

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to right indicate marks

Q. No. 1 (A)	Fill in the blanks with suitable words. (Any Seven)	(07)
1.	_____ deals with disclosure of accounting policies. (AS 1 / AS 2)	
2.	AS- 9 explains when the _____ should be recognised in the Profit & Loss Accounts. (expenses/ revenue)	
3.	Excess of Hire Purchase Price over cash price is _____. (interest / super profit)	
4.	Hire purchase price is _____ than cash price. (lesser / higher)	
5.	Audit fees are debited to _____ Profit and Loss Account. (General / Departmental)	
6.	Discount received is allocated on the basis of _____ of each department. (sales / purchase).	
7.	Commission credited to profit and loss account is commission _____. (received / paid)	
8.	Sale of scrap will appear on the _____ side of manufacturing account. (debit / credit)	
9.	Bad debt recovery is a _____ receipt. (revenue / capital)	
10.	Under _____ method, fluctuations in prices are overcome. (FIFO / Weighted Average)	
(B)	State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. (Any Eight)	(08)
1.	Full cash price method is also known as credit purchase method.	
2.	Interest is always calculated on outstanding cash price.	
3.	Depreciation on plant is divided equally over the different department.	
4.	Loss by fire in a department is treated as expenditure of that department.	
5.	Unearned commission is a liability.	
6.	RDD is made on debtors after writing off bad debts.	
7.	Prepaid expenses are revenue expenses.	
8.	Wages paid erection of machinery are debited to Profit & Loss account.	
9.	AS – 2 governs inventory valuation.	
10	Accounting policies are laid down by law.	

**Q. No. 2 (A)** From the following information prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account and General Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021: (15)

Particulars	Dept A (₹)	Dept B (₹)	Total (₹)
Opening stock	16,000	20,000	36,000
Purchases	1,40,000	1,60,000	3,00,000
Sales	1,80,000	2,40,000	4,20,000
Salaries	8,000	11,800	19,800
General Salaries			24,400
Rent & Rates			12,000
Carriage inward			30,000
Carriage outward			5,600
Discount allowed			2,800
Discount earned			3,000
Advertisement			4,000
Audit fees			1,200
Insurance of Goods			1,200
Legal expenses			2,100
Income Tax			2,300

Other information:

1. General salaries are to be allocated equally.
2. The area occupied is in the ratio of 2:1 between Department A & B respectively.
3. Goods transferred from Department B to Department A ₹ 30,000 were not recorded.
4. Closing stock of Department A ₹ 40,000 and Department B ₹ 50,000.

OR

**Q. No. 2 (B)** Calculate the cost of goods sold and closing stock weighted average cost of inventory using : (15)

1. Periodic system
2. Perpetual system

Transaction	Date	Units	Rate per unit (₹)
Opening Stock	1-12-2022	3,000	20.00
Purchases	3-12-2022	6,000	21.00
	7-12-2022	5,500	23.00
	9-12-2022	4,300	22.00
	11-12-2022	4,700	21.00
	13-12-2022	5,400	24.00

Sales	2-12-2022	2,500
	5-12-2022	5,200
	8-12-2022	4,600
	10-12-2022	5,200
	15-12-2022	6,000

Q. No. 3  
(A)

Prepare Manufacturing, Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 and Balance Sheet as at the date of Shri S. Singh, Manufacturer, from the following Trial Balance and information.

**Trial Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023**

Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)	Particulars	Debit (₹)	Credit (₹)
Advertising	1,660		Purchases	67,336	
Bad Debts	1,210		Packing And Transport	2,170	
Bad Debts Provision		2,000	Rent & Rates	2,972	
Bank Charges	240		Repairs to Plant	1,570	
Capital Account of Shri S. Singh		70,000	Salaries – office	7,380	
Current Account of Shri S. Singh		3,246	Sales		1,58,348
Drawing Account of Shri S. Singh	16,000		<b>Stock 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022</b>		
Discount		824	- Raw Materials	10,460	
Factory Power	7,228		- Finished Goods	14,760	
Furniture	1,800		- Work-in-progress	3,340	
General Expenses/Factory	410		Wages- Factory	41,400	
General Expenses/Office	692		Debtors	21,120	
Insurance	1,804		Creditors		12,300
Light & Heat	964		Cash at Bank	7,852	
Plant & Machinery 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2022	30,000		Cash in Hand	350	
Plant & Machinery bought 30-9-2022	4,000			2,46,178	2,46,178

Additional information:

1. Stock at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023:

Raw-Materials	7,120
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(15)

Work -in ~ Progress	3,480
Finished Goods	19,300
Packing Material	250

2. The following liabilities are to be provided for:

Factory Power	1,124
Rent & Rates	772
Light & Heat	320
General expenses ~ Factory	50
General expenses ~ Office	80

3. Insurance Prepaid 340.

4. Provide depreciation at 10% p.a. on Plant & Machinery and 5% p.a. on Furniture.

5. Increase the Bad debts provision by ₹ 1,000.

6. Five Sixth of Rent and Rates, Lights & Heat, and Insurance are to be allocated to the factory and one sixth to the office.

OR

Q. No. 3

Dell Ltd. took stock on 31-3-2022 the last day of its accounting year. The stock was valued at ₹ 50,000. The following further details are available: (10)

(B)

1. A Sales Invoice for ₹ 2,000 was not raised though the goods were delivered on 25.3.2022.
2. A Sales Invoice for ₹ 5,000 was raised though the goods were yet to dispatched.
3. A Purchase Bill for ₹ 4,000 was accounted without the goods being received.
4. A customer refused to accept goods worth ₹ 1,000 and returned the same on 29.3.2022. The credit notes are yet to be raised.
5. Stock worth ₹ 3,000 at selling price was lying with customers on consignment basis.

The average gross profit is 20% on sales. Ownership is transferred on making the entry in the books. Compute the value at which the closing stock is to be brought in the books.

(C)

Goods of ₹ 500 are sent to Sachin as advertising samples. Comment as to whether it will be recognised as Revenue as per AS- 9. (05)

<p><b>Q. No. 4</b> <b>(A)</b></p>	<p>M/s. Centrum company purchased machinery from M/s Desai Ltd. on Hire purchase system on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020. The cash price of the machine was ₹ 10,00,000. An initial payment of ₹ 2,50,000 was made on the date of purchase. The balance was paid in three annual installments including interest @ 8% p.a. as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="555 331 1193 510"> <tr> <td>31.3.2021</td> <td>₹ 3,10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.3.2022</td> <td>₹ 2,90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31.3.2023</td> <td>₹ 2,70,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>M/s. Centrum company charged depreciation @ 10% p.a. on written down value method. You are required to prepare Machinery Account, M/s Desai Ltd. , Interest a/c, Depreciation a/c in the books of M/s. Centrum Co. for three years ending 31.3.2021, 31.3.2022, 31.3.2023.</p>	31.3.2021	₹ 3,10,000	31.3.2022	₹ 2,90,000	31.3.2023	₹ 2,70,000	<p>(15)</p>
31.3.2021	₹ 3,10,000							
31.3.2022	₹ 2,90,000							
31.3.2023	₹ 2,70,000							
<b>OR</b>								
<p><b>Q. No. 4</b> <b>(B)</b></p>	<p><b>State whether the following expenditures or receipts are capital or revenue . Give proper reason for your answer.</b></p>							
<p>1.</p>	<p>Wages paid to workers for construction of railway platform.</p>	<p>(02)</p>						
<p>2.</p>	<p>₹ 2,000 as import duty on raw material purchased.</p>	<p>(02)</p>						
<p>3.</p>	<p>Paid legal fees of ₹ 64,500.</p>	<p>(02)</p>						
<p>4.</p>	<p>1,00,000 received from the issue of further shares.</p>	<p>(02)</p>						
<p>5.</p>	<p>Commission received on sale ₹ 1,500.</p>	<p>(02)</p>						
<p>6.</p>	<p>Premium ₹ 1,60,000 received on issue of new 9% cumulative preference shares.</p>	<p>(02)</p>						
<p>7.</p>	<p>Stock of ₹ 15,000 was destroyed by fire of which ₹ 15,000 was received from the insurance company.</p>	<p>(03)</p>						
<p><b>Q. No. 5</b> <b>(A)</b></p>	<p>Explain the AS- 2 and what are the main features of AS-2?</p>	<p>(07)</p>						
<p><b>(B)</b></p>	<p>Distinguish between Hire Purchase Agreement and Instalment Purchase Agreement.</p>	<p>(08)</p>						
<b>OR</b>								
<p><b>Q. No. 5</b></p>	<p><b>Write a short note on (any three)</b></p>	<p>(15)</p>						
<p>a.</p>	<p>Features of Hire purchase</p>							
<p>b.</p>	<p>Capital receipt</p>							
<p>c.</p>	<p>Prepaid Expenses</p>							
<p>d.</p>	<p>Points to be covered in Accounting Standard</p>							
<p>e.</p>	<p>Departmental Accounting</p>							
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Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to right indicate marks.

Q.1 A	Fill in the blanks with suitable words (Any 08)	(08)
1.	_____ Environment is beyond the control of the business. a) Internal    b) External    c) Micro    d) Physical	
2.	SWOT is an analytical tool which helps to undertake _____. a) An internal analysis    b) An external analysis c) An Strategic analysis    d) An internal analysis & External Analysis	
3.	_____ Environment is in the control of the business. a) Internal    b) External    c) Micro    d) Macro	
4.	Ethics deals with _____ action of individuals. a) Right    b) Wrong    c) Clear    d) Concise	
5.	Point out the quality in an entrepreneur _____. a) Initiative    b) Lack of experience c) Lack of confidence    d) Lack of decision-making ability	
6.	My friend always goes to the nearest shop to buy goods because it is his basic right to _____. a) Check the price    b) Choose    c) Check the quality    d) Time saving	
7.	_____ is the system by which business are directed and controlled. a) Corporate governance    b) CSR    c) Social Audit    d) Commercial Audit	
8.	_____ Audit is report of Economic performance. a) Social    b) Commercial    c) Human Resources    d) Corporate	
9.	Globalization refers to _____. a) Lower income worldwide    b) Less foreign trade & Investment c) Global warming & their Effects    d) A more integrated and independent world	
10.	If exports are less than imports than balance of trade is _____. a) Positive    b) Negative    c) Balance    d) Unbalance	
Q.1 B	State whether the following statements are True/False (Any 7)	(07)
1.	Business Should meet social obligations along with economic objectives.	
2.	Strengths and Weaknesses are often external to the organization.	
3.	Environment Analysis is a process by which organizations monitor their environment to identify opportunities and threats to the business.	
4.	Face to Face ethics is one of the ethical dilemmas.	

5.	Entrepreneur are gambler	
6.	Nothing can be done by businessmen to protect the interest of Consumers.	
7.	Carbon Credits are a component of national and international attempts to lessen the growth in concentrations of greenhouse gases	
8.	Commercial Audit is evaluation of the business social Performance	
9.	Transactional corporations are borderless	
10.	India needs to take steps to improve foreign trade policy.	
Q.2 A	Define Business? Explain the various features of Business. - -	(08)
Q.2 B	Explain the Meaning of Business Environment & its Features	(07)
<b>OR</b>		
Q.2 C	Explain the importance of business to Consumer and Business Firm.	(08)
Q.2 D	What is PESTEL analysis? How does it help in Business?	(07)
Q.3 A	What are advantages of managing ethics at workplace?	(08)
Q.3 B	Explain the Emerging Sector in India with reference to Entrepreneurship.	(07)
<b>OR</b>		
Q.3 C	Explain Consumerism and Effects of Consumerism.	(08)
Q.3 D	Distinguish between State and National Consumer.	(07)
Q.4 A	Distinguish between Social Audit and Commercial Audit.	(08)
Q.4 B	Define Corporate Social Responsibility and explain its Scope.	(07)
<b>OR</b>		
Q.4 C	What is Social Audit? State its importance for the sponsoring organization.	(08)
Q.4 D	What do you mean by corporate social responsibility state its advantages?	(07)
Q.5 A	Explain internal growth strategies briefly.	(08)
Q.5 B	Explain the merits of Multinational company.	(07)
<b>OR</b>		
Q.5	Write short note on: (Any 3) 1. SWOT Analysis 2. Corporate Culture 3. Carbon Credit 4. WTO 5. FDI	(15)

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GES/SBVC/BAF

EXTERNAL EXAM, NOV, 2023

DATE :- 08/11/2023

TIME:- 11.00 am to 1.30 pm

PROGRAMME:- FYBAF (SEM - I)

75 MARKS

COURSE :- COST ACCOUNTING - I

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to right indicate marks.

Q. No	State whether the following statement is True or False. (Any 8)	(8)
1 (A)		
1.	Cost Accounting is an essential toll of management.	
2.	Replacement cost is the cost of replacing an asset.	
3.	EOQ is that quantity which is most economical to order	
4.	Labour is most important factor of production.	
5.	Bin card is the same as stores ledger.	
6.	In ABC analysis 'A' class items are costliest.	F
7.	Staff salary is an administrative overheads.	
8.	Earnings under Halsey and Rowan Plan are the same.	
9.	All costs are controllable.	
10.	Under FIFO Method, materials purchased first are deemed to be issued last.	
Q. No.	Multiple Choice Questions (Any 7)	(7)
1 (B)		
1.	Cost ascertainment involves _____. (1) Ascertainment of cost    (2) Estimation of cost    (3) Control of cost	
2.	Purchase order is a _____. (1) request to the supplier to supply materials (2) request to the supplier to verify the stock (3) acknowledgement of goods	BA
3.	A store ledger is _____. (1) an evidence of delivery of materials    (2) a ledger of the supplier (3) a ledger which shows movement of each item of materials	
4.	Under periodic inventory control _____. (1) stock is verified at the end of a certain period    (2) stock is verified continuously (3) stock is verified everyday	



5.	Employees welfare expenses are allocated on the basis of ____. (1) number of light points (2) cost of machines (3) labour hours													
6.	Under Taylor differential piece rate system a worker whose production is higher than the standard will get ____ of normal piece rate. (1) 110% (2) 120% (3) 115%													
7.	Tea and lunch break is ____. (1) Normal Idle time (2) Abnormal Idle time (3) Overtime													
8.	Cost which is relevant for decision making is ____. (1) Relevant cost (2) Past cost (3) Opportunity Cost (4) Imputed cost													
9.	Bin card is ____. (1) a inspection note (2) a continuous record of stock stored (3) a statement of delivery of materials													
10.	The cost which remains constant irrespective of output upto capacity limit is ____. (1) Fixed cost (2) Product cost (3) Variable cost													
<b>Q. No.</b>	From the following transactions, prepare Stores Ledger Account (using FIFO Method).	<b>(08)</b>												
<b>2(A)</b>	<p>October 1 Opening Balance 100 units at Rs. 5 each.</p> <p>2 Received 500 units at Rs. 6 each</p> <p>20 Issued 300 units</p> <p>November 5 Issued 200 units</p> <p>6 Received 500 units at Rs. 5 each</p> <p>10 Issued 300 units</p> <p>12 Issued 250 units</p>													
<b>Q. No.</b>	Following information is taken from the books of Akash Enterprise for the year 2022.	<b>(07)</b>												
<b>2 (B)</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Material A</th> <th>Material B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Opening Stock</td> <td>1,400</td> <td>2,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td> <td>23,000</td> <td>3,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing Stock</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>2,400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Calculate material turnover ratio.</p>	Particulars	Material A	Material B	Opening Stock	1,400	2,600	Purchases	23,000	3,600	Closing Stock	1,000	2,400	
Particulars	Material A	Material B												
Opening Stock	1,400	2,600												
Purchases	23,000	3,600												
Closing Stock	1,000	2,400												
<b>OR</b>														
<b>Q. No.</b>	In manufacturing company, a material is used as follows:	<b>(08)</b>												
<b>2(C)</b>	<p>Maximum consumption 12,000 units per week</p> <p>Minimum consumption 4,000 units per week</p> <p>Normal consumption 8,000 units per week</p> <p>Reorder Quantity 48,000 units</p>													

	<p>Time required for delivery                      Minimum 4 weeks  Maximum 6 weeks</p> <p>Emergency Purchase Period                      2 weeks</p> <p>Calculate:  (1) Reorder Level      (2) Minimum Level      (3) Danger Level      (4) Average Level</p>	
Q. No. 2 (D)	<p>Calculate Economic Order Quantity from the following information. Also state number of orders to be placed in a year.</p> <p>Consumption of Material p.a.                      1,000 kg  Order placing costs per order                      Rs. 50  Cost per kg of material                                  Rs. 2  Storage Cost    8% on average inventory</p>	(07)
Q. No. 3 (A)	<p>Calculate the total earnings and effective rate of earnings per hour of three operators under Rowan System and Halsey System from the following particulars.</p> <p>The standard time fixed for producing 1 dozen articles is 50 hours. The rate of wages is Rs. 1 per hour.</p> <p>The actual time taken by three is as follows:  A 45 hours  B 40 hours  C 30 hours</p>	(08)
Q. No. 3 (B)	<p>From the following particulars, calculate the earnings of workers X and Y and their labour cost per unit.</p> <p>Standard time allowed : 20 units per hour  Normal time rate : Rs. 30 per hour  Differential Rate to be applied:  80% of piece rate when below standard  120% of piece rate at or above standard  In a particular day 8 hours, X produces 140, Y produces 165</p>	(07)
OR		
Q. No. 3 (C)	<p>Calculate the earnings of workers A, B and C under (a) Straight Piece Rate System and (b) Merrick Multiple Piece Rate System from the following particulars:</p> <p>Normal Rate per hour                      Rs. 5.40  Standard Time per Unit                      1 Minute  Standard Output per Day                      480 Units  Output per day is as follows:</p>	(08)

	Worker A ~ 390 units Worker B ~ 450 units Worker C ~ 600 units																
Q. No. 3 (D)	In a manufacturing concern the daily wage rate is Rs. 5.00. The standard output in a 6 week is 400 units representing 100% efficiency. The daily wage rate is paid without bonus to those workers who show up to 66 2/3 % of the efficiency standard. Beyond this there is a bonus payable on a graded scale as below: 80% efficiency – 5% bonus 90% efficiency – 9% bonus 100% efficiency – 20% bonus Further increase of 1% for every 1% rise in efficiency. In a 6 day week A produced 360 units, B 300 units, C 400 units, D 416 units and E 260 units.	(07)															
Q. No. 4 (A)	Compute the machine hour rate from the following information: Cost of machine: Rs. 3,00,000 Installation Charges: Rs. 30,000 Estimated scrap value after the expiry of its life (15 years): Rs. 15,000 Rent and rates per month: Rs 200 General Lighting for the total area per month: Rs. 300 Insurance premium per annum: Rs. 960 Repairs and maintenance per annum: Rs. 1,000 Power consumption: 10 units per hour. Rate of power per 100 units ~ Rs. 20 Shop supervisor's salary per month: Rs. 600 Estimated working hours per annum: 2000 hours The machine occupies 1/4 of the total area of the shop. The supervisor is expected to devote 1/5 of his time for the machine.	(08)															
Q. No. 4 (B)	A company has 3 production department and 2 services departments. For a period the following is the primary distribution summary costs.	(07)															
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Production Departments</th> <th colspan="2">Service Departments</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13,800</td> <td>21,900</td> <td>12,900</td> <td>6,300</td> <td>5,100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Production Departments			Service Departments		A	B	C	X	Y	13,800	21,900	12,900	6,300	5,100	
Production Departments			Service Departments														
A	B	C	X	Y													
13,800	21,900	12,900	6,300	5,100													

Expenses of service departments X & Y are apportioned as under:

	A	B	C	X	Y
Service Dept X	30	40	20	--	10
Service Dept Y	10	20	50	20	--

You are required to apportion the cost of service departments to production departments under Simultaneous Equation Method.

OR

**Q. No. 4 (C)** The Modern Co. is divided into five departments. A, B & C are production department and X & Y are service department. (15)

The actual cost for the period is as follows:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Rent	1,000
Repairs to plant	600
Depreciation	450
Lighting	120
Supervision	1,500
Employees Insurance	150
Fire Insurance in respect of Stock	500
Power	900

The following information is available in respect of the four department.

	Dept. A	Dept. B	Dept. C	Dept. X	Dept. Y
Area in Sq. Metre	1,500	1,100	900	500	1,000
No. of employees	20	15	10	5	10
Total Wages	6,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Value of Plant	24,000	18,000	12,000	6,000	10,000
Value of Stock	15,000	9,000	6,000	-----	-----

The expenses of Service Departments are charged on a percentage basis as follows:

	A	B	C	X	Y
Service Dept X	20	40	30	--	10
Service Dept Y	40	20	20	20	--

Prepare a statement showing the apportionment of two services departments expenses to Production Departments by Repeated Distribution.

Q. No.	Describe how costs are classified for the purpose of management decisions.	(8)
5 (A)		
(B)	Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.	(7)
<b>OR</b>		
Q. No.	Write a short note on (any three)	(15)
5	a) Idle Time	
	b) Selling and Distribution Overhead	
	c) Under Absorption	
	d) Bin card	
	e) Advantages of Cost Accounting System	

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Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to right indicate marks

Q.1(A)	Match the columns: (Any 8)				(8)
		Column A		Column B	
	1	20 years- government bonds	A	Valuation of shares	
	2	Operating leverage	B	Contribution – Fixed cost	
	3	EBIT	C	Short term source of finance	
	4	Fixed interest	D	Contribution/EBIT	
	5	Wealth maximisation	E	Bonds	
	6	Fixed cost + Variable cost	F	Broader concept	
	7	Dividend growth approach	G	Average leverage	
	8	Debentureholders	H	Total cost	
	9	Combined leverage	I	Long term source of finance	
	10	Treasury bills	J	Creditors of the company	
Q.1(B)	State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 7)				(7)
	1	Bank overdraft is a short term source of capital.			
	2	Compound interest is the interest for the one period added to the principal amount to get the principal amount for the next year			
	3	Cash credit can be availed only by debit card holders.			
	4	Each commercial paper has minimum denomination of Rs.1,00,000.			
	5	Combined leverage is the sum of operating leverage and financial leverage.			
	6	WACC means Weighted Average Credit of Capital.			
	7	Appropriate investment decision helps in profit maximisation only.			
	8	Dividend on equity shares is fixed.			
	9	Money has time value.			
	10	Financial leverage should be as low as possible.			

<b>Q.2(A)</b>	<p>Birla Ltd. is considering two different investment proposals. The details are as under:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="406 347 1197 616"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Proposal A (Rs.)</th> <th>Proposal B (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Investment at cost</td> <td>9,500</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow of year1</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow of year2</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash flow of year3</td> <td>4,500</td> <td>12,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Suggest the most attractive proposal considering that future incomes are discounted at the rate of 12%.</p>	Particulars	Proposal A (Rs.)	Proposal B (Rs.)	Investment at cost	9,500	20,000	Cash flow of year1	4,000	8,000	Cash flow of year2	4,000	8,000	Cash flow of year3	4,500	12,000	<b>(8)</b>																													
Particulars	Proposal A (Rs.)	Proposal B (Rs.)																																												
Investment at cost	9,500	20,000																																												
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<b>Q.2(B)</b>	<p>Find the present value of net cash flow using discounting factors as 12% for Smith Ltd. who expects to earn even cash flow for the first three years of ₹ 12,20,000.</p>	<b>(7)</b>																																												
<b>OR</b>																																														
<b>Q.2(C)</b>	<p>Mittal Ltd. is considering an investment in machine. The net cash flows expected for five years are ₹ 5,00,000; ₹ 4,50,000; ₹ 5,00,000; ₹ 3,50,000; ₹ 2,00,000. If the cost of capital is 10%, you are required to calculate the present value of cash inflows.</p>	<b>(8)</b>																																												
<b>Q.2(D)</b>	<p>Calculate the present value of annuity of ₹ 12,000 received annually for four years when discounting factors is 10% p.a.</p>	<b>(7)</b>																																												
<b>Q.3(A)</b>	<p>From the following information available for 4 firms, calculate EBIT, EPS, the operating leverage and financial leverage:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1388 1204 1870"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Particulars</th> <th colspan="4">Firms</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales(in units)</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling price p.u.(Rs.)</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Variable cost p.u. (Rs.)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fixed cost (Rs.)</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest (Rs.)</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>35,000</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tax%</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of Equity Shares</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>9,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>12,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Firms				A	B	C	D	Sales(in units)	20,000	25,000	30,000	40,000	Selling price p.u.(Rs.)	15	20	25	30	Variable cost p.u. (Rs.)	10	15	20	25	Fixed cost (Rs.)	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	Interest (Rs.)	15,000	25,000	35,000	40,000	Tax%	40	40	40	40	Number of Equity Shares	5,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	<b>(15)</b>
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<b>Q.3(B)</b>	From the following particulars, prepare income statement of Shivam Ltd. and Satyam Ltd.:	<b>(15)</b>																													
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<b>Q.4(A)</b>	R.K. Ltd. issued Rs.100 Lakhs 14% preference shares of Rs. 100 each redeemable at par after 5 years. Calculate cost of preference shares if the issue is at 10% premium with 5% floatation cost.	<b>(8)</b>																													
<b>Q.4(B)</b>	Hopeful Ltd issues 50,000 8% debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 10%. The cost of floatation is 2%. The tax rate is 40%. Calculate the cost of debentures.	<b>(7)</b>																													
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<b>Q.4(C)</b>	<p>Following are the details of the two companies S Ltd. and T Ltd.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Particulars</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">S Ltd.</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">T Ltd.</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Amount (Rs.)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">After tax cost of capital</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Amount (Rs.)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">After tax cost of capital</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity Share Capital</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debentures</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retained earnings</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preference share capital</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>You are required to calculate weighted average cost of capital for both the companies.</p>	Particulars	S Ltd.		T Ltd.		Amount (Rs.)	After tax cost of capital	Amount (Rs.)	After tax cost of capital	Equity Share Capital	4,00,000	15%	7,00,000	15%	Debentures	2,00,000	12%	4,50,000	12%	Retained earnings	3,20,000	10%	3,00,000	11%	Preference share capital	1,00,000	8%	2,00,000	10%	<b>(15)</b>
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<b>Q.5(A)</b>	Distinguish between Equity shares and Preference shares.	<b>(8)</b>																													
<b>Q.5(B)</b>	Explain the importance of financial management.	<b>(7)</b>																													
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Q.5(C)	Write short notes on: (Any 3)	(15)
1	Commercial paper.	
2	Distinguish between operating leverage and financial leverage.	
3	Evolution of financial management.	
4	Annuity.	
5	Bills purchased and discounted.	

En

PROGRAMME : FYBMS / FYBAF  
SUBJECT : FOUNDATION COURSE I  
DATE : 04/11/2023

SEMESTER : I  
MARKS : 75  
TIME: 11.00AM-01.30PM

NOTE: 1. All questions are compulsory  
2. Figures to right indicated marks

**Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative (Any EIGHT)**

(08)

- (1) Svetambara & Digambar to section of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Jainism b) Sikhism c) Buddhism
- (2) In India the state of \_\_\_\_\_ has lowest gender ratio  
a) Bihar b) Goa c) Haryana
- (3) The word \_\_\_\_\_ implies equal treatment to all religion.  
a) Secular b) Freedom c) Regionalism
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ arises out of reach religious fundamentalism  
a) Casteism b) Communalism c) Regionalism
- (5) India has \_\_\_\_\_ party system  
a) Bi b) Single c) Multi
- (6) Hinayana and Mahayana are the two major schools of thought in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Hindu b) Buddhism c) Jainism
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ water dispute involves the state of Karnataka & Tamil Nadu  
a) Krishna b) Godavari c) Cauvery
- (8) Zenda Avesta is the religious book of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Judaism b) Zoroastrianism c) Hindu
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Opposed the practice of Sati  
a) Mahatma Phule b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (10) Dr Ambedkar burnt Manusmriti symbolically in 1927 to destroy \_\_\_\_\_ and caste discrimination  
a) Untouchability b) Child Marriage c) Child Labour

\*\*\*

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

(07)

- (1) Polio caused by virus called polio virus
- (2) Urban society is heterogeneous in nature
- (3) 26<sup>th</sup> November is observed as constitution day
- (4) There is hundred percent political participation of women in India
- (5) Eve teasing is a form of social violence against women
- (6) Maharashtra was the first state to form on a linguistic basis

(7) Sons of soil theory implies jobs for all in a state.

(8) In modern India percentage of rural population is more than Urban population

(9) Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism

(10) English is a secondary official language of Indian Union

**Q.2. (A) Explain the characteristics of Indian Culture (15)**

**OR**

**Q.2 (B) What are the Rural characteristics? (15)**

**Q.3 (A) Explain the causes of blindness (15)**

**OR**

**Q.3 (B) Explain the causes of declining the gender ratio. (15)**

**Q.4 (A) Explain the inequalities caused by the caste system (15)**

**OR**

**Q.4 (B) Discuss the importance of Fundamental duties (15)**

**Q.5 (A) Discuss the major features of the 74<sup>th</sup> amendment. (15)**

**OR**

**Q.5 (B) Write short notes on (Any 3) (15)**

(1) The importance of Tolerance.

(2) Corruption in politics

(3) Special provisions for people with disabilities

(4) Parliamentary system

(5) Preamble of Indian constitution

**At**

---X---

PROGRAMME : F.Y.BMS/BAF

SEMESTER : I

COURSE : BUSINESS COMMUNICATION I

MARKS : 75 MARKS

DATE : 02/11/2023

TIMES : 11.00am-1.30pm

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.  
2. Figures to right indicate marks.

Q.1 A Match the column (Any 8)

(8)

A	B
1. Enclosure	a) Sales objectives
2. Persuasion	b) Mass communication
3. Semantic barriers	c) Immediate feedback
4. Address to a large group	d) Physical barrier
5. Oral communication	e) Document attached
6. Noise	f) Related to language
7. Signs and signals	g) Introduces sender to the reader
8. Letterhead	h) Contains subject matter
9. Body of the letter	i) Need mental discipline
10. Good listening	j) Nonverbal communication

Q1.B) State whether the following statement are True or False (Any 7)

(7)

1. Grapevine is an informal secondary channel of communication.
2. An order is a form of upward vertical communication.
3. Written communication has legal value.
4. Oral communication is necessarily only face to face.
5. The inside address is a compulsory part of a business letter.
6. Encoding is not a stage in the communication cycle.
7. Communication should result in an understanding response.
8. Silence is not means of communication.
9. A communication gap can be created due to psychological barrier to communication.
10. A sign and signal are the same.

Q.2A Define communication. Explain the elements of communication process. (8)

B Explain advantages and disadvantages of Vertical Communication. (7)

OR

Q.2P Explain objectives of Communication (8)

Q Discuss the characteristics of nonverbal Communication. (7)

Q.3A Explain Physical Barriers to communication. Suggest methods to overcome them. (8)

B How to cultivate good listening Skills (7)

OR

Q.3P Explain the term Business Ethics with reference to Corporate Social Responsibility.(8)

Q What are the advantages of using Email? (7)

Q.4 A leading multi-national company requires Management Trainees for its newly opened branch at Mumbai. The candidate should be a post Graduate with a minimum of 2 years work experience and should have excellent communication skills.

Apply with Resume to P.O.Box no.123, The Times of India, Mumbai.

(Use complete block Layout.)

(15)

OR

Q.4P Mr. Raj Sharma has been offered the Job of an Accountant with Hotel Globus, Worli, Sea face, Mumbai. Draft a letter of Job Acceptance on his behalf.

(Use Modified Block Layout.)

(8)

Q Mr.Chetan Patel has been working as Sale Executive with Universal Travels, Mumbai for the past 5 years and would now like to resign from his Post. Draft a letter of Resignation on his behalf. (Use Semi block form)

(7)

Q5. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

When I walked into the doctor's office, I was feeling a little nervous. I had never been to the doctor on my own before, and I wasn't sure what to expect. The receptionist greeted me with a warm smile and asked me to sit down. I waited a few minutes before calling the exam room. The doctor was very friendly and asked me lots of questions about my health and any symptoms I was experiencing. He examined me and did some tests and then gave me some advice on how to take care of myself. He prescribed some medicine for me to take and told me to come back in a week to check my progress. I left the doctor's office feeling relieved and grateful for the care I received. It was a good reminder that it is important to take care of our health and seek medical care when we need it.

1. Why was the speaker feeling nervous when walking into the doctor's office?
2. How did the receptionist greet the speaker?
3. What did the doctor do during the visit?
4. What did the doctor prescribe for the speaker?
5. What was the speaker's overall feeling after the visit to the doctor?

or

OR

Q5. Write Short note on (any 3)

(15)

1. Grapevine communication
2. Office Etiquette
3. Importance of Feedback
4. Videoconferencing
5. Surrogate Advertising