

24/09/22

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai
Semester IV ATKT Examination – October 2022

Program: SYBMS

Marks: 75

Course: Information Technology in Business Management - II

Semester: IV

Duration: 2 Hrs 30 Mins

Note:

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

Q1. (A) Fill in the blanks: (Any 8)

(8 marks)

- 1.) _____ is an area of computer sciences that emphasizes the creation of intelligent machines that work and react like humans.
(Artificial intelligence, tacit knowledge, explicit knowledge, knowledge)
- 2.) _____ are presented in predetermined formats as specified intervals of time.
(demand reports, periodic reports, triggered reports, plan reports)
- 3.) _____ resulted from the fact that these systems were more flexible and adaptable to changing decision-making requirements than Tradition MIS.
(OAS, MIS, DSS, TPS)
- 4.) ERP stand for _____
(Entryway representative planning, Enterprise resource plant, Entryway restricted Planning, Enterprise Resource Planning)
- 5.) _____ is the process of finding useful patterns and relationships in large volumes of data.
(data use, database, data mining, data term)
- 6.) A data warehouse environment includes an _____ solution.
(EFT, ETL, EML, EMT)
- 7.) _____ is most common in the manufacturing industries where some operations are outsourced to third parties.
(Operational outsourcing, manufacturing outsourcing, process-specific outsourcing, professional outsourcing)
- 8.) _____ provides software applications that are hosted by a supplier and made available to customers over the internet.
(Saas, Paas, Iaas, Taas)
- 9.) Procurement of Raw materials is the feature of _____
(ERP- marketing module, ERP-HR Module, ERP- Finance Module, ERP- Purchase Module)
- 10.) The primary key having 2 or more attributes is called as _____.
(Super Key, Composite Key, Candidate Key, Foreign key)

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

(7 marks)

- 1.) GUI is graphical user interface.
- 2.) Outsourcing does not eliminate the risk management part completely.
- 3.) Internet bots are example of workflow automation.
- 4.) Explicit knowledge is that which can be formalized easily.
- 5.) DSS does not help to make decisions.

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai
Semester 4 -End & ATKT Examination – March 2023

Program:SYBMS

Marks: 75

Course:Ethics & Governance

Duration: 2^{1/2} Hrs

Semester: 04

Q1. A. State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any Eight)

(08)

1. Law + Knowledge = Ethics.
2. Compliance is about obeying and adhering to rules and authority.
3. Tax Evasion involves the deliberate concealment of material facts.
4. Tax compliance can be ensured by effective tax planning.
5. Corporate Governance has universal application.
6. SEBI can appoint ten officers to inspect books of insiders.
7. Ethics and business cant go together.
8. Where law fails, ethics also fails.
9. Audit committees are required for all companies.
10. Sachar committee was formed by the Government of India in 1980.

Q1. B. Match the pairs: (Any Seven)

(07)

Column A	Column B
1. Social accounting	a. Role models
2. Philanthropy	b. SEBI
3. Code of conduct	c. Universal application
4. Leaders	d. Window dressing
5. New employees	e. Legal and illegal
6. 1988	f. Rahul Bajaj
7. Business ethics	g. Love of fellow human
8. Issue in finance	h. Guiding Principles
9. Insider trading	i. JR Hicks
10. CII	j. Induction training

Q2. A. Define Business Ethics and state its characteristics.

(08)

Q.2.B Explain scope of Business Ethics.

(07)

OR

Q.2.C. Explain the Objectives of ethics.

(08)

Q.2.D:Distinguish between Ethics and Morals.

(07)

Q3. A. What is Ethics in Advertising and state the ethical and moral principles of Advertising.

(08)

Q.3.B: Explain RTI Act 2005 in detail.

(07)

OR

Q.3.C: Explain Marketing Ethics And explain the unethical marketing practices that can destroy the reputation of companies.

(15)

Q4. A. Define Corporate Governance and explain its models in detail.

(08)

Q.4.B: Explain the importance of corporate governance.

(07)

OR

Q.4.C. Define CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) and state its dimensions in detail.

(15)

Q5. What is CSR rating framework and explain TATA Group's CSR rating framework.

(15)

OR

Q5. Write short notes: (Any 03)

(15)

1. 3 C's of business ethics
2. 4 V model of ethical leadership
3. 4 P's of Corporate Governance
4. Triple bottom line
5. Insider trading

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai

Semester -End & ATKT Examination – March 2023

Program: SYBMS

Marks: 75

Course: Training and Development

Semester: IV

Duration: 2^{1/2} Hrs

- N.B:
- (1) All questions are compulsory.
 - (2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (3) All questions carry equal marks

Q1. A State whether the following statement are True or false:(Any 8)

08

1. Counselling depends upon active listening.
2. Once the training need analysis has been completed, the training needs are prioritized.
3. Goals must be tangible, verifiable and measurable
4. Performance Appraisal can be instrumental in promoting self-appraisal, reflection and motivation
5. Tacit knowledge may not be considered as presuppositions to which many of our actions and behaviours.
6. Seminar is off the job training method.
7. Participative Counselling is counsellor centered
8. Top management support and commitment is not important for improving the effectiveness of MBO
9. Training on a technical skill is like induction training.
10. Knowledge management does not contribute to economic prosperity.

Q1. B Fill in the Blanks with the correct option from the bracket :(Any 7)

07

1. Employee should be provided with the _____ on progress made in utilizing the training.
 - a) Facilities b) Infrastructure c) feedback d) none of the above
2. Career Development is lifelong _____ and behavioural processes.
 - a) Sociological b) anthropological c) Psychological d) all of the above
3. Training increases the _____ value of the employee.
 - a) Human b)) techno c)Market d) none of the above
4. Associating talent with _____ would seem to be a suitable top level business performance measure.
 - a) Profitability b) reliability c) Compatability d) none of the above
5. Learning is fun when there is _____ and punishments.
 - a) Appreciations b) Rewards c) Obstacles d) Fear
6. The cost of training includes trainer's cost, employee cost, undergoing training cost, _____ cost of trainers and trainees etc.
 - a) Fixed b) Variable c) Opportunity d) all of the above
7. Career Development Cycle shows an approach to _____.
 - a)Psychological thinking b) cognitive thinking c)Career thinking d)none of the above
8. MDP is undertaken to sharpen the _____ to further the organizational goa
 - a)Tasks b) skills c) communication d) all of the above
9. Global _____ for skilled workers is keen, many employees worldwide are experiencing a talent shortage.
 - a) Participation b) competition c) liberalisation d) all the above.
10. The career development Processes consists of _____ stages.
 - a) 8 b) 10 c) 4 d) 12

- Q2
- A. Define Training. Explain in detail different evaluation methods of training? 08
 B. How does an organization identify the need for training? 07
 OR
- C. Define the concept of Training. Discuss the features and objectives of training. 08
 D. Explain in detail On – The –Job Methods of training 07
- Q3.
- A. What is meant by Career Development? State the factors that influence Career Development. 08
 B. What is Succession Planning? Explain in detail the steps in Succession Planing? 07
 OR
- C. Define Counselling. Explain the Essentials requirement of effective counselling. 08
 D. Explain the Career Development cycle with Diagram. 07
- Q4.
- A. Explain the various methods of Management Development Programme? 08
 B. What is meant by Talent Management? State the Process of Talent Management. 07
 OR
- C. What is meant by Knowledge Management? Describe the process of Knowledge Management. 08
 D. State the objectives and Importance of Management Development? 07
- Q5. Write short notes on:(Any 3) 15
1. Drawback and Pitfalls in Performance Appraisal
 2. Human performance Improvement
 3. Knowledge life Cycle
 4. Global Talent Management
 5. Ethics of Appraisal.

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai
Semester 4 -End & ATKT Examination – March 2023

Program: SYBMS -FINANCE

Course: Strategic Cost Management **Duration: 2^{1/2} Hrs**

Marks: 75

Semester: 04

Q.1.a. State whether the following statements are true or false: (Any 08)

(08)

1. The abbreviation PLC stands for Product Life Cycle.
2. The full form of the abbreviation SPC is statistical process control.
3. Waste can be reduced by "Just In Time"
4. Transfer pricing is an internal pricing system.
5. Transfer price should reward the transferring unit.
6. Margin of Safety is relevant when sales are falling
7. A BEP loss is zero.
8. Cost data is used for managerial decision making.
9. Standard costing is applicable to manufacturing of a product or providing a service
10. Material yield variance arises due to change in wastage.

Q.1.b. Match the following (Any 07)

(07)

Column A	Column B
1. Effective Buying	a. Selling and Distribution Cost
2. Business Process Re-Engineering	b. Difference between standard cost & actual cost
3. Backflush Accounting	c. Increase shareholder value
4. Cash Discount Allowed	d. Record transaction at the termination of production & sales cycle
5. Learning Curve	e. Sales - Variable Cost
6. Cost Variance	f. Finance Expense
7. Cost Centre	g. Decline
8. Bad debts	h. R & D Department
9. Angle of Incidence	i. T.P. Wright
10. Financial Perspectives	j. Purchase Manager
	k. Profit Region
	l. Focus on Business Process

(15)

Q2. A company has two Division A & Division B. The budget of selling 2,00,000 nos of a particular components X to fetch a return of 20% on the average assets employed. The following particulars of Division A are also known:

Fixed Overheads	Rs. 5,00,000
Variable Cost per Unit	Re. 1

Average Assets:	
Debtors	Rs.2,00,000
Inventories	Rs.5,00,000
Plant & Equipment	Rs.5,00,000

However, there is a constraint in marketing and only 1,50,000 units of component X can be directly sold to the market at the proposed price. It has been gathered that the balance of 50,000 units of components X can be taken up by Division B. Division A wants a price of Rs.4 per unit of X but Division B is prepared to pay Rs.2 per unit of X.

Division A has another option in hand, which is to produce only 1,50,000 units of component X. This will reduce the holding of assets by Rs.2,00,000 and fixed overheads by Rs.25,000. You are required to advise the most profitable course of action for Division A.

OR

(15)

Q.2: Anand Ltd has three divisions P, Q and R. Their capabilities and other details are given below:

Particulars	P	Q	R
Capacity in Number of Units	3,000	2,000	1,000
Cost of Production in Rs.			
Material Cost per unit	5	10	10
Processing Cost per unit	10	10	5
Annual fixed cost	60,000	40,000	20,000
Investments:			
Fixed Assets	30,000	40,000	50,000
Current Assets	30,000	20,000	10,000
Target ROI (%)	20%	15%	10%

- At what price per unit, the product should be transferred from P TO Q and from Q to R?
- What should be the minimum price R should charge to an external customer?
- If due to competition R can sell the product at a price of Rs.95, should the company continue to manufacture this product.

Q.3: A Ltd has the following data for the coming year:

(15)

Particulars	Rs.
Sales (10,000 units)	1,00,000
Variable Costs	40,000
Fixed Costs	50,000

- Find out P/V Ratio, BEP and Margin of Safety Sales.
- Evaluate the effect of the following on the above:
 - 20% increase in physical sales volume
 - 15% decrease in physical sales volume

3. 5% increase in variable costs
4. 10% decrease in fixed costs

OR

Q.3.b:A ltd. provides you the following information: (08)

Particulars	First Year Rs.	Second Year Rs.
Sales	20,000	30,000
Profit	7,200	13,200

You are required to prepare the Marginal Cost Sheet for both the years and calculate the following assuming that the fixed costs remain constant for both the years:

- a. P/V Ratio
- b. Fixed Cost
- c. BEP
- d. Margin of Safety
- e. Profit when sales amounted to Rs.50,000.

Q.3.c:Explain advantages of six sigma. (07)

(15)

Q.4:X Ltd. furnishes the following information relating to budgeted sales and actual sales for March:

Product	Sales Quantity (Units)	Selling Price (Rs. per unit)
Budgeted Sales:		
A	1,000	5
B	750	10
C	500	15
Actual Sales:		
A	1200	6
B	700	9
C	600	14

Calculate all sales Variances.

OR

(15)

Q.4:Following data is given for 10 units of finished goods of "X" 50 units of Rs.2 per unit, "Y" 80 Units at Rs.4 per unit and "Z" 70 units at Rs.3 per unit. During the particular accounting 65 units of finished goods are manufactured and actual data is:

X -350 Units at Rs.1.95, Y -500 Units at Rs.3.95, Z-450 units at Rs.3.35

Calculate Material Variances.

(15) ,,

Q.5: Anand Ltd has furnished the following estimation pertaining to Product "A" at 80% of its normal capacity level for the quarter ending March 31, 2022.

Administrative Costs: Office Salaries = Rs.90,000 General Expenses = 2% of sales Depreciation = Rs.7,500 Rates & Taxes = Rs.8,750	Sales = Rs.6,00,000
Selling Costs: Salaries = *% of sales Traveling Expenses = 2% of sales Sales office Expenses = 1% of sales General Expenses = 1% of sales	Distribution costs: Wages = Rs.15,000 Rent = 1% of sales Other Expenses = 4% of sales

Prepare the budget for the total administration, selling and Distribution expenses at 70% & 90% capacity levels.

OR

Q.5: Write Short notes on: (Any 03)

(15)

- a. Benchmarking b. Energy Audit c. Fixed Overheads
d. Responsibility Accounting e. Learning Curve f. Price Analysis

17/02/23

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai

Semester -End & ATKT Examination – March 2023

Program: SYBMS

Marks: 75

Course: Business Research Methods

Semester: IV

Duration: 2^{1/2} Hrs

- N.B:(1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(3) All questions carry equal marks

Q1. A State whether the following statement are True or false:(Any 8) 08

1. Technical report is designed for executives
2. Citing is one of the effective ways to avoid plagiarism.
3. Editing undertaken at the time of Field survey is called as Central editing
4. Manual Tabulation is possible when the sample size is large.
5. T-test is used when the sample size is above 30
6. It is essential to conduct pilot study for pre-testing questionnaire.
7. Secondary data is easy to collect as compared to primary data.
8. Likert scale involves bipolar adjectives which are the extreme points-with the central point's being neutral.
9. Stratified sampling is a type of non- Probability Sampling.
10. Cluster sampling is also called as area sampling.

Q1. B Fill in the Blanks with the correct option from the bracket :(Any 7) 07

- 1) Editing undertaken at the time of time of Field Survey is called as _____
a) Field Editing b) Central Editing c) c) Economical Editing d) Multi- variate Editing
- 2) _____ Sources of data refer to first-hand information which is collected to solve a specific Problem.
a) Secondary Data b) Bibliography c) Tertiary Data d) Primary data
- 3) A Semantic differential Scale is based on a _____ point rating scale for each of the several attributes relating to research problem.
a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) Three
- 4) The _____ test is used for testing goodness of fit.
a) t Test b) f- Test c) Chi- Square Test d) K- Test
- 5) _____ is a type of Conclusive Research Design.
a) Empirical Research b) Diagnostic Research c) Exploratory Research d) Scientific Research.
- 6) _____ is one of the Non- Probability Method of sampling.
a) Quota Sampling b) Stratified Sampling c) Cluster Sampling d) Simple Random Sampling.
- 7) _____ Contains the source of every reference used in the research report.
a) Bibliography b) Research Abstract c) Footnote d) Report.
- 8) The Report must be drafted in a _____ style.
a) Narrative b) appendix C) Impersonal d) Personal
- 9) Research process starts with _____
a) Selection of problem b) Sampling c) Report writing d) Literature survey.
- 10) _____ Research helps to solve Practical Problems.

a) Basic b) Applied c) Descriptive d) Qualitative .

- Q2.** A. What is research? Explain its Nature and Characteristics 08
B. Explain the Different types of Research 07
OR
C. Explain the meaning and Nature of Hypothesis? 08
D. Explain the methods or Techniques of Sampling. 07
- Q3.** A. Explain the advantages and Limitations of Secondary sources of data in research study? 08
B. Explain in Brief, the different types of Interview methods in primary data collection? 07
OR
C. What do you mean by Primary Sources of data? Explain its Features. 08
D. What are the various types of Survey Methods? 07
- Q4.** A. Explain the meaning of Data processing. Explain in brief the stages of data Processing? 08
B. What is data interpretation? What are its essentials? 07
OR
C. What are the Different types of Report? 08
D. Explain the meaning and Importance / Functions of Report writing. 07
- Q5.** A. Case Study 15
Your company is concerned with the production and marketing of T- Shirts. The company wants to introduce a new range of marketing of Jeans as per the current needs and expectations of young college students.
Questions:
i) Draft a suitable questionnaire for the information collection (through survey) from college students also suggest a name for your company. 08
ii) List the sources of collecting secondary data for the said research 07
OR
- Q5.** Write short notes on:(Any 3) 15
1. Plagiarism
 2. Chi-Square test
 3. Methods of Tabulation
 4. Graphic Presentation of data
 5. Z-Test

SKM's JASHBHAI MAGANBHAI PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE		
GOREGAON WETS, MUMBAI – 104		
MARCH 2023 – REG & ATKT EXAMINATION		
PROGRAM: - SYBMS	SEM: - IV	MARKS: - 75
COURSE: - PTQM	DURATION: - 2.5 hrs.	DATE:

Q.1 (A) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 8) (8)

1. Sugarcane processing to produce sugar is an example of process production.
2. Simplification is opposite to that of diversification.
3. The location decision falls under long term planning.
4. Line layout is also called as Product layout.
5. A major source of information on potential supply sources can come from Suppliers.
6. Purchasing consists of sourcing and Procuring.
7. Materials can be stacked in any manner.
8. ABC analysis is not based on any principle.
9. Human Resource is not important in increasing organizational productivity.
10. Philip Crosby formulated the PDCA cycle.

Q.1 (B) Choose the correct option and rewrite the statement (Any 7) (7)

Group A	Group B
A. Standard Product. B. Convenience Product. C. NANO car project D. Cement Industries. E. Bailey and Farmer. F. Disposal of Scrap. G. Horizontal Material Handling. H. SOS. I. Productivity. J. Cost of Quality.	1. Joseph Juran. 2. Relation between input & Output 3. Selective Criteria Seasonality. 4. Forklift Truck. 5. Revenue Maximization. 6. Material management concept. 7. Line Layout. 8. Failure in location decision. 9. Consumer Product. 10. Mass Production.

Q.2 (A) Define Production Management and write its objectives. (8)

(B) Distinguish between Goods and Services. (7)

OR

(C) What are the Scope of Production Management? (8)

(D) Distinguish between Intermittent and Continuous Production System. (7)

Q.3 (A) Explain the objectives of Material Management. (8)

(B) Write the significance of Material Management. (7)

OR

(C) Write various Techniques of Inventory Control? (8)

(D) What are the advantages of EOQ? (7)

Q.4 (A) Explain the principles of TQM. (8)

(B) What are the eight building blocks of TQM? (7)

OR

(C) Write the factors that affect the quality of a Product? (8)

(D) Explain evolution of Quality in detail. (7)

Q.5 (A) Explain Kepner Tregoe Methodology of Quality Improvement. (8)

(B) What are the six Sigma's of Quality Improvement? (7)

OR

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

1. Project Production.

2. Mass Production.

3. V-E-D Analysis.

4. ISO 9000.

5. Quality Circle.

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SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai
Semester -IV Examination – March 2023

Program:SYBMS
Course: HRP & IS
Semester: IV

Marks: 75
Duration: 2^{1/2} Hrs

Note: (1) All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice.
(2) figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1(A) Fill in the blanks: (Any Eight)

8

1. HRP helps to understand the position of _____ in an organization.(assets, resources, manpower, all of these)
2. Quantitative approach of HRP planning is known as _____ approach (bottom up, bottom down, mixed, none)
3. The planning of Human Resource done by the government of the country is an example of level _____ of HRP (national, sectoral, micro, unit)
4. Task variety is a basic feature of job _____.(specification, design, redesign, none of these)
5. Restructuring the elements including task, duties and responsibilities of a specific job is called as _____ (specification, design, redesign, none of these)
6. Employee _____ refers to the various policies and practices which let the employees stick to an organization for a longer period of time (retention, turnover, flexibility, none of these)
7. The power that comes from the virtue of position in an organization is called _____ power (legitimate, coercive, reward, expert)
8. Multitasking can be ensured through _____ (job rotation, on job training, job rotation and on job training, none)
9. HRIS is a _____ system (computerized, manual, computerized and manual, none)
10. Components of HRIS are called as _____ (subsystem, ingredients, subsystem and ingredients, none)

Q.1(B) True and false: (Any 7)

7

1. HRP is a continuous process.
2. Top management support is an important prerequisite of HRP
3. Job analysis helps in proper placement of employees.
4. Downsizing helps to improve the employee strength of an organization
5. Globalization has increased manpower costs.
6. Staffing the HRP department does not require specifying job requirements in HRP.
7. Multiskilling enables the organization to achieve hyperformance by controlling the employees attrition rate.
8. Information needs differ from organization to organization.
9. HRIS is not composed of databases.
10. Information of vacation time is included in time and attendance of subsystems.

Answer the following questions.

Q.2 What Do you mean by human resource planning? Discuss its features. 15

OR

Q2 (a) What do you mean by succession planning? explain its step in succession planning. 08

Q.2 (b) Discuss the level of HRP. 07

Q.3 What is employee retention? discuss the retention strategies used in organizations. 15

OR

Q.3 (a) Discuss the features of job design. 08

Q.3 (b) State the different types of employee selection test. 07

Q.4 Explain the HRP Management process in detail. 15

OR

Q.4(a) Explain the different types of power that an HRP practitioner possesses. 08

Q.4 (b) Explain the issues involved in HRP evaluation process. 07

Q.5 (a) What do you mean by HRIS? Discuss its features. 08

Q.5 (b) Discuss the security issues in HRIS. 07

OR

Q.5 Write a short notes on any three 15

- a. Ratio trend analysis
- b. Work study technique.
- c. Human resource audit
- d. Outsourcing and impact on HRP
- e. Globalization and HRP.

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**SKM's JASHBHAI MAGANBHAI PATEL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
SYBMS SEMESTER IV EXAMINATIONS /MARCH-2023**

Subject: AUDITING

Marks: 75

ALL QUESTIONS CARRIES EQUAL MARKS

Q.1.a: Fill in the blanks: (Any 08)

(08 marks)

1. Accountant is an _____ of the company.
2. _____ means checking less than 100% of the transactions.
3. _____ controls aims to ensure that the business is conducted in an efficient manner.
4. _____ error is an error in totalling.
5. Teeming and Lading is a part of misappropriation of _____.
6. Working papers are the property of the _____
7. Standard on audit ____ deals with audit planning
8. The term Audit is derived from _____ language
9. Division of work is an integral part of _____ check
10. Internal Control = Internal Check + _____.

Q.1.b: Match the Following Columns:(any 07)

(07 marks)

Sr.No.	A	B
1	Continuous Audit	Totalling error
2	Casting error	Bonafide mistakes in financial accounts
3	Error	Audit in instalments
4	Fraud	Specific recurring assignment
5	Audit	Malafide mistakes in financial accounts
6	Auditor	Annual recurring assignment
7	Investigation	Must be practising CA
8	Compensating error	Seeking information from others.
9	Inquiry	Mislead competitors
10	Secret Reserves	One error is compensated by another error

Q:2 A] Distinguish between 'Accounting vs. Auditing'

[8]

B] Write a note on 'Window Dressing'

[7]

Or

Q:2 Define Audit and it's objects. State qualities of an Auditor.

[15]

Q:3 A] Explain Audit notebook

[8]

B] What are the preparation done before commencing the audit.

[7]

Or

Q:3 Write a note on Audit Procedure.

[15]

Q:4 A) Write a note on Test Check and Routine Checking. [8]

B) Vouch "Salaries and Wages" [7]

Or

Q:4 Write a note on Internal Control and Auditor's duties in relation to it. [15]

Q:5 A) Distinguish between 'Vouching vs. Verification' [8]

B) Verify 'Furniture and Fixture' [7]

Or

Q:5 Short Notes [any 3] [15]

1. Secret Reserve
2. Misappropriation of Goods
3. Valuation
4. Internal check
5. Continuous audit

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SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai

Semester -End & ATKT Examination – March 2023

Program: SYBMS

Marks:75

Course: Economics

Duration:2^{1/2} Hrs

Semester: IV

Q.1. A. Select the correct option from the options given below: (Any 8) (08)

1. Which of the following economy is in equilibrium when investment is equal to saving?

A. Closed	B. Open
C. Developing	D. Developed

2. GNI in an open economy is equal to

A. $GDP + (X - M)$	B. $GDP + (X - M) + R - P$
C. $GDP + (R - P)$	D. None of the above

3. Transaction motive is further sub-divided into

A. Speculative and Precautionary	B. Profit and business
C. Income and business	D. Elastic and inelastic

4. At peak

A. Prosperity begins	B. Recession ends
C. Prosperity ends	D. Depression ends

5. Canon of taxation which recommends that unnecessary trouble to tax payers should be avoided.

A. canon of equality	B. canon of certainty
C. canon of convenience	D. canon of economy

6. External debt implies borrowing from

A. individuals	B. firms
C. foreign countries	D. domestic countries

7. Free trade leads to

A. increase in prices	B. better standard of living
C. decline in standard of living	D. deflation

8. The speculative demand for money is also called as

A. Income demand for money	B. Business demand for money
C. Liability demand for money	D. Asset demand for money

Q.4. Answer the following.
 A. What are the vari
 B. What is publi

OR

9. In a linear form consumption function can be expressed as

- A. $Y = a + cY$ B. $A = a + c$
 C. $C = a + cY$ D. $C = f(y)$

10. The interest rate on the loans that the central bank gives commercial bank is called

- A. Bank rate B. CRR
 C. SLR D. Margin

Q.1. B. Match the column (Any 7)

(07)

1. Traditional Measure	a. Margin requirements
2. Technique of credit control	b. Increase in profit margin
3. Demand-pull Inflation	c. Broad Money
4. Cost-push Inflation	d. Narrow Money
5. Modern Measure	e. Exports
6. GDP in an open economy	f. $M_d = kPY$
7. Linear consumption function	g. Financial deposits
8. Autonomous investment	h. Donations
9. Unilateral receipts	i. Independent of income
10. FPI	j. $C = a + cY$
	k. $C + I + G + (X - M)$

Q. 2. Answer the following.

- A. Explain the concept of circular flow of income in a two-sector economy. (07)
 B. What is trade cycle? Explain features of trade cycles. (08)

OR

- C. Explain the concept of circular flow of income in a three-sector economy. (07)
 D. What is consumption function? Explain the subjective factors affecting consumption function. (08)

Q. 3. Answer the following.

- A. Explain in detail three motives for holding money. (07)
 B. Define Inflation. Explain demand-pull inflation as a cause of inflation. (08)

OR

- C. Define Inflation. Explain cost-push inflation as a cause of inflation. (07)
 D. Define monetary policy and write qualitative techniques of credit control. (08)

Q.4. Answer the following.

- A. What are the various canons of taxation? (07)
B. What is public debt? Explain various types of public debt. (08)

OR

- C. Explain objectives of fiscal policy. (07)
D. What are the economic effects of taxation? (08)

Q.5. Answer the following.

- A. What are the benefits of FDI to the host country? (07)
B. Explain the structure of balance of payments. (08)

OR

Q.5. C. Short notes: (Any Three) (15)

1. GDP
2. Transaction motive for holding money
3. Narrow money
4. Variable reserve requirements
5. Terms of trade

24/03/23

SKM's J. M. Patel College of Commerce, Goregaon, Mumbai
Semester IV Regular Examination – March 2023

Program: SYBMS

Marks: 75

Course: Information Technology in Business Management - II

Semester: IV

Duration: 2 Hrs 30 Mins

Note:

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

Q1. (A) Fill in the blanks: (Any 8)

(8 marks)

- 1.) _____ are the answers provided by the system to specific queries raised by the decision makers. (demand reports, periodic reports, triggered reports, plan reports)
- 2.) ERP stand for _____
(Entryway representative planning, Enterprise resource plant, Entryway restricted Planning, Enterprise Resource Planning)
- 3.) A data warehouse environment includes an _____ solution.
(EFT, ETL, EML, EMT)
- 4.) _____ provides an outsourced platform that is hosted by a supplier and allows customers to develop, test, and manage web applications.
(Saas, Paas, Iaas, Taas)
- 5.) RFID stand for _____
(Radio frequency identification, Ratio Frequency identification, Ration Frequency Interface, Radio frequency Interface)
- 6.) The _____ has been advancing steadily into the enterprise for some time but many ERP users have been reluctant to place data on it.
(Tuple, Field, cloud, data)
- 7.) Service level improvement is a direct advantage of _____.
(ECRM, SCM, OAS, DSS)
- 8.) The _____ schema architecture is also called ANSI/SPARC architecture.
(4, 5, 3, 2)
- 9.) _____ cloud is composed of 2 or more clouds.
(Private, community, public, hybrid)
- 10.) _____ is that which can be formalized easily and as consequence is easily available across the organization.
(Artificial intelligence, tacit knowledge, explicit knowledge, knowledge)

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

(7 marks)

- 1.) GUI is Graded user internet.
- 2.) Physical component of computer is called software.
- 3.) ERP is a high-end solution.
- 4.) Data mining is a process of finding solutions.
- 5.) Primary key is a column.
- 6.) BPO is business process outsourcing

- 7.) CRM does not organize contact.
- 8.) Speech recognition is not a part of AI
- 9.) MIS is an old management tool.
- 10.) Clustering is a technique for Data mining in CRMs

Q2. Answer the following:

(15 marks)

- (a) What are Decision Support Systems?
- (b) Define ERP and list and explain any 3 modules of ERP.

Or

- (a) What is management information system?
- (b) Advantages and Disadvantages of MIS

Q3. Answer the following:

(15 marks)

- (a) Explain the concept of ERP
- (b) What are the disadvantages and advantages of DSS?

Or

- (a) What are Enterprise ERP trends Explain?
- (b) Differentiate between CRM and E-CRM.

Q4. Answer the following:

(15 marks)

- (a) What are the different risks in outsourcing?
- (b) What are the characteristics of Data Warehouse?

Or

- (a) What is the schema architecture of DBMS?
- (b) What is the scope of outsourcing?

Q5. Answer the following:

(15 marks)

- (a) What is the difference between BPO v/s KPO?
- (b) What are the cloud computing deployment models?

Or

Q5. Write short notes on: (Any 3)

(15 marks)

- (a) ERP
- (b) Data Mining
- (c) SCM
- (d) Outsourcing
- (e) Data warehouse