under:

i) Straight time rate

ii) Straight piece rate

iii) Taylor's Differential piece rate

iv) Emerson's Efficiency bonus plan

v) Halsey premium system

vi) Rowan Premium system

vii) Barth Premium system

Q4 A A company is having three production departments namely A, B and C and two service department D and E. The expenses incurred during the month of March, 2022 are as follows:

15 Marks

Expenses	Amount
Power	3600
Light	1200
Rent and Rates	2000
Repairs and Maintenance	3400
Depreciation of Plant	1700
Supervision	6000
Fire Insurance (on Stock)	2000

Particulars	Department				
	A	B	C	D	E
Area sq. ft.	300	200	180	100	20
No. of workers	40	20	20	30	10
H.P of machine	16	10	4	-	-
Direct Wages	6000	4000	4000	2000	2000
Value of plant (Rs.)	24000	18000	12000	6000	8000
Stock Value	30000	18000	12000	-	-
No. of Light Points	8	4	4	2	2

a) Apportion the expenses of service department D in the ratio 2:2:1 and those of service department E in the ratio 3:2:1 to the production department.

a) Prepare the Primary and secondary distribution statement using the most appropriate basis of apportionment.

OR

Q4 P A company has three production departments and two service departments. Distribution summary of overheads is as follows:

8 Marks

Production Department	Amount
A	14000
B	15000
C	13000
Service department	Amount
X	9000
Y	3000

Particulars	A	B	C	X	Y
Expenses of Department X	40%	30%	20%	-	10%
Expenses of Department Y	30%	30%	20%	20%	-

Apportion of cost-of-service department by using:

a) Direct Method b) Step down method

Q4 Q A company has three production department P1, P2 and P3 and two service departments S1 and S2. For a period, the departmental distribution has the following totals:

7 Marks

Production Department	Amount
P1	800
P2	700
P3	500
Service department	Amount
S1	234
S2	300

The service department expenses are charged out on a percentage basis, viz.,

Particulars	A	B	C	X	Y
Expenses of Department X	20%	40%	30%	-	10%
Expenses of Department Y	40%	20%	20%	20%	-

Prepare a statement showing apportionment of service department expenses to production department by repeated distribution method.

Q5 A Distinguish between Direct material and Indirect material.

8 Marks

Q5 B Explain Cost classification for managerial decision.

7 Marks

OR

Q5 Write Short Notes on (any 3)

15 Marks

- 1 Distinguish between Time rate system and Piece rate system.
- 2 Material control.
- 3 Idle time.
- 4 Incentive scheme.
- 5 Allocation Vs. Apportionment of overheads.

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023

Class & Semester : FYBAF, SEM 1

Subject: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING I

Date : 01/11/23

Time:8:00-10:30

Q1A) Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

1. The following factor should be considered while selecting and applying accounting policies

(a) Going Concern	(b) Substance Over Form
(c) Growth of business	(d) Solvency
2. Carriage inward on purchases are _____ the cost of inventory

(a) Included in	(b) Deducted from
(c) Ignored from	(d) None of these
3. As soon as the _____ payment is made, the hirer gets possession of the article and can start using it immediately

(a) Down	(b) Cash
(c) Full	(d) Last
4. Accounting Standards in India is issued by _____

(a) Institute of Standards of India	(b) Accounting Standards Board of ICAI
(c) Central Government	(d) International Accounting Standards Board
5. Revenue from interest is recognised _____

(a) when interest is received	(b) when interest accrues on time basis
(c) when loan is repaid	(d) when loan is taken
6. Income Tax paid is charged to _____

(a) Departmental Trading A/c	(b) Departmental Profit & Loss A/c
(c) General Profit & Loss A/c	(d) Balance Sheet
7. Depreciation on Hire Purchase asset is charged on _____

(a) Hire purchase price	(b) Cash Price
(c) Downpayment	(d) Installment
8. For Sugar manufacturer, molasses is _____

(a) Raw Material	(b) Work-in-Progress
(c) Finished Goods	(d) Scrap
9. Bad debts is allocated in _____

(a) Sales Ratio	(b) Purchase Ratio
(c) Area Occupied	(d) No. of Employees
10. Discount allowed is allocated in _____

(a) Purchase Ratio	(b) Sales Ratio
(c) Area Occupied	(d) Cannot be allocated

Q1B) True False (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

1. Prepaid expenses is a liability.
2. AS 2 does not apply to consumables awaiting use in the production process.
3. Over-valuation of stock leads to higher profit and larger current assets.
4. Hire purchase price is equal to cash price.
5. Inventories are assets held for sale in ordinary course of business.
6. Capital Expenditure is non – recurring in nature.
7. Currents assets are kept in business for a long time.
8. Inventories are assets invented by the proprietor.
9. A concern should select an accounting policy which enables it to hide losses.

10. Non-departmental expenses are recorded in the department profit & loss accounts in the sales ratio.

Q2 From the following particulars, prepare stock register by Weighted Average method for the month of August, 2023 and find the value of closing stock. 15 Marks

Date	Transaction	Units	Rate per unit (₹)
01/08/2023	Opening Stock	5,000	25
02/08/2023	Purchases	15,000	32
05/08/2023	Sales	12,000	38
09/08/2023	Purchases	12,500	33
14/08/2023	Sales	18,000	40
20/08/2023	Purchases	20,000	30
23/08/2023	Sales	14,000	42
25/08/2023	Sales	7,000	45
31/08/2023	Purchases	10,000	35

OR

Q2 A Relaxo Ltd. closed its books of accounts on 31st December every year. The company failed to take the stock at the year end and was able to do it only on 8th January, 2023, where it was ascertained at ₹3,45,000. 15 Marks

Following transaction took place between 01-01-2023 and 08-01-2023 were:

1. Sales were of ₹80,000
2. Purchases were of ₹25,000
3. Purchase returns were ₹1,500
4. Sales returns were ₹6,000
5. Goods lying with branch (at cost) of ₹3,500
6. Gross Profit ratio was 30% on sales.

Find the Value of Closing Stock as on 31st December, 2022

Q2 B Mr. Dhoni purchased goods of 30,000 kg at the rate of ₹12.50/kg. The transportation cost involved was ₹25,000. Loading and unloading charges incurred for ₹13,000. Proprietor had to pay interest for financing the purchase of ₹2,500. Ordering cost was ₹1,500. Goods & Service Tax applicable for the purchase was ₹65,000 (out of which ₹25,000 was refundable). Find the cost of Purchases

Q3 From the following particulars of Mr. Kapoor. Prepare Manufacturing Account, Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2023. Also prepare Balance Sheet as on that date. 15 Marks

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Capital		1,60,150
Drawings	15,000	
Plant & Machinery	1,45,000	
Computer	55,000	
Opening Stock:		
Raw Material	15,000	
Finished Goods	25,000	
WIP	18,000	
Salaries	27,000	
Wages	16,000	
Freight	2,500	
Carriage Outward	1,500	
Electricity	7,000	
Cash & Bank balance	25,000	

Office Expenses	13,250	
Purchases	8,86,000	
Sales		11,38,500
Bills Receivable	12,400	
Debtors	75,000	
Creditors		40,000
	13,38,650	13,38,650

Additional Information:

1. Closing Stock as on 31st March, 2023 of i) Raw Material - ₹45,000; ii) WIP - ₹15,000 & iii) Finished Goods - ₹80,000
2. Depreciation on Plant & Machinery is to be charged at 10% p.a & Computer at 15% p.a.
3. Provision for Bad Debts is to be made at 5%.
4. Electricity is to apportioned to Factory & Office in the ratio of 4:3.

OR

Q3 State with reason whether the following expenditures or receipts are capital or revenue. 15 Marks

1. Stamp Duty paid towards purchase of Land of ₹35,000.
2. Installation fees of ₹28,000 paid to install machine.
3. Received ₹25,000 from supplier as incentive for achieving target.
4. Sold old machine at ₹10,000 at a loss of ₹3,500.
5. Paid legal expenses of ₹4,500.
6. Received subsidy of ₹25,000 on purchase of factory in rural area.
7. Received rent of ₹28,000 from garment factory.

Q4 From the following particulars of Kapada Ltd., prepare Departmental Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31st December, 2022. 15 Marks

Particulars	Jeans	Shirt	Total
Opening Stock	12,000	15,000	27,000
Purchases	2,25,000	4,50,000	6,75,000
Sales	6,00,000	15,00,00	21,00,000
Closing Stock	18,000	25,000	43,000
Wages	28,000	39,000	67,000
Salaries			55,000
Insurance			32,000
Discount Allowed			14,000
Discount Received			9,000
General Expenses			28,000
Advertising			35,000
Power & Fuel			49,000
Depreciation on Building			27,000
No of Employees	12	18	
Area occupied	1000 sqft	3500 sqft	

Additional Information:

1. Insurance is to be apportioned equally between 2 departments.
2. General Expenses is to be allocated in the ratio of 4:3.
3. Power & Fuel is to be allocated in the ratio of Sales.

OR

- Q4 Mr. Ramesh bought a machinery on Hire Purchase on 01-01-2023 at a Cash Price of ₹2,50,000 from Mr. Dharmesh. The interest rate for the same was 10% p.a. Mr. Ramesh also made a down-payment of ₹80,000 immediately. Balance payment was supposed to be made in 3 installment of ₹68,360 p.a. Depreciation is chargeable at the rate 15% p.a. on reducing balance method. Prepare ledger of i) Dharmesh, & ii) Machinery in the books of Mr. Ramesh for the year 2023, 2024 & 2025. Working Notes should form part of your answer. 15 Marks
- Q5 A What are the characteristics of Capital Expenditure? 8 Marks
- Q5 B Explain the advantages and disadvantages of FIFO method. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q5 Write Short Notes On (any 3) 15 Marks
- 1 Bad Debts
 - 2 Hire Purchase Agreement
 - 3 Benefits of Accounting Standards
 - 4 Capital Receipt
 - 5 Major consideration affecting accounting policy

M.L.DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION –October/November 2023

Marks:75

Class & Semester: FYBAF Semester-I

Subject: Financial Management-I

Date : 31/10/23

Time:8:00-10:30

- Q1A) Multiple Choice Questions (any 8 out of 10)
1. Capital budgeting is concerned with:
A. Short term funds
B. long term funds
C. Medium term funds
D. All of these
 2. Objective of financial management is:
A. To maximize profits
B. To maximize sales
C. To maximize production
D. None of these
 3. An amount receivable as of today is called as:
A. Future value
B. Present value
C. Book value
D. Market value
 4. An annuity involves:
A. Uniform cash flow during different periods
B. Different cash flow during different periods
C. Different cash flow during uniform periods
D. All of these
 5. Combined leverage =
A. Operating leverage + Financial leverage
B. Operating leverage - Financial leverage
C. Operating leverage x Financial leverage
D. Operating leverage / Financial leverage
 6. EPS =
A. EBIT x no of shares
B. EBT / no of shares
C. EAT / no of shares
D. EAT x no of shares
 7. Rate of dividend on equity shares is:
A. Fixed
B. Not fixed
C. Both
D. None of these
 8. Sweat equity shares are allotted to:
A. Creditors
B. Debtors
C. Employees
D. Shareholders
 9. Which of the following instrument has tax benefit?
A. Equity shares
B. Preference shares
C. Debentures
D. None of these

8 marks

10. If debentures are issued at a premium, it will _____ the net proceeds.
- Increase
 - Decrease
 - Have no change on
 - Any of these

Q1B) True or False (any 7 out of 10)

- Every business activity requires finance.
- Lower the risk, higher the reward.
- Money is not affected due to time.
- Compounding technique will give you present value.
- Operating leverage covers financial risk.
- Financial leverage is EBT divided by EBIT.
- Equity shares are refundable.
- Debenture holders get voting rights.
- Cost of capital represents minimum rate of return.
- WACC is an example of composite cost.

7 marks

- Q2.A Mr. A has deposited his savings in in a bank. The average returns are 9% p.a. Mr. B invested his savings in shares of a company three years back. The price and dividend data are as follows:

15 Marks

Year	Dividend per share	Share price
0	-	90
2020	4.5	124
2021	5	146
2022	5.25	174

Calculate which investment gives higher return?

OR

- Q2.P Find out the present value of cash flows for both cases:

7 Marks

Year	Cash flow
1	20,000
2	18,000
3	15,000
4	19,000
5	21,000

Case I: Discounting Factor 12%

Case II: Discounting Factor 15%

- Q2.Q Mr. X invested Rs. 20,000 in a bank @ 10% p.a. for one year. What is the amount that he will receive if the compounding is done:

8 Marks

- Yearly
- Half yearly
- Quarterly
- Monthly

- Q3.A Following are the details available of A Ltd.

Annual sales Rs. 8,00,000

Variable costs Rs. 4,00,000

Fixed cost: Situation 1 - Rs. 50,000

Situation 2 - Rs. 80,000

Situation 3 - Rs. 1,00,000

The company has 20% debentures of Rs. 1,00,000.

15 Marks

Tax rate is 50%. The company has 10,000 equity shares.
Calculate EPS and all leverages.

OR

Q3.P A firm sells its only product at Rs.10 per unit. Variable cost is 70%. Present fixed cost is Rs. 10,000. Sales are 10,000 units. Calculate: 8 Marks

Calculate:

1. Operating leverage
2. New EBIT if sales increase by 40%
3. New EBIT if sales fall by 25%

Q3.Q Balance sheet of X ltd is as follows:

Liabilities	Amt (in crores)	Assets	Amt (in crores)
Equity Capital (share of Rs.10 each)	10	Fixed assets	25
Reserves	10	Current Assets	15
15% debentures	20		
	40		40

7 Marks

Additional information:

Fixed costs is Rs. 8 crores. Variable cost is 65%. Sales is Rs. 100 crores. Tax is 40%.

Calculate:

1. EPS
2. All leverages

Q4.A TGS Ltd issues Rs. 100 lakhs, 14% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par redeemable at par. Floatation cost 10%, Tax rate 40%. calculate the cost of debt if 20% of the debentures are redeemed each year in installments starting from year one. (Discounting factors of 10% & 15% should be considered for calculation.) 15 Marks

OR

Q4.P Axis Ltd has the following capital structure:

Particulars		Amt (in lakhs)
Equity	2,00,000 shares	40
6% preference	1,00,000 shares	10
8% debentures	3,00,000 debentures	30
		80

15 Marks

It proposes to borrow Rs. 20 lakhs with interest @ 10% p.a. The dividend on equity will increase from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per share. You are required to ascertain the Weighted Average Cost of Capital before the borrowing as well as after the borrowing.

Q5 A Explain the concept of Weighted Average Cost of Capital.

Q5 B Distinguish between business risk and financial risk.

8 Marks

7 Marks

OR

Q5 Write Short Notes On: (any 3 out of 5)

- 1 Importance of financial management.
- 2 Debentures.
- 3 Commercial papers.
- 4 Future value.
- 5 Need for long term financing.

15 Marks

SEMESTER END EXAMINATION – October/November 2023

Class: FYBFM/ FYBCAF

Semester: I

Subject: Business Environment

Date: 30/10/23

Time: 8:00 - 10:30

- Q1A) True or False (any 8 out of 10) 8 marks
1. Business environment is not influenced by businessman.
 2. Corporate governance is socially useful.
 3. Following business ethics is not beneficial to Company.
 4. Recession is slowdown of economy.
 5. Environment analysis foretells the future.
 6. Business objectives indicate the future destination of an organisation.
 7. The policies of MSMED are issued by SEBI
 8. Make in India drive is for promoting exports.
 9. FDI restricts the growth of economy.
 10. A loss-making company can discharge social responsibilities.
- Q1B) Match the column (any 7 out of 10) 7 marks
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Social Environment | a. 100 percent |
| 2. Consumers & investors | b. Survival |
| 3. Indian Companies act | c. 2006 |
| 4. MSMED act | d. one type of social audit |
| 5. Marketing audit | e. One ethical practices. |
| 6. Organic Objectives | f. 51 percent |
| 7. FDI in single brand | g. Dynamic nature |
| 8. FDI in multi retail brand | h. Stakeholders of a corporation |
| 9. To pay taxes regularly | i. Responsibility towards govt. |
| 10. Theory of moral unity | j. 2013 |
- Q2 A) Define Business. Explain the importance of business to Consumers. 8 Marks
- Q2 B) State the importance of SWOT analysis. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q2 P) Define Environmental Analysis. & mention the importance of Environmental Analysis. 8 Marks
- Q2 Q) Elaborate on advantages and disadvantages of PESTLE Analysis. 7 Marks
- Q3 A) Explain the factors influencing business ethics in India. 8 Marks
- Q3 B) Explain the features of corporate culture. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q3 P) Elaborate on economic and social factors affecting entrepreneurial development. 8 Marks
- Q3 Q) Explain the meaning and features of consumerism. 7 Marks
- Q4 A) Explain the importance of Corporate social responsibility. 8 Marks
- Q4 B) Explain the concept and need for corporate governance. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q4 P) Explain the social responsibility of business towards consumers. 8 Marks
- Q4 Q) Explain the meaning and importance of social audit. 7 Marks

Q5 A What are the features of MNC's?

8 Marks

Q5 B What are the functions of WTO.

7 Marks

—OR

Q5 Write Short Notes On (any 3)

15 Marks

- 1 Merger
- 2 Balance of trade
- 3 Political environment
- 4 Carbon credit
- 5 Economic objectives of business