Question Paper Set of

F.Y.B.F.M. – Sem-I

Regular Exam

University of Mumbai

October, 2019

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT: FINANCIAL MARKETS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBFM	SUBJECT: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS (SET 1)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 HRS. 30 MINS.

Q1) Fill in the blanks (Any8)   (8)

1. Goodwill is an _____ asset.
2. The journal is a book of _____ entry.
3. Goods withdrawn by proprietor for his personal use should be credited to _____A/c.
4. _____ means a page or a leaf number.
5. The money invested by the proprietor in business is called_____.
6. Income tax account is _____ account.
7. Capital expenditure is _____ expenditure.
8. A brief description of transaction written below journal entry is known as _____.
9. The amount of depreciation goes on decreasing every year under the _____ method.
10. Year end balances of assets & liabilities accounts appearing in the ledger are summarized in the_____.

Q1) B State whether the following statements are Capital Expenditure, Revenue Expenditure, Deferred Revenue Expenditure, Capital Receipt or Revenue Receipt.(Any7)   (7)

1. Payment of Salaries.
2. Purchase of old machinery for cash.
3. Professional fees paid in connection with acquisition of leasehold premises.
4. Custom duty paid on raw material purchased.
5. Repairs of machinery.
6. Cost of goodwill.
7. Sale of Goods.
8. Partial refund of capital to a partner.
9. Recovery of bad debts.
10. Replacement of old tyres by new one.

Q2) Journalise the following transactions in books of Mr.Mehta: (15)

Date	Particulars
1/10/2016	Mr. Mehta received Rs.40000 from his uncle as a gift & deposited the same in to State Bank of India business account.
4/10/2016	Purchased goods of Rs.11000 from Mohan
8/10/2016	Sold goods on credit to Sohan Rs.15000
12/10/2016	Goods of Rs.400 being defective returned to Sohan
14/10/2016	Remitted cash to Mohan Rs10600 & received discount of Rs400.
18/10/2016	Bought Machinery from Kiran Scientific Co Rs20000 & half the amount paid immediately.
21/10/2016	Paid for repairs of above machinery Rs200.
24/10/2016	Place an order with Mahavir & Sons for supply of goods Rs10000.
26/10/2016	Purchase a horse for Rs8000 & paid carriage charges Rs200.
29/10/2016	Withdraw from bank for personal use Rs4000.
30/10/2016	Amount due from Paresh Rs750 is proved to be irrecoverable & has to be written off as bad debts.
30/10/2016	Execution of order placed on 24th Oct & amount paid in cash.
31/10/2016	Paid for Conveyance Expenses Rs1000.

OR

Q2) Enter the following transactions in Purchase Book, Sales Book, Purchase return Book & Sales Return Book of Avantika & Co for the month of March 2011.   (15)

2011 March	Transactions
1	Purchased goods from Mukund Traders Rs.3500 @10% trade discount.
3	Prashant Enterprise invoiced to us goods of Rs.5250.
6	Sold goods to Yuvraj Traders Rs.12000 @5% trade discount.
12	Returned goods to Mukund traders of Rs.550(Net).
15	Yuvraj Traders returned goods of Rs.1500(Gross) as they were damage in transit.
18	Return goods to Prashant Rs.325.
23	Place an order with Mamta Stores for goods Rs.28000.
25	Mamta Stores supplied goods of Rs.19000 only.
26	Returned goods to Mamta Stores as they were not according to specification Rs.1650
28	Sold goods to Gaurav Rs.16000 @8% trade discount.
30	Gaurav returned goods of Rs.3000(Gross).

Q3) Ankit & Co purchase a machinery worth Rs50000 on 1st April 2004 & paid Rs10000 on its installation. The Co depreciated the machinery @10% on Written Down Value Method on 31st March every year. On 1st October 2006 the Co sold a part of Machinery for Rs14000, the original cost of which was Rs20000, the company purchased new Machinery for Rs20000 on same date. Show Machinery & Depreciation Account for the year 2004-05,2005-06 & 2006-07. (15)

OR

Q3)A From the following transactions prepare Raja A/c in books of Ravi. (7)

Date	Transactions
1/2/2011	Raja A/c shows debit balance Rs1550
2/2/2011	Sold goods to Raja Rs2000 at 5% trade discount
5/2/2011	Received cash from Raja Rs500
8/2/2011	Goods returned by Raja Rs700
28/2/2011	Received Rs2000 from Raja in full settlement of his account.

Q3)B Prepare Trial balance from the following ledger of Shri. Aarti as on 31st March 2010. (8)

Particulars	Amt	Particulars	Amt
Unpaid wages	1000	Office expense	8000
Return Outward	1500	Sales	64000
Opening Stock	28000	Rent	24000
Insurance	10000	General Reserve	3500

Q4) The Trial Balance of Dhanashri Stores as on 31st march 2009 was as follows, Prepare Trading & Profit & Loss A/C for the year ending on 31st March 2009 & Balance Sheet as on that date. (15)

Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2009

Particulars	Debit Amt.	Particulars	Credit Amt.
Purchases	25,000	Capital	70,000
Opening stock	12,000	Sales	70,000
Debtors	20,000	Creditors	21,000
Wages	5,000	Bank loan	10,000
Salaries	8,000	Commission	5,000
Land & building	30,000	Discount	500
Plant & machinery	25,000	Interest on investment	1,500
Furniture	16,000		
Advertisement	6,000		
15% Investment	10,000		
Insurance	2,000		
Cash in hand	5,500		
Rent	7,000		
Power and fuel	3,000		
Drawings	3,000		

Postage & Telegram	500		
Total	1,78,000	Total	1,78,000

Adjustments :

1) Closing stock was valued at Rs 32,000
2) Outstanding expenses were Rs 1,000 wages and Rs 2,000 salary.
3) Provide R.D.D. at 5% on debtors.
4) Depreciation land and building at 5% and machinery by 10% p.a.

OR

Q4) The trial balance of Mr. Laxman is as below. Prepare Final Accounts for the year ended 31/12/2013.

(15)

Debit Balance	Amt	Credit Balance	Amt
Cash in hand	1000	Capital Account	41800
Machinery	30000	Sales	138750
Drawings	2500	RDD	650
Factory Power & fuel	450	Creditors	8800
Office Salary	6225		
Carriage Outwards	500		
Furniture	3400		
Manufacturing Wages	9300		
Op stock Raw Material	2800		
Op stock WIP	7250		
OP Stock finished goods	4000		
Carriage Inward	1000		
Rent	4000		
Debtors	21600		
Advertisement	775		
Printing & Stationery	1200		
Factory Insurance	1280		
Purchase of Raw Material	82950		
Balance at bank	8530		
Discount Allowed	610		
Other Expenses	630		
Total	190000		190000

Adjustment:

1) Closing Stock: Finished Goods Rs6500, Raw Material Rs750 & WIP Rs4750.
2) A Motor car was purchased on 1/10/2013 for Rs10000 has been included in purchases.
3) Depreciate Machinery at 15%p.a., Motor Car at 20%p.a., Furniture at 15%p.a.
4) Provision for RDD should be maintained at 10% of the debtors.

Q5) A Distinguish between Revenue Expenditure & Capital Expenditure (8)
Q5) B Explain the Straight Line Method of Depreciation (7)

OR

Q5) C Write Short Notes (Any 3) (15)

1. Explain Single Entry Concept
2. Debtors & Creditors
3. Need of Subsidiary Books
4. Accrual Concept
5. Outstanding Expense & Prepaid Expense

DEPARTMENT: FINANCIAL MARKETS	SEMESTER: 1
CLASS: FYBFM	SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS (SET 1)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2HRS.30 MINS.

Q.1.A Multiple choice questions. (Any 8) (8M)

1. _____ shows relationship between two or more variables.
   a. Function   b. Intercept   c. Both a and b

2. Kinked demand curve is a salient feature of _____ Market.
   a. Monopoly   b. Perfect competition   c. Oligopoly

3. Demand curve under perfect competition is _____ line.
   a. Vertical   b. Horizontal c. Upward

4. Cross elasticity of demand for substitute is _____.
   a. Positive   b. Negative   c. Zero

5. _____ cost changes with change in output.
   a. Replacement   b. Variable   c. Real

6. _____ implies different prices in domestic and foreign market.
   a. Dumping   b. Recession   c. Transfer pricing

7. Average cost is a _____ curve.
   a. U shape   b. V shape   c. J shape

8. Slope of perfectly inelastic demand is _____.
   a. Flatter   b. Steeper   c. Vertical Line

9. _____ degree is known as perfect price discrimination.
   a. First   b. Second   c. Third

10. When marginal product is zero total product is_____.
    a. Maximum   b. Minimum   c. Constant

Q.1.B State whether following statements are true or false. (Any 7) (7M)

1. Demand and price are negatively related.
2. Demand curve under monopolistic competition is downward sloping.
3. In monopoly market, Firm is price taker.
4. Demand forecasting is done only by small scale industries.
5. Economies of scale are advantages which are enjoyed by the firm.
6. Selling cost is a unique feature of perfect competition.
7. Iso quants are downward sloping.
8. At Break Even Point, Total revenue is equal to TC.
9. When AC decrease, MC decreases .
10. Marginal cost pricing does not have any limitation.

Q.2. a)What are the various elements which affects demand for commodity? (8M)
b)The following table shows market for Telephone before mobile phone were introduced.

Price (Rs)	Quantity demanded of Telephone	Quantity supplied of Telephone
100	1500	700
200	1300	900
300	1100	1100
400	900	1300
500	700	1500

1) Draw the demand and supply curve from the given table.
2) What is equilibrium price and quantity?
3) At the price Rs.400 what is equilibrium quantity demanded and supplied
4) When mobile phone was introduced demand for telephone decreased . Does the new demand curve of telephone will shift to left or right? (7M)

c)What is demand forecasting ? Explain the steps of demand forecasting. (8M)

d)Explain the nature of demand curve under imperfect competition (7M)

Q.3. a)Discuss properties of iso-quant with the help of diagram. (8M)

b)Explain external economies and diseconomies of scale. (7M)

OR

c) Given TFC is Rs. 100/-. With the help of following information calculate: (8M)

   i. Total Cost (TC)

   ii. Average Fixed Cost (AFC)

   iii. Average Variable Cost (AVC)

   iv. Marginal Cost (MC)

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Variable Cost (TVC)	20	45	70	90	130	170	210	260

d)Given the following data: (7M)

Quantity	1	2	3	4	5
Price	50	40	30	20	10

i) Calculate TR, AR and MR.

ii) Explain the relationship between TR, MR and AR

Q.4. a)What is perfect competition? Explain its features in detail. (8M)

b) Explain short run equilibrium of a firm under monopolistic competition. (7M)

OR

c)Explain the long run equilibrium of firm under monopoly market. (8M)

d)Explain the concept of cartel in detail with the help of diagram. (7M)

Q.5. a) What is meant by price discrimination? Explain various types of price discrimination. (8M)

b)Explain the concept of marginal cost pricing in detail. (7M)

OR

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

1. Opportunity cost
2. Income elasticity of demand
3. Learning Curve
4. Selling Cost
5. Transfer pricing

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT: FINANCIAL MARKETS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBFM	SUBJECT: Business Maths (SET 1)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 HRS. 30 MINS.

Q1 A) Match the column. (ANY EIGHT)   (8)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
If x:y:z is known as	Brokerage
In the ratio x:y , x is called as	Exit load
The commission received by broker	Face value
The percentage loss calculated as	Continue proportion
Payment at the beginning of period	Reducing balances method
Equated monthly installments	No profit and no loss
Dividend at a fixed rate	Loss*100/cost price
Fee on sale of units	Antecedent
Dividend calculated on	Annuity due
The situation where cost equal to net selling price	Preference share.

Q1 B) state whether the following statements are true or false.(any seven)   (7)

a) The inverse ratio of 7:4 is 1/4:1/7.
b) Percentage is a ratio with 100 as its denominator.
c) The relation among more than two quantities.
d) List price is also called as the printed price or the catalogue price or the marked price.
e) Loss is a positive profit.
f) If the interest is charged only on the principal, then it is called simple interest.
g) In uniform annuity, all payments are equal.
h) Emi stands for equal monthly interest.
i) A mutual fund will always make profit.
j) It is not possible to purchase fractional units of a mutual fund.

Q2 A) monthly income of A and B are in the ratio 7:4 and their expenditures are in the ratio 9:5. Each of them saves Rs 10000. Find their incomes.   (8)

Q2 B) In 6 days, 8 worker make 10 chair. In 9 days, how many chairs will 12 workers make?
(7)

OR

Q2 C) A furniture shop made a table for a cost price of rs 5000 and listed it at rs 6600. It was sold at a 10% discount. Find the profit percentage.   (7)

Q2 D)A sales man is given 6% commission on total sales plus a bonus of 2% his sales exceeding rs 32000. If his total earning are Rs 2560, then find his sales.   (8)

Q3 a) a company fixed rate of commission to its salesman as follows:4% of the first rs 10000, 6% on the next 10000, 8% on next 9000 and 10% on balance. The company pays incentives at 0.5% of total sales it the total sales crosses Rs 50000. Find the total earning of the sales man who secured sales worth Rs 59000. (8)

Q3 b) MR. A. B, and C are partners in the business. A receives 20% of the total profit , B receives 75% of total profit and C receives rest profit. IF C got Rs 48000?- as his share of profit, then find the total profits and the shares of A and B. (7)

OR

Q3 C) A PERSON LENT Rs 8000 for 4 year and Rs 6000 for 3 year at the same rate of simple interest. If he received totally Rs 3000 as interest, find the rate of simple interest. (8)

Q3 D) Find the accumulated value after 3 years of an immediate annuity of Rs 20000 p.a. with interested compounded quarterly at 8% p.a. (7)

Q4 p) the simple and compound interest on a sum of money at ascertain rate for 2 year is rs 3000 and rs 3090 respectively. Find the sum and the rate of interest. (8)

Q4 q) find the amount required to purchase rs 100 share with a total face value of rs 24000 at a discount of rs 8 per share if the brokers, if the brokerage is 50paise per 100 rupees. (7)

OR

Q4 r) Ravi invested rs 15000 in mutual fund when the NAV was Rs 230 and the entry load was 2.25%. Finds the number of units received by him after some time he redeem all u7nit when NAV WAS rs 250. Find percentage gain. (7)

Q4 S) Ramesh invested in HDFC tax saver fund through a SIP IN WHICH Rs 2000 would be invested on the first working day after the 1st of every month, starting from June, for four month. Accordingly in June, July, august and September was invested at NAV Rs 65.057, rs 66.127 rs 66.544 and rs 68.299. The entry and exit load was 2.25% find average acquisition cost and arithmetic mean og the price. (8)

Q5 a) Explain annuity and its type. (8)

b) Distinguish between simple interest and compound interest. (7)

OR

Q5 C) Short notes. (Any three) (15)

1. Loads on mutual funds
2. Types of proportions
3. Define commission, del credere commission and agent.
4. Explain bonus share, right issue and ESOS
5. Present value and future value.

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS	
DEPARTMENT: FINANCIAL MARKETS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBFM	SUBJECT: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 HRS. 30 MINS.

Q1.[A] Match the columns (Any Eight)   (8)

1. Upward channel	A) Sensitive to cultural differences
2. Paralanguage	B) Study of voice volume, pitch and speed of speaking
3. Oculesics	C) Delayed communication
4. Video conferencing	D) Long distance communication
5. Language	E) Oral and written communication
6. Good listening	F) Junior reports work details to a senior
7. 'From' field of an E-Mail	G) Listening with eyes closed
8.Verbal communication	H) Study of eyecontact
9. Written communication	I) E-Mail address of sender
10.Global market	J) Set of common symbol

[B] State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Seven)   (7)

1) Suggestions and grievances are a part of downword communication.

2) Internet connects individuals and groups to information and to services all over the world.

3) Written communication is useful for conveying secrets.

4) Socio-Psychological barriers exist outside the persons involved in communication.

5) Listening enables understanding of a message.

6) A listener should not come prepared for a talk or a discussion.

7) Silence always builds walls among people.

8) Take atleast a few days before responding to your E-Mails.

9) The conventional form of resume is appropriate for all types of applicants.

10) Quality of stationery is important in business communication.

Q2) A) Guidelines for effective use of Grapevine.   (7)
    B) State the Types of order and Steps in the communication of order.   (8)
                                OR
    C) Features of Verbal communication.   (7)
    D) State various Socio-Psychological barriers.   (8)

Q3) A) Enlist various forms of non verbal communication in detail.   (15)
                                OR
    B) State various Tips for Effective communication.   (15)

Q4) A) Draft a letter of application with curriculam vitae for the post of a Junior accountant with Bharti Ltd Goregaon (East), Mumbai. Use the Full block form.   (10)

B) Mr Shailendra has been offered the post of a Clerk with LIC Ltd, Dadar (East), Mumbai. Draft a letter of Job Acceptance on her behalf. Use the Modified block format. (5)

OR

C) Draft a letter of application with curriculam vitae for the post of Advertising Head at Tata Motors,, Andheri (West),Mumbai. Use complete block format. (10)

D) Ms Kajal Patel has been working as Principal at Mary immaculate High School, Borivali (West), Mumbai, Since the last Eight years and would now like to resign from her post. Draft a letter of resignation on her behalf. Use semi block layout. (5)

Q5 (A) State the Tips for sentence construction. (8)

(B) Enlist seven suggested ways in which one can be more persuasion in selling ones ideas. (7)

OR

Q5) Write short notes on the following (Any Three). (15)
1) Types of Listening
2) Warning
3) Cross cultural barrier
4) Parts of Business letter
5) Types of Paragraph

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT: FINANCIAL MARKETS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBFM	SUBJECT: I. F.S. (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 HRS.30 MINS.

Q.1 (A) Match the Columns (Any 8) (8)

COLUMN 'A'	COLUMN 'B'
1) Surplus unit	a) Money market
2) Internal market	b) Pension regulatory body
3) Short term market	c) Gilt edged securities
4) Derivative market	d) Commodity market regulator
5) Hybrid market	e)) Need to invest
6) IRDA	f) Modern money market instrument
7) PFRDA	g) Insurance regulatory body
8) FMC	h) Domestic market
9) Govt. securities	i) Features of equity and debt
10) REPO	j) Underlying Asset

Q.1) (B) State whether the following statements are True or False.(Any Seven) (7)
1) Primary market is also known as 'used securities market.
2) The equity holders are the owners of the capital.
3) The capital market is the heart of any economy.
4) The main objective of NABARD is industrial development.
5) The financial market act as a link between borrowers and lenders of money.
6) Regulatory bodies ensure safety of investors.
7) A central bank can control credit by manipulating the bank rate.
8) The main function of PFRDA is to promote old age income security.
9) Foreign exchange market has a physical location.
10) Bonds secured on the assets of the issuing company are known as debenture.

Q.2) a) Explain the features of treasury bills. (8)
   b) What are commercial papers ? Explain its advantages. (7)
                    OR
   (c) What are different types of mutual fund ? (8)
   (d) Explain the features of foreign exchange market. (7)

Q.3) a) What are the main objectives of DFHI ? (8)
   b) Explain the functions of Capital market. (7)
                    OR
   c) Explain the characteristics of stock exchange. (8)
   d) Explain debt market and state its features. (7)

Q.4) a) Define Regulatory Institutions . Why do we need them ? (8)
   b) Explain the role of SEBI in primary market. (7)
                    OR
   c) Briefly outline the objectives of NABARD. (8)
   d) write a note on evolution of financial system. (7)

Q.5) a) Explain the components of Indian financial system. (8)
   b) Write the difference between money market and capital market. (7)
                    OR
   c) Write short notes on (Any Three) (15)
   1) Repo Agreements
   2) Bankers Acceptance
   3) Derivatives market
   4) Objectives of World Bank
   5) Role of IRDA

DEPARTMENT: FINANCIAL MARKETS	SEMESTER: 1
CLASS: FYBFM	SUBJECT: FOUNDATION COURSE (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 HRS. 30 MINS.

Q.1.A Multiple Choice Questions (ATTEMPT ANY 8)   (8)

1. Lord Mahavir is the 24th Tirthankar of _____
(Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism)
2.In state of _____ in India has the highest population of scheduled tribes.
(Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh,Goa)
3. In _____ there is far sightedness.
(Hypermetropia, Myopia, Onomatopoeia)
4. Mongoloids belongs to _____ of Indian family.
(Dravidian, Tribal, Austro-Asiatic)
5 .Gender is a _____ concept.
(Sociological, Economical, Biological)
6. India has a _____ Party system.
(Multi,Dual,Single)
7. _____ is the chief architect of the Indian constitution.
(Dr.Ambedkar,Raja Rammohan Roy,Dr.Rajendra Prasad)
8. According to the constitution there are _____ types of emergency
(3,6,9)
9. The word_____ implies equal treatment to all religions.
(sovereign, secular, socialist)
10)_____ is the commander in chief of all forces in India.
(Prime Minster,General ,President)

Q.1.B True or False (ATTEMPT ANY 7)   (7)
1.   India has a multiple citizenship system
2.   India has no official language
3.   The 74th Amendment Act gave constitution status to municipalities
4.   Municipal corporation are formed as per Act of government
5.   1/3rd seats are reserved for women in gram panchayat.
6.   Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a period of 6 years
7.   Political justice is meaningless without economic justice.
8.   Mental retardation is defined by an IQ score of less than 70
9.   Congress is example of regional party.
10. Polio is cause by virus called poliovirus

Q.2.   a) What are the measures to solve linguistic problem in India?   (8)
        b) What are the services available to disable in our country?   (7)
                        OR
        c) What are the different domestic violence against women?   (8)
        d) What are the factors responsible for gender disparity ?   (7)

        Q.3 a) Define casteism? What are the consequences of casteism?   (8)
        b) What are some measures to resolve the issues of casteism?   (7)
                        OR
        c) Explain the various issues related to regional conflicts in India?   (8)
        d) What are the measures to solve problem of communalism ?   (7)

Q.4.   a) What is the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizen enshrined in the Indian constitution?   (8)
        b) Write a note on Preamble of Indian constitution of India.
                        OR
        c) What is tolerance? What is the importance of tolerance?   (8)
        d) Explain the any four socio-economic obstacles in the participation of women in politics   (7)
Q.5.   a)) List any 8 features of the political party system in India   (8)
        b)) Write a short note on the Panchayati Raj in India.   (7)
                OR
Q5) C   Write short notes on (ANY 3):   (15)
1.   Multi-cultural nation.
2.   Women &Media.
3.   Special provisions for people with disabilities.
4.   Parliamentary system.
5.   74th Constitutional Amendment.

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT: FINANCIAL MARKETS	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBFM	SUBJECT: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT (SET 2)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 HRS. 30 MINS.

(8M)

QI)A) FILL IN THE BLANKS- (ANY 8)

1. The basic of business is _____
   a. Profit maximization b. Profiteering c. Buying and selling
2. Ethics deals with _____ actions of individual
   a. Clear b. Right c. Wrong
3. _____ audit helps in evaluating business activities in terms of social benefits
   a. Social b. Commercial c. Human resource
4. Which one is not the function of an entrepreneur?
   a. Shutting down the existing business
   b. Resourcing c. Feasibility study
5. If exports are the greater than imports than BOT is _____
   a. Positive b. Negative c. balanced
6. Business and its environment are _____
   a. Unrelated b. Inseparable c. Separable
7. _____ is the most significant force pressuring firms for social actions
   a. Competitors b. Employees c. Government
8. _____ are goods and services produced in one country but marked in another country
   a. Exports b. Imports c. Ship in
9. State commission can deal with cases involving value to goods not exceeding _____
   a. 1crore b. 20lakh c. 50lakh
10. Marketing, operational and personnel capability are the components of _____ environment
    a. Economic b. Internal c. Political

**QI)B) REWRITE THE STATEMENT AND STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE-
(ANY 7)**   **(7M)**

1. A single transaction of buying and selling also constitutes business
2. Business ethics are the same as legal issues
3. A consumer's complaint can be filed only by the consumer himself/herself
4. CSR can also be referred to as 'Corporate Citizenship'
5. Internal factors are controllable and have influence on business decisions
6. Social audit analyze financial performance of a company in terms of CSR
7. Setting too high objectives are motivating and challenging
8. Business environment is the aggregate of all conditions, events and influences that surround and affect it
9. Only rich person can start a business
10. India needs to take steps to improve foreign trade policy

QII)A) What do you mean by business and state its importance   **(15M)**

OR

QII)B) What is business environment? Explain its components   **(15M)**

QIII)A) Explain factors influencing business ethics   **(8M)**

QIII)B) Explain consumerism in India   **(7M)**

OR

QIII)C) Explain the factors responsible entrepreneurship   **(8M)**

QIII)D) What is ethics? Also state the benefits of managing ethics in workplace   **(7M)**

QIV)A) What do you mean by CSR? Explain its arguments for and against CSR   **(15M)**

OR

QIV)B) What is social audit and explain its benefits   **(8M)**

QIV)C) What is ecology? Also explain how can a business maintain ecology balance   **(7M)**

QV)A) What is WTO? And how it is different from GATT?   **(8M)**

QV)B) What is the policy of FDI in India? Explain FDI Routes and forms   **(7M)**

OR

QV)C) WRITE SHORT NOTES ON- (ANY 3)   **(15M)**

1. Unethical business practices
2. MSME act 2006
3. Kyoto protocol
4. WTO agreements and its implications
5. Multi National Corporation