

F.Y. BAF - Sem - I
Regular ATKT - Oct-2019

SKM's J.M. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, GOREGAON (W), MUMBAI - 90
REGULAR EXAMINATION - OCTOBER - 2019

TIME : 2 ½ Hours

MARKS: 75

PROGRAMME : FYBAF SEM - I

COURSE : BUSINESS COMMUNICATION - I

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

(2) Figures to the right indicate marks.

Q1. A. Match the columns: (Any Eight)

(08)

1. E-mail	a. Listening inattentively
2. Correspondence	b. Distance
3. Fake listening	c. Words
4. Enclosure	d. Upward communication
5. Closed mind	e. Communication in writing
6. Physical barrier	f. Electronic mail
7. Verbal communication	g. Completes communication cycle
8. Silence	h. Non verbal
9. Suggestion Schemes	i. Psychological Barrier
10. Feedback	j. Documents attached

Q1. B. State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any Seven)

(07)

- 1) Colors convey different meanings.
- 2) Warning is an example of downward communication.
- 3) Gestures are verbal communication.
- 4) E-mail is the oldest method of communication.
- 5) Office Emails should be replied quickly.
- 6) Silence is one of the method of communication.
- 7) Reward is negative feedback.
- 8) Communication is one of the basic need.
- 9) Business should follow ethics.
- 10) Difference in language is a barrier to communication.

Q2. (a) Explain morale as an objective of communication.

(07)

(b) List any eight tips for effective listening.

(08)

OR

(a) Explain and illustrate the process of communication.

(07)

(b) List and explain the advantages and disadvantages of written communication.

(08)

Q3. (a) What are barriers to communication? Explain different types of barriers to communication. (15)

OR

(b) Explain the various forms of non-verbal communication. (15)

Q4. (a) Draft a letter of application with Curriculum Vitae for the post of Assistant Manager with XYZ Company, Andheri West, Mumbai. Use the Complete Block Layout. (10)

(b) Mr. Anurag Basu has been offered the post of an IT Administrator in Cloud Computech. Draft a letter of Job Acceptance on his behalf. Use the Modified Block Layout. (05)

OR

(a) Draft a letter of application with Curriculum Vitae for the post of an Accounts Manager with SPP Company, Vasai West, Mumbai. Use the Complete Block Layout. (10)

(b) Mr. Pratham has been working as a Junior Clerk with Balaji Films Pvt. Ltd. Since past five years and would now like to resign from his post. Draft a letter of Resignation on his behalf. Use the Semi-Block Layout. (05)

Q5. Write short notes on the following :(any three) (15)

- (a) Advantages of internet
- (b) Any five parts of business letter
- (c) Types of business etiquettes.
- (d) Horizontal communication.
- (e) Business ethics

SKM's J.M. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, GOREGAON (W), MUMBAI - 90
REGULAR EXAMINATION - OCTOBER - 2019

TIME: 2 HOURS AND 30 MINS

MARKS: 75

PROGRAMME: F.Y.B.A. F

DATE:

COURSE: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT - I

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

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q 1. (a) Choose the correct alternative from the following: (Any Eight)

8

1. The district forum can deal with complaints which involve value of goods and compensation amounting to not more than _____.
(Rs 5 lakhs, Rs 20 lakhs, Rs 1 Crore)
2. _____ Audit is a report of economic performance.
(Social, Commercial, Human Resource)
3. If Exports are greater than imports than balance of trade is _____.
(Positive, Negative)
4. The major cause of ecological degradation is _____ without proper planning.
(Industrialization, Privatisation, Urbanisation)
5. Business is a form of _____ activity.
(Economic, social, Human)
6. External components of business Environment provides, _____ opportunities.
(Risks, strengths, Treats)
7. To earn profit is one _____ objective of business
(Economic, Social, National).
8. When a complaint is submitted before the District forum that requires testing of the product, the case is to be decided within a period of _____.
(3 months, 4 months, 5 months)
9. Industrial policy, MRTP, Capital Issues Control and Consumer protection are the key areas in the study of _____ environment.
(Economic, social - Cultural, Regulatory)
10. Ethics deals with _____.
(Economic, History, Social Science)

Q 1. (b) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any Seven)

7

1. Business creates time, place and form utility for satisfaction of want.
2. Business organization is responsible for creating ecological balance.
3. Globalization is not necessary for developing country.
4. Niryat Bandhu scheme' was initiated during 11th five-year plan.
5. Environmental changes have an impact on the organizations in several different ways.
6. Internal factors are controllable and have influence on business
7. Business ethics are the same as legal issues.
8. An entrepreneur generates employment for others.
9. A consumer's complaint can be filed only by the consumer himself/herself.
10. Government is indifferent towards safeguarding consumer interest.

- (2) (A) Explain the importance of business objectives. 8
(B) Explain political and regulatory environment of the business. 7

OR

- (C) What are the economic and social objectives of business? 8
(D) What is environmental analysis? Explain its importance. 7

- (3) (A) What is Business Ethics? Explain scope or importance of business ethics? 8
(B) What are factors influencing entrepreneurship? 7

OR

- (C) What are Ethical Dilemmas? Explain sources of ethical dilemmas 8
(D) What are the rights of consumers in India as per the consumer protection Act 1986? 7

- (4) (A) Distinguish between Social audit and Commercial audit. 8
(B) Define corporate governance. Explain its features. 7

OR

- (C) What is MNCs? Explain advantages and disadvantages of MNCs. 8
(D) Explain the social responsibility of business towards consumers and community. 7

- (5) (A) Discuss objectives and functions of WTO. 8
(B) What is FDI? Explain the negative implications of FDI on Indian Industries. 7

OR

- (5) Write short notes on: (Any 3) 15
1. Balance of trade
 2. Carbon Credit
 3. National Objectives of Business.
 4. Entrepreneurship as a Career Option.
 5. Transnational Corporations (TNCs)

SKM's JASHBHAI MAGANBHAI PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
GOREGAON (W), MUMBAI - 90

REGULAR EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 2019

DURATION: 2.30HRS

SEM - I

MARKS: 75

PROGRAM: FYBAF

COURSE: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - I

- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory each carrying 15 marks.
2. Use of only simple calculator is permitted.
3. Working notes should form part of your answer.

(1) (A) Fill in the blanks, choosing the correct alternative. (any 8)

(8)

- (a) Ultimate Objective of Financial management is _____
(i) Wealth Maximization (ii) Profit Maximization
(iii) Survival (iv) none
- (b) Internal fund is also termed as _____
(i) Ploughing back of profits (ii) Self-Financing
(iii) Internal Financing (iv) All of the above
- (c) A type of preference shares which can be converted into Equity Shares.
(i) Participating Preference shares (ii) Cumulative Preference shares
(iii) Secured Preference shares (iv) Convertible Preference shares.
- (d) Dividend declared between two Annual General Meetings is termed as _____
(i) Stock Dividend (ii) Cash Dividend
(iii) Interim Dividend (iv) Liquidation Dividend
- (e) The contribution margin 70% means _____
(i) Variable cost is 70% (ii) Variable cost is 30%
(iii) Variable cost is 100% (iv) variable cost is 170%.
- (f) $EBIT (-) \text{ _____ } = EBT$
(i) Tax (ii) Interest (iii) Cost (iv) Profit
- (g) The most important ratio in case of granting term loans is _____
(i) EPS (ii) P/E ratio (iii) Current ratio (iv) Debt Service Coverage Ratio.
- (h) The abbreviation "IPO" stands for _____
(i) Indian Public offer (ii) Indian Post Office
(iii) Initial Public Offer (iv) Initial Private Offer.
- (i) Which is lower for a company?
(i) Cost of debt (ii) Cost of Equity (iii) Cost of retained earnings (iv) cost of raw materials.
- (j) The cost of _____ capital is highest.
(i) Equity (ii) Debt (iii) Preference (iv) International.

(B) Match the Column (any 7)

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Equity Share Capital	(a) Affected by tax rate
(ii) Operating leverage	(b) Minimum required rate of earnings
(iii) Capital Structure	(c) No fixed Dividend
(iv) Simple interest earned	(d) Par, Premium or discount
(v) Financial leverage	(e) Can be secured or unsecured
(vi) Cost of Capital	(f) shows different sources of finance
(vii) Debentures can be issued at	(g) Money market Instrument
(viii) Commercial Paper	(h) Affected by fixed cost
(ix) Loan taken	(i) Least costly source of finance
(x) Retained earnings	(j) On principal amount.

Q.2 (A) A finance company advertises that it will pay a lumpsum of Rs. 44,650 at the end of 5 years to investors who deposits annually Rs.10,000 for 5 years. What is the interest rate implicit in this offer? (8)

(B) Reena deposits Rs. 9,000 with a bank at 9% interest compounded quarterly. How much will she get after a period of 7 years? (7)

OR

Q.2 (A) Kattappa deposits Rs.1,20,000 with a bank which pays 11% interest compounded annually for a period of 3 years. How much amount would he get at maturity? (8)

(B) Calculate the compound value when Rs. 10,000 are invested for 3 years and the interest on it is compounded at 10% p.a. semiannually. (7)

Q.3 ATKT industries manufactures one product with Selling price is Rs. 20 per unit and the Variable cost is Rs. 10 p.u. The Plant has an Installed capacity of 2,000 units, but the utilization is only 60%. (15)

Its Capital need is Rs. 40,000. It considers following debt equity ratio:

- Debt 25% - Equity - 75%
- Debt 50% - Equity - 50%
- Debt 75% - Equity - 25%

The Cost of Debt is 10%. Face Value of Rs. 10. Tax rate 50%.

You are required to calculate all leverages (viz. Financial, Operating & Combined Leverages) and suggest capital structure.

OR

Q.3 The following details for company A & B are given. You are required to compute the sales and then comment on the profitability of both the companies: (15)

	A	B
Operating Leverage	4	4.5
Combined Leverage	8	11.25
9% Debentures	1,00,000	1,20,000
PV Ratio	20%	25%
Tax rate	50%	50%

Q.4 (A) Rahul Ltd. issues 10,000, 10% preference shares of Rs. 100 each. Cost of issue is Rs. 2 per share. Calculate cost of preference capital if the shares are issued (a) at par (b) at a premium of 10% and (c) at a discount of 5%. (8)

(B) Following is the cost structure of a firm:-

(7)

	Rs.	Cost
Equity Capital	4,50,000	14%
Retained Earnings	1,50,000	13%
Preference Share Capital	1,00,000	10%
Debts	3,00,000	4.5%
Total	10,00,000	

Calculate weighted Average cost of capital of the firm.

OR

Q.4 You are given the following incomplete particulars.

(15)

	A Ltd.	B Ltd.	C Ltd.
Debt/equity proportion	40/60	60/40	60/40
Total Funds raised	Rs. 10 Lakhs	Rs. 10 Lakhs	Rs. 10 Lakhs
Cost of Equity	11%	11%	?
Rate of Interest on Debt	12%	?	12%
Rate of Income Tax	40%	40%	40%
Weighted Average cost of capital (based on book value proportion)	?	8%	8.32%

You are required to calculate the missing details for each of the above mentioned companies.

Q.5 (A) State and explain different types of Debentures.

(8)

(B) Advantages of Financial management.

(7)

OR

Q.5 Short Notes: (Any 3)

(15)

(a) Short term Sources of Finance

(b) Operating leverage.

(c) Wealth management

(d) Cost of Capital

(e) Retained Earnings.

THE END

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Skm's J.M.PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE ,GOREGAON(W),MUMBAI - 90.

SEMESTER I END EXAMINATION

SUBJECT : FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

CLASS : FYBAF

MARKS : 75

DURATION : 2 ½ HOUR

NOTE : ALL QUESTIONS CARRIES 15 MARKS

Q.1 (a) state whether the following statements are true or false and rewrite the sentence (any eight):

1. Cost of purchase does not include duties and taxes.
2. Accounting standards are laid down by law.
3. As-9 deals with government grants.
4. Bin card shows stock position in the bin.
5. Livestock is a current asset.
6. Drawing are deducted from capital.
7. wages paid to worker is a revenue expenditure.
8. Rent of building is allocated on the basis of area.
9. There is no difference between hire purchase price and cash price.
10. Under hire purchase, installment is treated as hire charges.

Q.1 (b) : Match the following (any seven) :

	Column A	Column B
1.	consistency	(a) revenue expenditure
2.	inventory	(b) capital receipt
3.	AS 9	(c) cost of production
4.	Expenditure on training	(d) value of assets
5.	Issue of shares	(e) wages of each department
6.	Manufacturing account	(f) area occupied by each department
7.	Repairs to plant	(g) after payment of last installment
8.	Conditioning to P.E.	(h) revenue recognition
9.	Air conditioning expenditure	(i) work in progress
10.	Right of ownership	(j) fundamental accounting assumption

1

Q:2 Amar chemicals has the following ledger balance as on 31st-march 2014.

Particular	Dr.	Cr.	Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
Goodwill	50,000		Net sales		11,00,000
Factory shed	20,000		Miscellaneous income		4,000
Machinery	1,30,000		Bad debts reserves		5,000
Furniture	8,000		Purchase of materials	8,60,000	
Investment	10,000		Freight on materials	50,000	
Capital		1,95,000	Factory power	15,000	
Bank loan		3,00,000	Salaries and wages		
Creditors		1,50,000	- Factory	1,50,000	
Debtors	1,35,000		- Office	65,000	
Opening stock			Repairs renewals	2,500	
- Raw material	1,30,000		Rent and taxes	16,500	
- Work-in-progress	7,500		Insurance	3,900	
Finished goods	82,500		General expenses	18,100	
			total	17,54,000	17,54,000

The following additional information is available:

1. Closing stock: materials Rs.2, 10,000, work-in-progress Rs.12,500 and finished goods Rs.2, 07,500.
2. Depreciation to be provided at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on factory shed, 10% on machinery and 15% on furniture.
3. Repairs and rent and taxes are to be apportioned between factory and office in the ratio of 3:2
4. Reserve for bad and doubtful debts to be prov. at 4% on debtors.
5. Insurance premium cover a period of one month in advance.

You are required to prepare manufacturing, trading, and profit and loss a/c for the year ended 31st march 2014 and balance sheet as on that date.

Or

Q:2 (a) Vyas's accounting year ends on 30-06-2018 but actual stock was not taken till 08-07-2018 on which date it is valued at rs29,700. the following additional information is available :

- 1) sales are entered in the sales book on the date of dispatch.
- 2) purchases are entered in the purchases book on the day invoices are received.
- 3) sales from 1-7-2018 to 8-7-2018 are rs34,400.

2

- 4) purchases from 1-7-2018 to 8-7-2018 are rs2,400
- 5) purchases invoiced upto 30-6-2018, through goods were not received upto 8-7-2019 - rs600
- 6) rate of G.P. 33.33% on cost.

find out the value of stock on 30-6-2018.

Q:2 (b) Ascertain Cost of purchase by using the following data.

	Rs.
Cost of purchase of inventory	550000
Duties and Taxes paid and recoverable from Tax authorities	50000
Trade discount	50000
Duties and taxes paid and not recoverable	100000
Freight inward	200000

Q:3 From the following particular you are required to prepared departmental profit and loss account for the departments A & B

Particular	Dept A (Rs)	Dept B.(Rs)
Opening Stock	60,000	90,000
Purchases	3,60,000	5,40,000
Sales	6,00,000	8,00,000
Closing stock	20,000	80,000
Salaries	25,000	30,000
Wages	12,000	15,000
		Total (Rs):
Advertising Expenses		28,000
Rent		20,000
General Expense		60,000
Conveyance		25,000
Insurance		10,000
Postages		15,000

Transfer stock worth (Rs) 20,000 from Dept. A To Dept B. Advertising expenses should be apportioned in the ratio of sales; rent equally and general expenses in the ratio of 2:3 between Departments A and B. Also prepare General P & L Account.

Or

Q:3 From the following data of March 2014, calculate the cost of goods sold and value of closing stock using the following methods - FIFO and Weighted Average Price:

Date	Purchase		Sale	
	quantity	Rate per unit	date	Quantity
01	2000	10	06	1200
02	300	12	11	1000
10	200	14	30	200
22	300	11		

Q:4 The Loksewa transport Ltd. purchased trucks from the Hindustan motors Ltd., on hire purchase basis. The cash price of the trucks was rs.3,20,000. the amounts were payable as under:

rs.100,000 on 31st December, 2011

rs.80,000 on 31st December,2011

rs.80,000 on 31st December, 2012

rs.82,478 on 31st December, 2013

The Hindustan motors Ltd., charged interest at 5% p.a. on the unpaid amount. The purchasing company decided to write off as depreciation 20% on the diminishing balance each year. you are required to give trucks Account, The Hindustan motors Ltd. Account and Interest Account in books of the Loksewa transport Ltd., according to credit purchase method.

Or

Q:4 State with reasons whether the following expenses/Receipts are capital or revenue.

- 1 A delivery van worth Rs. 2,00,000 is brought by proprietor for business activities
2. paid Audit fees Rs. 25,000.
3. legal expenses incurred in connection with the issue of capital
4. Additional capital of Rs5,00,000. Introduced in business
5. Recovery of Rs.5000 As bad debts.
6. Furniture worth of Rs.35,000 Destroyed by fire which was not insured.
7. Heavy Expenditure incurred on Advertisement.

4

4

Q:5 (A) Revenue expenditure Vs Capital expenditure

(B) what do you mean by Assets? Explain it's type.

or

Q:5 short notes (3/5)

1. Capital Receipts
2. Hire Purchase Price
3. FIFO and WAM
4. AS 9
5. Need of Departmental Accounting

51

5

SUBJECT : FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING I

ROLL NO. :

CLASS : F.Y.B.A.F.

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE :

MARKS: 20

Q:1 State whether the following expenditure/Receipt is a Capital or revenue. [10*1/2] [5]

Sr.No.	Particulars	Answer [Expenditure/Receipt]
1	Amount spent on Uniform of Workers	
2	Import Duty paid on raw materials	
3	Renovation of Factory Canteen	
4	Legal expenses in connection with collection of debts	
5	Income Tax paid	
6	Insurance premium paid	
7	Purchase of old Machinery	
8	Term loan taken	
9	Motor Truck Sold	
10	Cost of Goodwill Purchased	

Q:2 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING [1*5] [5]

1. Cost of the Machinery is Rs.20,00,000 ,bought on 1st January,2019 and year ending is 31st march 2019;then Depreciation will be how much ?
2. What do you mean by "Fixed Asset"?
3. State any two examples of 'Fictitious Asset'.
4. Define "Department".
5. If sales of A and B are 15,00,000 and 7,50,000.respectively, then what will be sales ratio ?

Q:3 ANSWER ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING [2*5] [10]

- 1.Distinguish between Revenue Receipt vs. Capital Receipt.
2. State characteristics of Capital Expenditure.
- 3 Prepare manufacturing account from the following details

Opening stock Raw material	3000
Opening sock of WIP	4000
Hire charges of Plant	1500
Closing stock Raw material	1000
Closing sock of WIP	5000
Carriage Inwards	1500
Purchases	20,000
Repairs to plants	2000

1

SUBJECT : FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING I

ROLL NO. :

CLASS : F.Y.B.A.F.

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE :

MARKS : 20

Q:1 State whether the following expenditure/Receipt is a Capital or revenue. [10*1/2] [5]

Sr.No.	Particulars	Answer [Expenditure/Receipt]
1	Amount spent on Uniform of Workers	
2	Import Duty paid on raw materials	
3	Renovation of Factory Canteen	
4	Legal expenses in connection with collection of debts	
5	Income Tax paid	
6	Insurance premium paid	
7	Purchase of old Machinery	
8	Term loan taken	
9	Motor Truck Sold	
10	Cost of Goodwill Purchased	

Q:2 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

[1*5]

[5]

1. Cost of the Machinery is Rs.20,00,000 ,bought on 1st January,2019 and year ending is 31st march 2019;then Depreciation will be how much ?
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3. State any two examples of 'Fictitious Asset'.
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Q:3 ANSWER ANY TWO FROM THE FOLLOWING

[2*5]

[10]

- 1.Distinguish between Revenue Receipt vs. Capital Receipt.
2. State characteristics of Capital Expenditure.
- 3 Prepare manufacturing account from the following details

Opening stock Raw material	3000
Opening sock of WIP	4000
Hire charges of Plant	1500
Closing stock Raw material	1000
Closing sock of WIP	5000
Carriage Inwards	1500
Purchases	20,000
Repairs to plants	2000

1

SK M's J.M.College of Commerce, Goregaon-W, Mum-90

October-2019

Programme: FYBAF,SEM-I

Time: 2Hrs 30min

Marks:75

N.B. 1) All Questions are compulsory.

2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 (a) State whether the following statements are True or FALSE (Any Eight): 8

1. Business forecasts are extremely important aspect of business economics.
2. supply and price are inversely related.
3. price elasticity of demand for necessary commodities is less than one.
4. An ISO Quant is convex to the origin due to increasing MRTS.
5. In the short run, throughout the first phase of production, the marginal product rises.
6. Internal economies of scale are advantages of large scale production.
7. Fixed costs are independent of output.
8. A monopolist is a price maker.
9. Advertisement educates people to live a simple life.
10. For price discrimination product must differ in quality.

Q.1 b) Match the Following (Any Seven) 7

Group A	Group B
1 Monopoly	a Next best alternative use
2 Division of labour	b 1st degree of price discrimination
3 No consumer surplus	c Long run production
4 Law of returns to scale	d Internal economies of scale
5 Opportunity cost	e negation of competition
6 Kinked demand curve	F $TR_n - TR_{n-1}$
7 Long run average cost curve	g Envelope curve
8 Marginal revenue	h prof. Paul sweezy
9 Slope	i show the pictorial presentation and the relationship between two variables
10 TR	j $P \times Q$

1

Q.2 a) Suppose the total cost for various levels of output for a competitive firm are given in the table below. The price is 8 find MC, MR, TR and profit maximising output. 8

Quantity	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TC	10	12	15	19	24	30	37	45

b) Discuss the types of price elasticity of demand. 7

OR

c) Discuss how changes in both demand and supply can change equilibrium price. 8

d) Discuss the Types of internal economies of scale. 7

Q.3 a) Explain the Law of Diminishing Marginal Returns with the help of diagram. 8

b) Discuss the conditions for price discrimination. 7

OR

c) Given TFC as 145, calculate TC, ATC, AVC, AFC, and MC from the information given below. 8

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6
TVC	30	55	75	105	155	225

d) Explain the Concept of Break even analysis with the help of diagram. 7

Q.4 a) Discuss the equilibrium of a firm under Monopolistic Competition in short-run. 8

b) What are the sources of Monopoly? 7

OR

c) Explain the equilibrium of a price discriminating Monopolist. 8

d) What is price rigidity? Discuss it with the help of suitable diagram? 7

Q.5 a) Discuss the various types of price leadership. 8

b) Discuss the Merits & Demerits of Full Cost Pricing. 7

OR

Q.5 b) Write short notes on (Any Three) 15

1. Features of Perfect Competition

2. Income Elasticity of demand

3. Learning Curve

4. External Economies of scale

5. Dumping

SKM's J.M. PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
REGULAR EXAMINATION – OCTOBER -2019.

TIME -: 2:30 Hours.

MARKS: 75

PROGRAMME: FYBAF. SEM-I.

COURSE: Cost Accounting –I.

- N.B: 1) Question No. 1 is Compulsory.
2) Attempt Q.2. To Q.5 with internal choice.
3) Figures to right indicate full marks.
4) Use of Simple Calculator is permitted.

{8 MARKS}

Q.1. (A) State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Cost accounting helps in controlling cost.
2. variable cost is varying with time.
3. FIFO method, closing stock is valued at oldest price of materials.
4. Store ledger is maintained in the store department.
5. All overtime is not unusual.
6. Direct wages is a fixed cost.
7. the word allocation apportionment and allotment have the same meaning in costing.
8. Rent is not included in cost when premises are owned by the company.
9. Normal loss is avoidable.
10. Clock card is useful for time booking.

{7 MARKS}

(B) Match the Following Columns.

Column A	Column B
1. Material	a. No. of workers
2. Advertisement	b. Running Cost
3. Canteen expenses	c. Wages + Incentive
4. Variable cost	d. COST / Average stock
5. Rowan plan	e. Selling & Distribution Overhead
6. Stock turnover ratio	f. Variable cost
7. First step in purchase	g. Costing profit and loss
8. Abnormal loss	h. Fixed cost
9. Depreciation	i. Material + wages + Direct expenses
10. Prime cost	j. Purchase requisition note

{15 MARKS}

Q.2. From the following information data of April 2018, calculate value of closing stock using the following methods FIFO & Weighted Average Price.

Date	Particulars	Units	Rate
01	Purchased	2000	10
02	Purchased	300	12
06	Sold	1200	-
10	Purchased	200	14
11	Sold	1000	-
22	Purchased	300	11
30	Sold	200	-

OR

{15 MARKS}

Q.2 (A) From the following information calculate (A) EOQ (B) Total carrying Cost (C) Total ordering cost

Semi -annual consumption	750 units
Purchase price	Rs. 25
Carrying Cost	12%
Ordering cost	Rs. 45

(B) From the following Calculate (a) Maximum level (b) Minimum Level (c) Re-order Level (d) Average Stock level

Consumption – 240 units to 400 units

Re-order Quantity – 4000 units

Re-order Period – 20 to 25 days

{15 MARKS}

Q.3. Calculate the earnings of A & B from the following for the month and allocation the Labour cost of each job X, Y, and Z

Particulars	A	B
Basic Wages	Rs. 100	Rs. 168
Dearness Allowance	50%	50%
Contribution to Provident Fund (Basic + Dearness)	8%	8%
Contribution to Employees Insurance (Basic + Dearness)	2%	2%
Overtime	10 hours	10 hours

The normal working hours for the month are 200. Overtime is paid at double the total of income wages and dearness allowance. The two workers are employed on jobs X, Y & Z in the following proportions

Jobs	X	Y	Z
Workers A	40%	30%	30%
Workers B	50%	20%	30%

Overtime was done on job Y at the request of the customer,

OR

{15 MARKS}

Q.3. (A) From the Information, Calculate the earnings of a worker under the Haley premium plan, rowan plan & Effective rate per hour.

Time Taken = 90 hours

Time Allowed = 110 hours

Rate Per hours = Rs. 50

Dearness allowance Rs 40 per day of 8 hours work.

(B) From the following details, Calculate Cost of Goods sold,

Opening stock of Raw Material	Rs. 80000
Purchases of Raw material	Rs. 200000
Wages	Rs. 20000
Factory Expenses	Rs 50000
Rent	Rs. 5000
Closing Stock of Ram material	Rs. 15000
Factory Rent	Rs 12000

{15 MARKS}

4. The Shweta Co. is divided into four departments: A, B and C are production departments and D is a service department. The Actual Costs for a period are as follows:

Particulars	Rs
Rent	10,000
Repairs to plant	6,000
Depreciation on plant	4,500
Supervision	1,500
Fire insurance of stock	5,000
Power	9,000
Light	1,000
Employee Insurance	15,000

The following information are available in respect of the four departments

Particulars	Departments			
	A	B	C	D
Area	1,500	1,00	900	500
No. of Employees	20	15	10	15
H.P	800	500	200	-
Total wages	60,000	40,000	30,000	20,000
Value of plant	2,40,000	1,80,000	1,20,000	60,000
Value of stock	1,50,000	90,000	60,000	-
No of lights	40	30	20	10

Apportion the costs of the various departments by the most equitable method.

OR

{15 MARKS}

Q.4. The summary as per primary distribution is as follows
Production departments A – Rs 2400, B- Rs 2100, & C – Rs 1500
Service department X- Rs 700, Y – Rs 900,

Expenses of service departments are distributed in ratio of:

X dept: A 20%, B -40%, C 30%, Y -10%,

Y dept: A 40%, B -20%, C 20%, Y -20%,

Show the distribution of service costs among A, B and C under repeated distribution method.

{15 MARKS}

Q.5. (A) Distinguish between cost accounting and financial accounting.

(B) What do you understand by Direct material, Direct wages, Direct expenses and indirect expenses? Give 3 examples of each

OR

{15 MARKS}

Q.5. Write short note (any three)

A. ABC analysis.

B. EOQ.

c. Stock levels

D. Fixed cost and variable cost

E. Material costing.

Roll no. _____

Marks Obtain:

Supervisor signature:

Programme: FYBAF(Sem-I)

Signature of Examiner:

Marks: 20 M

Subject: Cost Accounting I

Duration: 40 mins.

Q.1. Objective questions

(5 M)

(A) Multiple Choice Questions

1. FIFO is _____
 a) fast in fast out b) first in first out c) fast issue of fast order
2. EOQ stands for _____
 a) Economic-order quantity b) essential order quantity c) economic output quantity
3. The classification of items in ABC analysis is made on the basis of _____
 a) investment b) consumption c) both
4. The costs that result when a company holds an inventory of goods for sale _____
 a) purchasing cost b) carrying cost c) ordering cost
5. If there is increase in the size of inventory orders, number of orders per year will _____
 a) increase b) Decrease c) remain same

(B) Match The Column

Column A	Column B
a) EOQ	1. Optimum utilization
b) Re- order level	2. Store receipts
c) Average Level	3. Economic order quantity
d) ABC	4. Maximum consumption × Maximum period
e) Master requisition	5. Max level+ Min Level /2

Q.2. Explain the following terms/Concepts in one sentence

(5 M)

1. FIFO Method :-
2. Stock :-
3. Variable Cost :-
4. ABC :-
5. Stock level :-

Q.3. Attempt any two questions

(10 M)

(A) The following information is available in respect of material

- Re-order quantity 1500 units
 - Reorder period 4- 6 weeks
 - maximum consumption 400 units per week
 - Normal consumption 300 units per week
 - Minimum consumption 250 units per week
 - Emergency period 2 weeks
- Calculate

1. Re -order level
2. Minimum level
3. Maximum level,
4. Danger level
5. Average level

(B) From The following Particulars find out the Economic Order Quantity, No of Orders, Total carrying cost And Total Ordering cost for the year

- Annual demand 12000 Units
- Ordering cost Rs 90 per Order

1

REGULAR EXAM OCTOBER 2019

TIME :2 HRS 30 MIN

PROGRAMME: F.Y.B.M.S

COURSE: FOUNDATION COURSE I

Marks: 75M

SEMESTER : I

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

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1A) Fill in the blank (Any Eight)

(08)

1. Zend Avesta is the religion book of _____ . (Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity)
2. In _____ there is short sightedness but not farsightedness (Hypermetropia, Myopia, Onomatopoeia)
3. The dispute over Chandigarh, Belgaum, Kasargod between related States are examples of _____ .(Regionalism, Linguism, Communalism)
4. Marathi belongs to _____ language family. (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austric)
5. Caste system is a form of _____ stratification. (political, social, economic)
6. According to the Indian constitution there are _____ types of emergency.(three, four, two)
7. _____ functions at the village level.(Zilla parishad, Gram panchayat, Panchayat samiti)
8. Santhal, Pardhi, Jaintia, Naga are _____ of India(Languages, Tribes, Textiles)
9. Indian constitution provides _____ citizenship to the citizens of India (Dual, Single, Triple)
10. _____ is the commander-in-chief of all forces in India. (Home minister, President, Prime Minister)

Q.1 B) Match the Column (Any Seven)

(07)

Column A	Column B
1. Austric	a. Down's Syndrome
2. Estate system	b. Equal respect for all religions
3. Mentally handicapped	c. Five years
4. Socialist	d. languages spoken in central, eastern and north-eastern India.
5. Mayor	e. Classification of groups based on social relationships
6. Council members	f. Welfare State
7. Secular	g. Two and half years
8. Nagaland	h. Khasis
9. Assam	i. Classification of individuals based on their ability
10. Varna system	j. nagas

Q.2 A) Explain the Religious diversity in India

(08)

B) Explain the characteristics of Urban India

(07)

OR

Q.2 C) Explain the economic inequalities generated due to caste system in India

(15)