

Question Paper Set of

F.Y.B.M.S. – Sem-I

Regular Exam

University of Mumbai

November, 2022



**PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE
OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS**

ISO 9001: 2015 Certified

NOVEMBER, 2022

PROGRAM: BMS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBMS	COURSE/ SUBJECT: Foundation Course I
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2Hours and 30 Minutes.

NOTE:1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures are right to indicate full marks.

Q 1. A) Choose the correct answer and rewrite the answer: (Any 8) (08)

- _____ refers to the attachment towards one's own region.
a. Regionalism b. Linguism c. Communalism d. Communism
- The Constitution of India came into effect on _____ 1950.
a. 26th November b. 26th December c. 26th January d. 26th February
- Article _____ of the Indian constitution is against untouchability.
a. 17 b. 21 c. 14 d. 31
- For auditorilly handicapped, the hearing impairment starts at above _____ db.
a. 30 b. 40 c. 50 d. 20
- Caste system is a form of _____ stratification.
a. Economic b. Social c. Political d. Regional
- According to the Indian constitution there are _____ emergency.
a. Two b. Three c. Four d. Five
- Indian Constitution consists of _____ amendments.
a. 118 b. 128 c. 138 d. 148
- For visually handicapped disability, the vision field of an eye is _____ or less.
a. 10 b. 20 c. 30 d. 40
- _____ deafness is caused due to genetic factors.
a. Sensory neural b. Acquired c. Congenital d. Epilepsy
- _____ means creating peace among a community.
a. Tolerance b. Justice c. Communal Harmony d. Communalism

Q. 1. B) Rewrite the statements and state whether it is True or False (Any 7) (7)

- Women are paid more than men in unorganized sector in India.
- Depression is caused due to mental stress.
- The depressed classes were not only socially backward but also economically backward.
- Prophet Mohammed Paigambar founded Islam.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.
- There is 100% political participation of women in India.
- Defections are a major problem for all political parties in India.
- The Indian Constitution has not taken efforts to prevent economic and caste inequalities.
- In Hinduism there are five Varna.
- 26th November is observed as the Constitution day.

Q 2. Answer the following

(15)

a. Describe visually handicapped. State the causes of blindness.

OR

b. State positive and negative role of mass media towards women.

Q3. Answer the following

(15)

a. Discuss in detail the concept of inter group conflict in India.

OR

b. Elaborate inequalities and caste system.

Q4. Answer the following

(15)

a. State fundamental duties for Indian Citizen.

b. Describe structure of Indian Constitution.

OR

c. State characteristics of Indian Constitution.

Q5. Answer the following

(15)

a. Describe role and significance of women in politics.

b. Define Tribe. State its features.

OR

c. Write short notes on (Any 3)

(15)

1. Demographic composition.

2. Any 5 features of Indian Culture.

3. Any 4 Indian Religions.

4. Urban characteristics.

5. Rural local self-government.



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NOVEMBER 2022

PROGRAM: BMS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBMS	COURSE/ SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS SET I
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

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

A Match the columns (ANY8)

(8)

Column A	Column B
Equation	a) Infinite
Selling cost	b) Monopoly
Perfectly elastic demand	c) Long run average cost curve
Steeper demand curve	d) Opportunity cost
Non-collusive oligopoly	e) Specific relationship between two variables
Survey method	f) TFC/Q
Planning curve	g) Monopolistic competition
Not included in books of accounts	h) Profit margin
AFC	i) Absence of an agreement
Mark up	j) Zero
	k) Expert Opinion
	l) Q/TFC

B Rewrite the statements and state whether it is true or false (ANY7)

(7)

Break even analysis refers to zone of no profit; no loss.

Incrementalism refers to rise by an additional unit.

$$MR = TC_n - TC_{n-1}$$

When consumption is less than income there is a savings gap.

Transfer pricing is the only method of price determination.

There is no barrier on entry in monopoly.

Historical cost is sum of implicit cost and explicit cost.

Shifts in demand occur due to prices.

Cross elasticity between complimentary goods in negative.

Isoquant curves are concave to the origin.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

A. Explain in detail changes in supply. (8)

B. Discuss significance of business economics. (7)

OR

C. Explain various types of price elasticity of demand. (8)

D. What is demand forecasting? Explain survey methods of demand forecasting in detail. (7)

(7)

Q3. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- A. Explain law of variable proportions in detail. (8)
B. What is isoquant? Explain its properties. (7)
OR
C. Given $TFC = 150$, Calculate TC , AFC , AVC , AC , MC on the basis of the following data: (8)

TVC	10	30	45	55	70	90	115	150
UNITS (Q)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

- D. What is break even analysis? Explain in detail with assumptions and diagram. (7)

Q4. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- A. Explain the short run equilibrium under perfect competition. (8)
B. What is monopoly? Explain its features in detail. (7)
OR
C. What is monopolistic competition? Explain its long run and short run equilibrium. (8)
D. Explain advantages and disadvantages of advertising. (7)

Q.5 ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- A. What is price discrimination? Explain degrees of price discrimination given by Prof. Pigou. (8)
B. Explain in detail the concepts of full cost pricing and marginal cost pricing. (7)

OR

- C. Write short notes on the following (ANY 3 OUT OF 5) (15)
a) Promotional elasticity of demand
b) Internal economies of scale
c) Price rigidity
d) Learning curve
e) Dumping



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NOVEMBER 2022

PROGRAM: BMS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBMS	COURSE/ SUBJECT: Business Law
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 ½ HOURS

- NOTE: 1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate marks
3. Mention relevant case laws where necessary

Q.1 (A) Match the column: (Any 8)

(8)

Column A	Column B
1. Minor's agreement	a. retains possession of goods with seller
2. Carlill vs Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.	b. Central or State Government
3. Cheque	c. 20% of shares with another
4. Lien	d. cancellation
5. Complainant	e. 51% of shares with Central or State Government
6. Associate company	f. communication of acceptance
7. Copyright	g. executory contract
8. Agreement to Sell	h. void-ab-initio
9. Government company	i. fair use
10. Rescission	j. banker is drawee

(B) True or false: (Any 7)

(7)

1. General damages may be awarded in case of consequential damages.
2. Cross offer amounts to rejection of original offer.
3. Sale creates right in rem.
4. An inchoate instrument means an incomplete instrument.
5. Services of government officials are included in Consumer Protection Act.
6. A notice of not less than 15 days needs to be given before AGM.
7. Coercion requires relation between two parties.

8. There is no requirement of uniqueness in copyright.
9. Membership of a company may be acquired by transmission.
10. Knowledge of internal irregularity is an exception of Indoor Management.

Q.2(A) Distinguish between contract of Sale and Agreement to Sell. (08)
(B) What are the rights of an Unpaid Seller? (07)

OR

Q.2(X) Explain the concept of Free Consent in detail? (15)

Q.3 (A) What are the essentials of Promissory Note? (08)
(B) What are the criminal penalties in case of dishonor of cheque? (07)

OR

Q.3(X) Who is a Consumer? Explain the concept of Unfair Trade Practice. (15)

Q.4 (A) What is the procedure for registration of company? (08)
(B) What is Memorandum of Association? What are the various clauses of Memorandum of Association? (07)

OR

Q.4 (X) Explain the concept of classification of companies in detail. (15)

Q.5(A) What is trademark? What are the characteristics of a good trademark? (08)
(B) What is IPR? Explain the nature of IPR. (07)

OR

Q.5. Short Notes: (Any 3) (15)

1. Mohiri Bibee vs Dharmodas Ghose
2. Maturity of Instrument
3. Caveat Emptor
4. Wagering Agreement
5. Kinds of Prospectus

November - 2022

DEPARTMENT: BMS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBMS	SUBJECT: Business Communication- I
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory carrying 15 marks each
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1 (A) Attempt the following multiple choice questions (MCQ'S) (Any 8) (08)

1. The term "communis" is derived from the ____ word.
a. Greek b. Latin. c. Chinese d. English.
2. Grapevine communication is associated with ____ communication.
a. Formal b. Informal c. Horizontal d. Vertical.
3. Communication problems otherwise known as
a. Enquire. b. Barriers. c. Encoding. d. Decoding.
4. Posters fall under ____ communication.
a. Oral. b. Visual c. Written d. Spoken.
5. Informal communication is otherwise known as ____ communication.
a. Grapevine. b. Lateral. c. Visual. d. Horizontal
6. Communication is derived from a Latin word "Communis" which means
a. Community b. Share c. Common d. Marxist
7. Dialogic listening is also known as:
a. Empathetic listening b. Therapeutic listening c. Relational listening d. Active listening
8. Examples of oral communication-----
a. Letter. b. E-mail. c. Telephone. d. Fax.
9. The clarity in communication could be achieved by which of the following techniques?
a. Choose words that are short, familiar and conversational.
b. Construct effective sentences and paragraphs.
c. Achieve appropriate readability.
d. All the above
10. Conciseness of message refers to:
a. Crispness b. Comprehensiveness c. Specificity d. Brevity

(B) Rewrite the statement and state whether it is True or false: (Any 7) (07)

1. Communication only involves transfer of information
2. Reward is positive feedback
3. An oral warning is a soft warning
4. Suggestions and grievances are a part of downward communication
5. Color cannot convey messages
6. E-mails can be marketing tools
7. writing a letter of acceptance on being selected is a positive move
8. Jobs are advertised through websites but applications should never be sent through E-mail
9. Paragraph cannot deviate from the focus
10. One can never repeat key words in a paragraph

Q2. a. Define Feedback. Explain the types of feedback? (08)

b. What are the advantages and limitations of oral communication? (07)

OR

Q2. c. Explain forms of Non-verbal communication. (15)

Q3. a. Explain 3 conventional modes of communication? (08)

b. Explain psychological barriers. (07)

OR

Q3. c. Explain obstacles to effective listening (08)

d. Explain the impact of technological advancement on communication. (07)

Q4. a. Explain the Parts of a business letter?

OR

Q4. b. Explain the Types of Business Etiquettes?

c. Explain 7 C's of communication?

(15)

(08)

(07)

Q5. a. Explain upward communication and types of upward communication.

(08)

b. A leading multi-national company requires management trainees for its newly opened branch at Mumbai. The candidate should be a postgraduate with a minimum of 2 years work experience and should have excellent communication skills. apply with curriculum vitae to P.O Box no 123, The Times of India, Mumbai. Use the complete Block Layout.

(07)

OR

Q5. c. Short Notes: (Any 3)

(15)

1. Motivation as an objective of communication
2. CSR
3. Obstacles of effective listening
4. Grapevine communication
5. Horizontal communication



FYBMS 29/11/22

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NOVEMBER 2022

PROGRAM: BMS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FY	COURSE/ SUBJECT: Introduction to Financial Accounts
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2hrs.30 Mins.

Q.1 Choose the correct option from the following (Any 8)

1. An Exchange Between Two Parties

(a) Barter

(b) Transaction

(d) Transfer

(c) Sale

2. Which of the following method of valuation of inventory is not recognised under IAS2?

(a) Weighted average method

(b) LIFO method

(c) FIFO method

(d) All of the above

3. Cash Book balance is treated as _____.

(a) an Asset

(b) a Liability

(c) Income

(d) Expenses

4. Each page in the Ledger is known as _____.

(a) Journal

(b) Sheet

(c) Folio

(d) None of the Above

5. Overdraft means the _____ balance in the Pass Book.

(a) Debit (b) Credit

(c) Excess (d) Nil

6. Interest on investment received from UTI.

(a) Revenue Receipt

(b) Capital Expenditure

(c) Deferred revenue expenditure

(d) None of the above

7. Method of Depreciation in which the Total depreciation is equally spread over the Life of the Asset.

(a) Straight Line Method

(b) Reducing Balance Method

(c) Written Down Value Method

(d) None of the above

8. Trade Mark is _____.

(a) Current Asset

(b) Fictitious asset

(c) Tangible asset

(d) Intangible asset

9. Drawing are deducted from _____.

(a) Sales

(b) Purchase

(c) Return outward

(d) Capital

10. _____ concept is the basic idea that the business is separate from the owner.

(a) Dual Aspect

(b) Separation

(c) Entity

(d) Materiality

Q.1(b) Match the following pairs (Any 7)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Journal	a. Non Current Asset
2. IFRS 4	b. Real A/c
3. Purchase return book	c. Current Asset
4. AS 6	d. Recording same transaction twice
5. Repairs to plant	e. Fixed Assets
6. Depreciation	f. Revenue Expenses
7. Error of duplication	g. Depreciating Accounting
8. Bank Balance	h. Debit Note No
9. Investment	i. Insurance contracts
10. Machinery	j. A book of daily record

Q.2(a) Journalise the following transactions in the Books of Kamlesh

Date	Particulars
2021	
Feb 1	Started business with cash ₹ 60000
Feb 9	Paid rent by cheque ₹ 7000
Feb 18	Sold goods worth ₹ 40000 to Rohit @ 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount and received cash immediately
Feb 21	Deposited 9000 in Bank of India
Feb 27	Cheque received from Mr Jay of ₹ 10,000 .
Feb 30	Paid Life premium ₹ 500

Q.2(b) Prepare Ledger , Cash A/c, Capital A/c , Sales A/c, Rent A/c In the Books of Mahesh from the following transactions

Date	Particulars	Amt
Jan 2021		
1	Started Business with cash	30,000
7	Purchase Goods	9,500
12	Paid Rent	6,000
15	Cash Sales	2,000
18	bought goods on credit	3,500
25	Sold Furniture to kajal	4,000
31	Received Interest	200

OR

Q.2(c) Prepare Three column cash book from the following

Date	Particulars	Amount
October 2021		
Oct 1	Cash on hand	850
1	Bank at balance	5,000
3	Paid cheque to B ₹ 460 in full settlement of ₹500	
5	Received cheque from V	1,000
7	Cash sales	800
12	Cash deposited in the bank	500
14	Cheque received on 5th October from V deposited in the bank	
17	Received cash ₹1,000 and deposited a cheque of ₹4350 from A on account	
19	Paid insurance by cheque	1000
25	Paid conveyance expenses (cash)	125
28	Drawn by cheque ₹450 for office use and ₹ 350 for personal use	
30	Interest received by cheque on loan given deposited immediately	215

Q.3(a) The balance as per the cashbook of Rajesh on 31.12.2014 is ₹10815. This balance does not tally with the balance shown by the passbook. On comparison of Passbook and cashbook the following causes of difference are available. Prepare bank reconciliation statement and find out the balance as per passbook.

1. Cheque received from customers and deposited in the bank but not credited in the passbook to the tune of Rs. 1000
2. Bank has credited interest on investment ₹ 750 which is not recorded in cash book
3. Creditors were given cheques for payment of which the following creditors have not presented to the bank Ramchandra ₹900, ShyamChandra ₹1200
4. One debtor deposited ₹750 in the bank account of Rajesh of which Rajesh has no information
5. Bank has credited ₹250 for interest and it has debited ₹150 for bank charges in the passbook
6. A cheque deposited amounting to ₹1000 is dishonoured. Bank has debited the amount of the cheque and ₹15 for charges.

Q.3(b) Bhavna Emporium purchased machinery for ₹ 80,000 on 1st April 2011. In the same year on 1st October additional machinery costing ₹ 20,000 was purchased. On 1st October 2013 the machinery purchased on 1st April 2011 became obsolete and was sold for ₹ 62000. On 1st January 2014 A New Machine was also purchased for ₹ 30000. Depreciation was provided annually on 31st March at the rate of 10% per annum on straight line method. Prepare machinery account for 3 years ending on 31st March 2012, 31st March 2013 and 31st March 2014

(8)



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EXTERNAL EXAM NOVEMBER, 2022

PROGRAM: BMS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBMS	COURSE/ SUBJECT: FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN SKILLS
MARKS: 75	TIME: 02Hours and 30 Minutes.

NOTE: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures are right to indicate full marks.

Q.1 (A) Choose correct alternative and rewrite the statement. (Any 8)

(8)

- Excessive desire to sleep is a _____ effect of stress.
(Psychological, Mental, Behavioural, Physiological)
- Affection, belongingness, acceptance and friendship are elements of _____ need.
(Basic, Social, Safety, Esteem)
- _____ is defined as set of expected behaviour pattern attributed to someone occupying a given position in a social unit.
(Role, Status, Norms, All of above)
- _____ is a social defined position or rank given by group members to others.
(Status, Title, Leadership, Stature)
- _____ is known as tendency of group member to adjust one's behaviour with the norms of the group.
(Role, Status, Norms, Conformity)
- Zygote consist of _____ chromosome.
(23, 46, 49, 58)
- _____ is a favourable consequence that encourages reputation of behaviour.
(positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, punishment, extinction)
- _____ conflict mean conflict with oneself
(Inter personal, intrapersonal, intergroup, interorganisational)
- Under _____ manager assumes employee can view work as being as natural as rest and therefore the average person can learn to accept and even seek responsibility.
(Theory X, Theory Y, Theory Z, 2 factory Theory)
- _____ needs are similar to maslows safety and physiological needs.
(Existence, related ness, growth, none of above)

Q.2 (B) Rewrite the statements and state whether the they are True or False: (Any 7)

(7)

- It the father who is solely responsible for the sex of the child.
- Every person is different yet much the same.
- If a person behaves in a same way in all situations than distinctiveness is low.
- Body language is used for reading emotions.
- The white hat is the information hat.
- Conditioned response is a learnt response.
- Task groups are permanent in nature.
- Synergy refers to additional energy in a team.
- Change is constant phenomenon.
- Rotating shifts are cause of stress.

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Q.2(A) Write note on Alderfer's ERG theory and explain the difference between Maslow's and Alderfer's theory. (08)

(B) Write a note on Behaviour modification theory. (07)

OR

Q.2(C) Define organisational culture. Explain different types of organisational culture. (08)

(D) How an organisational culture be created and maintained? (07)

Q.3 (A) Define group. Explain stages of group development. (08)

(B) Explain effective Goal setting. (07)

OR

Q.3(C) Explain organisational factors that promotes political behaviour. (08)

(D) What do you mean by social loafing? Why does it occur? (07)

Q.4(A) Explain classical conditioning theory in brief. (08)

(B) What is emotional intelligence? What are the dimensions of emotional intelligence. (07)

OR

Q.4(C) Diagrammatically explain various quadrants of Johari window. (08)

(D) Describe the common errors that occur in perception process (07)

Q.5(A) What do you mean by stress? Explain the effects of stress. (08)

(B) Define organisational development. Discuss in detail the process of Organisational Development. (07)

OR

Q.5. Short Notes: (Any 3) (15)

1. Frustration
2. Trauma
3. Resistance to change
4. Advantages of MBO
5. Creativity

OC & EXTRA.



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WINTER-2020

PROGRAM: BMS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: F.Y. BMS	COURSE SUBJECT: BUSINESS STATISTICS
MARKS: 75	DURATION: 2 Hours and 30 Minutes.

NOTE: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures are right to indicate wherever necessary.

Q-1 (A) . a. Choose the correct answer and write down the correct answer (Any eight)

(8)

- (1) Which of the following is not a type of survey?
(a) Multiple (b) Percentage (c) Interview (d) Questionnaire
- (2) Which of the following is not a method of data collection?
(a) questionnaires (b) observation (c) interview (d) experiments
- (3) In a set of 20 observations the value of the coefficient of variation is 87% so the following measure can we calculate 87
(a) arithmetic mean (b) median (c) mode (d) standard deviation
- (4) Find arithmetic mean 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170
(a) 131.4 (b) 135.5 (c) 140 (d) 145
- (5) which of the following is highest range?
(a) 0 and 1 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 and 4
- (6) If mean and standard deviation are 10 and 4 respectively the coefficient of variation is
(a) 2 (b) 20 (c) 50 (d) 100
- (7) If the regression equation of Y on X is $Y = 2X + 17$ then the value of X when Y = 17
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 5 (d) 15
- (8) The following variation occur in the data series
(a) random variation (b) systematic variation (c) seasonal variation (d) None of these
- (9) The following are example of index number
(a) intelligence quotient (b) cost of living index number (c) purchasing power parity (d) all of these
- (10) probability can be
(a) greater than or equal to 1 (b) less than or equal to 1 (c) between 0 and 1 (d) between 0 and 1

(B) Rewrite the statement and write down the correct answer (Any Seven) (7)

- (1) Pie diagram is representing the data.
- (2) There are four components of index number.
- (3) $E(X)$ is given by $\sum x_i p_i$.
- (4) When two or more different series are combined then the method is called splicing.
- (5) The data collect for the first time is called primary data.
- (6) Quartile deviation is $\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$.
- (7) Pie- Diagram can be used to represent the data.
- (8) Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion.
- (9) First quartile is also known as Q_1 .
- (10) The data tabulated according to the characteristics called qualitative tabulation.

Q-2 (A)

(I) Represent the following data by a subdivided bar diagram. The data represent quantity of goods in thousand tonnes for the years 2010, 2011, 2012.

Types	2010	2011	2012
Printing and writing	35	40	50
Wrapping	18	19	15
Boards	16	15	15
Special varieties	7	5	5
Total	76	79	85

(II) Find lower and upper Quartiles

Production in units.	100-110	110-120	120-130	130-140	140-150
No. of students	9	70	81	70	30

OR

(B)

(I) Draw a Cumulative frequency curve 'less than' for the following data.

Monthly Income	No. of families
15000-17000	70
17000-19000	100
19000-21000	120
21000-23000	150
23000-25000	100
25000-27000	60

(II) Find the mode for the following table.

Class	10-30	30-50	50-70	70-90	90-110	110-130
Frequency	4	10	14	12	8	6

Q-3 (A) (I) Find the coefficient of correlation for the following data.

(Karl Pearson's)

X	14	8	10	11	9	12	13
Y	14	9	11	13	10	12	14

(II) Compute the mean deviation from Median for the price of share of particular company in rupees. 95, 100, 60, 100, 60, 90

OR

(B)

(I) The Regression of two series are $x-2y+18=0$ and $2x-y-9=0$. Find the mean value of x and y and the correlation r .

(II) The Mean marks of two groups of students in a certain test are 76.5 and 76.25 respectively with the deviation 16.97 and 5.82 for the two groups. Find which is more uniform.

Q-4 (A)

(I) Calculate the five yearly moving averages and represent in graphically.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Export	51	53	50	57	60	55	59	62	68	70

(II) For the following data calculate (a) Laspeyre's (b) Fisher's Index Number