

FC101

Rizvi College of Arts, Science & Commerce

FOUNDATION COURSE

PAPER-I

(2 ½ Hours)

[Total Marks : 75]

N.B : (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1) (a) Choose the correct alternative (any eight) : 8

- i) Telugu belongs to _____ language family.
(Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, Indo-European)
- ii) _____ is the second largest religion in the world.
(Islam, Hinduism, Christianity)
- iii) Dowry harassment is a type of _____ violence against women.
(Social, Sexual, Domestic)
- iv) _____ is the main cause of blindness.
(Cataract, Diseases, Deficiency in Vit A)
- v) _____ refers to the attachment towards one's own region.
(Communalism, Regionalism, Linguism)
- vi) _____ system is a social structure according to class of people, which gets decided by birth.
(Religion, Caste, political)
- vii) Indian constitution provides _____ citizenship.
(Single, Dual, Triple)
- viii) _____ refers to an environment that is characterized by healthy interpersonal and international relationship.
(Justice, Equality, Peace)
- ix) The main aim of every political party is to promote _____.
(Secularism, Socialism, National interest)
- x) Reservation of seats for women in the self-government is up to _____ seats.
(One Third, Two Third, Three Fourth)

(b) State whether the following statements are True or False (any seven) : 7

- i) Negritos were the earliest people to come to India.
- ii) Female foeticide means killing of unborn baby girl.
- iii) Mentally retarded persons do not suffer from physical problem.
- iv) Hindi is the national language of India.

[TURN OVER]

- v) Article 17 of Indian constitution abolishes untouchability.
- vi) Constitution of India is flexible.
- vii) Rajasthan is the first state to establish Panchayati Raj.
- viii) India has not faced communal problem.
- ix) Regionalism makes people narrow minded to think only about their region.
- x) Women in India do not face sexual harassment at workplace.

2. Bring out clearly the multi-lingual and multi-religious characteristics of Indian society . 15

OR

What are the different racial groups came to India .write a note on tribals of India.

3. Explain the factors responsible for declining gender ratio in India .What measures would you recommend to solve women problems in India? 15

OR

What are the causes of physical impairment? What kind of treatments are available for it?

4. Define communalism. How does it affect society? How it can be handled? 15

OR

What is regionalism? Explain the causes and measures to resolve it .

5. Why do we need constitution? What are the characteristics of Indian constitution?

OR

Write short notes on (any three) : 15

- (a) Rural-Urban Dimension
 - (b) Socially challenged persons
 - (c) Caste system in India
 - (d) Role of Municipalities
 - (e) Fundamental duties of Indian citizenship
 - (f) Role of women in politics
 - (g) Grampanchayat
 - (h) Political party system in India
-

F.Y. B.Com. Sem-I FYC102 Date: 19/11/2019

Rizvi College of Arts, Science and Commerce
Off Carter Road, Bandra (West), Mumbai - 50

Class: FYBCOM
Semester : I

Subject : Business Economics - I

Time: 03 Hours
Marks: 100

N.B.

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Use of simple calculator is permitted.
4. Figures to the right indicate full marks,
5. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1. (A) Choose the right answer of Any Ten of the following from the given options and rewrite the sentence. (10)

1. The market clearing price is also called the _____.
 - a. Current price
 - b. prevailing price
 - c. equilibrium price
 - d. All of the above

2. Micro economics deals with the analysis of _____.
 - a. Unemployment level
 - b. National Income
 - c. Individual income
 - d. general price level

3. Demand is relatively inelastic when _____.
 - a. $E_d=1$
 - b. $E_d>1$
 - c. $E_d<1$
 - d. $E_d=0$

4. Delphi method is a
 - a. Survey method
 - b. Statistical method
 - c. both a and b
 - d. None of the above

5. Which of the following is not an assumption of the law of demand?
 - a. Consumer's income does not change
 - b. No change in consumer's taste and preference
 - c. No change in price of inputs
 - d. No future uncertainties

6. Price elasticity of demand is affected by _____.
 - a. Availability of substitutes
 - b. Nature of the commodity
 - c. Proportion of consumer's income spent on the commodity
 - d. All of the above

7. A Linear isoquant indicates _____ substitutability of factors.
 - a. Limited
 - b. Continuous
 - c. Perfect
 - d. Zero

8. In case of increasing returns to scale, the distance between subsequent isoquants _____.
 - a. Remains constant
 - b. Increases
 - c. Decreases
 - d. Fluctuates

9. Which of the following is due to internal economies of scale?
 - a. Growth of technical know how
 - b. Managerial division of functions
 - c. Growth of subsidiary industries
 - d. Development of informal services

10. In the short run a firm's fixed cost _____.
 - a. Zero
 - b. Will always have to be incurred
 - c. Can be zero if production is zero
 - d. Will decline with every increase in output

11. The slope of total cost curve equals _____.
 - a. Marginal cost
 - b. Average variable cost
 - c. Average cost
 - d. Average fixed cost

12. Break - even point is reached when a firm .
 - a. earns zero profit
 - b. covers fixed cost
 - c. covers variable cost
 - d. All of the above

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

(10)

1. Demand is desire backed by willingness and ability to pay.
2. Opportunity cost can always be measured in terms of money.
3. Demand and price are directly related.
4. Some of the variables influencing demand are not easily quantifiable.
5. When demand is elastic, price and TR move in the same direction.
6. Demand forecasting is not necessary for inventory planning.

7. An isoquant has a positive slope.
8. The law of variable proportions applies to industries in developing economies.
9. Internal economies of scale are disadvantages of large scale production.
10. Fixed cost are independent of output.
11. Marginal cost and Incremental cost are conceptually same.
12. Break even analysis helps to determine sales and marketing strategies.

Q.2. Answer A and B or C and D of the following.

- a. Explain the significance of opportunity cost in business economics. (8)
- b. Discuss the relationship between total, average and marginal. (7)

OR

- c. Explain the shifts in the demand and supply curve. (8)
- d. Given the demand and supply equations, (7)
 $Q_{dx} = 200 - 5P_x$ and $Q_{sx} = -250 + 10P_x$, find (i) equilibrium price (ii) if market price is ₹ 35, what will be amount of surplus units?

Q.3. Answer A and B or C and D of the following.

- a. Explain the Price, Income and Substitution effects. (8)
- b. Solve the following. (7)

Calculate Income Elasticity of Demand.

Income (₹)	Quantity (Units)
1,00,000	2,000
1,10,000	2,000

- i) Calculate income elasticity of demand from the above table.
- ii) State different classification of goods under income elasticity of demand.

OR

- c. Discuss the different methods of elasticity of demand. (8)
- d. Examine the significance of demand forecasting. (7)

Q.4. Answer A and B or C and D of the following.

- a. Discuss the different types of isoquants. (8)
- b. Explain the law of returns to scale. (7)

OR

- c. Discuss how firm can maximize its profits by choosing least cost combination of factors. (8)
- d. Explain internal economies of scale in detail. (7)

Q.5. Answer A and B or C and D of the following.

- a. Derive the Long run average cost curve. (8)
- b. Calculate TC, AFC, AVC, AC and MC for the following. (7)

Quantity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TFC	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TVC	0	30	45	55	80	120	155

OR

- c. Explain the relationship between AC and MC. (08)

- d. Solve the following. (7)
- (i) For a hypothetical firm, the price per unit is ₹ 50. Total variable cost is ₹ 20 and total fixed cost is ₹ 6000. Find the break - even sales volume and revenue.
- (ii) At the original price and AVC, what will be the break- even quantity if TFC rises to 8000.

Q.6. Answer A and B or Write short notes on Any Four of the following.

- a. Explain the nature of demand curve under different markets. (10)
- b. Discuss the various cost concepts. (10)

OR

Q.6. Write short notes on Any Four of the following. (20)

- a. Marginalism and incrementalism.
- b. Shift in Supply curve.
- c. Price elasticity of demand
- d. Types of demand forecasting
- e. Ridge lines
- f. Breakeven point.

Marks: 100

Time: Three Hours

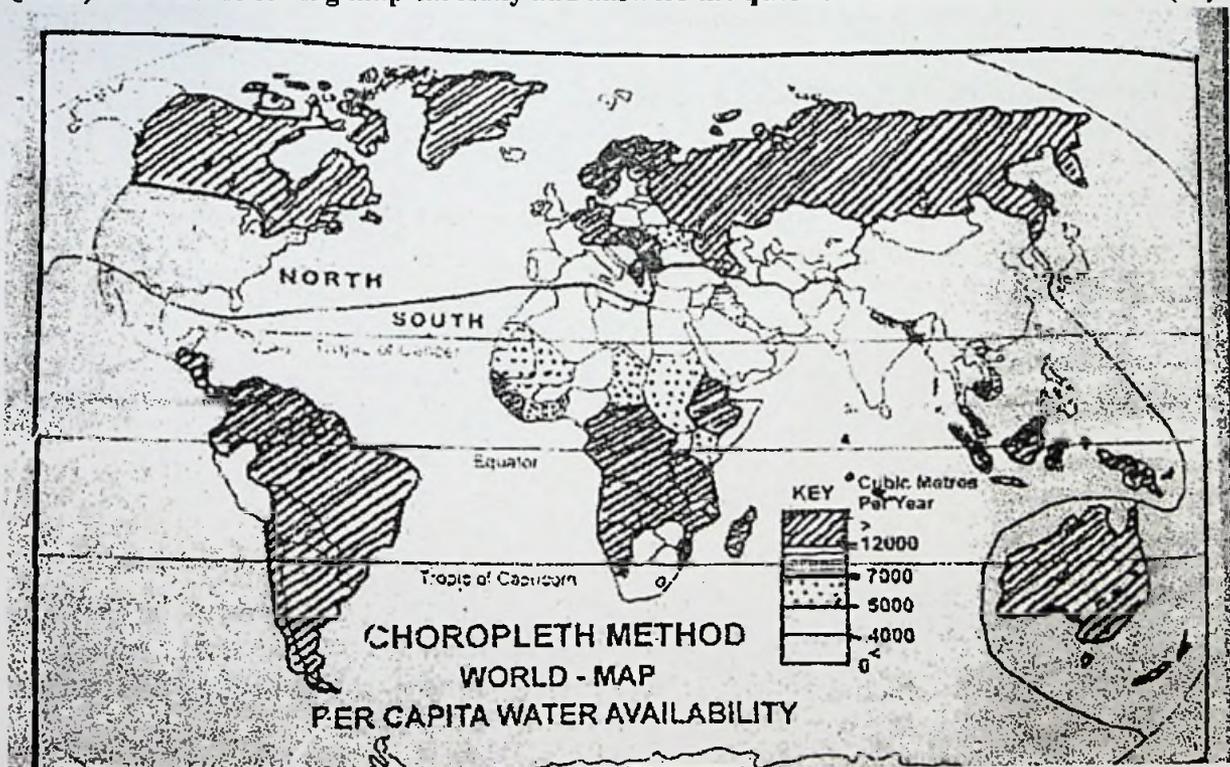
Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Draw Diagram/ Map wherever necessary
3. Figures to the right indicated full marks.
4. Attach the map to your answer sheet.

Q.1 A) Mark the following places in the given map (10)

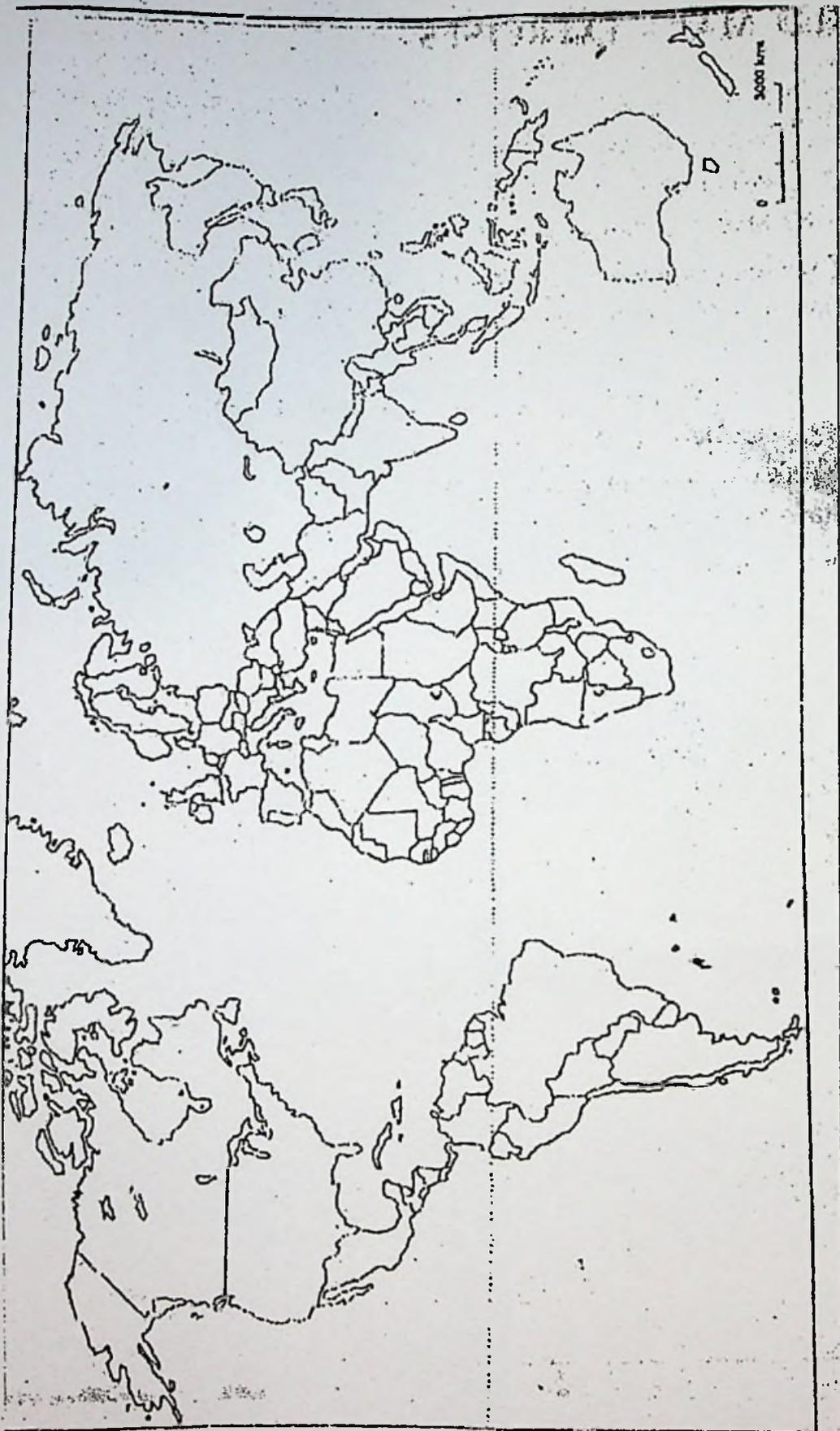
1. Himalaya Mountain
2. Sahara Desert
3. Amazon Forest
4. Nile River
5. North America
6. Atlantic Ocean
7. Asia Continent
8. Thar Desert
9. Australia
10. Andes Mountain

Q.1 B) Read the following map carefully and answers the questions below. (10)



1. What measurement is used to show water availability in the map?
2. What is the theme of the given map?
3. Which cartographic method is used in the given map?
4. How much cubic meter water is available for Australia?
5. Write down the name of the country, facing water scarcity in Asia Continent
6. How much water is available for India?
7. Name the country with good water availability in Asia.
8. Name the region of low water Availability in North America

9. Is Russia is facing water scarcity problem? (10)
10. Name the Continent rich in water resources. (10)
- Q.2 A) Define environment, explain its nature in detail. (10)
- B) Elaborate Components of Environment in detail (10)
- OR
- C) Define an ecosystem explain in detail aquatic ecosystem. (10)
- d) What is organic interdependence? Explain Functions of the environment in detail (10)
- OR
- Q. 3 A) Define resources? Explain its type in detail. (10)
- B) Write any three conventional energy resources in detail. (10)
- OR
- C) Write in detail about water pollution, how can we reduce water pollution? (10)
- D) Write a detail note on national forest policy in India. (10)
- Q.4 A) What is population Explosion? Elaborate causes of population exploitation. (10)
- B) write a detail note on Warren Thompson's Demographic transition Theory (10)
- OR
- C) What is world Happiness Index? Explain its importance. (10)
- D) Write a detail note on population control policy in India. (10)
- Q. 5 A) Explain the concept of urbanisation in detail. (10)
- B) Write detail note on urban land use (10)
- OR
- C) Write detail note on environmental problem in urban area with reference with Mumbai city. (10)
- D) Write in detail, effect of migration on urban area. P (10)



F. Y. B. Com. - (B. C.)
(FYC104)

Date: 21/11/2019

Time: 3hrs

Total marks: 100

Semester I Examinations

Note:

1. Attempt all questions
2. All questions carry equal marks(20 Mks each).

Q1 A Fill in the Blanks

(05)

1. Effectiveness of any communication is determined by the
2. The framing of a message for sending is known as _____
3. If the receiver of the message responds to the communication in the way the sender wants – this is feedback.
4. Warning is a method of communication.
5. is the unofficial, unorganised channel of communication in every organisation.

B Match the following :

(05)

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Communication | Set of common symbols |
| 2. Language | Evolves from language use |
| 3. Intellectual listening | Study of Body Language |
| 4. Kinesics | Two way process |
| 5. Semantic Barriers | Listening with eyes closed |

C Define the following terms

(10)

1. Verbal Communication.
2. Decoding.
3. Horizontal Communication.
4. Cluster chain of communication.
5. Kinesics.

Q 2 Write Short notes on any FOUR of the following.

(20)

1. The Process of Communication.
2. Downward Communication.
3. Disadvantages of the Internet.
4. Feedback.
5. Signs, symbols and signals as methods of communication.
6. Channels of Communication.

Q 3 Answer any TWO of the following Questions

(20)

1. Write a note on Semantic barriers to Communication and mention ways to improve them.
2. Discuss the advantages of listening.

3. What are the different aspects that Corporates take care of as a part of their Social responsibility? Give examples.

Q 4 A reputed Commerce College in Thane requires a Lecturer in their Economics Department. The candidate should be a first class post graduate from a reputed University having 4-5 years of teaching experience. Candidates with Computer knowledge will be preferred. Apply with Bio data to Post Box Number 9635, Times of India, Thane, Mumbai 72.

(10)

Q 5 Attempt any FOUR of the following

(20)

1. You are applying to the University of Chennai for a MA in Economics. Write an SoP to be sent with your application.
2. Akhil has been selected as Accounts officer at RPK Enterprises, Kandivali, Mumbai. Draft a letter of Acceptance.
3. Aazam has secured the post of Marketing Manager at Wokhardt India Ltd, BKC, Mumbai 54. Now draft his letter of resignation from his post at Mankind Pharmaceuticals Ltd., BKC, Mumbai 54.
4. Write a letter of appreciation to your employee for sitting overtime and completing the assigned work on time.
5. The marketing executive of your company has applied for the post of Assistant Manager – Marketing at Globus International, Andheri. You are one of the referees in his resume. Draft a letter of recommendation for him.

Q 6 A) Write a paragraph of about 100 words on any ONE of the two given topics.

(5)

- 1) My favourite TV show.
- 2) Ban on Plastic Bags

B) Read the following situation carefully and answer the questions below :

In spite of hiring qualified professionals, an Event Management company was surprised that there were major labour and logistical issues due to which they were losing contracts. On the other hand, a rival company had hired local youth and were doing better. An investigation revealed that the workers were unable to carry out the 'complicated' orders of the trained professionals.

- 1) Identify and explain the barrier in this situation. (2)
- 2) How can this barrier be overcome? (3)

F. Y. B. Com. (FYC105) Date: 22/11/2019

Accountancy and Financial Management-I

Duration: 3 Hours

FYBcom(Sem 1)

Max. Marks 100

Notes:

1. All questions are compulsory carrying 20 marks each.
2. All questions carry internal choice.
3. Workings should form a part of your answer
4. Figures to right indicate marks

1) A. Fill in the blanks (any ten): (10 marks)

1. _____ issues accounting standards in India. (ICAI, ICSI)
2. _____ is non-recurring in nature. (Capital Expenditure, Revenue Expenditure)
3. Prepaid expenses are shown as _____ in Balance Sheet. (Current Liabilities, Current Assets)
4. Discount received is shown on the _____ side of Profit and Loss Account. (Debit side, Credit Side)
5. Under _____ method it is assumed that goods issued are first units that were purchased first. (Weighted Average, FIFO)
6. For a sugar mill, sugarcane is a _____ (Raw material, Finished good)
7. Advertising expenses are allocated on the basis of _____ (Purchases, Sales)
8. Initial payment made on signing the agreement is _____. (Down payment, Cash price)
9. Sale of scrap appears in _____ side of Manufacturing Account. (Debit side, Credit Side)
10. Drawings are deducted from _____. (Capital, Creditors)
11. Building purchased is _____ expenditure (Capital/Revenue).
12. Raw material purchased is _____ expenditure. (Capital/Revenue).

B. State whether the following statements are True or False (any ten): (10 marks)

1. Capital Expenditure results in long term benefit.
2. Under AS-1 disclosure of accounting policies is mandatory in nature.
3. Outstanding expenses are shown on the liability side of the balance sheet.
4. Inventories should be valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is higher

5. Balance Sheet shows the financial position of the business.
6. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised, when the seller has received the payment for the goods from the buyer.
7. In Departmental Accounting, each department is treated as a separate entity for the purpose of recording and reporting.
8. Fixed Assets acquired on Hire Purchase basis are recorded at Hire Purchase price.
9. The Hire Purchaser becomes the owner of the asset only after paying the final instalment.
10. Inventory includes assets purchased and held for resale.
11. Selling price is not considered while preparing stores ledger.
12. Sale of goods is debited to Manufacturing Account.

2) Keep stock record on FIFO, and Weighted average basis from the following transactions:

Purchase: March 2019

Date	Units	Rate Per Unit (₹)
01	500	18
04	700	20
09	900	18
15	300	25
25	200	20
31	500	25

Sales : March 2019

02	200	22
07	500	25
11	400	21
18	800	28
27	500	25

Find out cost of goods sold and the profit.

(20 marks)

OR

2) (A)

X who was closing his books on 31-2-2019 failed to take the actual stock which he did only on 9th April 2019, when it was ascertained by him to be worth ₹ 25,000.

It was found that sales are entered in the sales book on the same day of dispatch and return inwards in the returns book as and when the goods are received back.

Purchases are entered in the purchases day book once the invoices are received.

It was found that sales between 31-3-2019 and 9-4-2019 as per the sales day book are ₹ 1,720.

Purchases between 31-3-2019 and 9-4-2019 as per purchases day book are ₹ 170.

Rate of gross profit is 33-1/3% on cost.

Ascertain the value of physical stock as on 31-3-2019.

(10 marks)

(B)

Determine the value of stock to be taken for Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2019 from the following information:

- a) The stock was physically verified on 23-3-2019 and was valued at ₹6,00,000/-. Between 23-3-2019 and 31-3-2019 the following transactions had taken place.
- b) Purchases ₹ 50,000
- c) Out of goods sent on consignment, goods worth ₹ 30,000 (at cost) were unsold.
- d) Sales were ₹ 1,70,000. These include goods worth ₹ 40,000 sent on approval.
- e) Goods are sold at cost + 25%.

(10 marks)

- 3) ABC purchased a motor car on hire purchase system on 1st January, 2010 from Q by paying ₹ 3,000 against delivery. The cash price was ₹ 17,000. He paid the balance in four instalments at the end of each year on 31st December, including interest @ 10% p.a. on cash price, as follows: ₹ 6,400; ₹ 4,900; ₹ 3,500 and ₹ 2,200 respectively. He charged depreciation on motor car @10% p.a. on diminishing balance method. Show ABC's A/c in the books of the hire vendor.

(20 marks)

OR

- 3) Prepare Department Trading and profit and Loss Account for two departments. Viz
Chairs Departments and Dolls Department for the year ended 31st March, 2019:

Particulars	₹
Opening Stock	
Chairs	75,000
Dolls	25,000
Raw Materials consumed:	
Dolls plus Chairs	1,80,000
Stores Consumed	45,000
Wages:	
Dolls	15,000
Chairs	30,000
Advertisements	7,500
Packing Expenses (Dolls)	3,000
Office Expenses	24,000
Depreciation:	
On Factory Equipment	16,000
On Building	8,000
Sales:	
Chairs	4,50,000
Dolls	90,000
Closing Stock:	
Chairs	60,000
Dolls	30,000

Given that:

1. Doll making does not require any equipment.
 2. Only 1/8th of building is occupied by Dolls Department.
 3. Divide Office expenses in the ratio of 5: 1 between Chairs and Dolls Department respectively.
 4. Value of Raw Materials used by Dolls Department is ₹ 10,000.
 5. Divide stores consumed on the basis of raw materials used.
 6. Advertisement expenses be allocated appropriately. (20 marks)
- 4) (A) State Giving reasons whether the following are Capital or Revenue Expenses
- a. Office Rent
 - b. Purchase of Computer
 - c. Wages
 - d. Purchase of Machinery
 - e. Salaries (10 marks)

(B) From the following particulars presented by Mazumdar Bros. prepare a manufacturing Account for the year ended 31-3-2019.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Opening stock:		Carriage inward	1,000
- Raw materials	3,000	Hire of special plant	2,000
- Work-in-progress	4,000	Factory rent	4,000
- Finished goods	8,000	Repairs to plant	2,000
Closing stock:		Repairs to factory	1,000
- Raw materials	1,000	Supervisor's salary	8,000
- Work-in-progress	5,000	Wages of durwan at factory	1,000
- Finished goods	4,000	Royalties on production	2,000
Purchase of raw materials	40,000	Works manager's salary	6,000
Wages of workers	20,000	Salary of works staff	3,000
Light, gas etc.(factory)	2,000		

(10 marks)

OR

4) The trial balance of Mrs Deepali as on 31st December 2018 was as follows :

Debit balance	₹	Credit balance	₹
Raw materials	23,000	Sundry creditors	17,000
Work-in-progress	10,000	Bills payable	8,500
Finished goods	15,000	Sales of scrap	1,500
Sundry debtors	27,000	Commission	400
Carriage inwards	1,000	Provision for doubtful debts	1,600
Carriage outwards	1,000	Deepali's capital A/c	1,00,000
Bills receivable	16,000	Sales	2,00,000
Wages	12,000		
Salaries	10,000		
Repairs of plant	1,200		
Repairs on office furniture	600		
Purchase	1,00,000		
Cash at bank	2,300		
Plant and machinery	90,000		
Office furniture	9,000		
Rent	5,000		
Lighting expenses	1,800		
Factory insurance	2,000		
General expenses	1,600		
	<u>3,29,000</u>		<u>3,29,000</u>

Following additional information is provided to you

1. Closing stock as on 31st December 2018 was: Raw materials ₹ 15,800, Finished goods ₹ 18,200, Semi finished goods ₹ 7,000
2. Salary ₹ 2,000 and wages for December, 2018 ₹ 2,000 was paid in January 2019
3. Lighting expenses were outstanding ₹600 whereas insurance was prepaid ₹ 500
4. 25 % of lighting expenses and rent is to be charged to office premises and remaining amount is to be charged to factory
5. Depreciation is to be written off on machinery at 10% p.a. and on furniture at 5 %p.a.
6. Provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 10%

You are required to prepare Manufacturing account , trading account and profit & loss account for the year ended 31-12-2018 and Balance sheet as on that date. (20 marks)

5) Answer Briefly: (20 marks)

- a. Distinguish between FIFO and Weighted Average Method.
- b. Explain the Provisions of AS-9

OR

5) Write Short Notes on (any 4) (20 marks)

- a. Disclosure of accounting policies
- b. Capital Expenditure
- c. Down payment
- d. Inter Departmental Transfers at cost
- e. Balance Sheet
- f. Inventory Valuation

F. Y. B. Com. Sem. I
(FYC106)

Date: 23/11/2019

RIZVI COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE

SEMESTER-1

Class	Subject	Paper	Time	Marks
FYBCOM	COMMERCE 1		3 hours	100

Q-1.a. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: (any 10).

(10 marks)

- _____ designs services for SSIs.
(i) NSIC (ii) NIESBUD (iii) TCO
- Professional entrepreneurs are _____ in company promotion.
(i) agents (ii) commissioned (iii) experts.
- An entrepreneur _____ business idea.
(i) rejects (ii) debates (iii) visualize
- An entrepreneur can establish business for _____.
(i) Self-employment (ii) profiteering (iii) mental satisfaction.
- Decision of location is an important element of _____.
(i) Setting up of a business unit (ii) mark at research (iii) manufacturing process
- Feasibility report is prepared _____ feasibility studies.
(i) before (ii) after (iii) along with
- Trade bloc are harmful to _____.
(i) Member countries (ii) non-member countries (iii) neutral countries
- _____ environment is concerned with different aspects of population. Such as age, etc.
(i) Demographic (ii) Political (iii) Economic (iv) Social
- Business and its environment are _____.
(i) Separable (ii) inseparable (iii) unrelated
- To earn profit is one _____ objective of business.
(i) economic (ii) social (iii) national
- _____ is concerned with expansion of markets.
(i) Industry (ii) Commerce (iii) Trade
- Turnaround is needed when a company is _____.
(i) Making profit (ii) incurring losses (iii) doing moderately well

Q-1.b. True or False: (any 10) (10 Marks)

1. National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) has been working to promote the growth of small scale industries and industry related small scale service in the country.
2. Innovating entrepreneur requires multidimensional competencies.
3. An entrepreneur undertakes calculated risk.
4. Directors have to obtain DIN within specified period.
5. Business promotion is a professional job.
6. India is the founder member of WTO.
7. Investment in education is unproductive.
8. Environment is an integral part of business.
9. Turnaround is a "U" turn from profit-making to loss-making.
10. Survival in business is one economic objective of business.
11. Modern concept of business is progressive.
12. Entrepreneur place more emphasis on formalities rather than on results.

Q-2 Answer the following (any 2) (15 marks)

- a) Define Business and discuss the functions of Business.
- b) What is business objectives. Explain briefly the economic objectives of business.
- c) Explain in brief "Internal growth strategies"

Q.3 Answer the following (any 2) (15 marks)

- a) What do you mean by Business Environment. Explain the significance of Business Environment
- b) Briefly Explain the Internal Components of Business Environment.
- c) What is a trading Block? Explain its impact.

Q.4 Answer the following (any 2). (15 marks)

- a) Highlight the steps involved in Business planning process.
- b) State the stages in setting up of business unit.
- c) Write a note on Important legal provisions.

Q-5 Answer the following (any 2). (15 marks)

- a) Explain the factors contributing to growth of Entrepreneurship in India
- b) What incentives are provided by the government to entrepreneurs in India.
- c) Briefly explain various promotional incentives offered to women entrepreneurs.

Q-6 Answer the following (any 4). (20 marks)

- i) Write a note on Liberalisation.
- ii) Educational Environment.
- iii) Pre-Feasibility study.
- iv) Organic objectives
- v) Joint Venture strategy
- vi) Qualities of entrepreneurs.

Examination: F.Y.B. Com.(CBCGSS) Semester I

Max Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hrs.

- N.B. (1) All questions are compulsory
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks
(3) Graph papers will be provided on request
(4) Use of simple non-programmable calculator is allowed

Q1. Attempt any four of the following. (5 marks each)

- Ashoka sold 150 shares at market value of Rs. 300 each and brokerage 0.3%. Calculate the sum he received for the transaction.
- If the market value of a share is Rs. 200, then how many shares can be purchased for Rs. 52500 with brokerage 0.5%?
- Sakshi invested Rs. 30000 in a mutual fund with NAV Rs. 20.50. Find the number of units acquired by her if the entry load is 2%.
- If the NAV of a Mutual fund was 20 in the beginning and 30 at the end of the year. Find absolute and % change in NAV during the year.
- Mr. Kosambi invested Rs. 5000 on 1st of every month for 5 months in a SIP of a Mutual Fund with NAV in Rs. as 35.15, 37.5, 36.8, 39.5 and 32.65 respectively. There was no entry load. Find the average price Mr. Kosambi paid in 5 months using Rupee Cost Averaging Method.

Q2. Attempt any four of the following. (5 marks each)

- A group contains 5 boys and 3 girls, out of these a committee of 2 boys and 2 girls is to be formed. find the number of ways, this can be done if
 - There is no restriction on the selection.
 - A particular girl is included.
- In how many ways the letters of the word "HAPPINESS" can be arranged so as to begin with a vowel & end with a consonant.
- Solve the above L. P. Problem graphically.
Maximize $Z = 2x + 3y$
Subject to
$$x + 4y \leq 8$$
$$3x + 2y \leq 14$$
$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

d) Solve the above L. P. Problem graphically.

$$\text{Minimize } Z = 12x + 42y$$

Subject to

$$x + 2y \geq 3$$

$$x + 4y \geq 4$$

$$3x + y \geq 3$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

e) A toy manufacturer produces toy cars & toy planes, each of which must be processed through two machines A & B. Machine A has maximum of 150 hours available & machine B has a maximum of 200 hours available. Manufacturing a car requires 5 hours in machine A & 3 hours of machine B. Manufacturing a plane requires 4 hours in machine A & 6 hours in machine B. If profits are Rs. 50 for a car and Rs. 60 for a plane, determine the number of cars and the number of planes that should be manufactured in order to maximize the profit.

Formulate the above problem mathematically as a linear programming problem.

SECTION II

Q3. Attempt any FOUR of the following: (5 marks each)

a) State the merits and demerits of mean.

b) Calculate the median and mode for the following data.

Age (years)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Persons	23	51	63	42	21	10

c) The following data represents the income of employees in a factory. Calculate the quartile deviation and its coefficient for the same.

Income in Rs	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300
No. of Employees	7	12	17	14	10

d) The following data gives the frequency distribution of marks of children in a society. Calculate the mean and standard deviation for the given data.

Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of children	4	8	12	11	5

- e) For the given two groups. Calculate the combine mean of the two groups. Also find which group is more consistent.

	Boys	Girls
Number	70	90
Mean	75	82
S.D.	4	7

Q.4 Attempt any FOUR of the following. (5 marks each)

- a) Explain the concept of Mutually Exclusive and Exhaustive event in probability.
- b) $P(A \cup B) = 5/6$, $P(B) = 1/2$, $P(A^c) = 1/3$, find $P(A)$ and $P(A \cap B)$
- c) A cards is drawn at random from a well-shuffled pack of cards. What is the probability that (i) it is a red card (ii) a picture card.
- d) The following is the probability distribution, find $E(X)$ and $V(X)$ for the same.

Number	0	1	2	3	4	5
Probability	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.35	0.1	0.1

- e) If two fair dice are rolled, find the probability that the sum of the numbers appearing on the uppermost face of the dice (i) is an odd number (ii) a number divisible by 5

Q5. Attempt any FOUR of the following: (5 marks each)

- a) Explain the following terms
i) Course of Action (ii) Pay-off Matrix
- b) Solve the following decision problem using i) Maximax ii) Laplace Criterion

Events → Action ↓	S_1	S_2	S_3
A_1	25	40	15
A_2	30	10	20
A_3	0	50	40

- c) Determine the best decision according to EOL criterion for the following pay-off table

States of Nature ↓	Alternatives			Probability
	A	B	C	
S_1	15	10	20	0.3
S_2	20	10	5	0.5
S_3	12	28	10	0.2

d) Given the pay-off matrix, choose the best decision using EMV criterion. (5)

States of nature → Action ↓	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃
A ₁	40	25	30
A ₂	50	35	40
A ₃	30	45	20
Probability(E)	0.5	0.4	0.1

e) Draw a decision tree for the pay-off table given below and suggest the type of product that should be launched using EMV criterion.

	Sales (in '000 Rs)		
Type of Product	High	Average	Low
A	200	150	100
B	120	100	50
Probability(demand)	0.3	0.5	0.2

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