



SRI BALAJI SOCIETY'S
BALAJI COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE
SURVEY NO. 3/1+4 AUNDH - RAVET RD, DANGE CHOWK, TATHAWADE, PUNE, MAHARASHTRA
411033.

2.5.1- Mechanism of internal assessment is transparent and robust in terms of frequency and mode.

INDEX

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Accounts ~~Account~~ Assignment : 1

① Write short note on :-

a) Fair value accounting :-

- Fair value accounting refers to the practice of measuring your business liabilities and asset at their current market value.
- In other words "Fair value" is the amount that an asset could be sold for (or that a liability could be settled for) that is fair to both buyer & seller.

Concepts :-

① Current market conditions :-

- The fair value of an asset is based on the market condition on the date of measurement, rather than historical transaction.

② Orderly transaction :-

- It is also important to note that the holder's intention should be irrelevant when @ Circulating fair value.

③ Third Party:

- Further more, fair value is understood to derive from the sale to a third party, rather than a comparable insider or anyone who is related in some way to the seller.

Asset valuation with the fair value accounting method.

According to IFRS13 fair value measurement there are three levels of data that can use to determine the value of an asset or liability.

- Level 1 :- Market where liabilities & assets are transacted frequently at high volumes giving ongoing pricing information
- Level 2 :- Observable information for similar items in active or inactive markets, rather than quoted prices

- Level 3:- Unobservable inputs, only used when markets are non-existent or illiquid.

Advantages:-

- Accuracy of valuation:-

With fair value accounting, valuations are more accurate, such that the valuations, can follow when prices go up or down.

- True measure of Income

With fair value accounting, it is total asset value that reflects the actual income of a company.

- Help business survive:-

Fair value accounting helps business survive during a financially difficult time because it allows asset reduction.

Disadvantages:-

- limited dependability:-

The information produced in the financial statements by the FVA technique is only valid & reliable for a short period of time.

Price Deviation:-

The ambiguity of the asset assessment method for financial statements is one of the most often cited problems of fair value accounting.

Price manipulation :-

A danger in establishing fair value estimates is price manipulation by the companies themselves

11 CASH FLOW STATEMENT :-

- A cash flow statement provides data regarding all cash inflows a company receives from its ongoing operations & external investments sources.
- The cash flow statement includes cash made by the business through operation, investment & financial - the sum of which is called net cash flow.
- Cash flows from financing :-

This section provides an overview of ~~cash~~ cash used in business financing. It measures cash flow between a company & its owners & its creditors, & its source is normally from debt or equity.

⑬ Accounting standard 12 :-

• Introduction

This ~~statement~~ standard deals with accounting for govt grants

Government grants are sometimes called by other names such as subsidies, cost incentives, duty drawbacks etc.

Definitions :-

Government grants are assistance by government in cash or kind to an enterprise for past or future compliance with certain conditions

They exclude those forms of government assistance which cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them as transaction with government which cannot be distinguished from the normal trading transaction of the enterprise

④ Accounting Standard 19:-

• Objective :-

The objective of this standard is to prescribe for lessors & lessees, the appropriate accounting policies & disclosures in relation to finance leases & operating leases.

• Scope


- lease agreement to explore for or use natural resources such as oil, gas, timber, metals & other mineral rights
- licensing agreements to explore for items such as motion picture films, video recording, plays, manuscripts, patents & copy rights
- Lease ~~agreed~~ agreements to use lands.

• Definitions:

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor
lends to the lessee in return for a payment or
series of payments the right to use an
asset for an agreed period of time.

Phil
8/1/9/29

Q. No.	Examiner	Supervisor	Reviewed By
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Examination	
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Subject	
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Seat No : In figure & in Words	
	
Signature of Candidate	
Signature of Jr. Supervisor	
Center No.	

Supplements attached		
Main Answer Book	No. of Supplements	Total
1	+	=

Specific remarks of Center Conductor regarding mispractice (in Red ink)	
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Total	Marks in Figure	Marks in Word	Sign
Examiner			
Moderator			

1 Q Define Business. Explain Recent Trend in Business (12 M)

2 Q Write Short Note

1) Difference between BPO and KPO (4)

2) Scope of Business (4)

Answers

Q 1

⇒ Business is the combination of two words 'Busy + ness' which means be 'Being busy'. Business is development, manufacturing and processing of goods and services. It is also exchange process of goods and services. These overall activities are done for profit earning objective.

Recent Trend in Business

~~Business Processing~~
~~Outsourcing~~

→ Business Processing
Outsourcing
(BPO)

→ Knowledge Processing
Outsourcing
(KPO)

→ Entrepreneur

→ Online Marketing
Franchising

→ Homepreneur

→ Digital Marketing

Disadvantages

- Hard work
- Requires high cost
- Not fixed working time

5) Online Marketing (Write down online trading here)

Online Marketing is trading of stock, shares, international currency etc. & exchanged on a certain platform.

Advantages

- Easy process
- No need of physical appearance

Disadvantages

- Issues in Internet, Network, Website

6) Digital Marketing

Digital Marketing is the promotion of Business through digital media like :-
Television, Internet, Mobile etc.

Components

- Blog writing
- Television
- Text messaging
- Social Media

(Online Trading = ?)

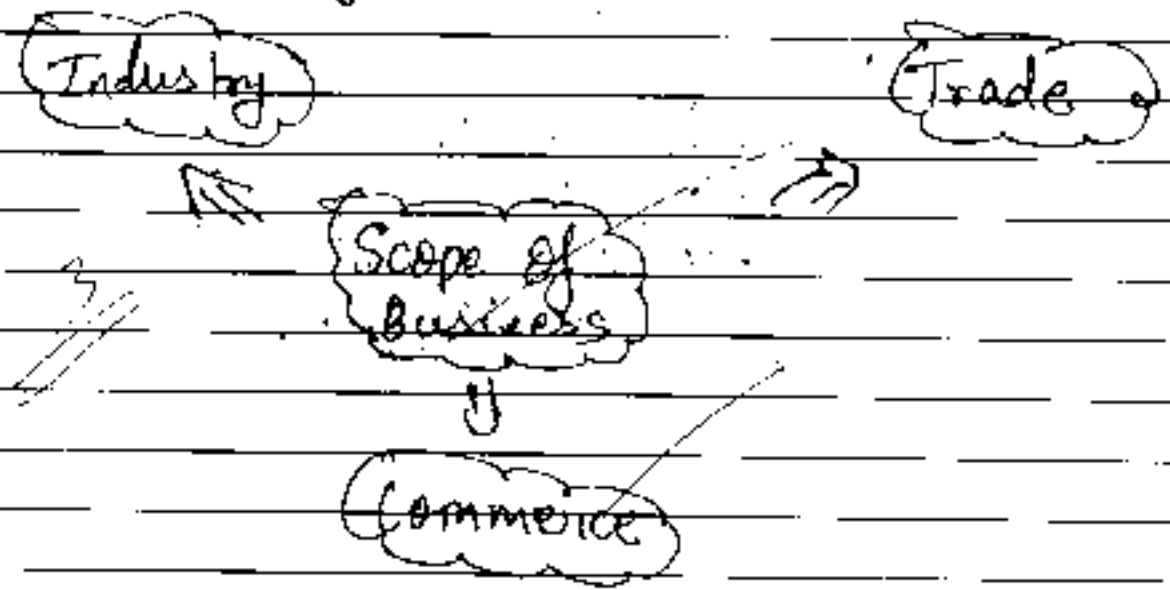
2Q

1) Difference between BPO and KPO

Points	BPO	KPO
Full form	Business Process Outsourcing	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
Qualities	Size and Volume	Knowledge, Experience and Decision
Example	Call center, help center, Customer Service etc	Data analysis, Research and Development
Skilled based	Less skilled oriented from KPO	Higher skilled workers, Professional and Qualified

2) Scope of Business

Business is the combination of two words (Busy + ness) which means 'being busy'. Business ~~ing~~ is development, manufacturing and processing of goods and services.



1) Industry

Industry is manufacturing or processing of products or services which are exchanged in market in term for profit

Industry types

1) ~~Primary~~ Industry → Provided raw material to secondary industry

→ Extractive industry → Mining, minerals and oil from land, fish from sea

→ Genetic Industry → Breeding and plantation

2) Secondary Industry

→ Manufacturing industry
→ uses primary industry products as raw material

→ Construction industry

3) ~~Ex~~ Service Industry

→ ~~Education~~ Teachers, nurse

3

Commerce

→ Exchange of goods and services

Trade

→ ~~Buying~~ Buying and selling

Home Trade

- Wholesaler
- Retailer

Foreign Trade

- Import
- Export
- ~~Inter~~ Intra-port

1) Business Processing Outsourcing (BPO)

BPO is the hiring of third-party vendors for performing some tasks or process of the organisations. BPO is based on size and value activities.

For example :- Call centers, help centers, Customer Service centers.

Advantages

- Speed
- Cost Saving
- Quality
- No need of Mid person.

Disadvantages

- Under Qualified
- Lack of security and ~~confidentiality~~

2) Knowledge ~~So~~ Processing Outsourcing (KPO)

KPO is ~~the~~ determination of Knowledge, Experience and Decision. It is collection and allocation and analysing of information and Knowledge. KPO requires high skilled profession.

For example :- Research and Development, Data analysis.

Advantages

- Money Saving
- Professional and Qualified Workers.

Disadvantages

→ Managerial Control

→

3) Entrepreneur

Entrepreneur is the person who has managerial, financial, Decision making, knowledge, Motivational skills to manage the organisation. He/she act as the leader of the organisation.

Characteristics

- Knowledgeable
- Polite
- Should have Managerial Qualities
- Financial Control
- Decision Making skills
- Motivational skills.

Entrepreneurs bring his own idea into the business then makes decisions on it further innovates it into the business for profitability.

4) Homepreneur

Homepreneur is combination of words 'Home' and 'entrepreneur' which means setting up own business and working on the process of business from home.

Advantages

- Freedom and flexible
- Self Owner.



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Holocraft Sticker

22/12/2021
30

Holocraft Sticker

Examination	
Day & Date	22/12/2021
Subject	Candidate's Signature
Paper No.	
Medium of Answer	
Seat No : In figure & in Words	
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Signature of Candidate	<i>[Signature]</i>
Signature of Jr. Supervisor	
Center No.	

Holocraft Sticker

Instructions to Candidate

- Candidate has to write Seat number, Subject and center number correctly on main answer book, Supplement and attendance sheet.
- Candidate shall paste holocraft sticker in prescribed space.
- Candidate shall use blue or black ink only other wise answer book will not be evaluated.
- Candidate shall mention question number & sub question number correctly at the beginning of answer.
- Candidate shall write on both sides of pages and leaving off any page shall be treated as unfair means.
- Warning bell will be given before 10 minutes of the conducting time.
- Candidate shall start writing answers from page No.2 of Answer Book.
- Candidate shall mention total count of supplements taken on main answer book in prescribed space.

Supplements attached

Main Answer Book	No. of Supplements	Total
1	+	=

Specific remarks of Center Conductor regarding malpractice (In Red Ink)

Total	Marks in Figure	Marks in Word	Sign
Examiner			
Moderator			

C. No.	License No.	Verification	Registration
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Q.1 Explain the Concept of LLP and Salient Features of LLP Act 2008.

Q.2 Distinguish between Partnership & Company.

Q.3 Write a short note on partnership deed.

Q.3 Essentials features & characteristic of Partnership.

Q.34 Essentials Features and Characteristic of partnership.

→ Introduction :

The partnership Act comes from the act 1st Oct 1932. The two or more person come and make a partnership deed. They come together and sign a agreement. There are many types of partners involves sleeping partner, Dormant partner, active partner and partner by profit only.

Meaning :

Two or more partners come together and sign agreement partnership means it is relationship between 2 or more person. who have agree jointly collectivity people coming agree to all rights and investing money.

Definition.

Section 4 of partnership act 1932 define

"Partnership is the relationship between person who have agreed to share profits of a business carried on only one of them acting for all."

* Essential characteristics of a partnership

1) Two or more persons :

For purpose of forming a valid partnership, a minimum of persons are essential. In the case of partnership involved in the banking business the maximum number of partners allowed is 10. In other types of partnership a maximum number of twenty partners.

2) Agreement :

In partnership contract may be in oral or written form. But it is always better to have written agreement of a partnership which is known as partnership deed.

3) Business :

The term business conveys the ideas of meaning a business involving various transaction including every trade, occupation and profession. For the purpose of constituting partnership the business.

4) Sharing of profits :

The partners normally agree to share the profit of the partnership business.

5) Mutual Agency :

According to Sec 18 "a partner is the agent of the firm for purpose of the business of the firm."

10

* Certain Other characteristics of Partnership.

1) No Separate legal entity : it should be kept in mind that the partnership firm.

2) Unlimited liability : The liability of each partner of the firm is Unlimited.

3) A partnership is a Contract : See Sec 10 of the Contract Act that is Free Consent.

4) Mutual Confidence :

Q.1 Explain

new question
new page

Q.1

Meaning :

The Concept of LLP has emerged of the Nareish Chandra Committee report on "Regulation of private Companies and partnership. Through the LLP form of business organization it is possible for entrepreneurs professionals and enterprises providing

Under the traditional form of partnership due to the principle of unlimited liability the personal property of the partners can also be affected if the satisfaction the debts.

* Silent features of the LLP Act 2008.

1) Legal entity :

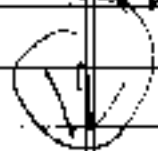
The LLP shall be body corporate and legal entity separate from its partners.

2) Rights and duties :

Mutual rights and duties of the partners inter se and those of the LLP and its partners are governed by the agreement amongst them.

3) Liability :

The LLP being a separate legal entity is liable to the full extent of its assets with the liability of the partners being limited.



4) Accounts of LLP :

The LLP is under obligation to maintain annual accounts reflecting the true and fair view. Solvency with the register every year.

5) Number of partners :

In case of LLP, there must be at least two partners and at least two individuals are designated partners.

6) Investigation :

The Central government is empowered to investigate the affairs of LLP.

7) Winding up :

The LLP may be wound up either voluntarily or by the tribunal.

8) non-applicability of partnership Act 1932



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Holocraft Sticker

Holocraft Sticker

Examination	Practice Test
Day & Date	24/6/22 → Friday
Subject	Stats
Paper No.	
Medium of Answer	English
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Holocraft Sticker

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Main Answer Book	No. of Supplements	Total
1	+	=

Specific remarks of Center Conductor regarding malpractice (In Red ink)

Total	Marks in Figure	Marks in Word	Sign
Examiner			
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Total in Figures	Grand		
Total in Words	<div style="border: 2px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> 56 / 70 </div>		
Sign.			

Q2

(ii)

Commodity

 P_0 P_1

A

60

80

B

50

60

C

70

100

D

120

160

E

100

150

400550

$$\therefore (a) P_0(A) = \frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100 = \frac{80}{60} \times 100 = 133.33$$

$$(b) P_0(B) = \frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100 = \frac{60}{50} \times 100 = 120$$

$$(c) P_0(C) = \frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100 = \frac{100}{70} \times 100 = 142.85$$

$$(d) P_0(D) = \frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100 = \frac{160}{120} \times 100 = 133.33$$

$$(e) P_0(E) = \frac{P_1}{P_0} \times 100 = \frac{150}{100} \times 100 = 150$$

also, aggregate Price Index = $\frac{\sum P_1}{\sum P_0} \times 100$

$$= \frac{550}{400} \times 100$$

$$= 137.5$$

4

(ii)	Goals	f_x	Team X	d_x	Team Y	d_y
	0	0	20	-2.5	18	-4.5
	1	10.5	12	-10.5	10	-12.5
	2	29	8	-14.5	7	-15.5
	3	58.5	3	-19.5	6	-16.5
	4	82	2	-20.5	4	-18.5
		<u>180</u>	<u>45</u>		<u>45</u>	

$$\therefore \text{For Team X} \Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{N} = \frac{22.5}{1} = 22.5$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum d^2}{\sum f}} = \sqrt{\frac{32400}{45}} = \sqrt{720} = 26.83$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{CV} = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} \times 100 \Rightarrow \frac{26.83}{22.5} \times 100 = \frac{2683}{22.5} = 119.24$$

$$\therefore \text{For Team Y} \Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{\sum y}{N} = \frac{22.5}{1} = 22.5$$

(iii)	Goals	f_x	Team X	f_y	Team Y	d_x	d_y	f_{dx}	f_{dy}
	0	0	20	0	18	15.5			
	1	12	12	10	10	7.5			
	2	16	8	14	7	3.5			
	3	9	3	18	6	-1.5			
	4	8	2	16	4	-2.5			
		<u>45</u>		<u>58</u>					

$$\therefore \text{for Team X} \Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{\sum f_x}{\sum f} = \frac{45}{1} = 45$$

$$\text{for Team Y} \Rightarrow \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum f_y}{\sum f} = \frac{58}{1} = 58$$

(iv)	Salary	Person	Mid Value (x)	fx
	140-160	6	150	900
	160-180	10	170	1700
	180-200	17	190	3230
	200-220	12	210	2520
	220-240	5	230	1150
				<u>9500</u>

Ans AM = $\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{9500}{50} = \underline{\underline{190}}$

$\therefore \bar{X} = 190$ ✓ (4)

(v) Mode = 53
[Solved on graph]

(vi)	No. of goals	Team X	fx	fdx	Team Y	fy	fdy
		20	0	15.5	18	0	
	1	12	12	7.5	10	10	
	2	8	16	2.5	7	14	
	3	3	9	-1.5	6	18	
	4	2	8	-2.5	4	16	
	<u>10</u>		<u>45</u>			<u>58</u>	

\therefore For Team X $\Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{45}{10} = 4.5$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_x \Rightarrow$

(iii)	Goals	Team X	dx
	0	20	11
	1	12	3
	2	8	-1
	3	3	-6
	4	2	-7
		<u>45</u>	<u>0</u>

$$\therefore \text{For Team X} \Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{45}{5} = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum dx^2}{N}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\quad}$$

Q3

(i) Given:

$$N = 30 ; \bar{X} = 40$$

$$\therefore \bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{N} \Rightarrow 40 = \frac{\sum x}{30} \Rightarrow \sum x = 1200$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{The correct } \sum x = 1200 - 74 + 47 = 1173$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Correct } \bar{X} = \frac{1173}{30} = 39.1$$

(4)

(a) Demerits of Mean are:

i]

ii]

iii]

[iii]

P_0	q_0	P_1	q_1
18	20	30	25
12	30	19	15
18	15	20	15
10	30	19	25

Ans	$P_0 q_0$	$P_0 q_0$	$P_1 q_1$	$P_0 q_1$
	600	360	750	450
	570	360	285	180
	300	270	300	270
	570	300	475	280
	2040	1290	1810	1150

$$\therefore (a) P_0(L) = \frac{\sum P_0 q_0}{\sum P_0 q_1} \times 100 = \frac{2040}{1290} \times 100 = 1.5813 \times 100 = 158.13$$

$$(b) P_0(P) = \frac{\sum P_0 q_1}{\sum P_0 q_0} \times 100 = \frac{1810}{1150} \times 100 = 1.5739 \times 100 = 157.39$$

$$\therefore P_0(F) = \sqrt{P_0(L) \times P_0(P)} \times 100$$

$$= \sqrt{158.13 \times 157.39} \times 100$$

$$= \sqrt{24888.08} \times 100$$

3.5

$$= 157.76 \times 157.7595 \times 100$$

$$= 15,775.95$$

(iv)

(a) Modal class \Rightarrow '51-60'

(b) Types of classification \Rightarrow Continuous Series

(c) Class boundaries of 4th class \Rightarrow 51-60

(d) Class mark of 3rd class \Rightarrow 45.5

(e) Open end class \Rightarrow 'Below 30'

3.5

(vi)	Class	f	cf	
	0-10	5	5	
	10-20	8	13	$\therefore \frac{N}{2} = \frac{64}{2} = 22$
	20-30	15	28	
For Q_1	30-40	22	50	$\therefore \frac{3N}{2} = \frac{3 \times 64}{2} = 96$
	40-50	10	60	
For Q_3	50-60	4	64	

$$\rightarrow Q_1 \Rightarrow L_1 + \frac{(N/2 - cf)}{f} \times (L_2 - L_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 + \frac{22 - 28}{22} \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 + 1.81 \Rightarrow 31.81$$

$$Q_3 \Rightarrow L_1 + \frac{(3N/2 - cf)}{f} \times (L_2 - L_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 + \frac{96 - 60}{4} \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 + 36 \times 10 \Rightarrow 50 + 90$$

$$\Rightarrow 140$$

$$\therefore QD = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{140 - 31.81}{2} = \frac{108.19}{2} = 54.09$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1} \Rightarrow \frac{140 - 31.81}{140 + 31.81} = \frac{108.19}{171.81} = 0.629$$

3

Q4

(i)	Given Commodity	P	W	PW
	A	130	60	7800
	B	120	20	2400
	C	125	2	125x
	D	120	4	480
	E	115	6	690
		$\Sigma W = 90 + x$		$\Sigma PW = 11370 + 125x$

$$\therefore CPI = \frac{\Sigma PW}{\Sigma W}$$

$$\Rightarrow 126.2 = \frac{11370 + 125x}{90 + x} \Rightarrow 126.2(90 + x) = 11370 + 125x$$

$$\Rightarrow 11358 + 126.2x = 11370 + 125x$$

$$\Rightarrow 126.2x - 125x = 11370 - 11358$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.2x = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{12}{1.2}$$

(4)

$$\therefore [x = 10]$$

Missing weight = 10

(iii)

Marks	f	cf
0-10	1	1
10-20	3	4
20-30	10	14
30-40	4	18
40-50	2	20

$$\therefore \frac{N}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$$

$$\therefore \text{Median} \Rightarrow L_1 + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{f} \times (L_2 - L_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + \frac{14 - 4}{10} \times (30 - 20)$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + \frac{10}{10} \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 20 + 10$$

3

$$\therefore \text{Median} = 30$$

(iv) Given: $\bar{X}_1 = 2100$ $N_1 = 100$ $\sigma_1 = 5$
 $\bar{X}_2 = 1500$ $N_2 = 200$ $\sigma_2 = 4$

$$\therefore \bar{X}_{12} = \frac{N_1 \bar{X}_1 + N_2 \bar{X}_2}{N_1 + N_2} \Rightarrow \frac{21000 + 30000}{300} = \frac{51000}{300} = 1700$$

$$\therefore d_1 = \bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_{12} = 2100 - 1700 = 400 \Rightarrow d_1^2 = 160,000$$

$$d_2 = \bar{X}_2 - \bar{X}_{12} = 1500 - 1700 = -200 \Rightarrow d_2^2 = 40,000$$

$$\therefore \text{Combined SD} = \sqrt{\frac{[N_1 \sigma_1^2 + N_2 \sigma_2^2] + [N_1 d_1^2 + N_2 d_2^2]}{N_1 + N_2}}$$

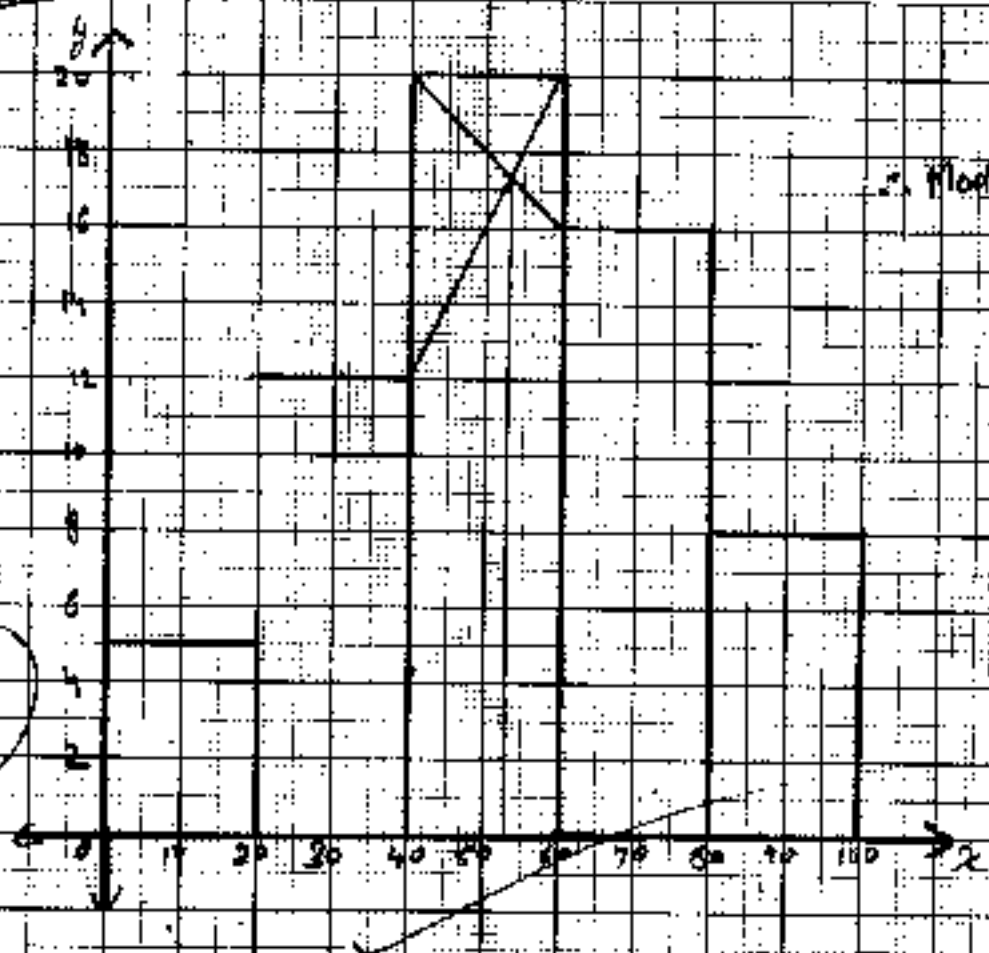
$$= \sqrt{\frac{[(100 \times 5) + (200 \times 4)] + [(100 \times 160000) + (200 \times 40000)]}{100 + 200}}$$

Q116 → BGR 21069

Q2

(v)

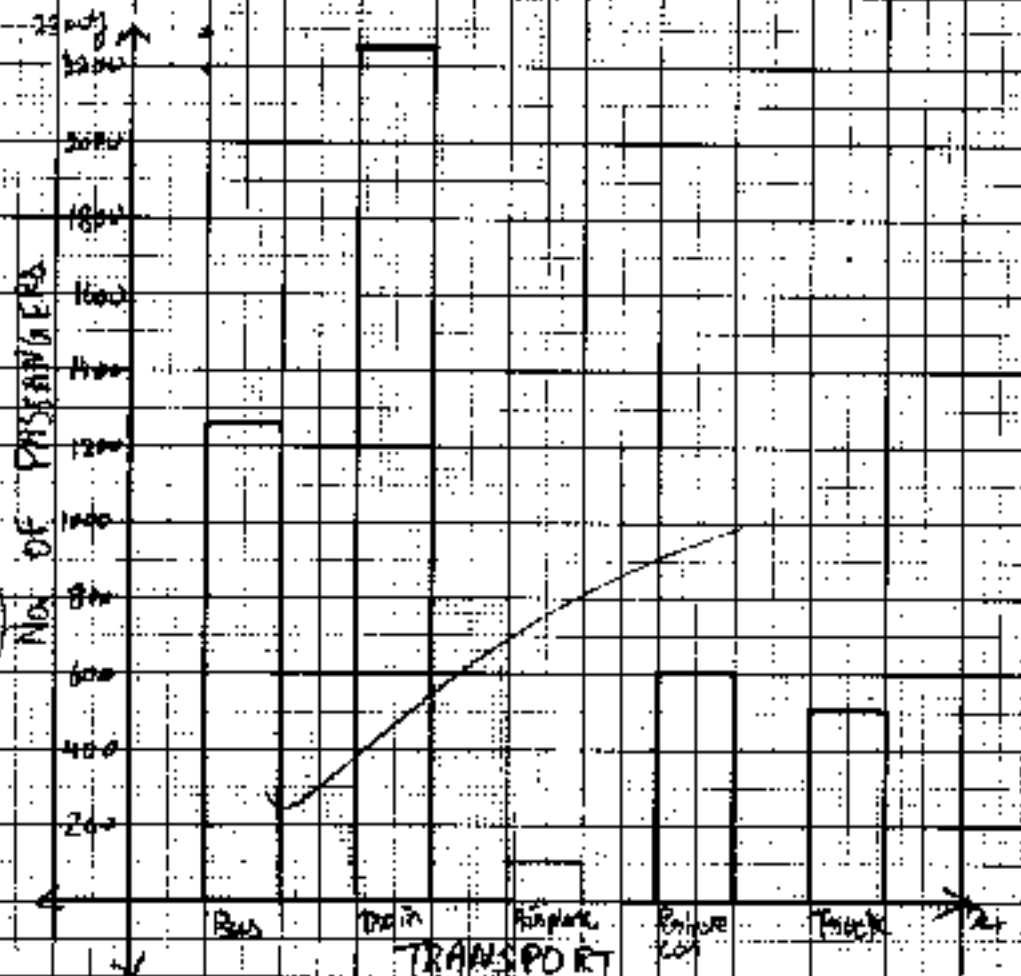
21



Q4

(vi)

21



✓
24/08/22

24/08/22

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{500 + 800 + 16000000 + 8000000}{300}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{24001800}{300}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{80004.33}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{282.85}$$

4

(v) Solved on graph.

Q5

(i) Given: $\bar{x} = 10$

$$\sigma = 2$$

$$N = 20$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N} \Rightarrow 10 = \frac{\sum x}{20} \Rightarrow \sum x = 200$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} + \left(\frac{\sum x}{N}\right)^2} \Rightarrow 2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{20} + \left(\frac{200}{20}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 = \frac{\sum x^2}{20} + 100 \Rightarrow \sum x^2 = \frac{4 - 100}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{-96}{20} \Rightarrow -4.8$$

(ii) If the wrong item is omitted:

$$AM = \frac{200 - 6}{20} = \frac{194}{20} = \underline{9.7}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} + \left(\frac{\sum x}{N}\right)^2}$$

~~\therefore correct $\sum x^2 = 4$~~
~~correct $\sum x = 994$~~

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} + \left(\frac{\sum x}{N}\right)^2}$$

(b) If 6 is replaced by 12

$$\Rightarrow AM = \frac{200 - 6 + 12}{20} = \frac{206}{20} = 10.3$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} + \left(\frac{\sum x}{N}\right)^2}$$

(4.5)

A1

(A) (a) Correlation \times

(b) Price Index \checkmark

(c)

(d) Standard Deviation \times

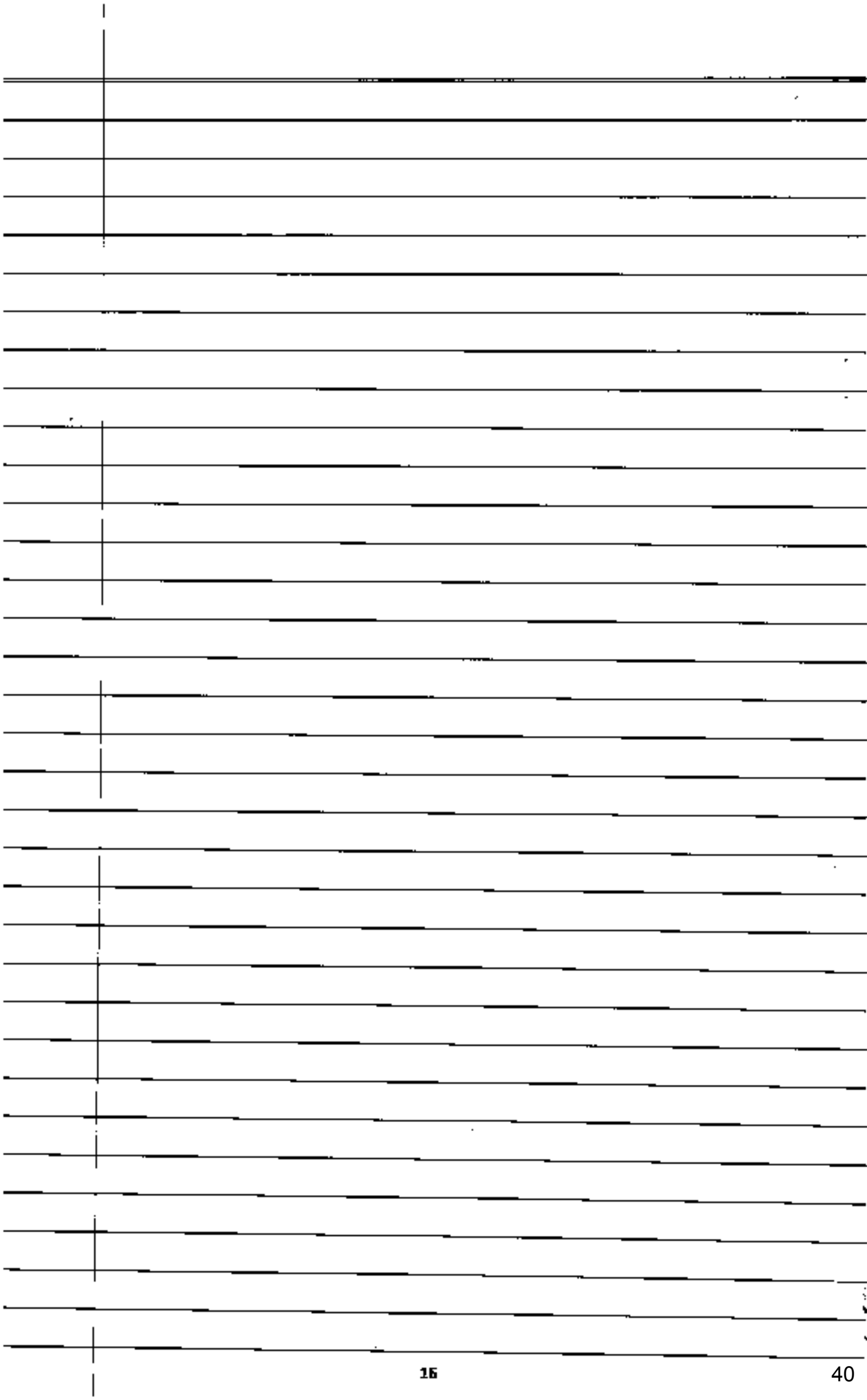
(e) $\sigma = 0$ \times

(6)

(B) (a) True \times

(b) False \checkmark

(c) ~~True~~ False \checkmark



June-2021

P1022

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages: 2]

[4963] - 1001

F.Y. B.Com.

COMPULSORY ENGLISH (Regular)

Text book: Success Avenue

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 70]

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q1) a) Fill in the blanks (Five out of six):

[5]

1. Indira Nooyi joined famous food and beverages company namely PepsiCo in....
a) 1991 b.1993 c.1994 d.1995
2. There were.....people on the panel for Sudha Murthy's interview at Telco's Pimpri office.
a. Seven b. Eight c. Six d. Four
3. "He could give.....as easily as you or I could buy a bunch of violets", said Suzanne.
a. Forty-six shillings b. Thirty-six pounds c. Thirty-six shillings d. Twenty-five pounds
4. 'Until ago', said the policeman, 'It was torn down then'.
a. Three years ago b. Four years ago c. Five years ago d. Two years ago
5. A Prayer for My Daughter was published in....., in the anthology
a. 1921.... Michael Robartes and the Dancer
b. 1920....Mike Ronald and the Dido
c. 1919...Mikes and Rola Barthes
d. 1922....Masterdom and Barthes
6. After which war had Walt Whitman written the poem 'O Captain? My Captain!'
a. World War I b. World War II c. Civil War d. None of the above

Q1) b) Match the following.

[5]

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A Prayer for My Daughter | a. By American poet |
| 2. O Captain! My Captain! | b. O Henry |
| 3. Pseudonym of William Sydney Porter | c. Saki |
| 4. Pseudonym of Hector Hugh Munro | d. By W.B. Yeats |

Q2) Attempt any TWO out of THREE:

[15]

- a) Explain how Indira Nooyi spearheaded viral and dramatic changes to the policies of the company.

- a) You are Sharvari Shekh, the sports captain of your college. Write a letter to Fatteshikast Sports Store, Mominpura, Kochi, placing for an order for a list of sports items asking for a discount on the catalogue price.
- b) How does the poem celebrate the achievements of President?

Q3) Attempt any TWO out of THREE:

[15]

- a) What comic elements does Saki use to create humor in the story- 'Fur'?
- b) Write brief news reports of two short paragraphs each to suit the following headlines.
 - a. Theme Park for Children Inaugurated
 - b. Sitar Maestro Honored
- c) Draw a character sketch of Sudha Murthy, as seen from the facets of her personality she reveals in the essay.

Q4) Attempt any TWO out of THREE:

[15]

- b) Comment on Yeats's use of the storm as a symbol on the poem.
- c) Imagine that you are Bhimrao Desai. Write to your sister Nazrin Agarwal, a distant cousin, who is away in hostel, asking her to help you with a presentation when she is home on vacation.
- d) Examine how O. Henry builds suspense and provides a twist in the story- After Twenty Years.

Q5) Attempt any TWO out of THREE:

[15]

- a) You are Shardul Sarang Pawar. Write a blog about the place you have recently travelled in monsoon.
- b) You are Dhondiba Shyam Desouza. Write an application for the post of bank officer.
- c) You are Shardul Sam Verghese. Write a letter of resignation from the post of assistant professor.

Q6) Attempt any TWO out of THREE:

[15]

- a. Write a resume for the candidate- Ms. Shewanta Gemnis, who is a media personality.
- b. You are Dr. Sabrina Kulakarni of Burhanpur. The modem you had bought two weeks ago from Asia Electronics in Delhi, is defective. Write an email to the manager of the company, making a complaint about the defective modem and asking for replacement at the earliest.
- c. Write notes on 'Kinesics' and 'Proxemics'.
- d. Write notes on 'Paralanguage' and 'Chronemics'.
- e. Write notes on the tips for effective communication.

End

Shri Balaji Society's
BALAJI COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE
Practice Test I June-2022

Class: **F.Y.B.Com**

Marks: 50

Subject: **Financial Accounting II**

Note- 1) Q.1 & Q. 2 is compulsory.

2) Solve any 2 questions from remaining Q. No. 3, 4 & 5.

Q.1A) Fill in the Blanks. (Any 5)

5 marks

1. The primary motive of charitable trust organizations is to provide _____.
2. Royalty payable on an output basis is debited to _____ account.
3. Minimum Rent – Royalties Payable = _____.
4. Computerized accounting requires transactions data to be entered into _____.
5. Average Profit = _____ / Number of years
6. The cash paid for any period and of nature is treated as a _____.

Q. 1 B) Match the pairs

5 marks

Group A

1. Receipt & Payment Account
2. Average Profit – Normal Profit
3. Income & Expenditure Account
4. Accounting Software
5. Periodic Payment

Group B

- A) ERP
- B) Royalty
- C) Nominal Account
- D) Real Account
- E) Super Profit

Q.2 Write short notes. (Any 2 out of 4)

10 marks

1. Types of Leases
2. Advantages of Accounting Software
3. Types of Accounting Softwares
4. Charitable trusts

Q.3 Pass necessary journal entries for Royalty.

15 marks

A Colliery Co. holds a coal field on lease for a period of 15 years beginning from 1st January, 2006. The terms of the lease are as follows:

- (1) To pay a minimum rent of Rs. 32,000 p.a.
- (2) Each years excess of minimum rent over actual royalties i.e. short-working can be received during the subsequent two years.
- (3) If any year due to accident or strike the actual royalty is less than minimum rent, it is to be reduced by 25% for that year.

(4) Royalty is to be calculated at 75 paise per ton.

The output as follows:

Year	Output
2006	24,000 tons
2007	32,000 tons
2008	56,000 tons
2009	40,000 tons (3 months strike)

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of A Colliery Company.

Q.4. A) Calculate goodwill with Average Profit method.

5 marks

The Goodwill of the firm is to be valued at three years purchases of the average profit of the last four years. The profits were: 2018 – Rs. 28,000, 2019 - Rs. 36,000, 2020 – Rs. 40,000 and 2021– Rs. 24,000.

Q.4.B) Journal entries in tally.

10 marks

Prepare Journal Entries with voucher name in Tally of the following transactions in the books of Mr. Viraj for March, 2019.

1. Purchased goods from Meena worth 40,000 on credit.
3. Sold goods to Sunil worth 50,000 at 10% discount.
4. Paid Telephone Bill of proprietor's house 700.
5. Purchase Furniture 30,000 from AB Company on credit.
8. Paid for printing and stationery Rs.600.
10. Paid salary to clerk Mr. Deshpande of 5,000.
18. Transferred to 20,000 from Private Bank Account of proprietor to Business Bank of Maharashtra Account.
28. Paid Income-Tax 10,000.

OR

Q.4 B) Following are the details of Swaraj Ltd.

10 marks

a) The profits for five years ending 31st December 2019 are as follows:

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Profits	7000	12000	21000	37000	26000

- b) Abnormal Expenses incurred in 2015 are 2,000.
- c) Profits of non-recurring nature earned in 2018 are Rs. 5,000
- d) The capital employed as on 1st January 2019 and as on 31st December 2019 amounted to Rs. 118650 and Rs. 131350 respectively.
- e) The normal rate of return is 10%.
- f) Remuneration from alternative employment of the owner if not engaged in business amounts to 5,000 p.a.
- g) The present value of annuity of Rs. 1 for three years is Rs. 2.27.

Calculate the value of Goodwill on the basis of

- a) Three years purchase of super profits.
- b) Capitalisation of Super Profits

Q.5 Prepare income & exp and balance sheet**15 marks**

From the following Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 2019 and additional information of Shivaji Sports Club, Mumbai. Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 2019 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Dr. Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st December, 2019 Cr.

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Opening Cash Balance	8,600	By Sports Materials Purchased	16,000
To Subscriptions	15,600	By Insurance	500
To Donations	13,800	By Furniture	2,900
To Locker Rent	1,550	By Investments	5,000
To Entrance Fees	1,300	By Playground Expenses	1,700
		By Salaries	3,200
		By Postage	450
		By Printing	1,650
		By Repairs of Sports Materials	830
		By Expenses on Matches	850
		By Sundry Expenses	1,470
		By Closing Cash Balance	6,300

Additional Information:

i) The assets and liabilities on 1st January 2019 were as follows-

Land & building	Rs. 300000
Furniture	Rs. 10000
Playground	Rs. 25000
Sports Material	Rs. 22000
Investments	Rs. 8000
Capital Fund	Rs. 373900

ii) Subscriptions received include Rs. 300 for 2018 and 800 for 2020, whereas Subscription of Rs. 2,500 is Outstanding for 2019.

iii) Half of the Donations and full amount of Entrance Fees are to be capitalised.

iv) Outstanding Salaries amounted to Rs. 650 and Insurance of Rs. 200 was prepaid.

v) Depreciate Land and Buildings @ 2.5%, Furniture @ 7.5% and Sports Material @ 12.5% on opening balances.

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Pune-33

F.Y.B. Com Sem-2 Examination 2021-22 (Practice Test) June 2022

Subject: Business Economics II

Paper Code: 123

Instructions: 1) Q.1 & Q.2 are compulsory

2) Solve any 3 (Three) questions from the remaining question numbers 2,3, 4 and 5

3) Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q.1 a) Fill in the blanks (attempt any 5 out of 6) (5M)

1. Under imperfect competition MR curve lies _____ the AR curve.
2. The MR curve is the same as _____ under perfect competition.
3. The shape of Average revenue curve under monopoly is _____.
4. In the Ricardian theory, rent is _____ determined.
5. Innovation theory of profits was put forth by _____.
6. The monopolist may charge different prices for different customers in known as _____.

B. Match the following: (attempt any 5 out of 6) (5M)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Free entry and exit | 1. Perfect competition |
| b) Price maker | 2. Monopoly |
| c) Few sellers | 3. Oligopoly |
| d) Long run average cost curve | 4. Envelop curve |
| e) Quasi rent | 5. Alfred Marshall |

Q.2 Explain the behaviour of short run cost curves with the help of diagrams.

Q.3 Explain the features and short run equilibrium under Perfect competition

Q.4 Explain the features and monopoly equilibrium in the long run

Q.5 Explain Ricardian theory of rent

Q.6 Attempt any Three short notes. (15M)

1. Opportunity cost
2. Degrees of price discrimination
3. Features of oligopoly
4. Dynamic theory of profit
5. Quasi rent

124(A): Business mathematics and statistics-II

TIME 3:00 Hrs

Max Marks :70

Instructions to the Candidates :

1. All questions are compulsory .
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks .
3. Use of calculator and statistical tables is allowed .
4. Symbols have their usual meanings .

Section I : Mathematics

Q1 (a) Choose the correct alternative :

(1 Mark each)

i) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 4 \\ 2 & x & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is singular matrix then x is

- a) 8 b) 9 c) 6 d) none of these

ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ order of given matrix is

- a) 2×2 b) 3×2 c) 2×3 d) none of these

iii) A square matrix in which all non diagonal element are zero is known as

- a) scalar matrix (b) diagonal matrix (c) symmetric matrix (d) none of these

Q.1 (b) Attempt the following :

(1 mark each)

(i) Define: Constraints

(ii) Define: unit matrix

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

(1 mark each)

(i) $A^{-1} = 1/A^*$ (Adj of A)

(ii) Star shape is convex set

Q.2 Attempt any two :

(7 mark each)

(i) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ write $2A-3B$ and $A+3B-2I$ where I is unit matrix of order 2.

(ii) Solve the system of linear equations by using inverse of coefficient $2x+y+3z=1$, $x+z=2$, $2x+y+z=3$

(iii) Solve the following LPP graphically

$$\text{Min } Z = 50x + 60y$$

$$\text{Subject to } 3x + y \geq 12,$$

$$4x + 3y \geq 24,$$

$$x \geq 1, y \geq 1$$

Q.3 Attempt any two :

(7 mark each)

(i) A company makes two kinds of leather belts . Belt A is of high quality and B is of lower quantity. The respective profits are ₹ 4 and ₹ 3 per belt . Each belt of type A requires twice as much time as a belt of type B. If all the belts were of type B the company could make 1000 belts per day . The supply of leather is sufficient for only 800 belts per day (Both A and B combined). Belt A requires a fancy buckle and only 400 such buckles are available per day. There are only 700 buckles a day available for type B. Determine the number of belts to be produced for each type so as to make maximum profit.

(ii) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Check whether $A*B = B*A$ or not.

(iii) Small farmer builds two types of garden shed. Type A requires 2 hours of machine time and 5 hours of craftsman time. Type B requires 3 hours of machine time and 5 hours of craftsman time. Each day there are 60 hours of machine time and 80 hours craftsman time available. The profit on each type of A shed is ₹ 160 and each type of B shed is ₹ 184. Formulate L.P.P. assuming that all garden shades are sold.

Section II : Statistics

Q1 (a) Choose the correct alternative :

(1 Mark each)

- (i) Extend of linear relation between the two variable is called as.....
 a) Correlation b) rank correlation c) regression d) none of these
- ii) If $\sum p_1q_0 = 1360$, $\sum p_1q_1 = 1900$, $\sum p_1q_2 = 1880$, $\sum p_0q_1 = 1344$
 a) 139.71 b) 139.88 c) 139.80 d) none of these.
- iii) values of r lies in between
 a) -1 to 0 b) 0 to 1 c) -1 to 1 d) none of these

Q.1 (b) Attempt the following :

(1 mark each)

- (i) What is the value of r when correlation is perfect.
 (ii) write the full form of CPI

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

(1 mark each)

- (i) Scatter diagram is the simplest way of studying correlation
 (ii) Index number helps in finding real income or purchasing power of money

Q.2 Attempt any two :

(7 mark each)

- (i) Explain why Index No is an economic barometer.
 (ii) Define a) laspeyre's b) Paasche's and c) Fisher Index no.
 (iii) Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation for following data

Price	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
Demand	60	58	58	50	48	48	48	42	36	

Q.3 Attempt any two :

(7 mark each)

- (i) Write the properties of correlation coefficient 'r'
 (ii) Calculate Laspeyres and Paasche's index no for following data.

Commodities	2011		2012	
	Price ₹	Quantity (kg)	Price ₹	Quantity (kg)
A	20	8	40	6
B	50	10	60	5
C	40	15	50	10
D	20	20	20	15

(iii). Find value of X if for the following data if Laspeyer's price index number is 114.4.

Commodities	Price		Base year quantity
	Base Year	Current Year	
A	36	40	100
B	80	90	12
C	45	41	X
D	5	6	1100

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

F.Y.B.Com. (Sem II) Course code 124-B

Computer Concepts and Applications-2

Practice Test

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 70

Q. 1 A) Select correct option for the following (any 5)

(5*1=5)

1. _____ E-Commerce is simply defined as E-Commerce between two companies.

- a) B2B b) B2C c) C2C d) B2A

2. In E-commerce Website development _____ is very essential step.

- a) Customer Development b) payment Gateway Integration
c) Database Compatibility d) Customer flow

3. The principal electronic payment systems for e-commerce is _____

- a) Credit card b) smart card c) Debit card d) All of the above

4. Which of the following is not true about Unified Payments Interface (UPI)?

- a) UPI is an instant payment system developed by National Payment Corporation
b) Through UPI payments are instant and take place in banking hours.
c) Through UPI user has single identity and password with multiple account
d) UPI is based on immediate payment service infrastructure

5. The principal electronic payment systems for electronic commerce is _____

- a) Digital Wallet b) Electronic Cheque c) Credit card d) All of the above

6. EDI requires _____

- (a) Representation of common business documents in computer readable forms
(b) Data entry operators by receivers
(c) Special value added networks
(d) Special hardware at co-operating Business premises

B) True or False (any 5)

(5*1=5)

1. In B2C model business sell its products to an intermediate buyer who then sells product to the final customer

2. M-commerce can be used through desktop computer.

3. Digital marketing is carried out with the help of portal.

4. EDI stands for electronic data information?

5. Linux is a mobile payment application.

6. E-commerce does not allow intermediaries

Q.2 Attempt any four of the following

(4*5=20)

1. Explain EDI and its architecture
2. Explain any two type of EFT.
3. Which are the stages of SET
4. What is e-CRM explain architecture and applications of e-CRM?
5. Explain Digital signature and Digital certificates with advantages and disadvantages of both.

Q.3. Attempt any four of the following

(4*5=20)

1. Write in detail the steps to design and develop an E-commerce website?
2. Explain types of E-commerce vendor.
3. Explain E-payments mode –Digital Cash, E-cheque, Smart card, Credit cards.
4. Write a note on payment security.
5. Explain Technologies involved in EDI

Q Write short note on (any 5)

(5*4=20)

1. Explain the concept, benefits and application of M-Commerce.
2. Explain Scope of M-commerce
3. Differentiate in between E-Commerce and M-commerce
4. Explain-Web presence, Page views, E-logistics, SCM
5. Which are the components and factors for the development of the business case

Best Luck

Sri Balaji Society's
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science
Practice Test I *July-2022*

Subject: Banking and Finance II
Class: F.Y.B.Com Sem II

Time: 3 Hours

Instruction:

- 1) Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 6 are compulsory
- 2) Solve any 3 from Q. 2,3,4 and 5

Q1 a) Fill in the blanks (Attempt any 5 out of 6)

5 Marks

1. Safety, Liquidity, Diversification of risk and _____ are four basic principles of lending.
2. Inland bill, Foreign bill, Export bill and Import bill are four types of Bills of exchange on the basis of _____.
3. When a negotiable instrument is transferred from one person to another, it is known as _____.
4. _____ card is an ATM card that can be used at certain merchandised outlets to make payments.
5. CDM stands for _____.
6. _____ ATM is provided for agricultural transaction.

b) Match the following

5 Marks

Group A	Group B
i. Orange Label ATM	Promissory Note, Cheque, Bills of Exchange
ii. Types of Negotiable Instrument	BHIM
iii. CIBIL, Experian, CRISIL	Endorser add names of endorsee
iv. UPI	Share Transaction
v. Full or Special Endorsement	Credit Bureaus

Q.2 Explain the conflict between Liquidity and Profitability

15 Marks

Q.3 Define Negotiable Instrument. Explain its features.

15 Marks

Q.4 Explain different types of Endorsement

15 Marks

Q.5 Explain need and importance of Technology in Banking Sector

15 Marks

Q6 Write short notes on (Any 3)

15 Marks

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| a. Core Banking | c. Balancesheet of Bank |
| b. Mobile Banking | d. Types of Crossing |
| e. Difference between Credit rating agencies and Credit bureaus | |

Seat No:-

Sri Balaji Society's
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce & Science,
Tathawade, Pune-411033

Practice Test Exam (May/June, 2021-2022)

Sub :- Marketing and Salesmanship II

Class-F.Y.B.Com.

Date- 24 / 06/2022

Marks- 70

Time: - 3 hrs

Instructions:-

1. Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 6 are compulsory.
2. Solve any 3 questions from the remaining question no.2, 3, 4 and 5

Q1) A) Fill in the blanks:

[5]

- 1) ----- is an oral presentation with the prospects to effect actual sales.
- 2) Content marketing is one form of -----marketing.
- 3) Salesmanship is one form of -----selling.
- 4) AIDCA model stands for -----.
- 5) ----- means concentrating marketing efforts towards a small but Specific and well defined market segment.

B) Define the terms

[5]

- 1) Define Salesmanship?
- 2) Define Rural Marketing?
- 3) Objectives of Pre-approach?
- 4) Tools of Social Media Marketing?
- 5) Define Niche Marketing?

Q.2) Define Salesmanship? Explain Utility and Features of Salesmanship?

[15]

Q.3) Explain Stages in the Process of Selling with suitable example?

[15]

Q.4) Define Rural Marketing? Explain Problems and Challenges of Rural Markets?

[15]

Q.5) Explain Recent Trends in Marketing in details?

[15]

Q.6) Short Notes on (Attempt any three)

[15]

1. Green Marketing
2. E- Marketing
3. Present Scenario of rural market.
4. Qualities of Salesmanship
5. AIDCA

----- **Best of Luck** -----

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Practice Test 1 – June 2022

F.Y.B.Com.

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH II

Textbook: (Pearls of Wisdom)

(2019 Pattern) (CBCS)

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 70

Instructions to the candidates:

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

.....
Q1) Attempt any three in about 100 words each:

[15]

- i) Why did Gandhiji attempt to become a 'gentleman'?
- ii) 'But henceforward I became a student'. Trace the course of events and thoughts that led Gandhiji to write this sentence at the end of the essay.
- iii) What happened at dinner with his friend?
- iv) Bring out the cynicism in Shakespeare's description of the lover, in the poem "All the World's a Stage".
- v) What is the final stage and why is it similar for every human life?

Q2) Attempt any three in about 100 words each:

[15]

- i) Discuss the contradictions of life that the advent of machinery has led to with examples from the essay.
- ii) 'Capitalism spreads ignorance'. How does Shaw's essay elaborate on this statement?
- iii) Shaw uses a cluster of images that are associated with women. Discuss the relevance of these images, with reference to Shaw's essay.
- iv) Compare and contrast the speaker as a child with the speaker as an adult, in the poem 'My Grandmother's House'.
- v) What does the house represent?

Q3) Attempt any two in about 150 words each:

[20]

- i) What is Framton's condition and what have the doctors ordered him?
- ii) Contrast the niece's behaviour with Frampton's. Examine and describe the level of confidence they display.
- iii) Think of how the window plays an important role in the story and write about it.
- iv) What is the theme of the poem 'Laugh and be Merry'?
- v) Comment on the relationship between the death, time and life in the poem.

Q4) Attempt any four in about 100 words each:

[20]

- i) Examine and comment on Robert Lynd's thesis that 'real pleasure lies in ignorance'. What examples does he give?
- ii) Narrate your own experiences of the pleasure derived from ignorance.
- iii) What kind of does the author have? Explain.
- iv) What is the main theme of the poem 'To Daffodils'?
- v) Comment on the relationship between death and life in the poem.
- vi) How does the poet use various aspects language to bring out the theme of the poem?

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Practice Test 1 – June 2022

S.Y.B.Com IV

Business Communication II

(2019 Pattern)

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 50

Instructions to the candidates:

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

Q.1) a) Fill in the blanks (Attempt any 5 out of 6) [5]

1. is a social networking website designed for business professionals.
a) Facebook b) WhatsApp c) LinkedIn d) Instagram
2. A/an is in response to an advertisement/sales letter of a seller.
a) Unsolicited enquiry b) Solicited enquiry c) Complaint letter d) Reply to enquiry
3. The customers could be informed about the change in premises by using
a) Complaint Letter b) Circular Letter c) Collection Letter d) Order Letter
4. A is a summary of information.
a) Report b) Office order c) Office circular d) Office memo
5. is an arrangement of connected computers, which lets the computer users all over the all over the globe exchange data.
a) Post cards b) Internet c) Textbooks d) Televisions
6. A person who blogs is called a
a) Browser b) Blogger c) Vlogger d) Surfer

b) Match the following [5]

Column A	Column B
1. Report	a. Internal transfer of employees
2. Office order	b. Tagging photos
3. Internet	c. Desktop sharing
4. Facebook	d. Table of contents
5. Online conference	e. Availability of knowledge

Q.2) Short Notes (Solve any 2 out of 4) [10]

- a) Complaint Letter
- b) WhatsApp
- c) Form memo/ Form letter
- d) Press Release

Q.3) a) Explain the essential qualities and structure of report. [8]

Or

What is office circular? What are the requisites while drafting office circular?

b) Today's businesses can make use of social media network for expanding their business horizon. Do you agree with this statement? Why? [7]

Or

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of google classroom.

Q.4) a) Write an order letter to Shanti Tools Ltd. Maharaj Chowk, Solapur from Rajesh Industries Ltd. Dapodi, Pune purchasing electronic items for new shop. [8]

Or

Draft a suitable reply to a customer who has complained about the poor service of the washing machine supplied by you.

b) What is an Email? State the guidelines for sending E-mail. [7]

Or

Explain elements of Blog. State advantages and disadvantages of Blog.

Sri Balaji Society's
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Practice Test I JUNE-2022

Subject: Corporate Accounting II
Class: S.Y.B.Com Sem IV

Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 70

Instruction:

- 1) Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 6 are compulsory
- 2) Solve any 3 from Q. 2,3,4 and 5

Q.1. A. Fill in the Blanks (Any 5)

5 Marks

- i. _____ is a company which controls another company.
- ii. One liquidation and no formation is called as _____.
- iii. External Reconstruction means _____ liquidation and _____ formation.
- iv. _____ is an art of investigation over accounting records.
- v. _____ is a legal procedure by which the corporate life of a company comes to an end
- vi. Income tax is _____ creditors in Liquidator's Final Statement.
- vii. _____ is a person appointed to help the court in completion of winding up proceedings.

Q.1. B. True or False (Any 5)

5 Marks

- i. Holding company not necessarily to acquire 50% or more share in Subsidiary Company.
- ii. Two or more liquidation and one formation is known as Amalgamation.
- iii. The interest of the minority shareholders, known as Minority Interest.
- iv. If the value of investment in subsidiary is less than the book value of net assets acquired, the difference represents Goodwill.
- v. Forensic accounting is not applicable in Financial Frauds
- vi. Primary duty of forensic accountant is to extract data from financial records
- vii. AS 21 deals with Consolidated Financial Statement

Q.1. C. Match the Pairs

5 Marks

Group A

Group B

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i. Cost of Control | Post acquisition Profit |
| ii. Forensic Accounting | External Reconstruction |
| iii. Revenue Profit | Goodwill/ Capital Reserve |
| iv. One liquidation and one formation | Compulsory/ Voluntary |
| v. Modes of winding up | Investigation of Financial frauds |

Q.1. D. Write short notes (Any 3)

15 Marks

- Order of Payment
- Modes of winding up
- Features of Forensic Accounting
- Types of Forensic Accounting
- Duties and Responsibilities of Forensic Accountant

Q.2. Liquidator's Final Statement

20 Marks

A) Following was the Balance Sheet of Asha Ltd. as on 31-3-2015.

Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2015

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital		Goodwill	2,24,000
2000, 8% Preference shares of Rs.100 each fully paid	2,00,000	Land & Building	4,36,000
4000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 80 paid up	3,20,000	Plant & Machinery	1,80,000
6000 Equity shares of Rs.100 each, Rs.70 paid up	4,20,000	Furniture	20,000
8% Debentures (having floating charge on all assets)	2,00,000	Office Equipments	40,000
Debenture Interest	8,000	Stock	1,98,000
Creditors	3,20,000	Debtors	1,70,000
		Bills Receivables	44,000
		Cash in Hand	16,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	1,40,000
Total Rs.	14,68,000	Total Rs.	14,68,000

The company went in to voluntary liquidation on 31st March 2015. The preference dividend was in arrears for 3 years and as per articles, it was to be paid before repaying equity share capital.

Sundry Creditors include a loan of Rs. 80,000 secured on the hypothecation of plant and machinery and preferential creditors of Rs. 20,000. The liquidator realised the assets as follows:

Land and Building	Rs. 4,30,000	Plant and Machinery	Rs. 1,00,000
Office Equipment	Rs. 25,000	Furniture	Rs. 16,000
Debtors	Rs. 1,20,000	Bills Receivable	Rs. 28,000

Legal charges on liquidation amounted to Rs.2000. The liquidation expenses were Rs. 5200. The liquidator's remuneration was fixed at Rs.2000 plus 2% on sale of assets, plus 4% on the amount distributed to unsecured creditors.

There was a typewriter which was completely written off from the books of accounts but liquidator sold it for Rs. 1,000 which was not included in the amount of office equipments

Prepare Liquidator's Statement of Account assuming the amounts were paid on 30th June 2015

Q.3. Holding Company

20 Marks

- b) Following is the summarised Balance Sheet of Hira Ltd and Sitara Ltd as on 31st march 2018.

Balance Sheet
As on 31/03/2018

Liabilities	Hira Ltd	Sitara Ltd	Assets	Hira Ltd	Sitara Ltd
<u>Equity share capital</u>			Goodwill	30,000	—
Shares of Rs. 100 each	3,00,000	1,60,000	Building	1,50,000	75,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	75,000	Machinery	95,000	67,500
Profit and loss A/c	1,50,000	60,000	Vehicles	30,000	60,000
Creditors	50,000	37,500	<u>Investments</u>		
Bills Payables	15,000	20,000	in 1200 Equity shares in sitara Ltd. at cost	1,57,500	—
			Stock	80,000	80,000
			Debtors	37,500	20,000
			Bills Receivable	15,000	20,000
			Cash	20,000	30,000
	6,15,000	3,52,500		6,15,000	3,52,500

Additional Information :

- Hira Ltd acquired the shares of Sitara Ltd. on 01/10/2017.
- On 01/04/2017 Sitara Ltd. has a General Reserve of Rs. 30,000 and the profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 20,000.
- Creditors of Hira Ltd. include Rs. 15,000 due from Sitara Ltd.
- Bills payables of sitara ltd include Rs. 12,500 issued in favour of Hira Ltd.

you are required to prepare a consolidated Balance Sheet as on 31st march 2018 with necessary workings.

Q.4. Absorption

20Marks

The following was the Balance Sheet of Kirti Ltd. as on 31st march 2018. 20 Marks

Balance Sheet
As on 31-3-2018

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
<u>Share capital</u>		Land and Building	2,80,000
4000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	4,00,000	Plant and Machinery	2,20,000
General Reserve	1,28,000	Stock	1,96,000
Profit and loss A/c	1,20,000	Debtors	84,000
Bills payable	84,800	Cash in hand	28,800
Creditors	1,40,000	Advertising suspenses	
	8,72,800	Account	64,000
			8,72,800

Kirti ltd was absorbed by Trupti ltd on the following terms:

i) Kirti Ltd. agreed to write off advertising suspenses A/c against its own reserve.

ii) Trupti ltd revalued the assets of kirti ltd as under :-

Land and Building Rs. 3,00,000

Plant and Machinery Rs. 2,08,000

Stock Rs. 2,40,000

Debtors at book value

iii) Trupti Ltd. took over all the assets and liabilities of Kirti Ltd. and agreed to discharge the purchase consideration into 5200 shares of Rs. 100 each at Rs. 110 per share and the balance in cash.

iv) Kirti Ltd. paid its liquidation expenses of Rs. 8000.

Prepare realisation account, Trupti Ltd. account, cash account and equity shareholders account in the books of Kirti Ltd. and opening journal entries in the books of Trupti Ltd.

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Practice Test Exam (May/June 2021-2022)

Sub :- (201) Business Organisations System

Class- **F.Y.B.B.A - II**

Date- 20/06/2022

Marks- 50

Time: - 3 hrs

Instructions:-

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

Q1) A) Choose the correct answer from the option given below (any four). [4]

- 1) -----Refers to manufacturing Productive enterprises collectively, especially distinguished from agriculture.
a) KPO b) Business c) Industry d) Trade
- 2) The maximum number of person required for a partnership (for Banking) is -----
a) 15 b) 20 c) 2 d) 10
- 3) The right available for developing an original work related to the fields of literature, Art, music, or drama is termed as -----
a) Copyright b) Patent Right c) Licensing d) Trade Secret
- 4) ----- are also known as marketing Channels or Trade Channels.
a) Selling b) Distribution c) Retailing d) Communication
- 5) ----- Knowledge process outsourcing performs which of the following function.
a) Management Consulting b) Web Development c) Telemarketing
d) Application Development.

B) Fill in the blanks. (Any 3)

[3]

- 1) A ----- is classified as a private company by section 3 for all statutory objectives With a single member.
- 2) ----- is an organised system for the exchange of goods between the members of the industrial world.
- 3) The term of Patent is ----- Years.
- 4) ----- are the route between producers and users through which goods are distributed.

C) Define the terms (Any 2)

[8]

- 1) Define Direct Marketing Channels
- 2) Digital Marketing
- 3) Trade Mark
- 4) LLP

Q.2) Solve any two out of four (2*10)

[20]

- 1) Elaborate the recent trends in Modern Business in details?
- 2) Define foreign trade? Explain Export Procedure?
- 3) Explain steps in setting up business enterprise and affecting factors while Setting up business?
- 4) Explain forms of Business Organisation with details?

Q1. A) FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In simplex mode transmission data flow is -----
2. MAN is larger than ----- but smaller than -----
3. ----- is the operating system that runs on iPad, iPhone, and iPod touch devices.
4. SMTP stands for -----
5. Firewall is -----

B) State whether True or False (5M)

1. RAM is secondary memory
2. Non-impact printers are less noisy
3. MS-DOS is multi-user operating system.
4. Computer worms spread much more rapidly than viruses.
5. Authorization is the process of determining user's level of access.

Q.2) Write Short Note (any 2)

(5*2=10M)

- I. Password cracking methods.
- II. Computer programming languages
- III. Types of Security Attacks

Q.3) what is meant by Operating system? What are the functions of OS? Explain

Any two types of operating System with its features. (10)

OR

Perform the following:

(10)

- I. $(385)_{10} = (?)_2$
- II. $(10101)_2 = (?)_{10}$
- III. $(231)_8 = (?)_2$
- IV. $(48B)_{16} = (?)_2$
- V. $(11101101)_2 = (?)_{16}$

Q.4) what is meant by topology? Explain types of Network Topology with advantages and disadvantages. (10)

Q.5) what is computer? Explain the block diagram of computer in detail. (10)

- Instructions: 1. Q1 is compulsory.
2. Figures on right indicate full marks.
-

Q1. A. Multiple Choice Questions

5M

- 1) What is the basis of marketing?
a. Exchange of goods b. Profit c. Net Sales and Net Profit d. Packaging
- 2) One of the components of external environment are:
a. Nano environment b. Mini environment c. Macro environment d. Both a & c
- 3) _____ buy products and _____ use products.
a. Consumer and customers c. Customers and consumers
b. Buyers and sellers d. Consumers and buyers
- 4) _____ pricing is a method in which a company charges a fairly low price for a high quality offering.
a. Markup b. Penetration c. Psychological d. Value
- 5) Which of these is not the characteristic of service?
a. Intangibility b. Inseparability c. Individuality d. Perishability

B. Fill in the blanks

5M

- 1) _____ involves designing and manufacturing the container or wrapper for a product.
- 2) USP stands for _____.
- 3) The emotional attachment of a customer towards a brand is known as _____.
- 4) A group of all product lines and commodities supplied by a seller to its customers is called _____.
- 5) Classification of services by _____ include end consumer and business consumer services.

C. Answer in one sentence

5M

- 1) Define positioning.
- 2) Who is called a market intermediary?
- 3) What do you mean by standardization?
- 4) Differentiate between publicity and PR.
- 5) Define a service.

D. Match the following

5M

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hybrid marketing | a. Omni-channel marketing |
| 2. Sales contests | b. Sales promotion |
| 3. Barriers to entry | c. Advertising |
| 4. Selective marketing | d. Multi-segment marketing |
| 5. Relationship marketing | e. Holistic marketing |

Q2. Answer any 3 of the following.

30M

- a) Define marketing management. Explain the different approaches to the study of marketing.
- b) Discuss the bases of market segmentation for B2B markets.
- c) Define marketing mix. Elaborate on the scope and application of marketing mix.
- d) What do you mean by a market? Define it. Enumerate the types of markets.
- e) Elaborate on the relationship between promotion and product life cycle. Elucidate how one impacts the other.

Q3. Write short notes on any 4 of the following.

20M

- a) Role of marketing in economic development
- b) Differential Marketing
- c) Products based on social benefits
- d) Digital marketing
- e) Role of advertising in B2B service marketing
- f) Impact of Legal marketing environment on ecommerce / online retailing

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Practice Test 1 June 2022

Subject :- Principles of Finance - II Sem

Max. Marks: 70

Time :- 3 hrs

Date:- 22/06/2022

Instructions:- 1) Q. No. 1 is compulsory
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q 1. A) Write True or False 5 Marks

- i) In a sale and leaseback arrangement, the seller is the lessee and the buyer is the lessor.
- ii) The participating feature allows preferred shareholders to share in increasing dividends with the common shareholders.
- iii) In a large corporation, the firm's owners are usually also its top managers.
- iv) According to the NOI approach to valuation, the total value of the firm is not affected by changes in its capital structure.
- v) Total leverage is not concerned with the relationship between the firm's sales revenue and its common stock earnings per share.

Q 1. B) Fill in the blanks. 5 Marks

- i) Ordinary shares are also called _____.
- ii) When a company is liquidated, the debenture holders have a prior right for both _____ and _____.
- iii) The value of one unit of investment in Mutual fund is called the _____.
- iv) _____ and _____ are the objectives of Financial Management.
- v) _____ a situation in which actual profits of a company are not sufficient enough to pay interest on debentures, on loans and pay dividends on shares over a period of time.

Q 2. Write short notes (Any 3) 5*3=15

- i) Role of Financial Manager
- ii) Microfinance
- iii) Bonus Shares
- iv) Combined Leverage

Solve any 3

Q 3. What is Financial Management? Explain in detail approaches of Financial Management?
(15 Marks)

Q 4. Define Capital Structure? What are the factors affecting Capital Structure? (15 Marks)

Q 5. Explain debentures in detail?

(15 Marks)

Q 6. What is Overcapitalization? Explain causes, consequences and remedies of Over Capitalization?

(15 marks)

Sri Balaji Society's
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Practice Test I *June-22*

Subject: Basics of Cost Accounting
Class: FYBBA Sem II

Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 70

Instruction:

1) All questions are compulsory

Q.1. a. Fill in the blanks **5 Marks**

- i. Materials, Labour and _____ are elements of Cost.
- ii. _____ costs are those costs which do not vary according to level of production.
- iii. _____ costing is applicable in sugar factory.
- iv. When contract is completed 25% or more but below 50%, _____ of the notional profit is transferred to P&L.
- v. Any loss over and above normal loss is considered as _____.

b. True or False. **5 Marks**

- i. Overhead cost is the total of all direct costs.
- ii. Audit fees is a part of selling overheads.
- iii. Total of all direct cost is termed as prime cost.
- iv. In case of abnormal gain, actual output is more than normal output.
- v. Contract costing is a method more suitable for ship buildings.

c. Match the pairs **5 Marks**

Group A	Group B
i. Direct Cost	Contract Costing
ii. Office Overheads	Simple and Composite
iii. Escalation Clause	Production and service
iv. Cost Centre	Counting House Salaries
v. Cost Unit	Variable Cost

Q.2 Write Short Notes on (Any 4) **20 Marks**

- i. Objectives of Cost Accounting
- ii. Difference between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting
- iii. Classification of Cost
- iv. Cost unit and Cost Centre
- v. Advantages of Costing

Q.3 The accounts of Yash Manufacturing Company for the year ended December, 2013 show the following :

[15]

Particulars	₹
Factory office salaries	6,500
General office salaries	12,000
Carriage outward	4,300
Carriage on purchases	7,100
Bad Debts	6,500
Repairs of Plant and Machinery	4,400
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance :	
Factory	8,500
Office	2,000
Sales	4,50,000
Stock of Materials :	
31st December, 2012	62,800
31st December, 2013	48,000
Income Tax	1,500
Material Purchased	1,85,000
Travelling Expenses	2,100
Travellers Salaries and Commission	8,800
Productive Wages	1,26,000
Depreciation :	
Plant and Machinery	6,000
Furniture	300
Directors Fees	6,500
Gas and Water :	
Factory	1,200
Office	400
Dividend	10,000
General Expenses	3,400
Managers Salary (3/4 factory and 1/4 office)	10,000
Prepare cost sheet giving the following information :	
(a) Material Consumed	
(b) Prime Cost	
(c) Factory Cost	
(d) Cost of Production	
(e) Total Cost	
(f) Net Profit.	

- Q.4 a) Ajay construction, mumbai undertook a contract of ₹ 8,00,000 for the construction of a sports gymkhana on 1st April 2015. The following information is taken up from the contract ledger as on 31 - 3 - 2016 in respect of the above.

(10)

	₹
Material directly issued from stores	— 1,30,000
Material purchased	— 70,000
Scrap material sold	— 8,000
Material transferred to other contract	— 10,000
Material in hand on site	— 11,000
Material returned to stores	— 6,000
Direct wages paid	— 85,000
Direct charges	— 45,000
Overhead charged to contract	— 40,000
Sub-contract cost	— 9,000
Cost of additional work	— 3,400
Outstanding direct expenses	— 1,600
Plant purchased on 1-4-2015 and issued directly	— 80,000
Plant transferred on 1-4-2015 to other contract	— 40,000
Cash received	— 3,60,000
Work certified	— 4,00,000
Work uncertified	— 32,000
Plant in hand on 31-3-2016	— 40,000
Annual depreciation on plant	— 8,000

You are required to prepare contract account for the year ended 31-3-2016

Q.4 b) Product Y is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes, you are required to prepare process accounts, showing the total cost and cost per unit of each process from the following information :

(10)

Items	Process		
	I	II	III
	₹	₹	₹
Material	5,200	3,960	5,924
Wages	4,000	6,000	8,000
Production overheads ₹ 18,000 to be apportioned on 100% of wages. 1,000 units @ ₹ 6 per unit were introduced in Process I :			

Actual Output	Unit	Normal Loss	Value of Scrap per unit
			₹
Process I	950	5%	4
Process II	840	10%	8
Process III	750	15%	10

BALAJI COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE**FY BBA Semester-II Practice Examination, June 2022****Business Statistics (205) π**

Time: 3Hours

Max.Marks: 70

General Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of statistical tables and calculator are allowed.
- 4) Symbols have their usual meanings.

Q.1) A) Fill in the blanks:**[5 x 2 = 10M]**

- a) One of the purpose of is to understand the relationship among variables.
- b) The ratio of current year price to base year price multiplied by 100 is called
- c) When calculating the population variance, the difference from the mean are squares because.....
- d) The sum of squares of deviations from arithmetic mean is
- e) There will be only one regression line in case of two variables if $r =$

B) State whether the following statement are True or False:**[3 x 2 = 6M]**

- a) If the first and third quartiles in a series are 10 and 30, then the semi-inter-quartile range is 20.
- b) Regression coefficient is independent of change of scale but not of origin.
- c) An index number is the comparison of two different number measured at the same point in time.

Q.2) Attempt any four of the following:**[4 x 4 = 16M]**

- (i) Write a note on regression analysis and state the properties of Regression Coefficients.
- (ii) Construct the Price Index Number for 2002 taking the year 1999 as base year:

Commodity	Price in Year 1999	Price in Year 2002
A	60	80
B	50	60
C	70	100
D	120	160
E	100	150

- (iii) The following data represents the goal scored by two teams in football matches:

No. of Goals Scored	No. of Matches by Team X	No. of Matches by Team Y
0	20	18
1	12	10
2	8	7
3	3	6
4	2	4

Which Team is more consistent?

- (iv) What are the requirements of good measure of central tendency?

(v) Draw the Histogram for the following grouped frequency distribution:

Class	Frequency
0-20	5
20-40	12
40-60	20
60-80	16
80-100	8

And hence find the Mode from it?

(vi) Calculate Arithmetic Mean for the following frequency distribution:

Salary	No. of Persons
140-160	6
160-180	10
180-200	17
200-220	12
220-240	5

Q.3) Attempt any four of the following:

[4 x 4 = 16M]

- (i) What is index number? Explain the problems in the construction of Price Index Number.
- (ii) (a) Write merits and demerits of Mean.
 (b) Average marks of 30 candidates were 40. Later on it was found that a score 47 was missed as 74. Find the correct average?

(iii) Calculate Fisher's price index number from the information given below:

Commodity	2015		2020	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	18	20	30	25
B	12	30	19	15
C	18	15	20	15
D	10	30	19	25

(iv) Answer the questions using the following frequency distribution of age of 50 citizens:

Age (in Years)	No. of Citizens
Below 30	3
31-40	9
41-50	10
51-60	18
61-70	8
71-80	2

- a) State the Modal class.
 b) State the types of classification.

- c) State the class boundaries of fourth class.
- d) State the class marks of third class.
- e) State the open end class.

(v) The regression equations are $3X - Y = 5$ and $4X - 3Y = 0$. Find

- a) Arithmetic Mean of X and Y
- b) Correlation Coefficient between X & Y.

(vi) Calculate Quartile Deviation and Coefficient of Quartile Deviation for the following data:

Class	Frequency
0-10	5
10-20	8
20-30	15
30-40	22
40-50	10
50-60	4

Q.4) Attempt any four of the following:

[4 x 4 = 16M]

(i) Cost of Living index number for the following data is known to be 126.2. Obtain the missing weight

Commodity	Index Number	Weight
A	130	60
B	120	20
C	125	*
D	120	4
E	115	6

(ii) If the correlation coefficient between X and Y is 0.67. Find the correlation between:

- a) X and Y.
- b) Y and X.
- c) $X/2$ and $Y/5$.
- d) $X-20$ and $Y+10$.

(iii) Calculate median for the following data:

Marks	No. of Students
0-10	1
10-20	3
20-30	10
30-40	4
40-50	2

(iv) What is Classification? What are objectives of classification?

(v) Find combined Mean and combined S.D. for the following data:

Group – I $\bar{X}_1 = 2100, n_1 = 100, \sigma_1 = 5$

Group – II $\bar{X}_2 = 1500, n_2 = 200, \sigma_2 = 4$

(vi) Represent the following data using a suitable diagram:

Mode of Transport	No. of Passengers
Bus	1250
Train	2250
Airplane	100
Private Vehicle	600
Truck	500

Q.5) Attempt any one of the following:

[1 x 6 = 6M]

(i) The A.M. and S.D. of 20 observations are 10 and 2 respectively. Later on it was noticed that item 6 taken as incorrect. Calculate A.M. and S.D. if

- The wrong item is omitted.
- The wrong item is replaced by 12.

(ii) You are given the following information about advertising expenditure and the sales:

	Advertisement (Rs. in Lacs)	Sales (Rs. in Lacs)
Arithmetic Mean	10	90
Standard Deviation	3	12

The Coefficient of Correlation is 0.8.

- Obtain Two Regression equations.
- What should be the advertisement budget if the company wants to attain sales target of Rs. 120 Lacs?

Seat No:

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Practice Test Exam (May/June-2021-2022)

Sub :- (GC- 401) Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management

Class S.Y.B.B.A - IV

Date- 20/06/2022

Marks- 70

Time: - 3 hrs

Instructions:-

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

Q1) A) Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

[5]

- 1) Monitor, Disseminator and Spokesperson are the components of _____
a) Interpersonal Roles b) Informational Roles c) Decisional Roles
d) Technical Roles
- 2) Each and every entrepreneurial activity begins with the ----- stage.
a) Opportunity search b) Opportunity selection
c) Opportunity Analysis d) Opportunity Identification
- 3) -----Refers to manufacturing Productive enterprises collectively, especially distinguished from agriculture.
a) Management b) Business c) Industry d) Trade
- 4) Which is the source of mid-term finance?
a) Specialized Financial Institution b) Micro Credit
c) Collect advances from Purchases d) discounting the bills receivable
- 5) In Dec. 2013, Economics Times best owned -----with life time achievement Award.
a) Azim Premji b) Shri Ratan Tata c) Dr. Shiv Nadar d) Sabina Chopra

B) Fill in the blanks.

[5]

- 1) KVIC is a statutory body set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of-----.
- 2) MSME stands for -----.
- 3) Specialized Financial Institution is the -----term of finance.
- 4) Gap Analysis is a techniques of -----.
- 5) ----- is a process of transforming the business idea into an enterprise.

C) Define the terms

[5]

- 1) What is Fabian entrepreneur?
- 2) Define Entrepreneur?
- 3) What is lease financing?
- 4) List the Companies of Tata Group.
- 5) Define QUEST analysis?

- (j) She paid LIC premium of ₹ 8,000.
 (k) She paid tuition fees for her son 10,000.
 (l) She paid professional tax of 2,500.

Compute her taxable income and tax liability. Also compare the taxation under the New Regime. Advise her.

Q.3 Income from House Property (Solve Any 1 Out of 2)

(10 Marks)

1. Mr. Xavier owns two houses, which are used by him for his residential purposes. The details regarding the properties are given below. Advise as to which property should be treated as self-occupied.

Particulars	House A	House B
Municipal Value	70,000	96,000
Fair Rent	68,000	90,000
Standard Rent	72,000	-
Municipal Tax (50% paid)	16,000	29,000
Insurance Premium	3,000	450
Annual Charges	1,500	1,150
Interest on Capital borrowed to pay Municipal Tax	5,400	-
Interest on loan borrowed for purchase of house property	70,000	64,000
Repayment of Loan	60,000	30,000

The loan for House A is taken before 1st April, 1999 and the loan on House B is taken in May 2002.

- 2) Miss. Hruta is the owner of three different houses, namely, X, Y and Z. The following particulars are furnishing the relevant details:

Particulars	House X	House Y	House Z
Annual fair rent	40,000	35,000	50,000
Municipal valuation	50,000	40,000	50,000
Standard rent	45,000	42,000	55,000
Let out (per month)	3,000	2,500	-
Purpose of use	Let out Residential	Let out Business	Self Occupied
Repairs	2,000	-	5,000
Collection charges	3,000	1,000	-

D) Match the Pairs

- 1) Production Constraint
- 2) Commercial Paper
- 3) SIDBI
- 4) Equipment Loan
- 5) Angel Investor

- a) Short Term Financing
- b) External cause of sickness
- c) No Debt Financing
- d) longer term financing
- e) Soft loan seed capital

[5]

Q.2) Solve any three out of five (3*10)

- 1) Define Entrepreneurship? Explain types and Functions of Entrepreneur?
- 2) Explain Steps in Opportunity Identification?
- 3) Define MSME? Explain Objectives and Functions of MSME?
- 4) Explain PMEGP with Objectives, Scope and Eligible entrepreneur's criteria?
- 5) Explain Venture Funding in details?

[30]

Q.3) Solve any four out of six (4*5)

- 1) Roles of Manager
- 2) Difference between Divergent and Convergent Thinking
- 3) Biography of Azim H. Premji
- 4) KVIB
- 5) Causes of Industrial sickness
- 6) Difference between angel funding and venture funding

[20]

----- *Best of Luck* -----

C) Answer in one sentence

(5 Marks)

- 1) Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM)
- 2) Business
- 3) Service Layout
- 4) Diversification
- 5) Maintenance management

D) Fill in the blanks

(5 Marks)

- 1) The use of computers to control the operation of production process is known as _____.
- 2) A _____ is a macro-level representation of the entire process in which every activity is shown through a box / a block.
- 3) The ratio of output & a particular factor of production show its _____ productivity.
- 4) _____ is defined as "the translation of intellectual wisdom, requirements of the entrepreneurs, or needs of the consumers, etc. into a specific product."
- 5) A company legally owned by the shareholders & managed by an elected "Board of Directors" having limited liability is known as _____.

Q.2) Answer the following questions (Solve Any 3 out of 5)

(10 Marks each)

- Q.1) Explain the term "Production Management". What are the functions of production & operations management ?
- Q.2) What do you mean by Production planning & Control ? What are the objectives & importance of product planning & control ?
- Q.3) What is the importance of Productivity ? Explain the factors influencing productivity.
- Q.4) What is TQM ? Explain its features & elements.
- Q.5) What is automation ? Explain its benefits & limitations.

Q.3) Write Short Notes (Solve Any 4 out of 6)

(5 Marks each)

- 1) Service Layout
- 2) Routing
- 3) Scheduling
- 4) Components of Ergonomics
- 5) Importance of Quality Circle
- 6) Computer Integrated Manufacturing

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce & Science

Practice Test - June-22

Production & Operation Management

Class : S.Y.BBA-IV

Marks : 70

Q.1) Compulsory Questions

A) Multiple Choice Questions

(5 Marks)

1) When work stations are arranged according to the progressive step by which the product is produced, it is called a _____.

- (a) Functional layout (b) Process layout
(c) Fixed position layout (d) Product layout

2) _____ helps in establishing the interchangeability of products.

- (a) Standardization (b) Simplification (c) Diversification (d) Specialization

3) _____ refers to the ratio of total output to the sum of all the resources used for producing them.

- (a) Total factor productivity (b) Partial productivity
(c) Total productivity (d) Labour productivity

4) Which one of the following is not a typical feature of TQM ?

- (a) Customer driven quality
(b) Continuous improvement
(c) Action based on facts, data & analysis
(d) Strong inspection oriented establishment

5) _____ are used to find the time required for completion of the job & helps in the allocation of resources.

- (a) Bar charts (b) Gantt charts (c) Weekly general schedule (d) PERT/CPM

B) Match the Pairs

(5 Marks)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1) Ball bearings | (i) DMAIC |
| 2) Loading | (ii) Study of human abilities |
| 3) Expending | (iii) Combination of product & process layout |
| 4) Ergonomics | (iv) Assigning specific jobs to each work centre for the planning periods |
| 5) Six sigma method | (v) Monitoring progress, taking corrective actions to minimize deviations |

- c) Quotation
- d) World bank
- e) WTO

- 3. Outright rate
- 4. Promoting economic growth
- 5. Multilateral trade negotiation body

C. Answer in one sentence:

(5M)

- 1. What do you mean by International business?
- 2. What is polycentric company?
- 3. State bid and ask rates
- 4. Difference between EPZ and SEZ
- 5. Define exchange rate
- 6. European Union

D. Fill in the blanks:

(5M)

Q.2 Long answer questions (Write any 3 out of the following)

(30M)

- 1. Explain Ricardo's cost advantage theory
- 2. Explain the meaning scope and classification of MNCs.
- 3. Explain in detail fixed and flexible exchange rates.
- 4. Explain in detail the evolution and principles of WTO
- 5. What are the factors affecting international business environment?

Q.3 Write short notes on any four of the following

(20M)

- 1. Michael porter's Diamond model
- 2. Importance of MNCs
- 3. Exchange rate quotations
- 4. Types of regional trading agreements of India.
- 5. NAFTA
- 6. FDI

Note b) Question no. 01 is compulsory.

ii) Figures to the right of questions indicate full marks

Q.1 A) Choose the correct option from the options given below

(5*1=5 Marks)

- i) _____ method consists of the investigation of the likelihood that each specific risk will occur and the potential effect on an organizational objective or goal.
- a) Risk categorization b) Risk urgency assessment
c) Risk probability and impact assessment d) ICOR
- ii) An investment decision is an example of _____.
- a) Programmed decision b) Routine decision
c) Management decision d) Non-programmed decision
- iii) _____ trap can lead to falling short of projections, missing deadlines, and over-running budgets by overestimating performance and underestimating risk.
- a) Over confidence b) Information overdose
c) Confirming evidence d) Status quo
- iv) What is not an assumption underpinning the rational decision-making model?
- a) Incomplete information b) An agreed goal
- v) _____ are needed to make sure that an employee is not dissatisfied.
- a) Motivation factors b) Hygiene factors
c) A structured problem d) Assessments

B) Match the pairs

(5*1=5 Marks)

- i) A company's decision to diversify
 - ii) An organized, exacting, data-driven process.
 - iii) Limited knowledge and uncertainty
 - iv) Decision made before the occurrence of a external or internal change
 - v) To further leader's own interest
- a) Personalised Power Motive
 - b) Garbage Can Model
 - c) Proactive Decision
 - d) Systematic Decision
 - e) Non-programmed Decision

C) Answer each of the following in one sentence

(5*1=5 Marks)

- i) Enlist the steps in the process of decision-making.
- ii) Write an example of strategic decision-making.
- iii) Define leadership.
- iv) What is referent power?
- v) What is the main aim of participative decision-making?

D) Fill in the blanks with the correct option

(5*1=5 Marks)

- i) When a change of direction is being considered from previous investments in time, money and resources, the _____ trap occurs.
- ii) A manager making a decision to improve post-sale support based on a survey is an example of _____ decision making.
- iii) _____ is the term for decisions limited by human capacity to absorb and analyse information.
- iv) The routine and non-complex nature is one of the characteristics of _____ decisions.
- v) Non programmed decisions are most likely to be made by _____.

Q.2 Solve any 3 questions out of 5 questions below.

(3*10= 30 Marks)

- i. Explain rational model of decision making. Why rational models fail?
- ii. What is conflict? Explain types of conflict with appropriate examples.
- iii. Explain the resources that affect one's power and influence.
- iv. What are traps and cognitive barriers that lead to sub-optimal decisions?
- v. What are common motives of leaders and followers?

Q.3 Write short notes on any 4 of the following.

(4*5= 20 Marks)

- i. Types of Decisions
- ii. Values as underpinnings of leadership
- iii. Emotional Quotient/Intelligence
- iv. Use of Power
- v. Resistance to change

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Pune-33

SYBBA Sem-4 Examination 2021-22 (Practice Test)

Subject: International Business Management

Course Code:404 June-2022

Instructions: 1) Q.1& Q.2 are compulsory

2) Solve any 3 (Three) questions from the remaining question numbers 2,3, 4 and 5

3) Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions (attempt any 5 out of 6) (5M)

1. The theory of absolute cost advantage is given by _____.
a) David Ricardo, b) Adam Smith, c) Michael Porter, d) F.W.Taylor
2. Horizontal, Vertical and Diversified Multinational enterprises are the classification of MNCs on the basis of _____.
a) Nature, b) corporate structure, c) Behaviour, d) Turn over
3. When was IMF established?
a) Dec 27, 1945, b) Jan 30, 1947, c) Jan 1, 1946, d) Sept 24, 1947
4. _____ is the rate at which the home currency change, while the foreign currency remains quoted stable.
a) Bid and ask rates, b) Direct rate, c) Future rate, d) Indirect rate
5. TRIPS agreement is administered by _____.
a) WB, b) UNO, c) WTO, d) NUCATED
6. _____ is known as the soft loan window of World Bank?
a) IFC, b) IMF, c) IDA, d) MIGA

B. Match the following:

(5M)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) Heckscher Ohlin theory | 1. Factor endowment theory |
| b) Ethnocentric | 2. Diversified Multinational Enterprises |
| c) Quotation | 3. Outright rate |
| d) World bank | 4. Promoting economic growth |

Sri Balaji Society's
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce, and Science, Pune-33
Academic Year 2021-22

Advertising and Promotion Management (DSE-405-A-MM) Practice Test
Marks: 50 **S.Y. BBA IV (June-2022)** Time: 3 Hours

- Note i) Question no. 01 and 05 are compulsory. Solve any 2 questions from the remaining questions.
ii) Figures to the right of questions indicate full marks.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct option from the options given below (5*1=5 Marks)

- i) Which among the following is the measure to assess the effectiveness of the internet?
a) Pre-testing of advertising b) Post Testing
c) Cost per impression d) Con-current testing
- ii) Which of the following method is not used for the evaluation of advertising?
a) Pre-testing of advertising b) Con-current Testing of Advertising
c) Trade Promotion Method d) Post-testing of Advertising
- iii) _____ refers to internet-based stealth marketing campaigns including the use of blogs, and amateur websites designed to create word-of-mouth for new products or services.
a) Viral Marketing b) Buzz Marketing
c) Public Relations d) Sales Promotion
- iv) All of the following are methods are used for advertisement budget preparation except _____.
a) Percentage of Sales Method b) Confirming evidence Method
c) Judgement Method d) Competitive Parity Method
- v) All of the following are the approaches to media selection except _____.
a) Maximum Exposure b) Cost per Thousand
c) Optimising d) Maximum Expenditure

B) Fill in the blanks with the correct option for the following. (5*1=5 Marks)

- i) A small plan or an outline of the projected advertisement is called as a _____.
ii) _____ is a type of marketing strategy which uses internet as a medium for delivering the marketing message to customers.
iii) Advertising is any paid form of _____ presentation of ideas, goods or services by an identified sponsor to induce people to buy.
iv) High visibility and wide local coverage are some of the merits of _____ advertising.
v) A _____ ad has a kind of layout that includes word-replacing pictures.

Q.2 What are various types of advertising agencies? (15 Marks)

Q.3 Explain different techniques of promotion. (15 Marks)

Q.4 What are various types of advertising copy? Explain with the appropriate examples. (15 Marks)

Q.5 Write short notes on any 2 of the following. (2*5= 10 Marks)

- i. Media Research
- ii. Types of Online Advertising
- iii. Objectives of measuring advertising effectiveness
- iv. Advertising Layout

Class: S.Y.B.B.A.-IV

Marks: 50M

- Instructions: 1. All 4 questions are compulsory.
2. Figures on the right indicate full marks.
-

Q1. A. Multiple Choice Questions

[5]

1. The term digital marketing was first used in _____.
 - a. 1970s
 - b. 1980s
 - c. 1990s
 - d. 2000s
2. An example of SEM is _____.
 - a. Pay-Per-Click
 - b. Google Ads
 - c. Facebook Ads
 - d. All of the above
3. Which of the following factors have an impact on Google Page Rank?
 - a. The text used to describe the inbound link to a page of a website
 - b. The total number of inbound links to a page of a website
 - c. The subject matter of the site providing the inbound link to a page of a website
 - d. The number of outbound links on the page that contains the inbound link to the page of a website
4. _____ refers to the number of times a user click on links in a message or on a website which is much higher for legitimate emails than for spam.
 - a. CTA
 - b. Spamming
 - c. CTR
 - d. Spoofing
5. Which of the following is not a goal of content marketing?
 - a. Engagement
 - b. Sales
 - c. Customer novice
 - d. Upselling

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Practice Test 1 June 2022

Subject :- Financial Services - IV sem

Max. Marks: 50

Time :- 3 hrs

Date:- 25/06/2022

Q 1. Compulsory Questions

A Fill in the blanks.

(5 Marks)

- i) Money market provides funds for _____ year period.
- ii) The financial market for long-term funds is known as _____
- iii) _____ are the places or arrangements that provide facilities for buying and selling of financial claims and services.
- iv) _____ is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument".
- v) A _____ is a contract between two or more parties whose value is based on an agreed-upon underlying financial asset (like a security) or set of assets (like an index).

B. Match the pairs.

(5 Marks)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) Financial Service | i) Depository |
| b) Money market instrument issued by Government | ii) Mutual Funds |
| c) Asset Management Company. | iii) Factoring |
| d) NSDL | iv) Financial Intermediary |
| e) Portfolio Managers | v) Treasury Bills |

Q 2. Solve any one:-

(10 Marks)

- i) Define Indian Financial System? Explain in detail structure of Indian Financial System?
- ii) What are the issues in Primary Market? Discuss management of IPO in detail?

Q 3. Solve any one:-

(10 Marks)

- i) Define Derivatives? Explain types and importance of Derivatives?
- ii) What is Financial services? Briefly discuss financial services in India?

Q 4 Write short notes on :-(Any 4)

(20 Marks)

- i) Mutual Funds
 - ii) BSE
 - iii) Depositories
 - iv) MCX
 - v) Factoring
 - vi) Underwriters
-

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce & Science
(2019 CBSC Pattern)

Internal Examination 21-22

Class : S.Y.BBBA (SEM-IV)

Marks: 50

Subject: Business Taxation

Course Code -405-B-FM

Note:

1. Q.1 is compulsory

Marks: 5

2. Solve Q2 ,Q3,Q4 which are compulsory

Marks: 45

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks. (5 Out of 7)

(5 Marks)

1. Income Tax Act came into force on .

(a) 1.4.1961

(b) 1.4.1962

(c) 1.4.1956

(d) 1.4.1965

2. PC Ltd. is an Indian company. It carries its business in Delhi & London. The POEM of the company is situated in London. More than 85% of its business income is from the business in England. If so, its residential status will be-

(a) NR

(b) ROR

(c) RNOR

(d) Resident

3. . Gross Total Income means Aggregate of Incomes under all heads of Income .

(a) After claiming deduction u/c VI-A

(b) Before claiming deduction u/c VI-A.

(c) Income for which no deduction u/c VI-A.

(d) None of the above.

4. What is expected rent?

A) Municipal value of Fair value whichever is lower

B) Municipal value of Fair value whichever is higher

C) Municipal value of Fair value whichever is higher subject to standard rent

D) None of these

5. Income of a minor child shall be included in the income of

a) Parent whose total income before clubbing is more

b) Minor child

c) Parent whose total income before clubbing is lower

d) Parent whose total income after clubbing is more

6. Tax at source will be deducted @ from payments by way of rent for use of plant, machinery or equipment.

a. 2%

b. 7%

c. 10%

d. None

7. Tax at source will be deducted on winnings from horse races if the amount exceeds:

a. 10,000

b. 20,000

c. 5,000

d. 30,000

Q.2. Income from Salary (Solve Any 1 Out 2)

(15 Marks)

1. Mr. Negi is a manager in a company located in Kolkata and he receives his emolument as per the following particular for the previous year 2020-2021.

- 1) Received basic salary of 30,000 on monthly basis.
- 2) Received dearness allowance of 8,000 on monthly basis (Out of which 3,000 p.m. consider for retirement benefits).
- 3) Received advance salary of ₹30,000 for a month April 2021.
- 4) His employer makes contribution in respect of R.P.F. which is 14% of his salary.
- 5) Received interest of 39,000 on R.P.F. at 12%
- 6) His employer provided him a furnished accommodation located in Kolkata, the fair rental value of Bungalow is 10,000 p.m. Cost of furniture ₹50,000. Rent paid for accommodation by Mr. Negi is ₹2,000 p.m.
- 7) He is also provided with the service of a sweeper, a watchman and a servant, and his employer is paid for them 1,200 p.m., 1,600 p.m. and 1,500 p.m. respectively.
- 8) His employer provides him a gift of 8,000 through a cheque on his birthday.
- 9) His employer had compensated him for his hospital bill as amount of 16,000.
- 10) His employer also paid for his Gas electricity and water bills as amount of Rs.10,000.
- 11) His employer paid his Professional tax of ₹2,500.

Determine his income from salary which is taxable for the assessment 2021-22, and tax Liability.

2. Mamata Rani supplies the following details for computing her tax liability for the A.Y. 2022-23:

She is working with 'A' Ltd. on following terms:

- (a) Basic salary Rs.50,000 p.m.
- (b) D.A Rs. 14,000 p.m.
- (c) HRA Rs.15,500 p.m.
- (d) Car of 1.4. litres, is provided for office as well as personal purpose. Maintenance expenses being met by the company.
- (e) She has two house properties. One is used by her for residence and the other is let-out at a monthly rent of 10,500. She had borrowed 12,00,000 for the construction of self-occupied property @ 12% p.a. interest. Interest for the year is still outstanding, amounting to 1,44,000.
- (f) She received interest on her Bank deposit 5,000; interest on NSC 6,000 and ₹ interest on deposits of a public limited company Rs. 4,500.
- (g) She made a mediclaim policy of her dependent mother aged 62 years and paid premium of 5,000.
- (h) She donated 10,000 to Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Fund.
- (i) Her handicapped brother is fully dependent on her.

Interest on loan	15,000	5,000	2,000
------------------	--------	-------	-------

Additional Information:

- 1) The payment of municipal tax is made as 10% of municipal value.
- 2) Her tenant/lodger had paid the tax amount for House X while the tax for House Y remains unpaid till 31.03.20.
- 3) She had paid municipal tax for House Z.
- 4) House X remains vacant for the period of 4 months.

Determine the total income received from house property for the assessment year 2021-22.

Q.4 .Answer in Brief (Solve any 1 out of 2)

(10Marks)

1. Explain Residential Status of Individual, HUF, and Company in detail.
2. What is the E-filing of Returns? Discuss various types of ITRs and Procedure to File.

Q.5. Short Notes (Solve any 2 out of 4)

(10Marks)

1. Uses and benefit of PAN
2. Section 194C
- 3.Uses of Form No26AS
- 4.Head Of Incomes

Best of Luck

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Practice Test 1 June 2022

Subject :- HRM Functions and Practices -IV

Max. Marks: 50

Time :- 3 hrs

Date:- 24/06/2022

Instructions:- 1) Q. No. 1 and 2 are compulsory
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q 1. A Fill in the blanks. (5 Marks)

- i) In Performance Appraisal, communicating the _____ to the employees is necessary so that they can perform accordingly.
- ii) _____ is designing and implementing total compensation package with a systematic approach to providing value to employees in exchange for work performance.
- iii) Power and politics are _____ process in any group or organisation
- iv) _____ power based on the ability of the power holder to reward another.
- v) _____ the more compensable factor a job possess the more points are assigned to it.

Q 2. Match the pairs. (5 Marks)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| a) Involvement of workers in managerial decision making process of the organization. | i) Recency Bias |
| b) Appraiser only bases their feedback on the last few weeks of work. | ii) Training |
| c) process of determining the relative worth of different categories of jobs | iii) Organizational Learning |
| d) the process by which an organization improves itself over time through gaining experience and using that experience to create knowledge | iv) WPM |
| e) Simulation | v) Job Evaluation |

Q 3. Long Answer Questions (20 Marks)

- a) Define Job Evaluation? Explain methods of Job Evaluation?
OR
Elaborate Human Resource Accounting? Also explain any 5 methods of HRA?
- b) Explain HRM Practices? Discuss various factors affecting HR Practices?
OR

Enlighten on OD Interventions?

Q 2. Write short notes (Any 4)

(20 Marks)

- i) HR Research
 - ii) Fringe Benefits
 - iii) Power and Politics
 - iv) Transfer
 - v) On the Job Training
 - vi) 360 Degree Performance Appraisal
-

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Pune-33

SYBBA Sem-4 Examination 2021-22 (Practice Test)

Subject: Employee Recruitment & Record Management

Course Code :406 C **JUNE-2022**

Instructions: 1) Q.1 & Q.2 are compulsory

2) Solve any 3 (Three) questions from the remaining question numbers 2,3, 4 and 5

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions (attempt any 5 out of 6) (5M)

1. _____ is the process of estimating the quantity and quality of people required to meet future needs of the organization?

a) Demand forecasting, b) supply forecasting, c) Environmental forecasting, d) Technological changes

2. Which method of induction is quite unplanned?

a) Formal, b) Informal, c) Collective, d) Disjunctive

3) _____ is the process which enables the organization to run smoothly by supplying required and desired workforce at the right time.

a) HRM, b) HRP, c) SHRM, d) HRD

4) Record management is _____.

a) Planned control of records, b) Piling of records, c) Collection of records, d) Destruction of records

5) Which of the following technique is not a forecasting technique to assess the human resource requirements of an organization?

a) Trend analysis, b) Ratio analysis, c) Managerial judgement, d) Replacement charts

6) The process of classifying applicants, in order to hire those who are more competent for the job?

a) Recruitment, b) Selection, c) Induction, d) Job analysis

e) WTO

5. Multilateral trade negotiation body

C. Answer in one sentence:

(5M)

1. What do you mean by International business?
2. What is polycentric company?
3. State bid and ask rates
4. Difference between EPZ and SEZ
5. Define exchange rate
6. European Union

D. Fill in the blanks:

(5M)

Q.2 Long answer questions (Write any 3 out of the following)

(30M)

1. Explain Ricardo's cost advantage theory
2. Explain the meaning scope and classification of MNCs.
3. Explain in detail fixed and flexible exchange rates.
4. Explain in detail the evolution and principles of WTO
5. What are the factors affecting international business environment?

Q.3 Write short notes on any four of the following

(20M)

1. Michael porter's Diamond model
2. Importance of MNCs
3. Exchange rate quotations
4. Types of regional trading agreements of India.
5. NAFTA
6. FDI

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce & Science
(2019 CBSC Pattern)

Internal Examination 21-22

June-2022

Class : T.Y.BBBA (SEM-VI)

Marks: 70

Subject: Essentials of E-commerce

Course Code -601

Note:

1. Q.1 is compulsory

Marks: 20

2. Solve Q.2 and Solve Q.3 which is compulsory

Marks: 50

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks. (5 Out of 7)

(5 Marks)

1. From the following _____ is a safety measure in banking network.

- A) Router
- B) Fire wall
- C) Modem
- D) None of these.

2. Knowing someone else password by certain illegal means is _____

- A) Hacking
- B) Plagiarism
- C) Log on script
- D) Password policy

3. For _____ card one has to made advance payment:

- A) Credit Card
- B) Debit Card
- C) Smart Card
- D) Gold Card

4. Compared to B2C e-commerce, B2B e-commerce is _____

- A) Of Equal Size
- B) Slightly Smaller
- C) Slightly Larger
- D) Much Larger

5. Transactions are verified by network nodes through cryptography and recorded in a public distributed ledger called _____.

- A) Crypto currency wallet
- B) Block chain
- C) Nodes
- D) Crypto currency

6. Which of the following methods can be used to send money over UPI?

- A) Mobile number
- B) VPA
- C) Bank account number
- D) All of these

7) What is "neuromarketing"?

- A) A way of misleading consumers into buying things they wouldn't otherwise want.
- B) An approach that allows marketers to responses to brands, ads and products using? Measure consumer's subconscious the techniques and knowledge from cognitive neuroscience?
- C) A form of market research that allows you to interpret what people say more accurately?
- D) None of these

Q.1 B) Match the pairs in the following questions:

(5 Marks)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| I. Lower Costs | A. It can be rewarding and helpful if the clients are being engaged on social media sites |
| II. Global Reach | B. Compared to traditional advertising methods like billboards and newspaper ads, e-marketing is significantly less expensive per message |
| III. Social Media Strategy | C. Converting traffic and website traffic is different from one another, but for site visibility it acts as an indicator. |
| IV. Website Traffic D. | D.A marketer using e-marketing can compete with the entire global market without considering any geographical boundaries |
| V. Maintenance Phase | E. After the implementation of SEO, the focus will be given on the Website maintenance. |

Q.1 C) Answer in One Sentence (5 Out of 7)

(5 Marks)

1. What is mean by E-commerce?
2. E-Branding Means What?
3. Cyber warfare
4. Phishing
5. Off-page SEO
6. Defamation
7. What is mean by Fiat Money?

Q.1 D) Fill in the Blanks (5 Out of 7)

(5Marks)

- 1) _____ defines the mechanism to extend operational support for management and protection of cyber-dependent operations.
- 2) _____ is a program that performs the desired tasks but at the same time also performs unexpected or undesirable tasks.
- 3) _____ is a Advertising model where a business pays an ad publisher for every user click on their advertisements
- 4) E-branding is an essential part of any online _____ and should be considered just as carefully as offline branding activities.
- 5) _____ are intermediaries between the users and firms, selling goods and services.
- 6) _____ is a type of distribution that uses purely electronic media.
- 7) _____ is when E-money is used for reversible or Flexible traction.

Q.2.Long Answer Question (Solve Any 3 Out 5)

(30Marks)

1. Discuss the Framework of E-Commerce and write the advantages and Disadvantages of E-commerce?
2. What do you mean by Near Field Communication (NFC)? And also explain the uses of NFC?
3. What is E-marketing? And also write the techniques and features of E-marketing?
4. What do you understand by SEO techniques in detail? Write the advantages and Disadvantages of SEO?
5. Discuss about the Cybercrime and types of Cybercrime in details?

Q.3.Short Notes (Solve Any 4 Out 6)

(20Marks)

1. Automotive Hacking
2. Google Lenses
3. NEFT
4. Crypto currency
5. Brokerage And Aggregator Model
6. Intranet

Best of Luck



Sri Balaji Society's

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science (BCACS)

Tathawade, Pune - 3

Practice Test June - 2022 - TYBBA VI

Subject - GC 602 - Management Information System

Time - 3 hours

Maximum Marks - 70

Instructions -

All questions are compulsory.

Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. No. 1) Explain in one to two sentences. (2 * 10 = 20)

- a) Administrative Model for decision making
- b) Meaning of MIS
- c) Bounded rationality
- d) Importance of feedback in decision making
- e) Object oriented analysis
- f) Application of MIS
- g) E-communication
- h) Waterfall model
- i) Decision Support System
- j) Meaning of a System

Q. No. 2) Write long notes on any FOUR out of the SIX given options. (4 * 5 = 20)

- a) Herbert Simon's Model
- b) Prototyping model for system design
- c) Modes of E-Communication
- d) Meaning of a System
- e) Attributes of an Information
- f) Decision Support System

Q. No. 3) Write short notes on THREE out of the FIVE given options. (3 * 10 = 30)

- a) Role of Information technology in management information system
- b) MIS as an instrument for organisational change
- c) Classical Model of decision making
- d) Meaning and need for system analysis
- e) E-Commerce

Class: **T. Y. B. B. A. VI**

Marks: 70M

Instructions: 1. All the 3 questions are compulsory.

2. Figures on the right indicate full marks.

Q1. A. Multiple Choice Questions

[5]

- i. A program is a group of _____.
a. Plans b. People and work c. Related projects d. Unrelated projects
- ii. PM is divided into _____ process groups.
a. 5 b. 7 c. 9 d. 11
- iii. _____ is a permanent repository of the process performance data from projects.
a. Project DB b. Project Schedule c. Project Charter d. Project audit report
- iv. A _____ is a clear concise description of the problem or issue a team aims to address in a project.
a. Problem statement b. Issue log c. Risk log d. Problem register
- v. The structure that manages projects within the existing organizational structure is _____.
a. Functional b. Project c. Matrix d. Balanced

B. Match the following

[5]

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. Return on investment | a. Establishes sequence |
| ii. Expenses on utilities | b. Cost schedule control system |
| iii. Dummy activity | c. Non-discounting cash flow method |
| iv. Earned value analysis | d. Delay in activity |
| v. Slack | e. Cost of production |

C. Answer in one sentence

[5]

- i. Define project.
- ii. What is assessed by a feasibility study?
- iii. What is a fish-bone diagram?
- iv. Differentiate between an activity and an event.
- v. What is a PCAD?

D. Fill in the blanks

[5]

- i. _____ method of project appraisal does not take into consideration the entire operating life of the project.

- ii. In a network diagram, _____ represent the project milestones.
- iii. The _____ is the roadmap of how the project should progress and _____ phase is where it is turned into reality.
- iv. _____ may be undertaken for implementation by the companies incorporated in India.
- v. _____ refers to the art of motivating others towards the attainment of particular goals.

Q2. Answer any 3 out of 5

[3*10 = 30]

- a. Explain the importance of project management. Enumerate the tools and techniques of project management.
- b. What is risk identification? Briefly discuss the inputs to risk identification.
- c. Explain the steps and selection of project organizational structure.
- d. Explain the process of project control. Elucidate the reasons for ineffective control in project.
- e. Product manager has planned a list of activities culminating in the inaugurate launch of the new products. These are given in the table below:

Activity	pert 3 time estimates days			Immediate Predecessor (s)
	P	M	O	
a	20	10	5	—
b	12	7	5	—
c	12	10	8	a
d	40	20	6	c
e	90	60	30	d
f	14	10	7	d
g	50	30	20	c
h	12	10	8	e, f, g
i	6	4	3	b
j	1	1	1	h, i

- i. Draw the PERT network.
- ii. Determine the Critical Path.
- iii. Calculate variance and standard deviation for each activity.

Q3. Write short notes on any 4 out of 6

[4*5 = 20]

- a. Difference between PERT and CPM
- b. Project Life Cycle
- c. Work Breakdown Structure
- d. Project Risk Management
- e. Components of SIPOC
- f. Abandonment analysis

- Note i) Question no. 01 is compulsory.
ii) Figures to the right of questions indicate full marks

Q.1 A) Choose the correct option from the options given below (5*1=5 Marks)

- i) Essential ingredients of innovation include all of the following except _____.
a) Superior product than existing one b) economic feasibility
c) niche appeal d) widespread appeal
- ii) The need for sustainability is necessary for all of the following except _____.
a) Necessary and Apt use of Resources b) Fair and Equitable Resource Utilisation
c) Reduction in non-renewable energy resources d) Free and Ample Resource Utilisation
- iii) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of service?
a) Intangibility b) Simultaneity
c) Homogeneity d) Heterogeneity
- iv) _____ is not the phase in an innovation process.
a) Understanding the problem b) Actions and implementation
c) Imagination d) An agreed goal
- v) Following all are the sources of innovation but not _____.
a) Incongruity in reality b) Unexpected failure
c) Demographic changes d) Excessive resources

B) Match the pairs (5*1=5 Marks)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| i) Unified Payment Interface | a) Personalised Power Motive |
| ii) Research Driven Ideas | b) Key feature of Innovative Organisation |
| iii) Individual's Autonomy | c) Innovation Approach |
| iv) Pocket Projector | d) Radical Innovation |
| v) To further leader's own interest | e) Process Innovation |
| | f) Product Innovation |

C) Answer each of the following in one sentence (5*1=5 Marks)

- i) What is sustainable development?
ii) Write an example of radical innovation.
iii) Define service.
iv) What is innovation?
v) What is social sustainability?

D) Fill in the blanks with the correct option (5*1=5 Marks)

- i) _____ innovation concentrates on improving the strategic position and product-delivery capabilities of the organization through the creativity and leadership.
ii) _____ relates with maintenance of carrying capacity of natural resources base and life support systems.
iii) _____ results due to modest changes in the existing services.
iv) The process of finding out the possibility of producing a product is called as _____.
v) _____ always include replicable elements that can be identified and systematically reproduced in other cases or environments.

Q.2 Solve any 3 questions out of 5 questions below.

(3*10= 30 Marks)

- i. Explain various approaches to innovation with appropriate examples.
- ii. What are the organizational characteristics that facilitate the innovation process? Comment.
- iii. Explain various types of services.
- iv. What are green organizations? Explain the features of green organizations.
- v. Explain socio-political aspects of sustainable development.

Q.3 Write short notes on any 4 of the following.

(4*5= 20 Marks)

- i. Classification of Service Innovations
- ii. The dilemma of Innovation Management
- iii. Organisation Structure and innovation
- iv. Service Innovation and the Consumer
- v. Difference between Innovation and Invention

Class: T.Y. B. B. A. VI

Marks: 50M

Instructions: 1. Q1 is compulsory.

2. Figures on the right indicate full marks.

Q1. A. Multiple Choice Questions

[5]

1. The act of creating a brand is known as _____.
 - a. Branding
 - b. Brand management
 - c. Brand hierarchy
 - d. Brand building
2. _____ refers to what the brand can be linked, mental connection to and recall of brand.
 - a. Brand Hierarchy
 - b. Brand Equity
 - c. Brand Loyalty
 - d. Brand Associations
3. A comprehensive examination of a brand in terms of its sources of brand equity is defined as _____.
 - a. Brand Audit
 - b. Brand Evaluation
 - c. Brand Quality
 - d. Brand Strength
4. _____ refers to the willingness of the average customer to rely on the ability of a brand to deliver its stated function.
 - a. Brand Portfolio
 - b. Brand awareness
 - c. Brand trust
 - d. Brand revival
5. When a particular product is available with the same brand name throughout the world, it is known as _____.
 - a. Family brand
 - b. Continental brand
 - c. National brand
 - d. International brand

B. Match the following

[5]

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Product branding | a. Brand managing tool |
| 2. Superior product quality | b. Brand relationships |
| 3. Brand substitutability | c. Branding strategy |
| 4. Brand enhancement | d. Brand revitalization |
| 5. MomentFeed | e. Characteristic of successful
global branding |

Q2. Answer any 1 out of the 2

[10]

- Discuss in detail the fundamental concepts of branding.
- Discuss the introduction of a new brand in international market. What are the various branding decisions in global markets?

Q3. Answer any 1 out of the 2

[10]

- Illustrate the qualitative and quantitative tools for measuring the brand image and strength.
- Highlight the signals to brand revitalization. Discuss the methods of brand revitalization.

Q4. Write short notes (Any 4)

[20]

- Brand Development Index
- Brand portfolio
- Brand value chain
- Digital branding
- Principles of branding
- Role of IMC in branding

**Sri Balaji Society's
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce, and Science, Pune-33
Academic Year 2021-22**

Cases in Marketing and Project (DSE-606-A-MM) Practice Test

Marks: 50

TY BBA-VI June-2022

Time: 3 Hours

- Note**
- i) All questions are compulsory.
 - ii) Figures to the right of questions indicate full marks

Q.1) Case No 01**(15 Marks)**

In the 2000's telecommunications (telecom) Company Bharti Airtel Ltd. (BAL) was the market leader in the Indian telecom market. It had established itself as a leader in the market by differentiating itself with its focus on building a strong brand through innovation in sales, marketing, and customer service and an innovative cost-effective business model. Analysts also credited BAL with negotiating the regulatory hurdles in this emerging market and competition very effectively. This enabled it to become profitable despite the Indian telecom market having the lowest tariffs in the world. Some analysts opined that BAL's unique business model had become the benchmark for emerging markets. Mobile telephony in India was experiencing the fastest growth in the world and India was already one of the leading markets in terms of mobile subscriber base. Despite Average Revenue per User (ARPU) figures in the country being quite low compared to many other markets.

It was viewed as an attractive market as mobile penetration of the market, particularly in the huge rural areas in India was still low. With the developing market in the west reaching high levels of saturation (70% in the US and 100% in some European markets), many global telecom operators were looking at emerging markets for their growth and this made India a prime target market for these firms. The market in India was also expected to witness many changes with the introduction of new technologies and mobile number portability. Since 2007, BAL had been facing serious threats to its leadership position. On the one hand, there was the onslaught from global players such as Vodafone and Virgin Mobile, and on the other, the threat from established Indian companies such as Reliance Communications Ltd., Tata Teleservices Ltd., and the State-owned Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., (BSNL) Moreover, the market was expected to witness the entry of some more Indian and Foreign Companies BAL had responded to investing heavily in expanding its network, Technology, and marketing. It was trying to cover all segments of the population from the tech-savvy youth population who coveted the latest value-added services (VAS) to the Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP) segment who would be satisfied with a low-cost offering.

In early 2008, BAL which still dominated the Indian telecom market and was the world's tenth-largest telecom company was also readying itself to replicate its success story in some other emerging markets.

Questions:

- (1) Give an overview of Bharti Airtel Ltd. based on your knowledge. (5)
- (2) How to apply service marketing in Bharti Airtel Ltd.? (5)
- (3) Carry out a SWOT analysis for Bharti Airtel Ltd. (5)

Q.2) Case No 02**(15 Marks)**

The global brand Adidas is a sports clothing manufacturer from Germany which was registered in 1949. They have a large range for both men and women including shoes; hats, leisure, casual wear, and an assortment of accessories. Adidas has millions of customers that go through the consumer decision-making process on a daily basis and because of the way that it has positioned itself in the market; consumers regularly decide to buy Adidas products. Since it was established in Germany in 1949, by Adolf Dassler, Adidas has been synonymous with the sporting industry. Today, Adidas is a global public company and is one of the largest sports brands in the world. It is a household name with its three-stripes logo recognized in markets across the world. The company's product portfolio is vast, ranging from state-of-the-art sports footwear and clothing to accessories such as bags, watches, eyewear, and other sports-related goods and equipment employing over 46,000 people worldwide, the Adidas group consists of around 170 subsidiaries including Reebok, Taylor made Adidas, Rockport, and (CM-Hockey). The Group's headquarters are in Herzogenaurach, Germany. In the second quarter of 2013, the Group's revenue was £ 3.383 billion. Adidas's brand positioning is clear and distinct. Adidas has a genuine and far-reaching for sport and this is manifested in the company's devotion to making the best possible performance products for athletes. The brand's mission is quite simply to become the leading sports brand in the world. It aims to do this by becoming the best performing brand in all sporting goods categories. To achieve this, the brand continues to produce the highest quality performance products possible at marketplace prices. Furthermore, products will continue to be designed and developed to enhance the performance of all who participate in sport, irrespective of their age, gender and ability.

Questions:

- (1) How is the consumer decision-making process done in buying Adidas a branded sports product? (5)
- (2) Why do most of the customers purchase the Adidas brand in sports? (5)
- (3) What opportunities Adidas can tap for promotion in the digital era? (5)

Q.3) Case No 03**(15 Marks)**

In 2010, Sharma Retail Store not only had a great year, it also reached the top places at Jaipur City, winning each of the first ten places except the ninth comfortable in the fact that the company had an attractive product, the president of Sharma Retail Store decided to go directly to the customer. The idea, instead of concentrating company efforts and resources on improving the relations with the dealers were to emphasize improving relations with the ultimate consumer.

To implement this tactic, the plan was to eliminate the dealer completely and replace him or her with agents. The plan did not work well is an understatement. Sharma Retail Store distributors, who had represented it in India, initiated legal action against the store in four states. All 400 Sharma Retail Store Audio dealers felt betrayed by the elimination of their franchises.

Although they were offered the opportunity to become agents, they were so opposed that they sued Sharma Retail Store. The lawsuits by these dealers sought damages exceeding 5crores. Sharma Retail Store's top management decided that perhaps their original distribution system wasn't so bad after all.

Questions:

- (1) Identify and discuss the channel alternatives that were available to Sharma Retail Store. (5)
- (2) Do you think that Sharma Retail Stores failed to properly evaluate the existing distributors? Give your reasons. (5)
- (3) Design a research methodology for conducting research for Sharma Retail Stores. (5)

Q.3 Write short note on any 1 of the following.**(5 Marks)**

- i. Importance of case studies in management
- ii. Different types of case studies

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science

Practice Test 1 June 2022

Subject :- Financial Management

Max. Marks: 50

Time :- 3 hrs

Date:- 24/06/2022

Instructions:- 1) Q. No. 1 is compulsory
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q 1. A Fill in the blanks. (5 Marks)

- A _____ is a certificate issued by a company under its seal acknowledging a debt due by it to its holders.
- Cost of capital is the _____ required rate of _____ return expected by investors.
- The discount rate at which present value of cash inflows equals to the present value of cash outflows is called as _____.
- _____ is that capital structure at that level of debt, equity proportion, at which the market value per share is maximum and cost of capital is minimum.
- _____ is the situation when a company is not performing at a level that generates sufficient cash flows or is unable to raise sufficient capital through long term debt or equity route.

Q 2. Write short notes (Any 3) (15 Marks)

- Trading on Equity
- Bills Discounting
- NPV vs IRR
- Mutually Exclusive Proposal
- Hire Purchase

Q 3. Long Answer Questions (15 Marks)

1. Define Under Capitalization? Explain its causes, remedies and consequences?

OR

2. ABC Limited has the following capital structure:

Equity share capital (2,00,000 shares) Rs.	40,00,000
6% preference shares	10,00,000
8% Debentures	<u>30,00,000</u>
	80,00,000

The market price of the company's equity share is Rs. 20. It is expected that company will pay a dividend of Rs. 2 per share at the end of current year, which will grow at 7 per

cent for ever. The tax rate may be presumed at 50 per cent. You are required to compute the following:

- A weighted average cost of capital based on existing capital structure.
- The new weighted average cost of capital if the company raises an additional Rs. 20,00,000 debt by issuing 10 per cent debentures. This would result in increasing the expected dividend to Rs. 3 and leave the growth rate unchanged but the price of share will fall to Rs. 15 per share.?

OR

A company proposes to undertake one of two mutually exclusive projects namely, AXE and BXE. The initial capital outlay and annual cash inflows are as under:

	AXE	BXE
Initial capital outlay	Rs. 22,50,000.	Rs. 30,00,000
Salvage value at the end of the life	0	0
Economic life (years)	4	7
After tax annual cash inflows Year 1	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 5,00,000
2	12,50,000	7,50,000
3	10,00,000	7,50,000
4	7,50,000	12,00,000
5	-	12,50,000
6	-	10,00,000
7	-	8,00,000

The company's cost of capital is 16%. Calculate for each project. (a) Net present value of cash flows. (b) Internal rate of return

Q 4 Problem on Leverage.

- The following particulars are available : Sales Rs. 1,00,000, Variable Cost Rs. 70,000, Fixed Cost Rs. 20,000, Long term loans Rs. 50,000 @ 10 percent. Compute Operating, Financial and Combined leverage. (7 Marks)
- Calculate degree of (i) operating leverage (ii) financial leverage and (iii) combined leverage from the following data : (8 Marks)
 - Sales 50,000 units @ Rs. 4 per unit
 - Variable cost per unit 40%
 - Fixed costs – Rs. 1,00,000
 - Interest charges Rs. 3668

Total No. of Questions—4]

[Total No. of Printed Pages—3

Seat No.	
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[4967]-6010

F.Y. B.B.A. (Semester-VI) EXAMINATION, 2021-22

CASES IN FINANCE

(Specialisation-IV : Finance)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

N.B. :— (i) Q. Nos. 1 is compulsory.

(ii) Attempt any two from the remaining. (Q.2, Q.3, Q.4)

(iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. S.K. company has an investment opportunity in the project costing ₹ 4,00,000 with the following expected net cash inflow. You have to evaluate proposal using 10% as the cost of capital (Rate of discount) on the basis of the following and give your opinion whether to invest or not : 20

- (a) Pay back period.
(b) Net present value at 10% discounting factor.
(c) Internal rate of return with the help of 10% discounting factor and 15% discounting factor.

Year	Net cash flow	PV of Re 1 @ 10%	PV of Re 1 @ 15%
1	60,000	0.909	0.870
2	65,000	0.826	0.756
3	70,000	0.751	0.658

P.T.O.

4	75,000	0.683	0.572
5	80,000	0.621	0.497
6	85,000	0.564	0.432
7	1,00,000	0.513	0.376
8	1,50,000	0.467	0.327
9	1,00,000	0.424	0.284
10	40,000	0.386	0.247

2. SSV Cements Ltd. sell its products on a gross profit of 20% on sales. The following information is extracted from its annual accounts for the current year ended on 31 March, 2006 : [15]

Sales at 3 months credit	40,00,000
Raw material	12,00,000
Wages paid Avg. time lag 15 days	9,60,000
Manufacturing exp. paid one month in arrears	12,00,000
Administrative exp. paid one month in arrears	4,80,000
Sales promotion expenses payable half year in advance.	2,00,000

The company enjoys one month credit from the suppliers of Raw materials and maintains a 2 months stock of raw materials and one half months stock of finished goods. The cash balance is maintained at ₹ 1,00,000 as a precautionary measure. Assuming a 10% margin, Find out the working capital requirements of the company.

3. The following is the capital structure of 'SP' Pvt. Ltd. [15]

Sources of Finance	Amount	Proportion	Cost of Capital
Equity share capital (4000 shares of ₹ 100 each)	4,00,000	40	14
Retained earnings (Reserve)	2,00,000	20	13
Present shares	1,00,000	10	12
Debt	3,00,000	30	9

Calculate the weighted average cost of capital of the company assuming 35% tax slab.

4. Existing capital structure of XYZ Co. Ltd. is as follows : [15]

14% Term loan from ICICI Bank	5,00,000
12% Debentures (100 each)	3,00,000
Equity share capital (20,000 shares)	2,00,000

The equity shares of the company are quoted at ₹ 225. It is expected that the company will pay current dividend of ₹ 15 per share. A growth rate of 9% was registered in the past which is expected to be maintained. The tax rate applicable may be assumed at 40%. Calculate the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce & Science

Practice Test

June 2022

Global Human Resource Management

Class : T.Y.BBA-IV

Marks : 50

Q.1) Compulsory Questions

A) Multiple Choice Questions

(5 Marks)

1) The scope of international human resource management (IHRM) includes ____

- (a) Staff recruitment
- (b) Compensation
- (c) Staff development
- (d) All the above

2) Three dimension model of global HRM was given by ____

- (a) Astin & Leland
- (b) P.Morgan
- (c) Beechler & Javidan
- (d) Aycan & Kartungo

3) ____ is a recruitment process which involves convincing the person to join the organisation.

- (a) Headhunting
- (b) e-recruitment
- (c) Internship
- (d) Job posting

4) ____ involves giving the expatriate a pre-determined salary & letting the individual decide about how to spend it.

- (a) Citizen's approach
- (b) Region based approach
- (c) Lump sum approach
- (d) Balance sheet approach

5) The ____ involves a payment of expatriates to compensate for differences in expenditures between the home country & the foreign country.

- (a) Cost of living (COLA)
- (b) Housing allowance
- (c) Home leave allowance
- (d) Education allowance

B) Match the Pairs**(5 Marks)**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1) Host Country | (i) Informal communication |
| 2) Expatriates | (ii) Market rate approach |
| 3) Expatriate Failure | (iii) Individuals who go overseas to accomplish a job-related goal |
| 4) Internal Network Referrals | (iv) The country where the subsidiary might be situated |
| 5) Going rate approach | (v) Early return of the expatriate |

Q.2) Answer the following questions (Solve Any 1 out of 2)
(10 Marks)

- Q.1) What do you mean by Global HRM? Explain the features & Scope of global HRM
- Q.2) What are the selection criteria for global assignment?

Q.3) Answer the following questions (Solve Any 1 out of 2)
(10 Marks)

- Q.1) Explain the term Global Training & Development. What are the barriers in global training & development?
- Q.2) Explain the Importance & Barriers to global compensation.

Q.4) Write Short Notes (Solve Any 4 out of 6) **(5 Marks each)**

- 1) Staffing policy approaches in IHRM
- 2) Labour market
- 3) Expatriate
- 4) Balance sheet approach approach of global compensation
- 5) Ethics related challenges in IHRM
- 6) Headhunters

Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Pune-33

TYBBA Sem-6 Examination 2021-22 (Practice Test) - June 2022

Subject: Recent Trends & Human Resource Accounting

Course Code: C 606

Instructions: 1) Q.1 & Q.2 are compulsory

2) Solve any 3 (Three) questions from the remaining question numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.1 A) Multiple Choice Questions (attempt any 5 out of 6) (5M)

1) _____ is known as Pink slip.

a) Notice that employee has performed well, b) a Notice of appraisal, c) Active internal communication strategy, d) A termination notice

2) HRIS _____

A) Plans core process into streamline systems, b) Integrates core process into streamline systems, c) Plans core process into streamline systems, d) All of these

3) _____ in the method used to collect information on specific problems being faced by the organization

a) Simulation method, b) Mathematical method, c) Survey method, d) Action research method

4) The historical cost approach of human resource accounting is given by _____

a) Giles and Robinson, b) Hekimian and Jones, c) Roger H. Hermanson, d) Brumment, Flamholtz and Pyle

5) _____ is the component of HRIS?

a) Input, b) Transformation, c) Output, d) All of the above

6) _____ is concerned with the gathering, analysing, information and then deciding what actions need to be taken to improve performance.

a) Personal research, b) HR accounting, c) HR audit, d) HR engagement

B. Match the following: (5M)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Vague definition | 1. Areas of audit |
| b) Work quality | 2. Challenge in Employee engagement |
| c) Staffing and development | 3. Measurement of engagement |

d) ROI analysis

4. Monetary method of HR valuation

e) Replacement cost method

5. Benefit of HR audit

Q.2 Solve any one out of two

(10M)

a) What are the factors influencing employee loyalty? Also mention the ways of developing employee loyalty.

b) Explain the components, advantages and limitations of HRIS.

Q.3 Solve any one out of two

(10M)

a) Explain the monetary and non-monetary methods of Hr valuation

b) Explain the nature, need and objectives of HR accounting

Q.4 Write short notes on any four of the following

(20M)

1. Employee loyalty

2. Company values

3. Survey method of Hr research

Sri Balaji Society's
Balaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science
Academic Year 2021-22
Practice Test Question Paper Link
Jan-22

Sr.No	Class	Subject	Faculty	Link
1	F.Y.B.Com.	Compulsory English I	Prof. Amol Jadhao	https://forms.gle/G112hNLbVxcSYRTM6
2		Financial Accounting I	Prof. Revati Deshkar	https://forms.office.com/r/ra7MJvpVv2ni
3		Business Economics I	Dr. Jayasree Nambiar	https://forms.office.com/r/KdxvxezwdW
4		Business Mathematics I	Prof. Supriya Unawane	https://forms.gle/Bt6GSCTPFawDzDXa7
5		Computer Concepts and Application I	Prof. Kirti Bothe	https://forms.office.com/r/d6DKXGuJKp
6		Banking and Finance I	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	https://forms.gle/821KV4nNgU3fev4W8
7		Marketing and Salesmanship I	Prof. Sonali Bhor	https://forms.gle/iu4HR3QdWyMbf414A
8		Additional English I	Dr. Anjum Khan	https://forms.gle/AQQQ1iZZHRNiLagC6
9	S.Y.B.Com.	Business Communication I	Dr. Anjum Khan	https://forms.gle/jTAMwwyErtazZZVN6
10		Corporate Accounting I	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	https://forms.gle/qFbaQ4eXu5pb8GSB6
11		Business Management I	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	https://forms.gle/4dUrmXeqXJVF1yQF9
12		Business Economics I	Prof. Anil Aralikar	https://forms.office.com/r/sdC0s5aV0a
13		Elements of company Law I	Prof. Apeksha Agrawal	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1DkEIMnJwByuoZQsePcvpSoprJW9guO8rDbfdShVA-Gc/edit
14		CWA I - I	Prof. Revati Deshkar	https://forms.gle/XRgxfG5sBP9KRHG7
17		Advanced Accounting I	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	https://forms.gle/LCiLwp7543awWeNc9
18		IGED I	Dr. Jayasree Nambiar	https://forms.office.com/r/wpehYaWivF
19		Auditing and Taxation I	Prof. Apeksha Agrawal	https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1DvkQJboWDOjv2pf8we0HcNy7ARuR7IhJtxpx-etAGRo/edit
20		CWA II- I	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	https://forms.gle/v9WHAeym4gHNoytmZ

21		Marketing Management II-I	Prof. Sai Vijetha	https://forms.office.com/r/YGHSrC6Hfc
22		CWA III-I	Prof. Sonali Bhor	https://forms.office.com/r/3FhPKsgXF0
23		Marketing Management III- I	Dr. Nilesh Patil	https://forms.gle/oNAfSfz14vs8UYag9
24	FYBBA	Principle of Management	Prof. Sai Vijetha	https://forms.office.com/r/81hH4qciQf
25		Business Communication Skills	Dr. Anjum Khan	https://forms.gle/smrnedhuAN7LakRx7
26		Business Accounting	Prof. Sonali Bhor	https://forms.gle/rZpBUGRqV1f92PaS9
27		Business Economics	Prof. Anil Aralikal	https://forms.office.com/r/jiV6vy19qe
29		Business Demography	Dr. Jayasree Nambiar	https://forms.office.com/r/awvPsUus62
30	SYBBA	Principle of HRM	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	https://forms.gle/ytoxwdY3YmVVStPk9
31		Supply Chain Management	Dr. Nilesh Patil	https://forms.gle/FgJL4RD9yq3ZnyJR7
32		GC and PD	Prof. Sonali Bhor	https://forms.gle/d6EnFqwMbN2K5gio8
33		Fundamentals of RD	Dr. Jayasree Nambiar	https://forms.office.com/r/1muJjV5BCF
34		CB and SM	Dr. Nilesh Patil	https://forms.office.com/r/RTHMuZ3LrJ
35		Retail Management	Prof. Sai Vijetha	https://forms.office.com/r/bfYWij6L58
36		Management Accounting	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	https://forms.gle/yt8rA3ZjVgaKXbp39
37		Banking and Finance	Prof. Revati Deshklar	https://forms.gle/JugFwFt8vggdLAPu5
39		Legal Aspects in HR	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	https://forms.office.com/r/nRCkUCqzqU
40		Research Methodology	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	https://forms.gle/iXSNgDCjLBa1LyUK8
41	TYBBA	Database Administration & DM	Prof. Anil Aralikal	https://forms.office.com/r/m3fYGGCRY0
42		Business Ethics	Prof. Sonali Bhor	https://forms.gle/3EAVvJ963SiTDT1B8
43		Management of CSR	Prof. Sai Vijetha	https://forms.office.com/r/emha7V0Gk5
44		Mktg Env't Analysis & Strategies	Dr. Nilesh Patil	https://forms.gle/XA9NgohGz6fJvBn8
45		Legal Aspects in Marketing	Prof. Sai Vijetha	https://forms.office.com/r/7gEx7Ba9Kp
46		Analysis of Financial Statement	Prof. Sonali Bhor	https://forms.gle/EpdpyDAkGnaoHVuG6
49		Cases in HR	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	https://forms.gle/m7U9Xm8ZW1zNf8cQ6

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Internal Marks April 2022
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Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	805	Principles of Mktg.	Principles of Fin.	Basics of Costing	Business Stats	Fundamentals of Computer
				Prof. Sonali Bhor	Prof. Sai Vijetha	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	Dr. Prachi Jain	Prof. Vanita Bhojwar
1	3482	KUDALE RUSHIKESH BALASAHEB	44	21	16	14	12	22	21
2	3483	MANDAVGADE ISHA PRAVIN	63	21	17	14	17	22	17
3	3484	ADITYA GAJJAR	47	27	21	14	14	23	18
4	3485	AGALE AYUSH RAJESH	72	24	18	20	20	22	21
5	3486	AJEET KUMAR	44	21	19	12	16	24	18
6	3487	AKSHAJ KUMAR	78	24	19	15	22	24	20
7	3488	ASHA PHULALAL DEVASI	70	21	17	20	19	21	18
8	3489	AWHALE ISHWARI ANIL	68	22	18	21	17	20	18
9	3490	AYUSH DHANRAJ KHAPEKAR	57	20	20	15	20	26	24
10	3491	CHAWALE PIYUSH ASHOK	46	23	18	22	13	21	19
11	3492	DHAIRYA BHARILYA	54	26	23	25	16	26	24
12	3493	DHEERAJ MAHESWRAN	63	22	19	12	16	23	19
13	3494	DIVYA MAKHIJA	48	22	21	12	14	27	18
14	3495	DUGGIREDDY THARUN SANJIVAREDDY	69	24	26	21	17	26	18
15	3496	GADKARI OM NITIN	58	23	19	12	13	23	17
16	3497	GAIKWAD SUJAL SANDIP	74	24	18	23	12	24	20
17	3498	GARVIT AGARWAL	41	20	14	12	12	19	19
18	3499	INAMDAR HARSH NAGANATH	56	23	24	13	16	24	18
19	3500	JADHAV PARAG BABAJI	72	25	22	20	21	26	18
20	3501	JEDHE ADITYA RADHESHYAM	53	23	18	13	16	24	19
21	3502	KAKKAD SHRUTI MANIT	68	25	22	22	21	29	22
22	3503	KAMBLE ANUSIDHA ANIL	62	24	22	23	18	27	22
23	3504	KHANNA JANAV PUNAM	33	23	12	12	12	18	19
24	3505	KRISHNA MUNDHRA	71	28	30	29	27	29	25
25	3506	LODHA SHRUTI PANKAJ	55	25	20	22	22	29	24
26	3507	LOKHANDE GLORY RAJU	43	24	20	24	13	19	24
27	3508	LONDHE DNYANESHWAR DILIP	66	27	27	23	20	28	22
28	3509	MAGAR HARSHWARDHAN GAJANAN	69	24	26	22	19	23	24
29	3510	MANKAR LUCKY SHAIENDRA	46	23	18	16	13	22	18
30	3511	MISAR NIKHIL DILIP	43	19	15	12	12	20	16
31	3512	MUSKAN KUMARI	71	27	26	26	22	28	23

Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	BSOS	Principles of Mktg.	Principles of Fin.	Basics of Costing	Business Stats	Fundamentals of Computer
				Prof. Sonali Bhor	Prof. Sai Vijetha	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	Dr. Prachi Jain	Prof. Vanita Bhojwar
33	3514	NAKUL JINDAL	74	24	30	27	24	29	26
34	3515	PACHE PAWAN SHYAMRAJ	52	25	22	21	17	24	27
35	3516	PAWAR PRIYA RAJENDRA	93	27	26	25	28	27	25
36	3517	PRIYANKA SINGH	75	27	22	27	25	28	23
37	3518	PURVA MAHESH BARNE	74	27	22	22	21	26	22
38	3519	RAVISHANKAR MOHAN CHERUKUPALLI	67	25	24	14	21	27	20
39	3520	RITESH KUMAR	62	23	19	20	16	22	23
40	3521	ROKADE ANIKET NAMDEV	54	21	18	12	17	22	20
41	3522	RUSHIKESH SHADANAN MATHPATI	48	23	18	14	12	23	20
42	3523	SAKATE ADITI ANIL	63	25	23	22	17	26	24
43	3524	SANYAM JAIN	60	25	27	26	19	29	24
44	3525	SARANSH ARORA	53	27	23	22	17	26	21
45	3526	SARWADE PAYAL PARMESHWAR	48	24	24	17	14	28	18
46	3527	SHAIKH MEHER KHUDBUDDIN	88	23	26	22	23	24	18
47	3528	SHAIKH NAUSHAD FARUK	71	20	16	15	20	20	18
48	3529	SHAIKH TAUSIF ZAKIR	47	20	16	12	12	18	18
49	3530	SHIKARE SANDIP GANESH	84	21	19	18	21	24	23
50	3531	SHINDE SOHAM ANIL	52	22	17	17	19	23	20
51	3532	SHREYAS KARAMBELKAR	57	25	27	23	20	25	22
52	3533	SHRISHTI RANI CHOURASIA	73	27	28	29	27	29	19
53	3534	SHUBHANGI PAWAR	47	27	23	23	19	25	23
54	3535	SISTA AMULYA CHANDRA SEKHAR	60	24	20	21	21	25	21
55	3536	SONAWANE MANISH SANDEEP	43	23	13	12	12	18	19
56	3537	SUMIT ROY	64	22	17	13	20	26	21
57	3538	SURYAWANSHI SANKET SANDIP	58	26	22	25	19	24	26
58	3539	TEJAS RAJESH SHIRKE	78	24	20	22	22	21	22
59	3540	URVASHI CHANDAK	44	22	20	19	20	26	20
60	3541	UTPAL JOSHI	40	20	19	15	12	22	18
61	3542	VARMA PRACHI DHIRAJ	81	27	29	26	26	27	23
62	3543	VASHISHTH RAJVEER SINGH	33	20	12	12	12	16	18
63	3544	VIBHOR JAIN	76	25	28	27	23	26	21
64	3545	WAIKUL PRAJAKTA MANISH	61	27	25	20	21	28	22
65	3546	YADAV KALPESH BHARAT	67	22	18	20	18	25	18

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PRINCIPAL
Dr. G. Y. Shole

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Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	Entrepreneurship and SBM	POM	DMRM	IBM	Advert Pro mgt	HRM	Business Taxation
				Prof. Bhors.R	Prof. Jaymala	Dr. Nilesh Patil	Dr. Jayasree Nalmbiar	Dr. Nilesh Patil	Prof. Neha S	Prof. Vrushali
1	3547	MOHD ZAHID KHAN	24	20	17	12	20	13		
2	3548	ANUSHKA MUNDHRA	71	26	17	18	22	28		
3	3549	ASHWANI KUMAR	48	28	27	26	29	14		
4	3550	BANTY SINGH	39	20	16	13	21	13		
5	3551	DEBRUP DEB	69	21	19	13	22	25		
6	3552	GUPTA SACHIN DHARMENDRA	84	24	22	24	25	27		
7	3553	HANSHA KHANDLWAL	67	28	22	23	23	24		
8	3554	HARSHIT YADAV	74	26	22	22	25	23		
9	3555	ISHANI MALANI	63	24	24	24	22	18		
10	3556	JOSHI SUJIT GOPALRAO	81	26	24	25	24	17		
11	3557	KALE OMKAR ANANTRAO	61	23	20	21	23	12		
12	3558	KHAN FAHAD NADIMANWAR	82	22	15	15	21	21		
13	3559	KHUSHI MAHAJAN	63	25	16	20	23	19		
14	3560	KUMAWAT HEMANT MULCHAND	73	26	23	24	26	19		
15	3561	MENKA MAJUMDAR	49	21	20	15	21	21		
16	3562	MUNGASE ADITYA	69	22	22	20	24	18		
17	3563	PAWAR GANESH BALAJI	62	22	21	17	21	18		
18	3564	PAWAR OMKAR VASANT	73	25	23	21	22	17		
19	3565	PAYAL SHEETALKUMAR BODAKE	77	23	22	19	23	18		
20	3566	PIYUSH KUMAR SINGH	49	25	17	20	22	19		
21	3567	PRIYANSHU KHANDLWAL	76	25	24	19	20	24		
22	3568	SARSWATI KUMARI	93	26	26	24	28	25		
23	3569	SAYAMBAR PRASAD MADHUKAR	76	28	26	22	25	14		
24	3570	SHARMA PRIYANSHU KISHORE	67	21	19	17	22	20		
25	3571	SHINDE SHRINIVAS MAHADEV	78	23	22	19	23	21		
26	3572	SHREYA MUKUND CHOUDHARY	89	22	23	20	21	18		
27	3573	SHRIYANSH SHARMA	60	22	20	21	24	20		
28	3574	SHRUTI AGARWAL	76	23	26	18	21	26		
29	3575	THAKUR NETRA PHULSINGH	81	28	25	25	23	21		
30	3576	VAISHNAV DEEPAK DHARMAS	79	24	23	22	22	24		
31	3577	VEER SHWETA SUBHASH	77	26	26	19	23	22		
32	3578	WATHARE SANKET SUJHAKAR	59	23	21	22	24	12		
33	3579	ANMOL RATHI	81	21	17	15	22			15
34	3580	CHILWARWAR DHANASHIRI KISHOR	84	27	24	23	25			16
35	3581	CHINMAY NAGAR	78	25	18	20	25			13

Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	Entrepreneurship and SBM	POM	DMRM	IBM	Advert Pro mgt	HRM	Business Taxation
				Prof. Sher S.R	Prof. Jaymala	Dr. Nilesh Patil	Dr. Jayasree Naimblar	Dr. Nilesh Patil	Prof. Naha S	Prof. Vrushali Joshi
37	3583	GEETIKA TALREJA	76	24	24	21	22			13
38	3584	GOPATI SREELEXHA VENKATESH	94	22	23	20	25			14
39	3585	HARSHIT SHINDE	77	25	22	20	26			16
40	3586	JAIN ANSH MANISH	73	24	19	22	27			14
41	3587	JAISWAL KHUSHI MANISH	71	24	25	25	24			16
42	3588	KHAINAR SWARABHISHEK HRUDAYNATH	83	25	25	27	26			12
43	3589	KOMLEKAR SHUBHAM VISHNU	73	23	21	17	23			13
44	3590	NAYAK ADITI RAMDAS	93	24	24	16	24			15
45	3591	NISCHIT GUPTA	87	24	20	21	23			14
46	3592	RAJA KUMAR	76	25	22	24	28			13
47	3593	RITHE NISHITA RAJESH	53	22	20	19	22			13
48	3594	VARMA PALLAVI JAGDISHCHANDRA	57	24	20	17	22			13
49	3595	✓ VYAS TUSHAR ANIL	85	22	21	16	22			12
50	3596	KARIANDE SNEHA NITIN	91	24	19	20	23		29	
51	3597	KOCHAREKAR SAIRAJ NANDKISHOR	67	28	28	26	29		23	
52	3598	SHRUTI BORSE	72	26	21	20	25		25	
53	3599	TELANG OM KIRAN	58	22	22	14	21		24	
54	3600	TIWATANE BHAVIKA SATISH	79	24	15	18	23		24	

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[Signature]
Principal
Dr. G. Y. Shitole
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Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	Essential of E-Commerce	MIS	BPM	Mgmt Innovations and Sustainability	International Brand Mgmt	Financial Management	Global HRM
				Prof. Vrushali Joshi	Prof. Anil Aralikar	Prof. Sai Vijetha	Dr. Nilesh Patil	Prof. Sai Vijetha	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	Prof. Jaymala Ghugari
1	3601	AKSHITH RAJ	78	23	18	26	23	30		
2	3602	CHAUDHARY ANISH ANIL	67	13	13	18	12	22		
3	3603	CHAVAN SIDDHESH VISHWANATH	61	16	19	18	16	23		
4	3604	GUPTA AKASH RAJU	62	18	20	19	18	25		
5	3605	HARSHIT RAJ	50	17	15	18	18	19		
6	3606	MISHRA ANKIT SANJAY	81	21	24	24	23	27		
	3607	PATIL YASH BAPUSAHEB	70	26	26	28	23	30		
8	3608	PAWAR DHARMARAJ RAJESH	85	26	28	28	24	29		
9	3609	POTE PRAMOD SUBHASH	60	18	20	21	12	26		
10	3610	RISHABH DEV	53	21	23	24	16	28		
11	3611	SHASHANK SHEKHAR	67	27	26	27	25	30		
12	3612	TIDKE OM VIRENDRA	69	21	23	23	19	29		
13	3613	UMANG RAJ	76	26	25	27	24	29		
14	3614	ADITYA KUMAR SINGH	67	17	22	22	16		21	
15	3615	AMAN KUMAR SINGH	59	25	23	25	19		24	
16	3616	AMRUTKAR VEDANT PRAKASH	57	22	21	22	18		24	
17	3617	ANKIT	92	27	27	26	21		27	
18	3618	ANSAF ARIF AHMAD	41	21	22	23	12		21	
19	3619	AUTADE TUSHAR BHARAT	80	22	21	24	21		24	
20	3620	AYUSHI MUKHERJEE	74	27	28	28	22		27	
21	3621	BADLE ADITYA ASHISH	64	16	17	19	17		23	
22	3622	CHIDRAWAR OMKAR VINAYAKRAO	62	14	19	20	12		22	
23	3623	GAWADE SHWETA BALU	74	29	30	30	27		28	
24	3624	GAWARE ROHIT VILASRAO	71	24	22	22	20		23	
25	3625	INAMDAR UMAIR KHALID	79	24	27	27	20		26	
26	3626	KALE ANIKET SUNILRAO	69	22	22	22	22		23	
27	3627	KARTHIK SHANKAR	93	28	27	30	26		26	
28	3628	KASHISH SHARMA	59	26	22	27	22		22	
29	3629	KIRTAN SAINI	56	23	24	24	22		22	
30	3630	KRITI KUMARI	65	28	24	29	23		25	
31	3631	MAHAK TALREJA	79	26	25	26	23		23	
32	3632	MANISH KUMAR YADAV	64	26	22	27	24		24	
33	3633	MENDJOGI SHIVAM SACHIN	60	15	16	22	14		21	
34	3634	MEHROTRA TALIKA	92	26	27	27	21		23	

Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	Essential of E-Commerce	MIS	BPM	Mgmt Innovations and Sustainability	International Brand Mgmt	Financial Management	Global HRM
				Prof. Vruhsali Joshi	Prof. Anil Aralikar	Prof. Sai Vijetha	Dr. Nilesh Patil	Prof. Sai Vijetha	Prof. Neha Shrivastav	Prof. Jaymala Ghugari
36	3636	NAVNEETA DAS	72	29	28	30	25		28	
37	3637	PALAK SINGH	71	28	25	25	22		22	
38	3638	PAUL SHIVAM BALWANTRAO	72	20	20	20	18		23	
39	3639	PITAMBARE SHREYA VINAYAK	68	24	24	24	23		21	
40	3640	POKALE OMKAR RAMESH	84	23	20	21	27		22	
41	3641	PRIYA KUMARI	48	23	25	25	19		23	
42	3642	RAVINA GEHLOT	76	25	26	26	22		25	
43	3643	SAIRAM GURUMOORTHY	77	27	27	30	23		28	
44	3644	SAWALE NAYAN ARVIND	59	27	26	26	21		26	
45	3645	SAWANI SUDESH MAHALE	58	22	22	21	23		21	
46	3646	SAWARKAR VEDANT JAYANT	87	22	24	25	21		23	
47	3647	SHIV NILESHBHAI MISTRY	61	26	26	27	24		25	
48	3648	SHIVANI ANIL KUMAR GINNELA	65	20	25	25	15		22	
49	3649	SHUBHAM KUMAR	69	25	25	25	25		22	
50	3650	SIRVI GANESH MODARAM	78	24	24	24	22		21	
51	3651	SURYAWANSHI YOGESHWARI KAILAS	85	20	23	24	21		21	
52	3652	TISAGE LOKESH RAJENDRA	58	19	23	22	19		23	
53	3653	YASH MOHNANI	53	19	21	22	19		23	
54	3654	ARYA RANJAN	82	26	28	28	25			27
55	3655	BHAWINI MUDGAL	64	20	22	23	19			21
56	3656	KANCHAN BAGUL	66	25	23	23	22			25
57	3657	KHUSBU	86	26	27	27	24			24
58	3658	MALDAR SAHIL KAMRUDDIN	86	25	24	24	20			23
59	3659	PAWAR PRATIKSHA DILIP	58	23	23	23	21			25
60	3660	PAWAR SUPRIYA NARAYAN	66	21	19	23	19			21
61	3661	PRASHITA WALKE	81	28	27	30	26			27
62	3662	RAJPUT POOJA ROOPSINGH	55	22	22	23	14			24
63	3663	RANA ANMOL RAVINDER	74	25	22	25	24			24
64	3664	RITIKA KUMARI	62	27	24	27	24			28
65	3665	SOUMYA SONI	62	22	17	23	24			25
66	3666	UTKARSHINI PRATYAKSHA	68	28	28	28	26			29
67	3667	VAISHNAV KHUSHBOO DHARMODAS	69	25	25	27	22			26

Sri Balaji Society's
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Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	Compulsory English Prof. Amol Jadhao	Financial Accounting Prof. Revati Deshkar	Business Economics Dr. Jayasree Nambiar	Banking and Finance Prof. Bhakti Joshi	Marketing and Salesmens Prof. Sonali Bhore	Computer Concepts and Prof. Kirti Bothe	B. Maths and Stats Prof. Supriya Unawane	Additional English Dr. Anjum Khan
1	45423	ADITYA KALIDAS BHILARE	64	23	21	23	22	26		16	22
2	45424	AKASH SANJAY JADHAV	89	25	25	24	29	26	28		25
3	45425	CHAUHAN SANGAM PRABHUNATH	47	13	15	18	12	21	23		20
4	45426	CHOUDHARY ANITA JASARAM	72	19	25	23	23	25	25		23
5	45427	CHOUDHARY NARENDRA PUNARAM	75	22	25	27	23	21		21	23
6	45428	CHOURE ASHWINI BHAGWAT	69	14	14	21	12	17		14	20
7	45429	DALVI SEJAL PRAVIN	70	17	20	29	23	26	28		22
8	45430	DHORMARE SUHANI SANTOSH	30	13	13	21	16	20	21		12
9	45431	GAIKWAD SAYALI SHARAD	38	16	15	21	15	20		14	13
10	45432	GAWARE SHREYASH NATHURAM	61	14	14	20	17	14	21		13
11	45433	GOUDMADHALE MOHAN HANUMANT	51	16	16	24	19	20	19		20
12	45434	JADHAV SUDESH BHAUSAHEB	18	12	16	17	16	17	15		20
13	45435	KORE PRASHANT DILIP	41	18	14	20	17	15	19		18
14	45436	KULKARNI POOJA CHANDRAKANT	83	13	17	23	14	19	22		19
15	45437	KUMAVAT PRATIK GAJANAND	73	15	24	22	19	20	25		21
16	45438	KUMAWAT MANSI MUKESH KUMAR	60	20	17	23	18	24	25		23
17	45439	KUMAWAT SANGEETA RAMNIWAS	93	20	23	26	27	25	27		25
18	45440	MANORE GANESH VAIJANATH	75	14	21	19	13	16		23	20
19	45441	MANYA BASRANI	71	17	27	22	23	24	25		25
20	45442	MATERE KALYANI LAXMAN	65	14	20	23	19	24	23		21
21	45443	MEET CHUDGAR	44	15	15	25	17	16		17	21
22	45444	NAIR VISHNU RAMCHANDRAN	74	20	18	23	18	20	23		22
23	45445	NIKAM PRITI SUDHAKAR	40	22	20	24	16	21	22		20
24	45420	PANDRE ADITHYA SUBHASH	40	12	13	19	17	17	12		20
25	45446	PAREEK ISHA	56	27	24	21	14	22	25		25
26	45447	PATEL CHANDRAN	62	15	19	19	17	21	21		18

Sr. No	Seat No	Name	LHR %	Compulsory English	Financial Accounting	Business Economics	Banking and Finance	Marketing and Salesmen	Computer Concepts and	S. Maths and Stats	Additional English
				Prof. Amol Jadhao	Prof. Revati Deshkar	Dr. Jayasree Nambiar	Prof. Bhakti Joshi	Prof. Sonali Bhor	Prof. Kirti Bothe	Prof. Supriya Unawane	Dr. Anjum Khan
28	45449	PAWAR AMOL MAHADEV	45	14	13	19	16	15	14		13
29	45450	PIYUSH PREEYAM	23	15	14	22	12	13		22	12
30	45451	POTDAR PRADNYA PRADEEP	61	17	15	22	19	19		20	22
31	45452	PUROHIT DIMPLE BALUJI	67	18	22	24	23	20		23	22
32	45453	RABJOT SINGH GAIDDU	50	16	19	22	17	20		15	20
33	45454	RAJPUROHIT SHIVANI SHYAMSINGH	83	13	23	25	19	22			21
34	45455	RISHABH AWASTHI	63	21	19	24	24	23	27		24
35	45456	RISHIKA	87	16	22	23	21	22	24		22
36	45457	ROHAN BHADANI	68	19	16	23	16	22	24		23
37	45458	SAINI SUSHMA RAJESH	90	20	21	25	25	22	24		23
38	45459	SAKHARE ANKITA BHARAT	73	13	19	22	17	20	24		20
39	45460	SAKSHI NIVRUTI BALGHARE	76	22	20	25	22	23		16	25
40	45461	SARTHAK RAJ	14	16	12	20	14	17		15	19
41	45421	SASANE RUPAL DNYANESHWAR	89	12	18	19	15	20		15	20
42	45462	SHAIKH JIHAN SHAFIAHMED	42	22	22	23	18	22	26		25
43	45463	SHARMA MADHURI SUBHASHCHAND	63	17	26	24	25	23	27		24
44	45464	SHARMA SARGAM SANTOSH	76	14	12	20	15	17	12		22
45	45465	SHETE SIDDHI SANDEEP	56	26	22	25	21	22		17	23
46	45466	SHETTY TEJASWINI DHANANJAY	91	17	20	23	22	20	24		23
47	45467	SHINDE SANDESH MADHUKAR	78	13	13	20	16	20	23		20
48	45468	SONIMINDIA KUMAR MAHAVIR	53	16	17	19	18	22	23		21
49	45469	TAMBILE KIRAN GOKUL	72	13	15	22	17	19		19	20
50	45422	TONE AMRUTA RANGROA	37	13	13	22	16	15	13		14
51	45470	VANSHIKA SHARMA	81	17	23	22	21	24		21	21
52	45471	VARMA ASHISH VINOD	88	22	29	27	28	26		23	23
53	45472	VERMA MEENAKSHI PERMATMA PRASAD	61	15	17	21	15	21	23		21
54	45473	VERMA NANDINI JAIPRAKASH	91	21	22	24	28	26	26		25

Courtesy Coordinator

Principal
19/08/2022

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Sl. No.	Seat No.	Name of the Student	LHR	242- Busines s	242- Corpora te	243- Busines s	244- Busines s	245- Element s of	246- Cost and	Marketi ng
				Dr. Anjum Khan	Ms. Bhakti Joshi	Mr. Anil Aralikar	Ms. Neha Shrivast	Ms. Apeksh a	Ms. Revati Deshkar	Prof. Jaymala Ghugari
1	45474	A PRIYA	37	22	16	28	25	24	18	
2	45475	ABHINAV AKASH	18	20	13	17	14	19	12	
3	45509	AGARWAL ASHWINI GIRISH	88	23	20	16	21	24		20
4	45510	AHMED FURQAN FAIZ	32	23	18	16	14	19		21
5	45476	AKASH PANDIT	41	20	16	22	17	22	14	
6	45477	AMBALAM SUJITHA MURUGAN	78	28	28	23	29	28	28	
7	45511	AMBAR KUMAR	77	21	16	24	12	25		22
8	45478	AMISHA SINHA	95	28	27	23	28	28	28	
9	45479	WAKADE	73	26	25	20	28	25	24	
10	45512	CALEB PAUL ANTHONY	51	17	16	22	23	25		25
11	45513	NENARAM	45	21	15	13	19	20		22
12	45480	CHOPADE ADITYA SHRIKANT	19	15	11	12	12	14	12	
13	45481	CHOUDHARI SURMA KANARAM	59	24	20	20	20	24	20	
14	45514	CHOUDHARY MANISHA BHERARAM	69	23	16	20	20	24		14
15	45515	CHOUDHARY PUSHPA SOHANRAM	44	21	12	17	20	20		23
16	45482	CHOUDHARY RANJUDEV BHAGWANDAS	93	25	23	26	25	24	23	
17	45483	DENDGE ANUJA VITTHAL	55	25	22	25	24	24	21	
18	45516	GAIKWAD PRERANA SHRIKANT	47	20	17	17	20	23	0	20
19	45484	GIRI PRIYA DINESHWAR	86	22	20	23	21	28	19	
20	45485	GORE KAZAL NARAYAN	86	22	23	23	20	26	22	
21	45517	HARSHDEEP SINGH	70	18	16	25	12	22		16
22	45486	JADHAV SHREYA CHANDRAKANT	98	24	21	17	23	28	24	
23	45487	JERKAL KARUNA SHANKAR	58	29	23	26	28	28	21	
24	45488	KALA TANUSH AJAY	33	22	15	23	12	21	12	
25	45489	KALAMBE SHRADDHA MOHAN	76	24	24	18	24	28	22	
26	45490	KALOKHE VAISHNAVI BHAUSAHEB	71	29	22	13	24	27	23	
27	45491	KOLI SUREKHA TANAJI	81	24	22	16	21	24	24	
28	45492	KUDMAL SHANTI DAMARSINGH	55	22	20	23	21	23	19	
29	45518	KUMAWAT JYOTI SHANKARLAL	65	22	17	20	21	20		20
30	45493	LANDGE SHIVANI MAHADEV	53	20	17	21	12	22	13	
31	45494	MARIMUTTU AYYAPAN SHANAKAR	74	26	18	18	24	25	23	
32	45495	MRUNALI GANGARAM KHARAT	76	21	17	23	18	24	12	
33	45519	PAPPU ADITYA JAGADEESH KUMAR	35	18	12	14	14	21	0	21
34	45496	PASWAN AASHIRWAD KAILASH	71	13	18	20	22	20	16	
35	45520	PAWAR ADITYA ASHOK	40	12	12	25	16	18		17

Sl. No.	Seat No.	Name of the Student	LHR	242- Busines s	242- Corpora te	243- Busines s	244- Busines s	245- Element s of	246E- Cost and	246H- Marketi ng
				Dr. Anjum Khan	Ms. Bhakti Joshi	Mr. Anil Aralikar	Ms. Neha Shrivast a	Ms. Apeksh a	Ms. Revati Deshkar	Prof. Jaymala Ghugari
36	45521	PAWAR ARTI HANUMANT	64	25	22	19	20	22		27
37	45497	PAWARA VAISHALI ARJUN	47	25	20	25	15	25	20	
38	45498	PIMPALKAR JAYSHRI KISHOR	95	26	25	21	25	28	23	
39	45522	PRINCE RAJ	51	20	22	22	14	21		20
40	45499	RAJNISH KUMAR	47	21	19	11	26	25	17	
41	45500	SHARMA SAKSHI RAJGOPAL	71	22	19	16	21	24	20	
42	45501	SHASHI RANJAN SHAH	34	20	23	15	24	23	24	
43	45523	SHIRSAT SEJAL SUNIL	45	21	21	24	13	20		22
44	45524	SHITOLE PRIYANKA SUBHASH	62	23	20	15	12	21		27
45	45525	SINGH PRACHI BIRENDRA	63	20	17	22	19	24		17
46	45502	SUTAR SHRUTI VISHWANATH	55	16	19	23	20	23	14	
47	45503	SUVAM SEN	49	24	18	20	22	26	17	
48	45504	TALARI YASH ERANNA	58	16	16	23	26	21	12	
49	45505	TANISH PATEL	45	27	25	27	26	28	25	
50	45526	TANUJA PANDURANG SAWANT	83	26	22	28	24	29		26
51	45527	VARMA GAURI SUKHRAJ	89	24	19	20	21	26		24
52	45528	VISHNU KANT PANDEY	35	14	11	21	12	19		17
53	45529	WABALE PRATHMESH SANJAY	40	18	13	28	15	20		15
54	45506	WADGHARE HARSHADA DATTA	79	26	20	21	24	29	25	
55	45507	YELWANDE PAYAL BALASAHEB	85	25	26	21	25	28	23	
56	45508	YELWANDE RUTUJA RAJENDRA	79	24	21	22	25	25	21	

Course Co-ordinator
Prof. Bhakti Joshi

Principal
Dr. G. Y. Shitole

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Sr. No	SeatNo	Student Name	LHR	BRF	Advanced Account	IGED	Auditing and Taxation	CWA II	Mktg. II	CWA III	Mktg. III
				Prof. Preeti	Prof. Bhakti	Dr. Jayasree	Prof. Apeksh	Prof. Bhakti	Dr. Nilesh	Prof. Sonali	Prof. Sai
1	45530	ADSUL RAJ RAJENDRA	38	18	14	21	16	18		22	
2	45531	AHMED REJAUL SAHRAB ALI	42	20	18	24	20	18		21	
3	45532	ANISHA SINGH	70	22	14	24	21	21		23	
4	45533	ANJALI KUMARI	92	27	21	28	27	27		28	
5	45534	ARJUN K	78	24	19	26	23	25		25	
6	45535	ASHISH KUMAR	47	21	14	26	22	20		23	
7	45536	AYUSH RAJ SINGH	46	23	12	26	17	22		22	
8	45537	BADGUJAR VAIBHAV RAJU	78	22	16	24	23	23		24	
9	45538	BALMIKI SAHIL RAMKUMAR	56	18	14	22	20	20		22	
10	45539	BASAWANE NIKITA SANJAY	44	19	15	24	24	18		22	
11	45540	BHAKUNI SAGAR MANOJ	41	19	13	23	21	15		21	
12	45541	CHAVAN PRAGATI VYANKAT	49	18	15	21	19	18		21	
13	45542	CHAVAN SURAJ BABU	35	18	12	20	15	13		20	
14	45543	CHIDRAWAR AKSHAT SANTOSH	71	17	13	26	18	18		24	
15	45544	DANISH AHMAD KHAN	59	21	15	22	20	22		22	
16	45545	DEVESH KUMAR	42	22	14	23	17	17		23	
17	45546	GUNDA MAITHILI VITTHAL	56	18	17	22	15	18		22	
18	45547	JADHAV AKSHAY SOPAN	79	22	19	24	16	21		23	
19	45548	JADHAV SHUBHAM SANJAY	90	20	25	25	25	24		25	
20	45549	JAMDAR YASH VISHAL	98	22	23	24	26	28		26	
21	45550	JUNEJA TARUN KAMAL	90	25	19	23	26	26		24	
22	45551	KALATE AKSHADA BALASAHEB	36	16	12	21	18	18		21	
23	45552	KHAN SAIMA MURSHEED	61	21	16	24	20	21		22	
24	45553	KHAN ZAID MURSHEED	75	22	19	26	20	24		24	
25	45554	KUMAWAT ISHIKA BAJRANGLAL	71	25	24	28	23	24		26	
26	45555	KUMAWAT RAHUL LEELARAM	26	19	17	23	20	20		21	
27	45556	KUNGHADKAR VEDANT SHANKAR	60	23	15	24	22	20		22	
28	45557	MUTHE SACHIN SHIVAJI	42	19	13	21	13	16		22	
29	45558	NISHANT SHRIVASTAVA	65	20	15	24	19	23		23	
30	45559	PANCHBUDHE CHAITALI DEEPAK	59	18	16	22	23	18		20	
31	45560	PANDEY KAJAL KAMAL	53	19	15	23	21	18		21	
32	45561	PARDESHI SIDDHANT NARAYAN	46	19	13	21	19	16		21	
33	45562	PATIL AKANKSHA ANAND	75	19	18	23	21	19		21	

Sr. No	SeatNo	Student Name	LHR	BRF	Advanced	IGED	Auditing and	CWA II	Mktg II	CWA III	Mktg III
				Prof. Preeti	Prof. Bhakti	Dr. Jayasree	Prof. Apeksh	Prof. Bhakti	Dr. Nilesh	Prof. Sonali	Prof. Sai
34	45563	RAJPOROHIT VISHAL BHOPALSINGH	74	19	24	23	24	27		27	
35	45564	RANA BABY HARINANDAN	54	22	13	23	21	23		21	
36	45565	RIYA SRIVASTAVA	66	18	14	27	23	19		23	
37	45566	ROSHAN KUMAR ROY	62	21	15	23	21	22		22	
38	45567	RUPALI BHUJANG	89	26	24	29	27	27		26	
39	45568	SAKSHI CHOURASIA	69	22	19	25	25	23		22	
40	45569	SAMYAK RAJ	72	24	19	29	23	24		27	
41	45570	SAURABH	69	18	16	24	21	20		23	
42	45571	SHARMA GANESH BALVEER	51	21	19	24	20	24		23	
43	45572	SHAZIYA	63	22	16	28	22	15		24	
44	45573	SHUBHAM NASKAR	25	17	12	21	17	19		19	
45	45574	SONAR SHRUTI HEMANT	46	17	14	22	16	15		20	
46	45575	SURYA PRATAP SINGH	69	21	14	23	20	19		23	
47	45576	VINIT KEDIA	62	22	23	25	25	23		23	
48	45577	VISHWAKARMA SIMRAN ASHOK	80	18	23	29	26	18		23	
49	45578	VIVEK TRIPATHI	60	20	15	24	21	22		21	
50	45579	CHOUHAN POONAM ROHIDAS	61	20	13	22	18		19		29
51	45580	DAS KAUSHIK TAPAN	38	16	11	24	16		17		19
52	45581	DHAVAL MANSI SANTOSH	35	17	14	22	15		15		23
53	45582	KADAM YOGESH PANDURANG	44	21	13	21	23		21		24
54	45583	KUMAR PRATIK DEEPAK	67	19	14	23	26		22		28
55	45584	MHASKE RESHMA ROHIDAS	48	19	13	19	14		17		25
56	45585	NIRAJ AGRAWAL	63	25	17	25	22		18		29
57	45586	PRATEEK SINGH	56	26	17	24	23		28		30
58	45587	PUJARI VAISHALI CHIDANAND	0	17	12	21	14		12		18
59	45588	RAMGANATH KUNAL MALLIKARJUN	54	19	16	24	23		24		27
60	45589	SHUKLA GORAKHNATH SANTOSH	28	19	12	13	14		16		16

Course Coordinator
Prof. Bhakti Joshi

Principal
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