15/12/22

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA ASSOCIATION'S
M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 057
CLASS TEST
Class: **M.Com.: Part I – Semester I**
Sub: **Business Ethics and Corporate Social Responsibility**

Date: Max Marks: **40**   Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's
Sign& Date

Seat No. in Figures

In words _____

Marks in Figures   in Words   Sign of the
Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total   Examiner _____

Instructions: (1) All questions are compulsory.
                 (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
                 (3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper itself.

Q:1   **A. Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12):**   **10 marks**

1.   'Ethos' is Greek word which means _____.
      a) Spirituality   b) Religion
      c) Character   d) Customs

2.   _____ is the source of Business Ethics
      a) Religion   b) Business
      c) Government   d) Society

3.   _____ Theory holds that the ends or consequences of an act determine whether
      the act is good or bad.
      a) Teleological   b) Deontological Theory
      c) Virtue Theory   d) Justice Theory

4.   _____ Theory states that all equals should be treated equally.
      a) Teleological   b) Deontological Theory
      c) Virtue Theory   d) Justice Theory

5.   Business ethics are necessary to _____ the interest of the small scale business
      firms.
      a) Harm   b) Safeguard
      c) Corrupt   d) Exploit

6.   Ethics committee must meet at least _____ a month
      a) Once   b) Twice
      c) Trice   d) Five Times

7.   _____ means fair and just treatment to all stakeholders
      a) Equity   b) Bias
      c) Efficiency   d) MBO

8.   According to Clause 49 (II) the board must have _____% of Non-Executive
      Directors.
      a) Twenty   b) Fifty
      c) Sixty Six   d) Seventy Five

9. Clause _____ of the Listing Agreement is applicable to all listed Companies to improve corporate governance.

   a) 41   b) 47

   c) 49   d) 51

10. As per Clause 49, gap between two Board Meetings should not exceed _____ days.

    a) Thirty   b) Sixty

    c) Seventy Five   d) One Hundred and Twenty

11. Term of every Patent in India is _____ years from the date of filing of Patent application.

    a) Ten   b) Fifteen

    c) Twenty   d) Thirty

12. Fair advertising is _____ advertising.

    a) Aggressive   b) Exaggerated

    c) Overstated   d) Honest

Q:2   Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8):   **10 marks**

1. Values

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2. Corporate Ethics

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3. Code of Ethics

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4. Corporate Governance

5. Virtue Theory

6. Kant's Categorical Imperative

Trusteeship Principle

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8. Patents

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Q:3 **Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):**   **20 marks**
   1. Define Business Ethics. Explain the features of Business Ethics.

   2. Elaborate on Mahatma Gandhiji's doctrine of Ahimsa

   3. Explain the importance of Corporate Governance

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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14/12/22

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA ASSOCIATION'S
M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 057
CLASS TEST
Class: M.Com.: Part I – Semester I

Sub: **Cost and Management Accounting**

Date: Max Marks: **40**   Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's
Sign& Date

Seat No. in Figures

in words _____

_____

Marks in Figures [ ][ ][ ]   in Words [ ][:]   Sign of the
Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total   Examiner _____

Instructions: *(1) All questions are compulsory.*

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(3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper itself.

Q:1   A. Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12):   **10 marks**

1. If sales are Rs 5,00,000; variable costs are Rs 2,00,000 and fixed cost are Rs 2,40,000; the P/v ratio will be _____.
    a) 20%   b) 30%
    c) 60%   d) 12%
2. At the break-even point, contribution margin equals total _____.
    a) Variable Cost   b) Sales Revenue
    c) Fixed Cost   d) Administrative Cost
3. Valuation of stock in marginal costing is done at _____.
    a) Total Cost   b) Prime Cost
    c) Fixed Cost   d) Marginal Cost
4. Change in composition of labour causes _____ Variance.
    a) Labour Efficiency   b) Labour Mix
    c) Labour Rate   d) Labour Base
5. Labour _____ variance arises due to the difference in the standard output specified and the actual output obtained.
    a) Yield   b) Volume
    c) Base   d) Time
6. A _____ is a location of item or equipment for which cost is ascertained.
    a) Quick Centre   b) Cost Centre
    c) Post Centre   d) Revision Centre
7. _____ is a cost determined in advance on the basis of scientific analysis of all the circumstances for a certain level of output.
    a) Standard   b) Basic
    c) Personal   d) Actual
8. Ideal product mix is decided in terms of _____.
    a) Variable Cost   b) Total Cost
    c) Sales   d) Marginal Cost

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9. A cost incurred in the past and hence irrelevant for current decision-making is _____.
   a) Fixed Cost
   b) Direct Cost
   c) Sunk Cost
   d) Discretionary Cost

10. EVA is known as _____.
   a) Economic Value added
   b) Enterprise Value added
   c) Market Value added
   d) Efficiency Value added

11. Idle time variance is always _____.
   a) Favourable
   b) Adverse
   c) Controllable
   d) Optimum

12. Fixed overheads expenditure variance is a difference between _____.
   a) Standard fixed overheads and actual fixed overheads
   b) Budgeted fixed overheads and actual fixed overheads
   c) Fixed overheads and variable overheads
   d) Sales less expenses

Q:2 Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8):   **10 marks**
1. Margin of Safety

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2. Relevant Costs

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3. Out of pocket Costs

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4. Fixed Overhead Cost Variance

5. Features of Standard Cost

6. Current Standard

7. State any two advantages of marginal costing.

8. Uses of Break Even Analysis

Q:3 Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):   **20 marks**
1. Disadvantages of Standard Costing

2. The turnover and profits during the two periods were as follows:

	Sales (Rs)	Profits (Rs)
Period I	60 Lakhs	6 Lakhs
Period II	90 Lakhs	12 Lakhs

Assuming that the cost structure and selling prices remain the same in the two periods, calculate:
   1. Profit Volume Ratio
   2. Break Even Point Sales
   3. The Sales required to earn profit of Rs 14 Lakhs
   4. Margin of Safety in period II
   5. Profit when sales are Rs 50 Lakhs

3. Swami HDL & Co. manufactures a single product at a marginal cost of Rs 480, having selling price of Rs 800 and bears fixed cost of Rs 32,000 annually.
   You are required to find out:
   a. Contribution per unit
   b. Profit-Volume ratio
   c. Break even point both in units and value
   d. Profit at a sales of 600 units
   e. Sales required to earn a profit of Rs 1,28,000
   f. Margin of Safety (in units and value) at 300 units

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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CLASS TEST
Class: M.Com.: Part I – Semester I
Sub: **Economics for Business Decisions**

Date: Max Marks: **40** Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's Sign& Date		Seat No. in Figures			

in words _____

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Marks in Figures				in Words		:	Sign of the
	Q:1	Q:2	Q:3 Total				Examiner _____

Instructions: **(1)** All questions are compulsory.

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Q:1 **A. Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12):** **10 marks**

1. _____ revenue is the change in total revenue resulting from a particular decision.
   a) Incremental b) Marginal
   c) Average d) None of the above □

2. _____ efficiency occurs when a goods or services are produced at its lowest possible cost.
   a) Productive b) Allocative
   c) Technical d) Consumption □

3. The theory of marginalism was developed by _____ economist.
   a) Oxford b) Cambridge
   c) Howard d) Stanford □

4. The invisible hand theory described by _____
   a) Adam Smith b) David Ricardo
   c) J.B. Say d) A. Sen □

5. _____ efficiency occurs when goods and services are distributed according to consumer preferences.
   a) Productive b) Allocative
   c) Technical d) Consumption □

6. _____ has an important role at correcting market failures arising from imperfect competition.
   a) Seller b) Government
   c) Firm d) Individual □

7. For convex Isoquant curve marginal rate of technical substitution would be _____.
   a) Declining b) Increasing
   c) Constant d) Vertical □

8. Important cause of external diseconomies of scale is _____.
   a) Pollution b) Cheapening of materials and equipment
   c) Skilled labour d) Managerial economies □

1

9. The Learning curve shows the _____ in the average input cost of production with rising cumulative total outputs over time.
a) Increment　　　　　　　　　　　　b) Decline
c) Constant　　　　　　　　　　　　 d) None of the above

□

10. _____ costs are those which are independent of output.
a) Fixed　　　　　　　　　　　　　　b) Variable
c) Total　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 d) Marginal

□

11. In the long run, all costs are _____ .
a) Fixed　　　　　　　　　　　　　　b) Variable
c) Rigid　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 d) None of the above

□

12. _____ refer to the lowering of costs that a firm experience when it produces two or more product together rather than each one.
a) Economies of Scale　　　　　　　　b) Diseconomies of Scale
c) Economies of Scope　　　　　　　　d) Diseconomies of Scope

□

Q:2 Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8):　　　　　　　　　　　　**10 marks**
1. Twin principles of scarcity and efficiency

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2. Public Goods

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3. Incremental Principle

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4. Production Possible Frontier

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5. Economic Profit

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6. Implicit Cost

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7. Internal Economies

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8. Isoquant Map

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Q:3   **Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):**   **20 marks**
1. Discuss the Scope of Business Economics
2. Explain the role of Government in correcting market failure.
3. Explain the Law of return to scale with the help of isoquants.

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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12/12/22

Date: Max Marks: **40**   Time: **90 minutes**

Supervisor's
Sign& Date [   ]

Seat No. in Figures [| |]

in words _____

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Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total   Examiner _____

Instructions: *(1) All questions are compulsory.*
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Q:1   Multiple Choice Questions (Any 10 out of 12):   **10 marks**

1.   A _____ statement identifies where the organization wants or intends to be in future.   [   ]
   a) Mission,   b) Vision
   c) Positive   d) Negative

2.   The components of internal environment are _____ in the firm.   [   ]
   a) Doubtful   b) Controllable
   c) Uncontrollable   d) Maximum

3.   "Help people and businesses throughout the world to realize their full potential" is a   [   ]
   mission of_____.
   a) Unilever   b) Godrej
   c) Microsoft   d) L & G

4.   The strategic management process is more than just a _____ to follow.   [   ]
   a) Set of Rules   b) Goal
   c) Legality   d) System

5.   _____is an example of differentiation business level strategy.   [   ]
   a) Rin   b) Coca-Cola
   c) Frooti   d) Rolex

6.   _____strategy includes ROI, cash flow, fixed and working capital etc.   [   ]
   a) Human Resource   b) Marketing
   c) Financial   d) Operational

7.   Sometimes strategy formulation is called _____.   [   ]
   a) Strat up strategy   b) Strategic planning
   c) Making Strategy   d) Structured planning

8.   Exxon and Mobil is an example of _____ merger.   [   ]
   a) Concentric   b) Horizontal
   c) Vertical   d) Conglomerate

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9. _____ is an example of "Dog" in soap segment of Unilever Ltd'.
   a) Lux   b) Santur
   c) Dove   d) Liril

10. In ETOP techniques "P" stand for_____
    a) Profile   b) Profit
    c) Planning   d) Program

11. Traditional method of controlling is including_____
    a) Break even analysis   b) Management Audit
    c) MBO   d) PERT

12. In strategic Evaluation Techniques value chain analysis is a part of _____analysis.
    a) Strategic Leap   b) Comparative
    c) Comprehensive   d) Internal

Q:2   Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8):   **10 marks**

1. Strategic Management Process

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2. Environmental Scanning

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3. Vision

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4. Value-Neutral Strategy

5. Focused Differentiation strategy

6. Delphi method of environmental scanning

7. SWOT Analysis

8. ETOP

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Q:3   Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):   **20 marks**

   1.   Explain the strategic management process with the help of diagram.

   2.   Describe the functional level strategy of business.

   3.   Write notes on BCG Matrix and GE nine Matrix cell

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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