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PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Class: S.Y.B.Com (Banking and Insurance)

Semester: IV

Subject: Financial Management II

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: 26th March, 2024

Time: 7:30 am to 10:00 am

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 3 pages
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1.A. Match the Columns (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

Column A	Column B
1. Gross working capital.	a) Short term deposits.
2. Intercorporate deposits.	b) Only current assets
3. Funds blocked	c) Aspect of receivables management.
4. Terms of payment.	d) Higher inventory
5. Letter of credit.	e) issued by bank
6. Average stock.	f) $(\text{Opening stock} + \text{closing stock}) / 2$
7. Flexible budget.	g) Control through budgets.
8. Strategic financial management.	h) Drawn on multiple levels.
9. Budgetary control.	i) Flexible.
10. Financial plan should be.	j) Disinvestment strategy as one of the decision making area

Q 1.B. State whether True or False. (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

1. Financial leverages calculated by dividing EBIT by EBT.
2. Budget is prepared for future.
3. Flexible budget is dynamic.
4. Ordering-cost is associated with placement of an order.
5. Default cost is the cost of receivables

6. Credit since result in accounts received calls. Credit sales result in accounts receivables.
7. Excessive inventory creates a shortage of cash.
8. Reduced payment of dividend improves liquidity
9. Under the short-term financing interest cost is less
10. Debtors are valued at selling price.

Q2.A. The management of ABC Industries has called for a statement **15 marks** showing the working capital needs to finance the develop activity of 1,80,000 units of output for the year. The cost structure of the company's products for the above-mentioned activity and rested will look

Particulars	Cost per unit (Rs)
Raw Materials	20
Direct Labor	5
Overheads	15
	40
Profit	10
Sellin Price	50

Additional information.

- The minimum desired cash balance is. Rupees 20,000
- raw materials are held in stock on an average of two months.
- Working progress will be approximately to half month's production
- finish goods will remain in warehouse on an average of a month.
- The suppliers of the material extend one month credit and the debtors are provided with two months
- Cash sales are 25% of the total sales.
- There is a time lag in the payment of the wages of a month and half month in case of overhead.

From the above fact you are required to prepare the statement showing working capital needs also determine the maximum

permissible working capital finance available under the first two methods suggested by the Tandon Committee.

OR

Q 2.P. The Board of directors of Yankee Ltd require me to prepare statement showing the working capital requirement forecast for the level of activity of 156,000 units of production. **8 marks**

Particulars	Cost per unit (Rs)
Raw Materials	90
Direct Labor	40
Overheads	75
	205
Profit	60
Selling Price	265

The following information is available for your calculation additional.

- Raw Materials are in stock on an average of one-month
 - Materials are in process on an average of two weeks.
 - Finished goods are in stock on an average of one month
 - Credit allowed by suppliers in one month
 - time lag in the payment of the debtors is two months and
 - The time lag in the payment of the wages is one and half months
 - The time lag in the payment of the overheads is 1 month
- Calculate the working capital requirement for Yankee Ltd if cash and bank is Rs 60,000.

Q2 Q From the details of Eco-Deco Ltd calculate MPBF by all the three methods **7 marks**

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Share Capital	600	Fixed Assets	960
Reserves and Surplus	200	Current assets	600
Debentures	400		
Other Current Liabilities	360		
	1560		1560

Note: Of the current assets Rs 80Lacs in Core Current Assets

Q 3.A. Prepare Cash Budget of Chinky Ltd for the months of April, May and June, 2023 **15 marks**

Month	Sales	Purchases	Wages	Expenses
January	1,60,000	90,000	40,000	10,000
February	1,60,000	80,000	36,000	12,000
March	1,50,000	84,000	44,000	12,000
April	1,80,000	1,00,000	48,000	14,000
May	1,70,000	90,000	40,000	12,000
June	1,60,000	70,000	36,000	10,000

Additional information

- 50% of the purchases and sales are on cash.
- The average collection period of the company is half month, and the credit purchases are paid off regularly after one month
- Time life in payment of wages is one month.
- Rent of rupees 1000 payable every month.
- Cash and buying balance as on 31st March, 2023 was rupees 3,00,000.
- Dividend received in the month of May worth rupees 36,000.
- Professional fees to be paid in the month of June worth rupees. 1500.
- Expenses are paid in the same month.

OR

Q 3.P. Calculate Reorder Level, Minimum Level and Maximum Level from the following information : **8 marks**

Re-order quantity 1,500 units

Re-order period 4 to 6 weeks

Maximum consumption 400 units per week

Average consumption 300 units per week

Minimum consumption 250 units per week

Q 3.Q. ShreeKrishna Ltd. manufactures readymade garments and sells them on credit basis through a network of dealer. Its present sale is ₹ 60 Lakhs per annum with 20 days credit period. The company is contemplating an increase in the credit period with a view to increasing sales. Present variable costs are 70% of sales and the total fixed costs ₹ 8 Lakhs per annum. The company expects pre-tax return on investment @ 25%. **7 marks**

Some other details are given as under :

Proposed Credit Policy	Average Collection Period	Expected Annual Sales (₹ in Lakhs)

I	30	65
II	40	70
III	50	74
IV	60	75

Required: Which credit policy should the company adopt? Present your answer in a tabular form. Assume 360-days a year. Calculations should be made up to two digits after decimal.

Q 4.A. From the following data prepare the valued stock card of. MNX Ltd for April 2020. Stop by FIFO method. **7 marks**

Q 4 B An analytical statement of Skip-me company in Chicago. It is based on the output sales level of 60,000 units. **8 marks**

Particular	Amt (Rs)
Sales	9,60,000.
Variable cost	5,60,000.
Contribution.	4,00,000
Fixed Cost excluding interest.	2,40,000.
Earnings before interest and tax.	1,60,000
Interest	60,000
Earning before tax	1,00,000
Tax	50,000
Earning. After tax	50,000

Calculate degree of operating level financial leverage and combine leverage from the above data.

OR

Q 4.P. ACC Ltd manufacturers 2 products. X and Y for the And since then, through two divisions North and South. For the submission of sales budget. To the budgeting company, the following. Information has been made available. **15 marks**

Budgeted sales for the current year.

Product	North	South
X	4,000 units @ Rs9	6,000 units 2 Rs9
Y	3,000 units @ Rs24	5000 units @ Rs24

Actual sales for the current year.

Product	North	South
X	5,000 units @ Rs9	7,000 units 2 Rs9
Y	2,000 units @ Rs24	4000 units @ Rs24

Adequate market studies are included in the product X. is more popular, but underpriced It is observed that if the price of X is

increased by rupee 1, it will still find a ready market. On the other hand, Y is overpriced and the market could absorb more if the sales of Y be reduced by rupees 4. The management is available to do so. For the information based on these price changes and reports from the salesman the following estimates have been prepared by the divisional managers.

The percentage increase in sales

Product	North	South
X	+ 10%	+5%
Y	+20%	+10%

Prepare the sales budget showing budgeted sales and actual sales of the current year as well as the budgeted for the next year.

- Q 5.A. Explain the types of Working Capital 8 marks
 Q 5.B. Explain the five C's of receivable management. 7 marks

OR

- Q 5.P. Short Notes (any 3 out of 5) 15 marks
1. Objectives of budgeting.
 2. Operating leverage.
 3. Advantages of material control.
 4. Ordering cost of inventory
 5. Seasonal working capital

M.L.DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION –April 2024

S.Y.B.B.I SEMESTER - IV

SUBJECT : Information Technology In Banking and Insurance

Marks:75

Date: 27th March,2024

Time : 2 ½ hours

Q1A) Fill in the Blanks (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

1. Contactless payments are also known as _____
2. _____ is the process by which Bitcoin transactions are validated digitally on the Bitcoin network and added to the blockchain ledger.
3. The _____ is a unique identifier for each record in a database table, ensuring data integrity and enabling efficient retrieval.
4. Data centers utilize _____ to manage and distribute network traffic efficiently.
5. _____ is a hybrid of both relational and multidimensional online analytical processing models.
6. _____ is defined as identifying strictly increasing patterns representing knowledge based on given measures.
7. _____ feature of PowerPoint allows us to quickly create a simple Presentation.
8. In Powerpoint, the objects on the slide used to hold the text are called as _____.
9. To create filter click on _____.
10. _____ is the title of the mail.

Q1B) True or False (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

1. Cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, are widely accepted in traditional electronic payment systems.
2. Two-factor authentication is a security feature commonly used in electronic payment systems to enhance user verification.
3. Cloud computing is not related to data centers, as it involves entirely different technologies and infrastructure.
4. TIA is a global organization responsible for establishing standards in the field of telecommunications.
5. Data Warehousing is a separate and unrelated concept to KDD, not involved in any of its stages.
6. Paper-based clearing processes are still prevalent in India for various financial instruments, including checks.
7. SmartQuill is a technology developed by Apple Inc. for digital data input.
8. In PowerPoint, the "Slide Sorter" view provides a detailed look at the content of each individual slide.
9. Google Drive does not allow users to access their files from different devices, such as computers, smartphones, and tablets.
10. Google Drive is a cloud-based storage service that allows users to store and share files online.

- Q2 A What is E-banking ? Explain the significance of E-banking in detail. 8 Marks
 Q2 B What is Digital Money or Bitcoin? How does Bitcoin work? 7 Marks
 OR
- Q2 P Explain the different types of EFTS? Advantages and Disadvantages of EFT. 8 Marks
 Q2 Q Advantages and Disadvantages of ATM. 7 Marks
- Q3 A What is Database Management System? Explain in detail. 8 Marks
 Q3 B Differentiate between Data Mining and Data Warehousing. 7 Marks
 OR
- Q3P What is MICR Code? Explain the role and function of MICR Code in Cheque 8 Marks
 Q3 Q What is ACH and what are its benefits? 7 Marks
- Q4 A Define E-commerce. Explain role of banks in E-commerce. 8 Marks
 Q4 B Explain SET functionalities. 7 Marks
 OR
- Q4P What is smart Quill pen? Explain its features. 8 Marks
 Q4 Q What are the current trends in banking and information Technology? 7 Marks
- Q5 A Explain how to show a presentation online in PowerPoint 2013? How to record a slide show in PowerPoint 2013? 8 Marks
 Q5 B What is Email? Explain the parts of the Email Message. 7 Marks
 OR
- Q5 **Write Short Notes On (any 3)** 15 Marks
 1 Email Etiquette
 2 Big Data Benefits
 3 NEFT
 4 DBMS Tools
 5 NACH

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24
Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.BBI

Semester: IV

Subject: Corporate & Securities Laws

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: 28th March, 2024

Time: 7:30 AM to 10:00AM

Q1A) True or False (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

1. Listing with companies is compulsory for companies not making public issue of shares and debentures.
2. Application for recognized Stock Exchange is made to the Registrar of Companies.
3. Once a recognition is granted to Stock Exchange, it cannot be withdrawn.
4. In case of operation and mismanagement, there can be a class action suit filed.
5. The tribunal has a power to waive these conditions on an application made by the members.
6. ₹10,00,000 rupees is minimum capital required for the public limited company as specified in the Companies Act.
7. Memorandum and Article of association are public document of the company.
8. Certificate of Commencement of business is necessary for a company to commence his business activities.
9. Class action as a name implies action taken by particular class of person.
10. Doctrine of indoor management is supportive opposite to the doctrine of constructive notice.

Q1B) MATCH THE FOLLOWING (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

1	Option to buy.	A	Collect money from investors and invest.
2.	Derivatives.	B	Controls the assets of a mutual fund.
3.	Pooled investment vehicle.	C	Underwriter.
4.	Subscription of Describe number of shares in certain condition.	D	Debenture.
5.	Object-of SEBI	E	Place where application for subscription to public or write issues collected by banker.
6.	Appeal from Security Appellate Tribunal.	F	1996
7.	Collection centre.	G	Supreme Court.
8..	Depository Act.	H	To protect the interest of investors in securities.
9.	Loan Capital of company.	I	Call option.
10.	Portfolio manager.	J	Financial instrument.

- Q2 A Discuss in detail Alter Ego . 8 Marks
- Q2 B Explain under what circumstance Corporate veil can be lifted . 7 Marks
- Q2 P What do you mean by company based on share trading ? 8 Marks
- Q2 Q What is Producer company ? 7 Marks
- Q3 A What is AOA discuss in detail ? 8 Marks
- Q3 B Explain doctrine of Indoor Management . 7 Marks
- Q3P Discuss in detail working of Depository system . 8 Marks
- Q3 Q What are the duties of beneficial owner ? 7 Marks
- Q4 A Explain steps involve in single registration of depository in detail ? 8 Marks
- Q4 B What ate the powers of depository to make bye laws ? 7 Marks
- Q4P What are the objects of SEBI act ? 8 Marks
- Q4 Q What is detail prevention of oppression and mismanagement? 7 Marks
- Q5 A What do you mean by Private company ? 8 Marks
- Q5 B What do you mean by Government company ? 7 Marks
- Q5 Shorts notes (any 3 out of 5) 15 Marks
- 1 Pooled investment vehicle
 - 2 Demutualisation
 - 3 Powers of SAT
 - 4 Portfolio manager
 - 5 Mutual funds

M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE
EXTERNAL FINAL EXAMINATION – March/April 2024
SYBMS/SYBFM/SYBBI SEM IV

Marks:75

SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS – II

Date: 30/03/2024

Time:7:30-10:00

Q1A)

True or False (any 8 out of 10)

1. Services of housewives have to be included to calculate Net Economic Welfare.
2. Induced investments are profit oriented.
3. Less than full employment equilibrium is very rare in reality.
4. Inflation Targeting was first adopted by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.
5. The term “the supply of money” is synonymous with “money supply.”
6. Externalities affect resource allocation and result in less welfare.
7. Fiscal policy is formulated by the central bank.
8. The burden of a direct tax cannot be shifted.
9. Arbitrage takes place because of differences in the exchange rate at different places.
10. Quotas are more effective than tariffs.

8 marks

Q1B)

Multiple Choice Questions (any 7 out of 10)

1. Says Law of market states that _____.
 - a) demand creates its own supply
 - b) supply creates its own supply
 - c) the normal state of economic affairs is recession
 - d) supply creates its own demand
2. Macro economics analysis is of paramount importance in getting us an idea of the functioning of an _____.
 - a) economic system
 - b) environment system
 - c) marginal product
 - d) total product
3. Money Supply M1 includes _____.
 - a) $M1 = C + DD + OD$
 - b) $M1 = C + DD + \text{Time Deposits with the banks}$
 - c) $M1 = C + DD + \text{Deposits with post offices}$
 - d) $M1 = C + DD + \text{Deposits with Non-Banking Finance Companies}$
4. In hyperinflation there will be _____.
 - a) 10 % increase in price per annum
 - b) 5 % increase in price per annum
 - c) 15 % increase in price per annum
 - d) No upper limit of price rise
5. Speculative demand for money depends upon _____.
 - a) Income
 - b) Investment
 - c) Rate of interest
 - d) Central bank
6. The canon of _____ implies that the burden of taxation must be distributed equally.
 - a) certainty
 - b) equality
 - c) convenience
 - d) diversity

7 marks

7. _____ is a one-time tax levied for debt redemption.
- Capital levy
 - Funded debt
 - Unfunded debt
 - Sinking fund
8. Commodity terms of trade is also known as _____.
- Net barter terms of trade
 - Gross barter terms of trade
 - Income terms of trade
 - Utility terms of trade
9. The balance of trade is given by _____.
- income receipts minus income payments on investments
 - the balance of unilateral transfers
 - merchandise exports and service exports minus the sum of merchandise imports and service imports
 - merchandise exports minus merchandise imports
10. Exchange rates are determined in _____.
- the money-market
 - the foreign exchange-market
 - the stock-market
 - the capital-market
- Q2 A Explain the circular flow of income and expenditure in a four-sector economy. 8 Marks
- Q2 B What are trade cycles? Discuss its features. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q2 P What are the various factors determining consumption function? 8 Marks
- Q2 Q Discuss the various concepts of national income. 7 Marks
- Q3 A What are the causes of inflation? 8 Marks
- Q3 B What are the quantitative instruments of monetary policy? 7 Marks
- OR
- Q3P Explain the classical approach to demand for money. 8 Marks
- Q3 Q Describe the determinants of money supply. 7 Marks
- Q4 A Explain the types of public debt. 8 Marks
- Q4 B What are the causes for the rapid growth of public expenditure. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q4P Examine the structure of Union budget. 8 Marks
- Q4 Q Explain the features of FRBM Act. 7 Marks
- Q5 A Discuss the merits and demerits of fixed exchange rate system. 8 Marks
- Q5 B Explain the Ricardian Theory of comparative cost. 7 Marks
- OR
- Q5 Write Short Notes On (any 3) 15 Marks**
- Multiplier.
 - Velocity of circulation of money.
 - Sound finance.
 - Free trade vs Protection trade.
 - Devaluation.

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.B.B.I

Semester: IV

Subject: Foundation Course IV (An Overview of Insurance Sector)

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: 1 April, 2024

Time: 7:30 am to 10:00 am

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 02 pages
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1.A. True or False (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

1. Term insurance is known for its affordability.
2. HLV stands for Human Leverage Value.
3. Gratuity is paid after employee renders a continuous service of 10 years.
4. A in AYUSH Ministry stands for Ayurveda.
5. Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 allows for deduction of premiums paid towards life insurance policies
6. In India, you are not legally required to have motor insurance even if you own a vehicle.
7. Premium is the price paid for buying insurance coverage.
8. Policyholder location can affect motor insurance premiums.
9. Hull insurance primarily covers the ship's body and its permanent fittings.
10. Money laundering involves converting illegal money into seemingly legitimate funds.

Q 1.B. Match the Column (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

	Group A		Group B
1.	Home Insurance	a.	Return option for policyholders within a period
2.	Free Look Period	b.	Evidence of contract between insurer and insured
3.	Universal Life Insurance (ULIP)	c.	Covers the structure and contents of your home against fire, lightning, explosions, and other specified perils.
4.	Policy Form	d.	Organization that facilitates cashless claims processing between hospitals and insurers.

5.	Third Party Administrator	e.	Provides financial support to your beneficiaries in case of your death.
6.	Life Insurance	f.	Risk where both profit and loss are possible
7.	Peril	g.	Offers flexibility in premium payments, death benefit, and investment options within the policy.
8.	Speculative risk	h.	discount on premiums
9.	Location	i.	Event covered by the fire insurance policy, such as fire, lightning, or explosion.
10.	Rebate	j.	Determinant of home insurance

Q 2.A. Elaborate the characteristics of Life Insurance.

Q 2.B. What are the determinants of premium for life insurance?

8 marks
7 marks

OR

Q 2.P. Explain the forms and procedure of life insurance.

Q 2.Q. What are riders? Explain the benefits of riders?

8 marks
7 marks

Q 3.A. Highlight the benefits of Health insurance.

Q 3.B. Give the difference between Health insurance and Life insurance.

8 marks
7 marks

OR

Q 3.P. What are the different health insurance schemes in India?

Q 3.Q. Explain with diagram in detail what is cashless health insurance.

8 marks
7 marks

Q 4.A. What is home insurance? Explain the features of home insurance.

Q 4.B. Explain the benefits of Motor insurance.

8 marks
7 marks

OR

Q 4.P. Elaborate the claim process of home insurance.

Q 4.Q. Analyze the factors affecting Motor insurance premium.

8 marks
7 marks

Q 5.A. Reflect on various hazards in logistics.

Q 5.B. Explain forms and procedure of Fire insurance.

8 marks
7 marks

OR

Q 5.P. Short Notes (any 3 out of 5)

15
marks

1. Gratuity Act
2. Micro insurance
3. Categories of Vehicle under motor insurance.
4. Pure Risk
5. Catastrophes of home insurance

PTVA's M. L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Academic Year: 2023-24

Semester End Examination

Class: S.Y.BBI

Semester: IV

Subject: Wealth Management

Time: 2.5 hours

Total: 75 marks

Date: 2nd April 2024

Time: 7:30 AM to 10:00AM

Instructions for the candidate:

1. This question paper contains 3 pages
2. In all, 5 main questions shall be attempted.
3. Answers to each new question should begin on a fresh page.
4. Figures on the right-hand side indicate full marks.
5. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q 1. A. State whether the following are True or False (any 8 out of 10) 8 marks

1. Investment in different types of securities helps to minimize risk.
2. Tools used in Fundamental Analysis are Graphs, Charts and Figures etc.
3. Budgeting gives you a great overview of your account and help you to maintain a saving limit
4. Equity shares are Tax Saving Investment.
5. Early savers have the advantage of abundant human capital and plenty of time for savings.
6. The Financial Blood report is a snapshot of client's health position.
7. ULIP combines both insurance and investment.
8. Capital Preservation means Risk.
9. Travel insurance, also referred to as visitor insurance.
10. Non- living trust is a tool of Estate Planning.

Q 1. B. Match the Column (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

Column A	Column B
(1) Portfolio Management	(i) Gold, House, Building etc.,
(2) Estate Planning	(ii) Liquidity, Safety and Return
(3) Insurance	(iii) Awareness of Finance
(4) Liquidity	(iv) Planning your resources for Retirement
(5) Retirement Planning	(v) Combination of investment which will give high return with low risk
(6) Financial Literacy	(vi) Creating Wealth

(7) Physical Asset	(vii) Tool of risk Management
(8) Unwealthy Habits	(viii) Accumulation Stage
(9) Right Investment	(ix) Being Greedy
(10) Wealth Cycle	(x) Easily converted into Cash

Q.2 A. What is mean by Wealth Management? and State Components of Wealth Management. **8 marks**

Q.2 B. Explain the Objectives of Investment. **7 marks**

OR

Q.2 P. Discuss Codes and Ethics of Wealth Manager. **8 marks**

Q.2 Q. Explain the approaches of Investment. **7 marks**

Q.3 A. Discuss different types of Investment Risks **8 marks**

Q.3 B. Explain the scope of Wealth Management Strategy. **7 marks**

OR

Q.3 P. What is the Importance of Goal Based Financial Planning? **8 marks**

Q.3 Q. Explain the Principles for Wealth Creation. **7 marks**

Q.4 A. In May 2021 Mr. X purchases the following five company's share. He paid brokerage of Rs. 5000 **8 marks**

Company	No. of Shares	Purchase Price
M Ltd	1000	130
N Ltd	1000	170
O Ltd	1000	150
P Ltd	1000	220
Q Ltd	1000	200

During the period Mr. X received the following.

Company	Dividend	Bonus
M Ltd	1200	1:4
N Ltd	1500	-
O Ltd	1900	1:2
P Ltd	1000	-
Q Ltd	1600	-

In

January 2021, Mr. X sold all his holding at the following prices

Company	Market Price
M Ltd	150
N Ltd	180
O Ltd	190
P Ltd	250
Q Ltd	300

He paid brokerage of Rs. 7500.

Calculate Holding Period Return.

Q.4 B If you invest Rs. 10,000 on Jan 2020 the value of each year is given below in table: **7 Marks**

Year	Value
2021	12,000
2022	13,000
2023	14,000
2024	19,500

Calculate CAGR.

OR

Q 4. P. Prepare an amortization schedule from the following information, assuming that the principal amount is repayable equally along with interest payable on unpaid loans. **8 marks**

Amount Borrowed: Rs. 500 Lakhs

Annual Interest: @15%

Repayment Period: 5 Years

Q 4. Q. Explain the Classification of Cash Flow Analysis? **7 marks**

Q 5. A. What is the Present Value of 5 years of Annuity at Rs.10,000 at 10% interest. **8 marks**

Q 5. B. Discuss the Objectives of Retirement Planning. **7 marks**

OR

Q 5. P. **Short Notes (any 3 out of 5)** **15 marks**

1. Charity
2. Responsibility of the Insurer
3. Living Trust
4. Systematic Risk vs Unsystematic Risk
5. Financial Blood Test Report

M.L.DAHANUKAR COLLEGE COMMERCE
EXTERNAL FINAL EXAMINATION –March/April 2024
SYBBI SEM IV

Marks:75

SUBJECT : Cost Accounting

Date: 03/04/2024

Time : 7:30 am-10:00 am

Q1A) Match the columns (any 8 out of 10)

8 marks

Column A	Column B
1. Marginal Costing	Variance analysis
2. Standard Costing	Reporting format
3. Cost Sheet	Decision based on contribution
4. Reconciliation	constant for particular period
5. Fixed Costs	to tally profits
6. Variable Costs	saving due to closing a particular business
7. Semi Variable Costs	continuous process industry
8. Process Costing	constant in per unit form
9. Relevant Costs	contribution to sales ratio
10. P/V ratio	also known as semi-fixed cost

Q1B) True or False (any 7 out of 10)

7 marks

1. Fixed cost remains fixed for particular activity level.
2. Contract costing is followed generally in construction industry.
3. Factory overheads and works overheads are same concepts.
4. $MCV = MPV + MUV$
5. Absorption costing and standard costing are considered as techniques of costing.
6. Opening stock of material + purchases during the year + Closing stock of material = Direct material consumption.
7. Finished goods stock is valued at Cost of production per unit as per the AS-2.
8. Interest is considered as S&D overheads in the cost sheet.
9. Delivery van expenses are part of Admin overheads.
10. One of the ways to increase the Profit is to reduce the selling price.

Q2 A Prepare a Cost Sheet with total & per unit column based on the following information:-

15 Marks

Closing stock of finished goods to be valued at Cost of Production per unit based on the AS-2.

Particulars	Units
Units Produced	50,000
Units Sold	55,000
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	15,000
Closing Stock of Finished Goods	10,000
Particulars	Rs.
Opening Stock of Raw Materials	1,50,000
Closing Stock of Raw Materials	2,50,000
Purchases during the year	5,00,000
Carriage Inward	75,000
Direct Labour	1,25,000

Direct Expenses	50,000
Repairs to factory building	25,000
Depreciation on plant & machinery	10,000
Rent for factory premises	1,25,000
Security expenses at factory	1,00,000
Office Rent	2,00,000
Painting of office building	5,00,000
Salary of office staff	3,00,000
Godown Rent	1,00,000
Carriage Outward	65,000
Salesman's Salary	1,10,000
Sales Value	25,00,000
Opening stock of Finished goods	2,00,000

OR

Q2 P Prepare Cost sheet with total & per unit column based on the information given.

15 Marks

Production & Sales Quantity	50,000
Particulars	Rs.
Direct Material Consumed	5,35,000
Direct Labour	2,65,000
Factory Overheads	1,75,000
Administration Overheads	1,25,000
Selling & Distribution Overheads	3,00,000
Sales Value	20,00,000

also prepare Estimated cost sheet based on the additional information provided.

- 1) Production & Sales quantity will be 1,00,000 Units
- 2) Direct Material Consumed & Direct Labour are 100% Variable in nature
- 3) All the overheads are assumed to be 100% Fixed.
- 4) Selling Price per unit will be Rs. 50 per unit in the estimated cost sheet

Q3 A Prepare Reconciliation statement between Cost Accounts and Financial Accounts and tally the Profit. 15 Marks

Particulars	Rs.
Profit as per Cost Accounts	1,50,000
Factory overheads as per Financial Accounts	15,000
Factory overheads as per Cost Accounts	25,000
Admin overheads as per Financial Accounts	35,000
Admin overheads as per Cost Accounts	30,000
S&D overheads as per Financial Accounts	70,000
S&D overheads as per Cost Accounts	55,000
Interest expenses recorded in financial accounts only	50,000
Preliminary expenses recorded in financial accounts only	25,000
Opening stock of finished goods overvalued in Cost Accounts	10,000
Closing stock of finished goods undervalued in Cost Accounts	20,000
Short depreciation recorded in Financial Accounts only	5,000
Income received recorded in Financial Accounts only	50,000
Dividend received recorded in Financial Accounts only	75,000
Bad debts written off recorded in Financial Accounts only	80,000
Profit as per Financial Accounts	1,25,000

OR

- Q3P From the following data of a factory, calculate Material Cost Variance, Material Price Variance, Material Usage Variance, Material Mix Variance, Material Yield Variance. 15 Marks

Material	Standard		Actual	
	Kgs	Rate	Kgs	Rate
X	8,000	1.05	7,500	1.20
Y	3,000	2.15	3,300	2.30
Z	2,000	3.30	2,400	3.50

- Q4 A Particulars Rs. 15 Marks
- Selling Price per unit 100
- Variable Cost per unit 60
- Total Fixed Cost 80,000
- Output in Units 5,000 units
- Calculate,
- 1) P/V Ratio
 - 2) Break Even Point in Units
 - 3) Break Even Point in Rs.
 - 4) Margin of Safety in Units
 - 5) Margin of Safety in Rs.
- Also, calculate P/V Ratio and Break Even point in Units & Rs. if,
- i) Selling Price per unit goes up by 10%
 - ii) Variable Cost per unit goes down by 5%
 - iii) Total Fixed Cost goes up by Rs.25,000

OR

- Q4P M/s. Meenal has furnished following information to you. 08 Marks

Particulars	2024 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)
Sales	1,00,000	80,000
Total Cost	60,000	50,000

- Calculate,
- 1) P/V Ratio
 - 2) Fixed Cost
 - 3) Variable Cost
 - 4) Break Even Point

- Q4Q The following details relating to a product are made available to you: 07 Marks

Standard Cost

Labour: 4000 hours @ Re. 1 per hour

Actual Cost

Labour: 3960 hours @ Re. 1.10 per hour

Calculate, Labour Cost Variance, Labour Rate Variance, Labour Efficiency Variance.

- Q5 A Mention the expenses which are not considered in Costing due to its financial nature. 8 Marks

- Q5 B Explain the concept of Relevant & Irrelevant costs. 7 Marks

OR

- Q5 **Write Short Notes On (any 3)** 15 Marks
- 1 Break Even Point
 - 2 Fixed Costs
 - 3 Material Price Variance
 - 4 Direct Costs
 - 5 Job Costing