

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Marks : 75

- N.B. :**
1. All questions are compulsory.
  2. Each question has internal options.
  3. Figures to right indicate full marks.
  4. Working notes are part of your answer.

**Q1) A) Multiple choice questions (Any eight):****(8)**

1. The following asset is intangible asset.  
a) Freehold Land    b) Mines    c) Goodwill    d) Motor vehicles
2. Following are shown on the asset side of the balance sheet  
a) Accrued income and prepaid expense  
b) Outstanding expense and prepaid expense  
c) Outstanding income and outstanding expense.  
d) Income received in advance and outstanding expense.
3. Stock is valued at cost or market value whichever is lower as per  
a) Realisation concept    b) Matching Concept    c) Principle of conservatism    d) Entity concept
4. Prepaid insurance appearing in the trial balance should be shown on  
a) Credit side of Trading account    b) Debit side of trading account    c) Liability side  
d) Asset side
5. Carriage on sales is  
a) Added to cost of inventory    b) Deducted from cost of inventory  
c) Multiplied by cost of inventory    d) Not considered in the cost of inventory
6. Items of incomes not pertaining to any department are  
a) Allocated to various departments on the basis of purchases  
b) Charged to General Profit and Loss account  
c) Charged to that department which shows more sales  
d) Shown in Balance sheet as income
7. Staff welfare expenses are allocated among different departments on the basis of  
a) Sales    b) Purchases    c) Number of employees    d) Floor space area
8. Advertising is allocated among different departments on the basis of  
a) Sales    b) Purchases    c) Number of employees    d) Floor space area
9. Under the Hire Purchase System, buyer becomes the owner of goods immediately after  
a) Receipt of goods    b) Signing the agreement  
c) Payment of 1st instalment    d) Payment of last instalment

10. The last instalment paid under Hire Purchase System comprises of  
 a) Cash price only   b) Cash price and interest   c) Interest only   d) Cash price minus Interest

**Q1) B) Match the following and rewrite (Any seven):**

(7)

Column A	Column B
1. Going Concern Concept	a. Current Liabilities
2. Sundry Creditors	b. Intangible Asset
3. Delivery Van Expenses.	c. AS-2
4. Goodwill	d. Current Assets
5. Vehicles	e. Deferred Revenue Expenditure
6. Depreciation	f. After payment of last instalment
7. Loose Tools	g. Apportioned on the basis of sales
8. Rights of Ownership	h. Fundamental Accounting Assumption
9. Preliminary Expenses	i. Apportioned on the basis of asset value
10. Retail Method	j. Tangible Assets

**Q2) A) From the following Trial Balance of Mr. XYZ, prepare Manufacturing Account, Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and Balance Sheet as on that date.**

(15)

**Trial Balance of Mr. Mahadeo as on 31st March, 2016**

Particulars	Dr	Cr
Machinery	1,90,000	
Sales		4,45,000
Opening Stock - Raw Material	24,000	
Opening Stock Work in Progress	7,000	
Opening Stock Finished Goods	20,000	
Factory Rent	80,000	
Factory Power and Fuel	19,000	
Office Expenses	58,000	
Purchase of Raw Material	1,05,000	
Cash at Bank	20,000	
Advertisement Expenses	15,000	
Interest Paid	7,000	
Sundry Creditors		21,000
Provision for Bad Debts		2,000
Sundry Debtors	53,000	
Capital		1,30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,98,000</b>	<b>5,98,000</b>

Following further information is provided to you:

- Closing Stock as on 31st March, 2023 Raw Material 21,000, Work-in-Progress 8,000. Finished Goods 22,000.
- Depreciate Machinery @ 5% p.a.

(2)

3. During the year, finished goods costing ₹ 10,000 were withdrawn by the proprietor for personal use, which were not recorded in the books.

4. Provide Reserve for Doubtful Debts @ 5% on Sundry Debtors.

OR

Q2) B) From the following information prepare Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account and General Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 2022: (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			8,400
Audit Fees			1,200
Insurance of Goods			1,200

Additional Information:

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

Q3) A) On 1st January, 2015, Bharat Ltd. purchased one truck from Truckwala Ltd. Cash price of the truck was ₹ 2,30,000. Down payment of ₹ 50,000 was made on that day. Remaining amount was to be paid in 3 annual instalments of ₹ 60,000 each plus interest @ 10% on outstanding balance at the beginning of the year. The due date of annual instalment was on 31st December, every year. Bharat Ltd. depreciated truck in their books @ 10% p.a. on WDV method. (15)

You are required to prepare the following in the books of Bharat Ltd. :

1. A statement showing calculation of interest
2. Truck A/c
3. Truckwala A/c

OR

Q3) B) State whether the following expenditures or receipts are capital or revenue. Give reasons for your answer. (15)

1. Professional fees paid ₹ 3,000 to the lawyer for preparing documents for purchase of new office premises.
2. Paid ₹ 20,000 towards factory rent.
3. Received ₹ 1,00,000 from insurance company for damage of machinery in fire.
4. Received ₹ 2,000 as a dividend on shares.

5. Discount on issue of shares and debentures ₹ 25,000.
6. Loss of ₹ 10,000 incurred on goods in transit.
7. Purchase of second hand car for ₹ 3,50,000 and spent ₹ 30,000 on repair of the car.

**Q4) A) Calculate the cost of goods sold and closing stock under weighted average cost of inventory using: (15)**

2018 March 1	Stock in Hand	500 units	@ ₹ 19 each
<b>Purchases</b>	March 03	500 units	@ ₹ 11 each
	March 10	1000 units	@ ₹ 12 each
	March 18	600 units	@ ₹ 10 each
	March 24	500 units	@ ₹ 12 each
	March 30	400 units	@ ₹ 13 each
	<b>Issues</b>	March 02	400 units
March 09		500 units	
March 16		900 units	
March 23		500 units	
March 31		500 units	

**OR**

**Q4) B) Nitya Ltd. produces chemical A. From the following data, calculate the value of closing stock: (8)**

Direct Materials	₹ 5 per unit
Direct Labour	₹ 2 per unit
Chargeable Expenses	₹ 3 per unit
Normal Capacity	12,000 units p.a.
Actual Production	10,000 units p.a.
Fixed Production Overheads	₹ 60,000 p.a.

The company has 2,000 units of closing stock at the end of the year.

**Q4) C) Ascertain the cost of purchase by using the following data: (7)**

1. Cost of purchase of inventory	₹ 5.50 lakhs
2. Duties and Taxes paid and recoverable from Tax authorities	₹ 0.50 lakhs
3. Trade Discount	₹ 0.50 lakhs
4. Duties and Taxes paid and not recoverable	₹ 1.00 lakhs
5. Freight inward	₹ 2.00 lakhs

**Q5) (a) Explain in brief FIFO Method and Weighted Average Method. (8)**

**(b) Distinguish between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure. (7)**

**OR**

**Q.5: Write short notes on (any three) of the following: (15)**

1. Distinguish between Periodic and Perpetual System
2. Advantages of Departmental Accounting
3. Features of AS-9
4. Disclosure requirements as per AS-1
5. Manufacturing Account

\*\*\*\*\* ALL THE BEST \*\*\*\*\*

(4)

Paper / Subject Code :

SEM-I

FY-BAF / Cost Accounting

Time: 2 ½ Hours

Marks : 75

03/11/2023

- N.B. : 1. All questions are compulsory.  
2. Each question has internal options.  
3. Figures to right indicate full marks.  
4. Working notes are part of your answer.

**Q1) A) State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any eight) (8)**

1. EOQ is also called as economic re-order quantity.
2. The stock in hand may exceed the maximum stock level.
3. Overheads are also known as chargeable expenses.
4. Apportionment of overheads is allotment of whole items of cost-to-cost centers.
5. Delivery challian is an evidence of delivery of material.
6. Under FIFO method, material purchased first is deemed to be issued last.
7. Dearness allowance is linked with cost of living index.
8. Labour is most important factor of production.
9. Rent is apportioned on the basis of floor area occupied.
10. The function of purchase department is to produce goods.

**Q1) B) Multiple choice question (Any seven) (7)**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is not a costing system.  
a) Marginal costing    b) Uniform Costing    c) Absorption costing    d) Process Costing
- 2) The cost which remains constant irrespective of output upto the capacity limit is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Fixed cost    b) Product Cost    c) Variable cost    d) Sunk cost
- 3) Maximum level indicates \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Maximum inventory to be kept    b) Minimum inventory to be kept  
c) Average inventory to be kept    d) All of the above
- 4) Sugar used in a ice-cream is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Indirect cost    b) Total cost    c) Direct cost    d) Non-Cash cost
- 5) Power is allocated on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) H.P. of machine    b) Cost of machine    c) Machine hours of machine    d) Labour hours
- 6) The cost which is not actually incurred or to be incurred in future but assumed is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Notional cost    b) Imputed cost    c) Opportunity cost    d) Both a and b
- 7) The objective of material control is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Overstocking of material    b) Understocking of material  
c) Increase working capital    d) None of the above

(1)

8) When the amount of overhead absorbed is less than the amount of overhead incurred it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Under absorption of overheads                      b) Over absorption of overheads  
c) Allocation of overheads                                d) None of the above

9) The method under which service centre overheads are distributed to production department only is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Primary distribution    b) Secondary distribution    c) Apportionment    d) None of the above

10) The cost of wood in a chair is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Marginal cost    b) Direct material    c) Variable cost    d) All of the above

Q2) A) From the following information, calculate Economic order quantity. (8)

Semi-Annual Consumption 6,000 units

Purchase price of input unit ₹ 25

Ordering cost per order ₹ 45

Quarterly carrying cost 3%

Q2) B) The following information is available: (7)

Particulars	₹
Normal consumption (in units)	8,000
Minimum consumption (in units)	4,000
Maximum consumption (in units)	12,000
Re-order quantity (in units)	48,000
Re-order period (in months)	4 to 6
Emergency purchase period (in months)	2

Calculate for each component:

- (i) Re-ordering level  
(ii) Minimum stock level  
(iii) Maximum stock level  
(iv) Average stock level  
(v) Danger level

OR

Q2) C) Calculate the earnings of a worker under Halsey Premium plan and Rowan Premium plan for executing a piece of work in 60 hours against 75 hours allowed. His hourly rate is 25 paise per hour and under Halsey system he is to be paid a bonus of 50% on time saved. In addition, he gets a dearness allowance of ₹ 1 per day of 8 hours work. (8)

Q2) D) The following information is extracted from the budget of ABC Ltd. for 2016. (7)

Particulars	₹
Factory overheads	62,000
Direct labour cost	1,00,000
Direct labour hours	1,55,000
Machine hours	50,000
Direct material cost	2,00,000

(2)

You are required to workout overhead application rates by using the following methods of overhead absorption.

- (i) Direct Labour Hour Rate
- (ii) Direct Labour Cost in %
- (iii) Machine Hour Rate
- (iv) Prime Cost in %

**Q3) A)** Keep stock record on FIFO, and Weighted Averages basis from the following transactions: (15)

**Purchases: March 2023**

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 2023**

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

Find out cost of goods sold and the profit.

**OR**

**Q3) B)** From the following data provided to you. Find out the labour turnover rate by applying. (15)

- 1. Flux Method
- 2. Replacement Method
- 3. Separation Method

No. of workers on the payroll.

At the beginning of the month - 1,600

At the end of the month - 2,000

During the month, 20 workers left, 65 workers were discharged and 230 workers were recruited. Of these 35 workers were recruited in the vacancies of those leaving while the rest were engaged for an expansion scheme.

**Q4) A)** A company has three production departments and two service departments. Distribution summary of overheads is as follows: (15)

**Production Department**

- A ₹ 14,000
- B ₹ 15,000
- C ₹ 13,000

(3)

**Service Department**

X ₹ 9,000

Y ₹ 3,000

The expenses of service departments are charged out on a percentage basis which is as follows:

Departments	A	B	C	X	Y
X	40%	30%	20%	-	10%
Y	30%	30%	20%	20%	-

Apportion of cost of service department by using :

1. Direct Method
2. Repeated distribution method

**OR**

Q4) B) A manufacturing concern has three production departments and two service departments. (15)

In July 2016, the departmental expenses where as follows:

**Production Departments**

A ₹ 16,000

B ₹ 13,000

C ₹ 14,000

**Service Department**

X ₹ 4,000

Y ₹ 6,000

Expenses of service department X and Y are apportioned as under:

Departments	A	B	C	X	Y
Expenses of Department X	20%	25%	35%	-	20%
Expenses of Department Y	25%	25%	40%	10%	-

Prepare a statement of secondary distribution under Step Ladder Method and Simultaneous Equation Method.

Q5) A) Explain cost structure. (8)

B) Distinguish Between Cost Accounting and Financial Accounting. (7)

**OR**

Q5) C) Write short notes on (any three) :

- a. Objectives of cost accounting
- b. Merrick Incentive Plan
- c. Overheads
- d. Advantages of cost accounting
- e. Labour Turnover

\*\*\*\*\* ALL THE BEST \*\*\*\*\*

(4)



Class: FYBAF-I

Subject: Financial Management

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) A) Fill in the blanks: (any eight out of ten) (8)

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

Q1) B) Match the following (any seven out of ten) : (7)

Column A

Column B

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Assets              | a) Compounding                       |
| 2. Share Stock         | b) Share                             |
| 3. Present Value       | c) Bundle of Shares                  |
| 4. Cost of Debt        | d) Investment Decision               |
| 5. Dividend            | e) Liabilities + Equity              |
| 6. Capital Budgeting   | f) Affected by Tax                   |
| 7. Future Value        | g) Discounting                       |
| 8. Wealth Maximisation | h) Non Cash Item                     |
| 9. WACC                | i) Objective of Financial Management |
| 10. Depreciation       | j) Lowest                            |

Q2) A) Mr. Akshay deposits ₹ 2,00,000 annually in a bank for 5 years. The deposit earns 10% year. What is the future value at the end of 5 years? (8)

Q2) B) Mr. Mahi is planning to purchase a machine at a discount rate of 10%. This would give following cash flow. Find out the present value of the cash flows. If the cost of machine is ₹ 2,20,000 it be a feasible option. (7)

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

PV Factor is ₹ 1.

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

OR

Q2) A) Seven equal annual payments of ₹ 50,000 are made into a deposit account that pays 11 percent interest per year. What is the future value of this annuity? (8)

Q2) B) A bank promises to give you ₹ 11,00,000 after 3 years at the rate of 9.5% interest. How much should you deposit today? (7)

Q3) A) Calculate operating leverage and financial leverage under situations 1 and 2 and financial plans A and B respectively from the following information relating to the operation and capital Structure of a company. (15)

Installed capacity - 8000 Units

Actual Production and Sales - 50% of installed capacity

Selling Price Per Unit - ₹ 40

Variable Cost Per Unit - ₹ 20

Fixed Cost: Under Situation I - ₹ 50,000

Under Situation II - ₹ 75,000

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

OR

Q3) B) From the following particulars, prepare income statement of A Ltd. (15)

Particulars	A Ltd.	B Ltd.
Operating Leverage	3	4
Financial Leverage	2	3
Interest charges per annum	12 lakhs	10 lakhs
Tax Rate	40%	40%
Variable Cost as % of Sales	60%	50%

Q4) A) PAM Ltd. issued ₹ 50 lakhs preference shares of ₹ 100 each redeemable at par after 6 years. Dividend tax rate is 20%. Calculate the cost of Preference Shares: (8)

(i) no flotation cost

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

Q4) B) Risk Ltd. plans to issue 8000 new equity shares of ₹ 100 each at par. The flotation cost is expected to be 5% of the share price. The company pays dividend of ₹ 15 per share and growth in

dividend is expected to be 5%. Compute the cost of equity share, if the market price of equity share is ₹ 220. (7)

OR

Q4) A) Following are the details of KBS Ltd. (15)

Debentures (₹ 100 per debentures) - ₹ 10,00,000

8% Preference Shares (₹ 100 Per Share) - ₹ 5,00,000

Equity Shares (₹ 10 Per Share) - ₹ 20,00,000

Dividend is expected at the end of the year 3 per share, growth rate in dividend in 10% and Tax Rate is 40%.

Calculate weighted average cost of capital by considering the above information.

Q5) A) Explain the advantages of Retained Earnings. (8)

B) Explain the importance of Financial Management. (7)

OR

Q5) Write a short note on (any three): (15)

(a) Debentures

(b) Long Term Source of Finance

(c) Profit Maximisation

(d) Financial Decisions

(e) Financial Leverage

FYBMS/BAF/BBI  
SEM -i REGULAR & ATKT

06/11/2023  
Subject: Business communication-I  
75 Marks

- N.B.1. All the questions are compulsory  
2. Figures to right indicate full marks

Q.1. A. Fill in the blanks (10 Sentence each with three options Any 8) 8 Marks

1. Slanting means \_\_\_\_\_ of messages.  
a) filtering                      b)distorting                      c) hiding
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Effect implies hatred or distrust in a person.  
a)Halo                      b) Horn                      c) Horror.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ letter is a letter which expresses the personal opinion of a referee.  
a) recommendation      b) termination              c) appointment.
- 4)A \_\_\_\_\_ resume can camouflage breaks or gaps in employment.  
a) chronological          b) functional                  c) combined
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ means to talk or write aimlessly without connection of ideas.  
a) rambling                  b)grumbling                  c) fondling
- 6) One must always keep his/ her business card \_\_\_\_\_.  
a)updated                  b)outdated                  c)backdated
- 7) Kinesics is the science of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) body language          b) culture                      c) money
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ type of paragraph uses phrases like, "in my opinion", " It seems to me".  
a) evaluation paragraph    b) explanation paragraph    c)choice paragraph
- 9) In \_\_\_\_\_ form of layout, most parts are aligned with the left margin.  
a) full block                  b) hanging indention          c)modified block
- 10) A jargon is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) gong of a ball              b) an inert gas                  c) technical language

Q.1. B. State whether the following statements are True or False 7 Marks

(10 Sentence each with three options Any 7)

1. Paralanguage must be expressed consciously.
2. ALL CAPS should be used often in the E-mail to emphasize the urgency of the message.
3. Passive verbs should be used in letters rather than active voice.

4. Sender encodes a message while receiver decodes the message.
5. Oral communication becomes a permanent record.
6. E-mails can be marketing tools.
7. Hanging Indention letter denotes friendly relation between correspondents.
8. Interrupting a speaker is a good listening habit.
9. Oral communication is easier than written communication.
10. Take at least a few days before responding to your E-mails.

Q.2. A. What is non-verbal communication? Explain its different forms. 8

Q.2. B. What is Vertical communication. List it's advantages & disadvantages? 7

OR

Q.2.C. Explain the various objectives of communication. 8

Q.2.D. What are business etiquettes? Explain its types. 7

Q.3. A. What is meant by personal integrity? How can it make a difference at the work place? 8

Q.3. B. How does language act as a barrier to communication? How can you overcome? 7

OR

Q.3. C. What are the obstacles or barriers to effective listening. How will you overcome them? 8

Q.3. D. Give practical examples of failure of communication arising from the different communication barriers that you have studied. 7

Q.4 A. Paresh is seeking admission to Melbourne University. He has passed B.Com with a 1st class and has finished his MBA. He loves travelling and singing. Draft an SOP for him.(8)

Q.4 B. Mr. Raj Biswas has been working as a Company Secretary with Universe Travels, Jaipur for the past 5 years and would now like to resign from his post. Draft a Letter of Resignation on his behalf. Use the Semi Block layout.(7)

OR

Q.4 C. Write an application letter in response to the following advertisement: "Wanted a sales representative for a reputed company in Mumbai, with experience of 'House to House' sale. The candidate should be able to speak English, Hindi and Marathi fluently. Apply with Bio-Data to Box No.348, The Times of India, Mumbai - 400 001. Use the Complete block format.(8)

Q.4 D. Mr. Mohit Kohli has been offered the job of an Accountant with Hotel Globus, Worli Seaface Mumbai. Draft a Letter of Job Acceptance on his behalf. Use the Modified Block layout.(7)

Q.5. A. Write a paragraph on 'Craze for Apple products- Hype or worth'(8)

Q.5. B. Use the outline of incidents given below to narrate the entire incident in a coherent paragraph.

I wanted to buy mobile phone - asked relatives to gift money on my birthday - a friend convinced me to buy second hand mobile- at first worked well - later- (7)

OR

Q. 5. Short Notes (out of 5 Any 3)

15 Marks

1. Impact of technological advancements on communication
2. State three advantages & disadvantages of Oral & written communication
3. Importance of Business ethics.
4. Corporate social responsibility
5. Your attitude in communication

XX

Class: FYBAF-I

Subject: Business Environment

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) A) Match the Following (Any 10)

(8)

A

B

1) Economic object of Business

a) Social Science

2) Motivation

b) 2006

3) Business Environment

c) 1951

4) Ethics

d) 1986

5) Leadership

e) Living beings and Environment

6) MSMED Act

f) Industrialization

7) Development and regulation Act

g) Ethical Conduct

8) Consumer Protection Act

h) Dynamic

9) Ecology

i) Profit

10) Cause of Ecology Degradation

j) Human objective

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

(7)

1. The element of risk is very high in business.
2. Objectives makes the goal operational.
3. Strengths and weaknesses are often external to the organisation.
4. Ethics and Social Responsibility means the same things.
5. Business ethics are the same as legal issues.
- 6) Only rich person can start business.
- 7) A consumer's complaint can only be filed by the consumer.
- 8) CSR can also be referred to as Corporate Citizenship.
- 9) Social Audit is compulsory.
- 10) GATT is an agreement and not institution.

Q2. A) Discuss features of Business Objectives

(8)

B) Explain the components of Business Environment.

(7)

**OR**

C) Discuss features of Corporate Culture.

(8)

D) Advantages of Environmental Scanning.

(7)

Q3. A) Discuss the reason for slow growth of consumerism in India. (8)

B) Explain the features of Consumer Protection Act 1986. (7)

OR

C) Explain advantages of good corporate citizenship. (8)

D) Write a detailed note on Audit Committee. (7)

Q4. A) Explain the features of Social Audit. (8)

B) Explain briefly the external growth strategy. (7)

OR

C) Explain the dangers of MNC to developing countries. (8)

D) Write detailed note on India's Foreign Trade. (7)

Q5. A) Explain the objectives of WTO. (8)

B) Explain the positive implication of FDI in India. (7)

OR

Q5. Write Short Notes (Any ) (15)

1) Corporate Governance

2) WTO

3) SWOT Analysis

4) Unethical Business Practices

5) District Consumer Forum



External Examination

Class: FYBAF-I

08/11/23

Subject: Foundation Course

Time: 2 ½ hrs

Maximum Marks: 75

Q1) A) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any seven)

(7)

- 1) Gurunanak is the founder of Sikhism.
- 2) The caste system is a form of Social Satisfaction.
- 3) In India there are separate personal laws for different religions.
- 4) Denial of shares in properties is a form of domestic violence.
- 5) Maharashtra was the first state to be formed on linguistic basis.
- 6) The term secular was added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution by 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act.
- 7) Assamese is a Dravidian Language.
- 8) India has adopted Presidential democracy.
- 9) Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India.
- 10) The mayor of greater Mumbai is elected for a period of 5 years.

Q1) B) Choose the correct alternative (Any eight)

(8)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the holy book of Buddhism.  
a) Tripitaka b) Agam Sutras c) Torah d) Gita
2. Kannada belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ language family.  
a) Asiatic b) Aryan c) Dravidian d) Indo
3. Eight schedule of Indian Constitution recognizes \_\_\_\_\_ number of languages.  
a) 18 b) 20 c) 22 d) 25
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the main cause of blindness.  
a) Myopia b) Trachoma c) Cataract d) Fever
5. Panchayati Raj was given constitutional status by \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment Act.  
a) 72<sup>nd</sup> b) 73<sup>rd</sup> c) 74<sup>th</sup> d) 75<sup>th</sup>
6. In India the state of \_\_\_\_\_ has the lowest gender ratio.  
a) Bihar b) Haryana c) Punjab d) UP
7. Shwetambar and Digambar are the two major sectors of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sikhism b) Jainism c) Buddhism d) Hinduism
8. Marathi belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ language family.  
a) Dravidian b) Indo-Aryan c) Austric d) Asiatic

9. Deficiency of vitamin \_\_\_\_\_ may cause blindness.

- a) D   b) A   c) B   d) C

10. The word \_\_\_\_\_ implies equal treatment to all religions.

- a) Sovereign   b) Secular   c) Socialist   d) Democratic

Q2) A) What are the legislative provisions to curb women violence. (15)

**OR**

Q2) B) Explain the causes and consequences of declining Gender ratio in India. (15)

Q3) A) Discuss the reasons for communal violence in Modern India. (15)

**OR**

Q3) B) Write a note on regional conflict in India with examples. (15)

Q4) A) Analyse the implication of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act. (15)

**OR**

Q4) B) Explain the features of Indian Constitution. (15)

Q5) Write a detailed note on Rural Local Self-Government in india (15)

**OR**

Q5) Write Short Notes (Any three) (15)

- a) Rural - Urban divide in India.
- b) Urban features of Indian society.
- c) Rural Features of India.
- d) Linguistics conflicts in India.
- e) Women's participation in politics.

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- NOTE- 1) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.  
 2) All questions have internal choice.  
 3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.  
 4) All questions are compulsory.

Q.1A State true or false for the following (any 8)

8m

- 1) Micro Economics deals with individual units.
- 2) Demand curve slopes upward
- 3) Expansion in demand and increase in demand means same.
- 4) Cross elasticity of demand for Sugar and Jaggery is positive
- 5) Demand forecasting helps in resource planning.
- 6) Two isoquant do not intersect each other
- 7) Production creates utility
- 8) Transportation charges and purchase of raw material are the examples of fixed cost
- 9) Selling cost is an important feature of monopolistic competition
- 10) Learning curve depicts that firm gains with experience

Q.1B Match the pairs (Any 7)

7m

A	B
1. Function	a. External diseconomies
2. Promotional elasticity	b. future expectation about demand
3. Pollution of lakes and rivers	c. Fixed cost plus variable cost
4. Demand forecasting	d. Monopoly
5. Explicit cost	e. zero profit
6. Total cost	f. Accounting cost
7. Total revenue	g. shows relationship between variables
8. Break even point	h. increase in advertisement expenses
9. Price discrimination	i. variety of products
10. Multi product pricing	j. Price * Quantity

Q2a. What is Business Economics? Write about Opportunity cost with example

7m

Q2b. The demand equation for soap is given as  $Q_d = 300 - 5p$  and the price of soap is given in the following table-

Price of chocolate per soap (in ₹)	Quantity demand
15	
20	
25	
30	

Answer the following question-

1. Calculate quantity demand of soap at given prices. 3m  
2 With the help of above demand schedule draw a demand curve. 2m  
3 Calculate price elasticity of demand when price rises from ₹15 to ₹20. 3m

OR

- Q2c. Explain degrees of elasticity of with the help of diagram 8m  
Q2d. State the significance of demand forecasting. 7m

- Q3a. Discuss the law of returns to scale with diagram 8m  
Q3b. State the different types of Isoquant. 7m

OR

- Q3c. Explain the different types of Internal economies of scale. 7m

- Q3 d. Given TFC as ₹ 100 calculate TC, AC, AFC, AVC and MC 8m

UNITS	1	2	3	4	5	6
TVC	30	50	60	100	140	180

- Q4.a Discuss the features of Perfect Competition 7m

- Q4.b Explain Kinked demand curve 8m

OR

- Q4a. Explain the concept of break even analysis

8. Calculate break even point with the help of following Information - Fixed cost ₹ 3000, selling price ₹ 10,

Variable cost ₹ 6 8m

- Q4 b What is price discrimination? Explain the concept of dumping with the help of diagram 7m

- Q5 a Write a note on transfer pricing 7m

- Q5 b State and Explain full cost pricing 8m

OR

- Q5 . Write short Notes on any three of the following. 15m

1. Scope of business Economics
2. Law of Demand
3. Survey method
4. Short run and long run production function
5. Implicit and Explicit cost