

Paper / Subject Code: 67507 / Business Studies (Management): Advertising and sales Management

Time: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 60

N.B:

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

Q. 1 Answer the Following

- a) Define Advertising. Discuss the features of Advertising. (08)
 - b) Explain the various functional departments of an Ad agency. (07)
- OR**
- c) Discuss the various new media options available to advertisers. (08)
 - d) Discuss DAGMAR Model of Advertising (07)

Q. 2 Answer the Following

- a) How to develop an advertising copy for broadcasting media? (08)
 - b) Discuss the socio-economic contribution of advertising. (07)
- OR**
- c) Write a note on professional courses in the field of advertising. (08)
 - d) Write a note on Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI). (07)

Q. 3 Answer the Following

- a) What is the importance of Sales Management? (08)
 - b) Explain the process of selling. (07)
- OR**
- c) What are the Motivational Factors of Sales force? (08)
 - d) Explain the Objectives for Sales Organisation. (07)

Q. 4) A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate options.

(05)

- 1) _____ is not an outdoor form of Advertising.
a) Television Ads b) Neon Signs
c) Vehicle Ads d) Wall Paintings
- 2) _____ is an independent organization set up to render specialized services in advertising in particular and in marketing in general.
a) Advertising Media b) ASCI
c) Advertising Agency d) Blog
- 3) Pre-testing of advertising helps in _____.
a) Correct grammatical errors b) Raise capital from market
c) Prepare ad budget d) All of these
- 4) _____ is the first and basic function of deciding how to do things, who will do it and when.
a) organizing b) Controlling
c) Planning d) staffing
- 5) _____ offers more scope for feedback and persuasion from customers.
a) Sales Promotion b) Personal Selling
c) Advertising d) Publicity

Q. 4. B) State whether the following statements are True or False.

(05)

- 1) Competitive parity method considers the competitors' advertising activities and costs for setting advertising budget.
- 2) Indian Broadcasting Foundation is one of the self-regulatory bodies for advertising.
- 3) University of Mumbai provides professional courses in the field of Advertising.
- 4) Sales Management is a process that involves various steps or techniques that makes a sale or increase in sales.
- 5) Delphi Technique contains a panel of experts for sales forecasting.

Q. 4. C) Match the Column.

(05)

Group A	Group B
1) Animator	a) Sound Health
2) AIDA Model	b) qualitative technique of Sales Forecasting
3) Physical characteristics	c) Logical conclusion of sales call
4) Closing sales	d) Career in the field of advertising
5) Consumer Survey Method	e) E. K. Strong

Q4. Write Short notes on (Any Three)

OR

(15)

- 1) Sales Forecasting
- 2) Types of Sales Quota
- 3) Factors Determining of Sales Territory
- 4) Importance of Customer Feedback
- 5) Sales Management

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 60

- Note: 1) All Questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) There is internal choice in each question.

Q.1] Define financial services. Explain features & challenges faced by financial service sector in India. [15 Marks]

OR

Q.1] Explain the role of RBI and SEBI in Financial services. [15 Marks]

Q.2] Explain the objectives & function of Treasury Management. [15 Marks]

OR

Q.2] Explain the term Mutual Fund. Explain the growth and development of Mutual funds in India [15 Marks]

Q.3] Explain the Objective of Portfolio Management & Role of Portfolio Manager. [15 Marks]

OR

Q.3] Explain the term Consumer Finance & it's types. [15 Marks]

Q.4] Fill in the blanks. [15 Marks]

1. NPA stands for _____.
 - a. A. Non-Performing Assets
 - b. C. Not Performing Audit
 - B. Non Prefer Assets
 - D. Non Prefer Audit
2. _____ is regarded as the fourth element of the financial system.
 - a. A. Financial Services
 - b. C. Financial Instruments
 - B. Financial market
 - D. Financial system
3. Find the odd one out:
 - a. A. Fund Based Activity
 - b. C. Modern Activities
 - B. Fee Based Activity
 - D. Purchase of Raw Materials
4. The maximum load that a fund can exchange is determined by _____.
 - a. A. SEBI
 - b. C. AMFI
 - B. RBI
 - D. IRDA
5. Identify odd one: _____.
 - a. A. CRISIL
 - b. C. CARE
 - B. ICRA
 - D. ICICI
6. In hire purchase, depreciation can be claimed by the _____.
 - a. A. Hirer
 - b. C. Financiers
 - B. Vendor
 - D. Leasor

7. "EDI" in EDI Factoring stands for _____.
a. A. Economic Deposit Insurance B. Electronic Data Interchange
b. C. Export Division Insurance D. Export Deposit Insurance
8. NAV stands for _____.
a. A. New Asset Value B. Net Asset Value
b. C. Normal Asset Value D. Net Average Value
9. _____ means to provide advice, guidance and service for a fee.
a. A. Reporting B. Consultancy
b. C. Underwriting Service D. Tactful Service
10. Banking sector comes under which of the following sectors?
a. A. Marketing Sector B. Service Sector
b. C. Manufacturing Sector D. Food Industry
11. _____ means artificially pushing up the market price of a particular security.
a. A. Rigging B. Cornering
b. C. Margin Trading D. Push Trading
12. Micro environment for financial services consist of _____.
a. A. Supplier B. Political Environment
b. C. Socio Cultural Environment D. Economic Environment
13. The full form of SIP is _____.
a. A. System Investment Plan B. Systematic Investment Plan
b. C. Systematic Investment Portfolio D. System Inventory Plan
14. A document that either creates a debt or acknowledges, it is known as _____.
a. A. Equity Share B. Preference share
b. C. Debenture D. Warrant
15. The regulatory body for the securities market in India is _____.
a. A. AMFI B. RBI
b. C. SEBI D. UTI

OR

Q.4] Write Short notes on: [ANY THREE OUT OF FIVE]

[15 Marks]

- A. Leasing.
B. Hire Purchase.
C. Merchant Banking.
D. Liquidity Management.
E. Component of Indian Financial System.

Sem-IV

12-6-2023

Time: 2 Hours

Marks : 60

Note: All Questions are compulsory.

Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Working notes should form part of your answer.

Use of simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1 The Balance Sheet of ABC Ltd. as on 31st March 2023:

(15)

Liabilities	Amt in Rs.	Assets	Amt in Rs.
Share Capital of Rs.10 each fully paid	20,00,000	Land and Buildings	15,00,000
General reserve	2,20,000	Plant and Machinery	12,00,000
Profit and loss A/c	8,00,000	Non -Trade Investment	8,00,000
10% Preference shares capital	10,00,000	Stock	7,00,000
8% Debentures	10,00,000	Sundry Debtors	4,00,000
Creditors	6,00,000	Bills receivable	10,00,000
Bills Payable	1,00,000	Cash/Bank Balance	4,20,000
Provision for tax	2,00,000		
Proposed dividend	1,00,000		
Total	60,20,000	Total	60,20,000

Additional information.

- The Net Profit after Tax of the last 4 years ended 31st March, 2023 is as,

Year	profit
2019-20	4,35,000
2020-21	4,55,000
2021-22	4,70,000
2022-23	4,80,000

- Normal rate of returns in similar businesses is 10%.
Calculate the Intrinsic Value, Yield Value and Fair Value of Equity Share of the Company,

OR

Q. 1. A) ABC Ltd. purchased machinery from Aarya Ltd. On 30/09/2021. The price was Rs. 400 lakhs before charging of 18% GST and giving trade discount of 2% on the quoted price. Transport charges were 0.25% on the quoted price and installation charges come to 1% on the quoted price. (8)

A loan of Rs. 400 lakhs was taken from Bank of Maharashtra on which interest @ 15% p. a. was to be paid. Expenditure on Trial Run was material Rs. 37,000, wages Rs. 28,000 and overheads Rs. 18,000. Machinery was ready for use on 1/12/2021. However it was actually put in use 1/5/2022.

Find out cost of machine. Entire loan remain unpaid on 1/5/2022.

B) Following information is extracted from the books of AC Ltd.

(7)

Segment Revenue	Cars	Bikes	Tractors	Cranes	Forklifts	Cycles	Total
External Sales	240	120	100	260	120	--	840
Inter-segment sales	500	20	160	40	40	140	900
Total	740	140	260	300	160	140	1740

You are required to determine reportable segments from the above information

Q.2) Rakesh Ltd. acquired 7,500 shares in Vivek Ltd for Rs.77,500 on 1st July, 2022. The Balance Sheet of the two companies as on 31st March, 2023 were as follows:

(15)

Particulars	Rakesh Ltd. (Rs.)	Vivek Ltd (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities:		
Equity share capital (Face Value Rs.10 each)	4,50,000	1,25,000
General Reserve	80,000	20,000
Surplus (Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss)	40,000	12,500
Bills Payable	20,000	10,000
Trade Creditors	25,000	15,000
Total	6,15,000	1,82,500
II. Assets:		
Machinery	3,50,000	75,000
Furniture	50,000	35,000
Investment in Equity Shares of Vivek Ltd	77,500	Nil
Stock	50,000	25,000
Trade Debtors	30,000	17,500
Bills Receivable	12,500	10,000
Bank Balance	45,000	20,000
Total	6,15,000	1,82,500

Additional Information:

1. Vivek Ltd had a credit balance of Rs. 20,000 in the General Reserve and Rs. 2,500 in the surplus on 1st April, 2022.
2. Rakesh Ltd sold goods to Vivek Ltd costing Rs. 4,000 for Rs. 5,000 and 50% of these goods remained unsold with Vivek Ltd.
3. Out of Bills Payable issued by Rakesh Ltd of Rs. 7,500 drawn by Vivek Ltd.
4. Debtors of Vivek Ltd includes amount due from Rakesh Ltd Rs. 7,500.

Prepare a Consolidated Balance Sheet of Rakesh Ltd and its subsidiary Vivek Ltd as on 31st March, 2023 as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013.

OR

Q.2 The balance sheet of Honda Ltd and Sony as on 31st March, 2023 are as follows: (15)

Particulars	Note	Honda Ltd.	Sony Ltd.
I Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a) Share Capital	1	2,40,00,000	88,00,000
b) Reserves and Surplus	2	96,00,000	58,00,000
2. Current Liabilities			
a) Trade Payable	3	32,00,000	28,00,000
Total		3,68,00,000	1,74,00,000
II Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
a) Fixed Assets			
i) Tangible Assets	4	1,86,00,000	88,00,000
ii) Intangible Assets	5	14,00,000	12,00,000
b) Non-current Investments	6	96,00,000	
2. Current Assets			
a) Inventories		40,00,000	36,00,000
b) Trade Receivables		8,00,000	30,00,000
c) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	24,00,000	8,00,000
Total		3,68,00,000	1,74,00,000

Notes to Accounts

Note	Particulars	Honda Ltd.	Sony Ltd.
1	Share Capital Issued, Subscribed and Paid up: Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up 15% Preference Shares of Rs.10 each, fully	1,80,00,000 60,00,000 2,40,00,000	80,00,000 8,00,000 88,00,000
2	Reserves and Surplus General Reserve Honda Ltd. Sony Ltd. Balance as at 1.4.2022 Cost of Issue of Shares Surplus i.e. Credit balance of Profit & Loss	40,00,000 56,00,000 96,00,000	22,00,000 36,00,000 58,00,000
3	Trade Payables Creditors Bills Payable	32,00,000 8,00,000 32,00,000	20,00,000 8,00,000 28,00,000
4	Tangible Assets Land and Buildings Plant and Machinery Furniture	1,14,00,000 66,00,000 6,00,000	48,00,000 36,00,000 4,00,000

5	Intangible Assets	1,86,00,000	88,00,000
	Goodwill		
6	Non-current Investments	14,00,000	12,00,000
	6,00,000 Equity Shares in Sony Ltd. on		
7	Cash and Cash Equivalents	96,00,000	
	Balance with Bank	24,00,000	8,00,000

The following information is also given to you:

- 15% dividend on both types of shares was paid by Sony Ltd. in October, 2023 for the year ended 31st March 2022. Dividend Distribution Tax @ 17% was also paid in the same month. Honda Ltd. credited the dividend received to its Profit and Loss Account.
- Sony Ltd. Plant and Machinery Account showed a balance of Rs. 40,00,000 on 1st April, 2022, on which 10% depreciation has been charged. At the time of purchase of shares in Sony Ltd. Honda Ltd. revalued Sony Ltd.'s plant and machinery upward by Rs. 20,00,000.
- There was a bonus issue of equity shares amounting to Rs. 8,00,000 out of post-acquisition profits by Sony Ltd. which has not been recorded in the books of account as yet.
- Credit balance of Profit and Loss Account of H Ltd. on 1st April, 2022 was Rs. 22,24,400.
- Included in Trade Payables of Sony Ltd. are Rs. 8,00,000 for goods supplied by Honda Ltd. Also including in Sony Ltd.'s stock are goods of Rs. 3,20,000 which were supplied by Honda Ltd. at a profit of 25% on sale.

Prepare a Consolidated Balance Sheet of Honda Ltd. and its subsidiary Sony Ltd. as on 31st March, 2023.

Q.3 The Balance Sheet of Aqua Ltd. as on 31st March, 2023 was as follow:

Liabilities		Assets	
	Rs.		Rs.
Equity Shares Capital of Rs. 100 each	30,00,000	Land and Building	13,20,000
Profit and Loss A/c	6,18,000	Machinery	5,70,000
Bank overdraft	1,20,000	Stocks ..	21,00,000
Creditors	4,62,000	Debtors	9,30,000
Provision for Tax	2,70,000		
Proposed Dividend	4,50,000		
Total	<u>49,20,000</u>		<u>49,20,000</u>

The net profit of the company after deducting all working charges and providing depreciation and taxation were as under:

Year Ending	Rs.
31/03/2019	5,10,000
31/03/2020	5,76,000
31/03/2021	5,40,000
31/03/2022	6,00,000
31/03/2023	5,70,000

On 31st March, 2023, Land and Building was valued at Rs.15,00,000 and Machinery at Rs. 9,00,000. The other assets and liabilities have been correctly valued. In view of the nature of business, it is assumed that 10% is a reasonable return on tangible capital. Consider closing capital as average capital employed and simple average for computing average profit.

You are required to determine:

- 1) Value of Goodwill on the basis of 5 years purchase of super profits.
- 2) Net Asset Value of Equity Share.

OR

A) Calculate basic EPS as per IND AS 33 from the following information: (8)
Share Capital as on 1/4/2022, 2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each . Issue of right shares for cash on 1/7/2022 in the ratio of one share for every 5 shares held.
Issue of Bonus shares (excluding right shares) in the ratio of one share for every five shares held on 1/10/2022.

Net Profit (before tax) for 2022-23, Rs. 8,00,000. Income tax rate is 40%.

B)X Ltd commenced the construction of a qualifying asset and incurred the following expenses:

(7)

On July 1, 2022 Rs. 2,50,000

On December 1, 2022 Rs. 3,00,000

The details of borrowing and interest thereon are as under:

Particulars	Average balance	Interest
Long Term Loan @ 10%	10,00,000	1,00,000
Working Capital loan	5,00,000	65,000

Compute the borrowing cost that need to be capitalized.

Q.4A) Fill in the blanks with correct alternatives (Any 8)

(8)

1. Accounting Standards converged with IFRS are _____
 - a. Ind AS
 - b. AS
 - c. Costing Standards
 - d. Audit Standard
2. SME are those organizations whose turnover does not exceed _____
 - a. Rs. 101 crores
 - b. Rs. 200 crores
 - c. Rs. 100 crores
 - d. Rs. 250 crores
3. Consolidated statements are prepared by _____
 - a. Minority
 - b. Subsidiary Company
 - c. Holding Company
 - d. Listed Subsidiary Company
4. Rate of interest is 11% and the rate of risk is 9%. The normal rate of return is _____
 - a. 20%
 - b. 9%
 - c. 11%
 - d. 2%
5. The first reporting period as per IFRS is _____
 - a. 2009-10
 - b. 2008-09
 - c. 2015-16
 - d. 2012-13
6. Unrealized profit on goods sold and included in stock is deducted from _____
 - a. Capital Profit
 - b. Fixed Assets
 - c. Minority Interest
 - d. Revenue Profit
7. Dividend recommended is given in _____
 - a. Audit Report
 - b. Statutory Report
 - c. Segment Report
 - d. Directors Report
8. The ratio that gives information about earning available to each equity share is _____
 - a. Profit per share
 - b. Dividend per share
 - c. Earnings per share
 - d. Income per share
9. Ind AS applicable to operating segments is _____
 - a. 108
 - b. 15
 - c. 110
 - d. 105
10. Dilution is _____
 - a. Increase in EPS
 - b. Reduction in EPS
 - c. Reduction in net loss per share
 - d. Increase in net loss per share

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

(7)

1.	Financial reporting facilitates statutory audit.
2.	IFRS will override company law.
3.	AS 16 deals with cost of owner's equity.
4.	The objective of Ind AS 33 is to prescribe principles for determination of EPS.
5.	Fictitious assets should be included in average capital employed.
6.	Holding company and Subsidiary company maintain their independent identity.
7.	EPS depends on net profit available to equity shareholders.
8.	Ind AS 16 does not apply to natural gas.
9.	Accounting standard are issued by Government of India.
10.	Tax base is the amount attributable to assets for tax purposes.

OR

Q.4) Write Short Notes on (any three)

(15)

- Financial Reporting Framework.
- Scope of Ind AS 23
- Balance Sheet method of Valuation of Shares.
- International Financial Reporting Standard.
- Measurement and treatment of Pre acquisition profit in Consolidated Financial Statement.

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 60

- Note:** 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Working note should be part of answer.

Q.1 A The following information is taken from functional budgets of ABC Ltd. You are required to prepare a cash budget for three months ending 31st March, 2023 where Cash and Bank balance on 1st January, 2023 is expected to be Rs. 25,000.

15

Months	Sales	Purchases	Administrative overheads	Selling Overheads
November	30,000	20,000	3,200	6,000
December	30,000	30,000	3,600	6,000
January	40,000	20,000	4,000	6,400
February	50,000	30,000	4,400	7,200
March	36,000	20,000	4,800	8,000

- Credit extended by the Creditors is 2 months.
- Time Lag in payment of Administrative Overheads and Selling overheads are 1/2 month and 1/4 month respectively.
- Credit terms are Sales/Debtors - 20% sales are on cash; half of the credit sales are collected next month and the balance half in the following month
- Plant at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 will be installed in November, 2022. The installments of Rs. 5,000 p.m. are payable from January, 2023 onwards
- Annual Dividend at a rate of 5% p.a. will be paid on 1st March, 2023 to shareholders with shareholdings of Rs. 3,80,000 whereas on the same date Interest on investment Rs. 14,000 is to be received.

OR

B A Company produces 2,160 units (at 90% capacity) and the following expenses are incurred:

15

Particulars	Cost Per Unit (Rs.)
Direct Materials	80
Direct Wages	40
Direct Expenses (100% Variable)	50
Administrative Overheads (50% Variable)	30
Selling Overheads (60% Variable)	60
Distribution Overheads (20% Variable)	30
Selling Price (Per unit Rs. 600)	

Prepare Flexible Budget for 80% and 100% capacity utilization.

- Q.2 A** Ramkrishna Manufacturing is considering a proposal for investment. The details available are as follows. **15**

Cost of equipment	6,00,000
Installation charges	1,00,000
Realizable value at the end of its life	50,000
Working capital required	40,000
Tax applicable	30%

The annual cash flow and PV Factor @12% are

Year	PV Factor @ 12%	Inflow before depreciation and tax (Rs.)
1	0.893	1,80,000
2	0.797	2,00,000
3	0.712	2,40,000
4	0.636	2,50,000
5	0.567	2,20,000
6	0.507	2,00,000

Depreciation is chargeable @ 20% under Straight line method.
Evaluate the proposal under Net Present Value method.

OR

- Q.2 B** Gurudatta Enterprises is in the process of expansion of its manufacturing capacity. For this purpose, it is comparing between two mutually exclusive proposals Machine P & Q. The information available is as follows. **15**

Particulars	Machine P	Machine Q
Cost (Rs.)	10,00,000	12,00,000
Working capital (Rs.)	1,00,000	1,50,000
Realisable value at the end of useful life (Rs.)	50,000	2,00,000
Inflow after tax before depreciation (Rs.)	3,50,000	3,00,000
Estimated life	6 years	6 years

Advice the management in finalization of the proposal using Net present value method. Present value factor @ 9% is

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
PV Factor	0.917	0.842	0.772	0.708	0.650	0.596

- Q.3 A** DBJ Ltd has average annual turnover of Rs.12,00,000 and average collection period of 30 days. The company wants to experiment with different credit policies to improve the profitability. From the following information, suggest the suitable policy to increase the profit level of the company. 15

	Sales (Rs.)	Credit allowed	Bad debts %
Present policy	12,00,000	30 Days	2%
Credit Policy I	16,00,000	45 Days	3%
Credit Policy II	21,00,000	60 Days	5%
Credit Policy III	30,00,000	90 Days	10%

Required rate of return on investment is 25% (considering debtors at selling price). Selling price per unit is Rs.50 and variable cost is 70% of selling price. Assume 360 days a year for calculation purpose.

OR

- B** Annual consumption 40,000 units @ Rs.10 per unit. 15
 Cost of placing an order Rs.120
 Cost of processing an order Rs.130
 Cost of storage per unit per annum 50% of cost of material
 Calculate EOQ using formula and table method considering order size of 40,000 units, 20,000 units, 8,000 units, 5,000 units and 2,000 units.

- Q.4 A** Choose the correct alternative and fill in the blanks 8
- 1) Internal Rate of Return is the rate of interest at which _____.
 - i. Net Present Value is maximum
 - ii. Net Present Value is zero
 - iii. Pay back period is zero
 - iv. Pay back period is minimum
 - 2) Inflow before tax is Rs.80,000. Tax rate is 30%. Inflow after tax = _____.
 - i. Rs. 24,000
 - ii. Rs.1,04,000
 - iii. Rs. 56,000
 - iv. Rs. 80,000
 - 3) Increase in credit period from creditors will result in _____.
 - i. Increase in working capital
 - ii. Increase in inventory
 - iii. Decrease in working capital requirement
 - iv. Decrease in inventory
 - 4) _____ is suitable source of finance for working capital requirements.
 - i. Issue of debentures
 - ii. Issue of preference shares
 - iii. Bank overdraft
 - iv. Mortgage loan

- 5) In ABC analysis, A items are _____.
 - i. Large in quantity but cheap in price
 - ii. Small in quantity but costliest
 - iii. Moderate in quantity and moderate in price
 - iv. Large quantity and costliest
- 6) Ageing schedule is related with _____.
 - i. Working capital duration
 - ii. Capital repayment duration
 - iii. Debtors collection period
 - iv. Loan repayment period
- 7) _____ budget considers different levels of output.
 - i. Master budget
 - ii. Flexible budget
 - iii. Variable budget
 - iv. Zero based budget
- 8) EOQ is related with _____.
 - i. Inventory management
 - ii. Cash management
 - iii. Receivable management
 - iv. Marketing management

- Q.4 B** State whether the following statements are True or False
- 1) Capital Rationing is caused by both internal and external factors.
 - 2) Credit standards are termed as the standards minimum requirements for granting credit.
 - 3) Excessive inventory creates a shortage of cash.
 - 4) Lag in payment of overheads increases working capital requirement.
 - 5) Performance of any organization depends on critical management
 - 6) Strategic Financial Management does not include strategic investment management decisions.
 - 7) Tax saving on retrenchment compensation is treated as cash inflow

OR

- Q.4** Write Short Notes on (Any Three)

- A Types of Budgets
- B Purpose of Capital Budgeting
- C Long Term Sources of Finance
- D Financial Planning
- E Techniques of Inventory Management

M.Com - II
Sem - IV

14/6/2023

Time: 2Hrs

Marks: 60

- NB:**
1. all questions are compulsory
 2. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks
 3. Working notes should form a part of your answer

Q.1.a.) Mr. Amit, started his business in Meghalaya, who's exclusively in supply Goods from 1st April, 2022. Details of his monthly Purchases and Sales from April 2022 onwards are as follows:

(15)

Month & Year	Purchases		Sales	
	Exempt Goods	Taxable Goods	Taxable Goods	Exempt Goods
April, 2022	1,00,000	1,25,000	70,000	1,60,000
May, 2022	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	80,000
June, 2022	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
July, 2022	2,25,000	2,50,000	55,000	60,000
August, 2022	2,75,000	3,00,000	10,000	1,65,000
September, 2022	3,00,000	3,50,000	95,000	1,15,000
October, 2022	3,50,000	3,75,000	70,000	1,90,000
November, 2022	4,25,000	4,00,000	5,000	85,000
December, 2022	4,75,000	4,50,000	1,55,000	1,95,000
January, 2023	2,00,000	3,00,000	2,30,000	1,80,000
February, 2023	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
March, 2023	2,00,000	3,00,000	1,80,000	2,30,000

Is Mr Amit is liable for registration as per the provision of GST Act. If yes, from which date? Give necessary justification for your answer.

OR

Q1.b.) M/s Ashoka Brothers provide the details of transactions of their business from the state of Maharashtra during the month of December, 2022. Are they liable to get register under GST? If yes then when?

(15)

08.12.2022	Inward supplies on which tax is payable under reverse charge	4,25,000
10.12.2022	Goods supplied to Nanded (Maharashtra)	3,45,000
15.12.2022	Services provided to Sangli (Maharashtra)	7,80,000
19.12.2022	Goods Supplied to Amravati (Maharashtra)	3,90,000
22.12.2022	Good supplies to Bhuj (Gujrat)	4,75,000
27.12.2022	Taxable Goods Supplied to Khed (Maharashtra)	3,15,000

Q.2.a.) Mr. M of Mumbai provides you the following details for the month of March, 2022 :

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st March 2022 :

IGST – Rs. 50,000

CGST – Rs. 25,000

SGST – Rs. 25,000

Transactions during March, 2022	Rs.
Sold goods @ 18% GST in Solapur	18,60,000
Sold goods @ 12% GST in Delhi	9,00,000
Provided services @ 18% GST in Bangalore	5,00,000
Purchased goods @ 28% GST from Kolhapur	10,50,000
Purchased goods @ 5% GST from Surat	6,60,000
Availed services @ 18% GST from Satara	80,000
Availed services @ 5% GST from Indore	1,20,000

Calculate the net tax liability for the month of March, 2022.

Note : All the figures given above are excluding GST.

OR

Q.2 (b) From the following information given to you of Mr. Sandesh compute the value of taxable service & the goods and services tax payable for the month of June, 2023. All amounts given are excluding Goods and services tax. GST rate for all the supplies may be assumed to be 18% (15)

1. Acting as business facilitator of a banking company Rs. 4, 00,000
2. Services by way of warehousing of rice Rs. 3,00,000
3. Advice in Relation to Setting up an Institute Rs. 1,00,000
4. Renting of vacant land for floriculture Rs.1,50,000
5. Receipts from running training center in relation to hobby classes Rs. 1,16,000
6. Commission from acting as Commission agent of consumer goods Rs. 90,000
7. Carried out certain process as job work which did not require amount of tax Rs.84,000
8. Charges for preparation of advertisement Rs. 1,43,000
9. Storage and Warehousing of Agricultural Produce Rs.1,35,000
10. Salary received from employer Rs. 4,80,000
11. Amount received as rent from residential house Rs. 2,40,000
12. Services by way of conduct of religious ceremony as pandit Rs.1,30,000

Q.3 a.) Mr Sharma registered in the state of Karnataka provides the following details for the month of August 2022:

Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st August:

IGST – Rs.2,00,000

CGST- Rs.22,000

SGST- Rs.1,30,000

Transactions during the month	Amount.
Sold goods @18 % GST to Amit in Karnataka	8,00,000
Sold Goods @5 % to Ravi in Karnataka	12,00,000
Purchased goods @12% GST from Maharashtra	6,20,000
Provided Services @ 12 % GST to Pooja in Delhi	9,60,000
Inward Services @ 5 % GST from Karnataka	4,40,000
Availed Services @ 18 %GST from Karnataka	3,00,000

Both inward and outward supply are exclusive of taxes wherever applicable.
Calculate net GST payable by Mr Sharma for the month of August, 2022.

OR

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Q3.b.) Mr.Sameer , a supplier of goods ,pays GST under regular scheme. He is not eligible for any threshold exemption. He gives the following information pertaining to taxable inward/outward supplies for March 2023

Particulars	Amount
Taxable Outward Supply:	
Intra State Supply of Goods	6,00,000
Inter State supply of goods	2,00,000
Taxable Inward Supply(Purchases made from registered dealer):	
Inter State Purchase of Goods	4,00,000
Intra State Purchase of Goods	50,000

He has following input tax credit at the beginning of March 2023–

CGST – Rs.40,000

SGST – Rs. 80,000

IGST- Rs. 20,000.

Rate of CGST, SGST & IGST is 9 %, 9% and 18% respectively on both inward and outward supplies. Both inward and outward supply are exclusive of taxes wherever applicable.

Calculate net GST payable by Mr Sameer for the month of March 2023

Q.4. a.) State whether the following are True or False

(8)

1. GST in India is a Dual-GST model
2. An agriculturist is not liable for registration to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land
3. A casual taxable person cannot claim Input tax credit on all supplies
4. Application for cancellation of registration is to made in Form GST REG- 03
5. The maximum rate for any intra-State and Inter-State transaction will not exceed 18%
6. IGST shall be first utilized towards payment of CGST and then IGST and the remaining amount may be used towards payment of SGST
7. Umang, an interior decorator , provided services to Rajmahal Palace to design its hotel in Dubai, Malaysia and Delhi . Its place of supply will be Dubai
8. The amount available in Electronic Credit ledger may be used for making payment towards tax, interest, penalty and fees

Q.4 (b) Select the appropriate and rewrite the sentences.

(07)

1. When supplier is located in India and place of supply is outside of India it is treated as _____
 a) Intra State supply
 b) Import Supply
 c) Inter-state supply
 d) Exempt Supply

2. The balance of IGST credit after set off of IGST can be used towards the payment of _____ first

- a) CGST
- b) SGST
- c) IGST
- d) UTGST

1. A person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both in the course or furtherance of business is _____

- a) Business person
- b) Casual taxable person
- c) Non-resident taxable person
- d) Composite dealer

2. In case of mobile connection for telecommunication and internet services provided on prepaid basis through vouchers, the place of supply is _____

- a) Location of Head of Telecom Company
- b) Location of agent selling vouchers
- c) Location of Branch Office of Telecom Company
- d) Billing address of the recipient of services

3. When location of supplier and place of supply is in same state, it is treated as _____.

- a) Intra State supply
- b) Inter State supply
- c) Exempt Supply
- d) Export Supply

4. The amount collected as tax shall be paid to the Government by the collector within _____ after the end of month in which tax is collected.

- a) 20 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 10 days
- d) 5 days

5. Late fees for delay in issuing TDS certificate is maximum of _____.

- a) Rs. 5,000
- b) Rs. 4,000
- c) Rs. 3,000
- d) Rs. 1,000

OR

Q.4. Write Short notes on the following: (any three)

- 1. Benefits of GST
- 2. Persons liable for registration under GST
- 3. Levy and Collection of IGST
- 4. Dual Model of GST
- 5. Electronic Cash ledger

15

Total Marks: 60

M. Com - IV, Sem - IV
Internal Exam

Duration: 2 Hrs.

Note: All the questions are compulsory.

Q. 1) Attempt Any TWO question from the following. (15)

- A. Explain the scope of International Finance.
- B. Write about Capital and Current Account Convertibility in India.
- C. Explain the reasons of the Balance of Payment disequilibrium.

Q. 2) Attempt Any TWO question from the following. (15)

- A. Write about role of the International Monetary Fund.
- B. Discuss the types of Foreign Exchange Rates.
- C. What are the characteristics of the forex market?

Q. 3) Attempt Any TWO question from the following. (15)

- A. Differentiate between Futures and Options.
- B. Discuss the types of options.
- C. Write about Hedging and Speculation in the currency options market.

Q. 4) Attempt Any TWO question from the following. (15)

- A. What are the types of International Bonds?
- B. Describe the functions of the International Finance Corporation.
- C. Write a note on Asian Development Bank.

Time: 2 Hours

Marks: 60

Q.1 What is portfolio Management? What are the phases in Portfolio Management? What are its advantages? (15)

OR

Q.1 a) What are the reasons for rise in Investment awareness in India (08)

Q.1 b) Write a note on Portfolio Revision Strategies (07)

Q.2 Following accounting information and financial ratio of Loafer Ltd relate to the year ended 31st March 2023: (15)

Inventory Turnover Ratio	8 times
Creditors Turnover Ratio	14 times
Debtors Turnover Ratio	7 times
Current Ratio	2.4
Gross Profit Ratio	25%

Total Sales Rs 3000000, Cash Sales 25% of Credit Sales, Cash Purchases Rs 2300000, Working Capital 280000. Closing inventory Rs 80000 more than opening inventory.

Calculate : i) Average Stock ii) current asset and current liabilities iii) opening stock iv) current liabilities

OR

Q.2 a) Explain Technical analysis and elaborate Trends and Trend Reversals in detail (08)

Q.2 b) What are the different Leverages? Explain the three leverages in detail (07)

Q.3. What is Efficient Market Hypothesis? Explain in detail all forms of Efficient Market Hypothesis (15)

OR

Q.3 a) Calculate the duration of an annual bond of Rs. 100 with 9% coupon and yield to maturity of 9% ,redeemable at par. Life =10 years (10)

Q.3 b) A limited has a bond of Face value Rs 100. the present value of the bond is Rs. 87.50 . The bond carries an interest rate of 7% . The maturity is 6 years. You are required to calculate the yield to maturity. (05)

Q.4 Short Notes (any 3) (15)

1. Portfolio Evaluation
2. Elliott Wave
3. Simple Moving Average
4. Support and resistance
5. Yield to Maturity

OR

Q.4 a) Choose the correct alternative for the following Multiple Choice Questions.
(Any 8)

(08)

1. The EMH Implies that the market is efficient, it reflects all information both Public & Private.
 - A) Weak Form
 - B) Semi-Strong Form
 - C) Strong Form
 - D) None of the above
2. The Theory states that market & securities prices are random & not influenced by past events.
 - A) Efficient Market Hypothesis
 - B) The Dow Jones Theory
 - C) Elliott Wave Theory
 - D) Random Walk Theory
3. Which Theory believes that the investors prefer larger to smaller return from securities?
 - A) Modern
 - B) Traditional
 - C) Markowitz
 - D) Sharpe
4. The fundamental analysis has been associated with
 - A) Uncertainties
 - B) Certainties
 - C) Ratio
 - D) Balance Sheet
5. Current Ratio is a Ratio
 - A) Activity
 - B) Solvency
 - C) Profitability
 - D) Liquidity
6. The efficient frontier is the set of _____ portfolios that offers the highest expected return for a defined level of risk or the lowest risk for a given level of expected return.
 - A) Optimal
 - B) Multi-Index
 - C) Low-Index
 - D) Secured
7. Calculate Average return for 5 years if expected returns are 6%, 8%, 10%, 6%, and 5%.
 - A) 7%
 - B) 8%
 - C) 7.5%
 - D) 10%

8. Calculate expected return for PQR Ltd. If probability is 0.5 & return is 20%.

- A) 4%
- B) 40%
- C) 10%
- D) 1%

9. Fixed rate of interest of bond is also known as _____

- A) Coupon rate
- B) Default rate
- C) Yield rate
- D) Risk rate

10. Portfolio evaluation refers to the evaluation of the _____ of the portfolio.

- A) Performance
- B) Revision
- C) Calculation
- D) Reactive

Q.4 b) State Whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 7) (07)

1. Capital Employed means the combination of financial assets & physical assets.
2. Marketability refers to buying & selling of Securities in Marketing
3. A Mutual Fund is a professionally managed income scheme.
4. Revision is the last step in the process of portfolio management.
5. The Face Value of a bond is the price at which the bond is sold to investors when first issued.
6. The duration of a zero-coupon bond is the same as its Maturity.
7. The risk at pioneering stage is very high.
8. Examples of Solvency Ratios Includes Current Ratio and quick ratio.
9. Resistance level is the lower price level at which supply for the share gains momentum.
10. Technical Analysis believe that history tends to repeat itself.

M. Com - II
Sem - IV

22/6/2023

Time: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 60

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

Q1) Answer the following (Any two)

- a) Discuss the need & importance of business relations. (15)
 - b) Who is a business relation manager? Discuss the essential qualities of a business relation manager. (08)
- OR
- c) Write a detailed note on the impact of communication on business relations. (07)
 - d) Elucidate the trends observed in the field of business relations with special reference to the changing organizational setups. (08)

Q2) Answer the following (Any two)

- a) Define CRM and explain its importance. (15)
 - b) Explain the benefits of CRM. (8)
- OR
- c) What is Customer Loyalty and how can be customers be converted to loyal customer? (7)
 - d) Elaborate the process of Successful CRM implementation. (8)

Q3) Answer the following (Any two)

- a) What is employee relationship Management? Explain in brief Non theoretical approaches to Employee Relations. (15)
- b) Explain the key drivers for shifting from industrial relations to employee relations. (8)

OR

- c) What is ERM? What are the Essentials of an Effective ERM? (8)
- d) What are the Factors Influencing Employee Relationship Management? (7)

Q4) A) Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate options given below. (05)

1. Sales automation is the example of _____ type of CRM. (05)
1) Operational 2) Analytical 3) Collaborative 4) geographic
2. Continuous communication, investment, employment generation develop relationships with community leaders are strategies to improve _____ relations.
1) Supplier 2) Customer 3) Community 4) Employee
3. Stakeholder _____ is a collaborative process of research, debate, and discussion drawing conclusion from multiple perspectives.
1) Mapping 2) Search 3) Discussion 4) Meeting)
4. _____ is not an objective of Employee Relationship Management.
1) To intensify conflicts at work place 2) Value addition of human capita
3) Reduction in cost centres 4) Establish democratic system
5. _____ is a feeling of injustice at the workplace.
1) Grievance 2) Counselling 3) Attrition 4) Engagement)

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B) State whether the following statements are true or false

(05)

1. Recruitment is an example of Employee Relationship Management strategy.
2. Employees Absenteeism ensures productivity
3. Stakeholders want to deal with businesses which are unethical
4. CRM refers to managing the relations between the various employees in an organization
5. Press & Media is a type of internal stakeholder.

C) Match the following

(05)

Column A	Column B
1. Shareholders loyalty	a) Compiling data related to client
2. Conflict management	b) Managing diversity
3. Customer Satisfaction	c) Valuable company asset
4. Operational approach	d) Challenge of employee relation
5. Trend business relation	e) Aim of CRM

OR

Q4) Write short notes on (Any three).

(15)

- a) Strategies to improve community relations
- b) Secondary stakeholders
- c) Role of business in social development
- d) Need to maintain investor relations
- e) Enhancing shareholders loyalty and retention

Duration: 2hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

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

- Q1 a) Explain the Scope of retail business. {8}
b) Explain the format of retailing in brief. {7}

OR

- c) Highlight the recent trends in retail business. {8}
d) Elaborate the ethical elements in Retail Business. {7}

- Q2 a) Discuss Retail Life Cycle with the help of diagram. {8}
b) What are the significance of CRM in Retail business? {7}

OR

- c) Outline the concept of Customer service as a part of Retail Strategy. {8}
d) Explain the different challenges faced by HR in Retailing. {7}

- Q3 a) What are the importance of location in Retail business? {8}
b) Explain the process of Merchandise buying. {7}

OR

- c) State the different types of Layouts with reference to retail store. {8}
d) Explain in brief different elements of store design. {7}

- Q.4 a) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate choice given below each questions. {5}

1 _____ is the final business in a distribution channel

- a) Manufacturers
b) Wholesalers
c) Retailers
d) Distributors

2 _____ retail sectors are holding the larger share of the retail market in India.

- a) Unorganized
b) Small
c) Organized
d) Large

3 _____ is the last stage of the Retail Life Cycle.

- a) Introduction
b) Maturity
c) Growth
d) Decline

- 4 In Single -brand product retailing _____ is the FDI limit
- 100
 - 51
 - 28
 - 75
- 5 _____ is NOT a part of Non Store Retailing.
- Franchisee
 - Mail orders
 - Tele Marketing
 - Automated Vending

Q.4 b) Match the column

No	Group A	No	Group B
1	Exterior store design	A	Car Rentals
2	Store layout	B	Store Marquee
3	Hypermarket	C	Asian Sky Shop
4	E-Retailing	D	Freeform
5	Service retailing	E	Big Bazaar

{5}

Q.4 c) State the following is TRUE or FALSE

- Breaking bulk is one of the activities of a retailer.
- Retailing creates Place and time utility.
- Relationship Marketing focuses on one-time sale of product.
- The storefront is a reflection of the personality of the store.
- IT is easy for retailer to change locations every now and then.

{5}

OR

Q.4 d) Short notes (Any 3 of the following)

- Retail as a Career
- RFID
- Green Retailing
- Grid layout
- Visual Merchandising

{15}

M. Com - IV, Sem - IV

Time: 2 Hours

Internal Exam

Marks: 60

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

- 1) a) What is Supply Chain Management? Explain its features. (15)
b) Discuss the various strategies of Supply Chain Management.

OR

- c) Discuss the evolution of Supply Chain Management.
d) Explain the various channels of distribution for industrial goods.

- 2) a) What are the Global market forces that affect the Global SCM? (15)
b) What are the strategies to improve customer service in SCM?

OR

- c) What are the types of Global Supply Chain?
d) Discuss the value of customers in Supply Chain Management.

- 3) a) Discuss the various changes in the logistic environment. (15)
b) What are the functions of warehousing?

OR

- c) Discuss the reasons for Reverse Logistics.
d) Explain the factors influencing Material Planning.

- 4) A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate options: (05)

1) _____ is not an Internal Category of performance Measurement in SCM.

(Cost, Productivity, Customer service, Customer Perception Management)

2) _____ forces cause a firm to seek competitive advantages through the careful utilization of exchange rates or non-tariff barriers.

(Political, Social, Economic, Technological)

3) 3PL stands for _____.

(Three Point Logistics, Third Party Logistics, Third Point Logistics, Three Pro-bound Logistics)

4) _____ inventories are called as 'Transit' or 'Pipeline' inventories.

(Movement, Buffer, Anticipation, Decoupling)

- 5) _____ logistics includes various attempts to measure and minimize the ecological impact of logistics activities.
(Disposal, Reverse, Ozone, Green)

B) State whether the following statements are true or false: (05)

- 1) The term supply chain management entered the public domain due to Keith Owen.
- 2) Material is not among the 5 Ms of industrial organisation.
- 3) B2B supply chain have majorly shifted to the internet.
- 4) Vilfredo Pareto was a French economist and philosopher.
- 5) Forrester Effect is known as the Bull Whip Effect.

C) Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Use of Automation | a) Tenders |
| 2) Water Transport | b) Eliminate Geographical Barriers |
| 3) Markov Chain | c) Most Economical |
| 4) E-Marketplace | d) Memorylessness |
| 5) Indent Management | e) 1940s and 1950s |
- (05)

OR

4) Write short notes on: (Any Three)

- a) Use of internet in SCM
 - b) E-Logistics
 - c) Demand Planning
 - d) Importance of Inventory Control
 - e) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- (15)

Paper / Subject Code: 67517 / Business Studies (Management): Tourism Management

Maximum Marks-60

Duration- 2 Hours

N.B- 1) All Questions are compulsory.

2) Each questions carrying 15 marks.

- Q.1- A) What is Tourism? Explain in detail seven types of tourism 07
OR
B) State basic elements of tourism in detail. 07
C) Explain the elements of tourism destination planning. 08
- Q.2- A) What is tourism product? Explain characteristics of tourism product. 07
OR
B) Explain in detail internal factors influence pricing decisions. 07
C) Describe the procedure in implementing promotional plan, 08
- Q.3- A) What is sustainable tourism development? Explain the principles of sustainable tourism development. 07
OR
B) Explain the types of tour operators. 07
C) Explain government initiatives for tourism development and promotion. 08
- Q.4- Objective type questions
- A) Fill in the blanks with suitable alternative and rewrite the sentence. 05
- 1) Tourism is -----in nature.
(Separable, Seasonal, Tangible, Flexible)
 - 2) Faith tourism is also known as _____ Tourism.
(Cultural, Medical, Religious, Outbound)
 - 3) Tourism is a _____ based industry.
(Product, Service, Manufacturing, Agriculture)
 - 4) The Indian Tourism Development Corporation was established in the year _____.
(1966, 1956, 1947, 1987)
 - 5) In MICE, 'C' stands for _____.
(Committee, Conference, City, Corner)
- B) State the whether the following sentence are true or false. 05
- 1) Old towns, temples, churches, monuments, archaeological sites etc., are promoted by historical Destinations.
 - 2) Transportation links tourist with various tourist attractions.
 - 3) Tourism products are very Perishable
 - 4) Ashoka hotel in Delhi is owned by Delhi state government.
 - 5) Religious tourism is also referred to as wellness Tourism.

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C) Match the followings.

05

	Group A		Group B
1	Disaster Tourism	a	Treatment
2	Incredible India 2.0	b	Trade show promotion
3	PRASAD Scheme	c	2014-15
4	Push Marketing Strategy	d	2017-18
5	Medical Tourism	e	Curiosity

OR

Q.No.4 Write short notes (Any three)

15

- 1) Domestic Medical Tourism
- 2) Career options in Tourism
- 3) Advertising in Tourism
- 4) Travel Agent
- 5) World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTO)
