

# SOMAIYA

## VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Dr. Shantilal K. Somaia School of Commerce and Business Studies

### QUESTION PAPERS

BRANCH: Bachelor of Commerce (Hons.)	SEM: I
	JAN-2023

Sr. No.	Subject	Available
1.	131U01N101 – Environmental Science (A)	
2.	131U01C101 – Financial Accounting (A)	
3.	131U01G101 – Fundamental of Economics – I	
4.	131U01C102 – Introduction to Management	
5.	131U01V102 – Event Management	
6.	131U01C101 – Environmental Science (B)	
7.	131U01C101 – Financial Accounting (B)	
8.		
9.		
10.		



LIBRARY



Semester (August 2022 to December 2022)		
Examination: End Semester Examination January 2023 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:01	Class: FY	Semester: I
Programme: Bachelor of Commerce (HONOURS)		
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)	Name of the Department: Commerce	
Course Code: 131U01N101	Name of the Course: Environmental science	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary		

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q.1	A) Enumerate the value of biodiversity with examples.	15
	OR	
	B) Write a note on Eco-tourism and green marketing.	15
Q.2	A) Define global warming and its causes and impacts	15
	OR	
	B) Discuss how far EIA has been useful for our environment as well as society.	15
Q.3	A) Explain the classification of biodiversity.	8
	B) State the pros and cons of water pollution.	7
	OR	
	C) List the benefits and drawbacks of nuclear energy.	8
	D) Define environmental audit and its importance.	7
Q.4	A) State whether the following statements are True or False:	7
	1. Data on natural hazards are required to be presented in the EIS.	
	2. E-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices.	
	3. Cyclone is the man-made disaster	
	4. "Global warming" is a real phenomenon: Earth's temperature is increasing.	
	5. The poorest people in the world are the most directly dependent on biodiversity for survival.	
	6. organic farming is a new system of farming or agriculture that repairs, maintains, and improves the ecological balance.	
	7. The four major components of environment include lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere	
	B) Match the following:	
	Group A	Group B
	1. Wars	a. To promote sustainable development
	2. Eco- tourism	b. Resource conversation
	3. Biotic	c. Methane
	4. Earthquake	d. Nitrogen dioxide
	5. Organic farming	e. Man-made disaster
	6. EIA	f. Natural disaster
	7. Global warming	g. Kerala
	8. Acid rain	h. Green plant





**SOMAIYA**  
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



Semester (August 2022 to December 2022)		
Examination: End Semester Examination January 2023 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code: 01	Class: F.Y.B.COM(H)	Semester: I
Programme: BCOM (Honours)		
Name of the Constituent College: S K SOMAIYA SOMAIYA		Name of the Department : Department of Commerce
Course Code: 131U01C101	Name of the Course: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING	
Duration : 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) All workings form part of the answer .		

Question No.		Max. Marks																																																		
Q.1A.	<p>Bharat Cycles Ltd. of Mumbai sent 600 cycles @ Rs.200 per cycle to Chandra &amp; Sons of Udaipur. Consignee paid Rs. 2,400 carriage and Rs. 1,200 for insurance. In Transit truck met with an accident 200 cycles are fully destroyed and only 1/4 of purchase price is received from them. Then Chandra &amp; Sons sold 400 cycle @ Rs. 250 per cycle and settled the account after deducting Rs. 3,600 for octroi, Rs. 600 for sales expenses, &amp; Rs. 4,200 for his commission.. Prepare consignment A/c and Chandra A/c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Prepare manufacturing account and profit and loss account from the given information provided from the books of John &amp; Sons Manufacturing Company.</p>	(15)																																																		
Q.1B.	<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Rs</th></tr><tr><td>Stock of Raw – material 1/1/2007</td><td>21,000</td></tr><tr><td>Stock of Finished goods 1/1/2007</td><td>38,900</td></tr><tr><td>Work in progress 1/1/ 2007</td><td>13,500</td></tr><tr><td>Wages</td><td>3,25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Royalties</td><td>3,500</td></tr><tr><td>Carriage in wards of (R.M)</td><td>3,500</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases of Raw – material</td><td>3,70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Productive machinery</td><td>2,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Computer</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>General factory expenses</td><td>31,000</td></tr><tr><td>Lighting</td><td>7,500</td></tr><tr><td>Factory power</td><td>13,700</td></tr><tr><td>Administrative salaries</td><td>44,000</td></tr><tr><td>Salesmen salaries</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Commission on Sales</td><td>11,500</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>Insurance</td><td>4,200</td></tr><tr><td>General administration exp.</td><td>13,400</td></tr><tr><td>Bank charges</td><td>2,300</td></tr><tr><td>Discount Allowed</td><td>4,800</td></tr><tr><td>Carriage out wards</td><td>5,900</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>10,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Drawings</td><td>1,500</td></tr><tr><td>Capital as on 1-1-2007</td><td>2,96,800</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Rs	Stock of Raw – material 1/1/2007	21,000	Stock of Finished goods 1/1/2007	38,900	Work in progress 1/1/ 2007	13,500	Wages	3,25,000	Royalties	3,500	Carriage in wards of (R.M)	3,500	Purchases of Raw – material	3,70,000	Productive machinery	2,30,000	Computer	12,000	General factory expenses	31,000	Lighting	7,500	Factory power	13,700	Administrative salaries	44,000	Salesmen salaries	30,000	Commission on Sales	11,500	Rent	12,000	Insurance	4,200	General administration exp.	13,400	Bank charges	2,300	Discount Allowed	4,800	Carriage out wards	5,900	Sales	10,00,000	Drawings	1,500	Capital as on 1-1-2007	2,96,800	(15)
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	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <p>Stocks:</p> <table><tr><td>Raw material</td><td>24,000</td></tr><tr><td>Finished good</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Work in progress</td><td>15,000</td></tr></table> <p>Lighting, Rent and Insurance are to be appointed: Factory 5/6, office 1/6</p> <p>Depreciation on productive machinery and computer is 10% p.a on cost.</p>	Raw material	24,000	Finished good	40,000	Work in progress	15,000													
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Q.2.A.	<p>Mr. Jaiswal commenced business as a Cloth Merchant on 1st January, 2015, with a capital of Rs. 2,000. On the same day, he purchased furniture for cash Rs. 600. The books are maintained by Single Entry. From the following particulars (i) calculate the cash on hand as on 31-12-15, (ii) prepare a Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 2015 and balancesheet as on that date:</p> <table><tr><td>Sales (including cash sales of Rs. 1,400)</td><td>3,400</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases (including cash purchases of Rs. 800)</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td>Jaiswal's drawings</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries of Staff</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>Bad Debts written off</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Business Expenses</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Stock of goods on 31-12-2015</td><td>1,300</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Debtors on 31 -12-2015</td><td>1,040</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry Creditors on 31-12-2015</td><td>720</td></tr></table> <p>The proprietor took goods worth Rs 1000 for personal use and also paid residential light bill of Rs 400 from business funds. Depreciate furniture at 10% p.a.</p>	Sales (including cash sales of Rs. 1,400)	3,400	Purchases (including cash purchases of Rs. 800)	3,000	Jaiswal's drawings	240	Salaries of Staff	400	Bad Debts written off	100	Business Expenses	140	Stock of goods on 31-12-2015	1,300	Sundry Debtors on 31 -12-2015	1,040	Sundry Creditors on 31-12-2015	720	(15)
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Q.2.B.	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Farhan Industries Ltd. acquired a plant at Cash Price of Rs. 75,000, delivered on 1st January 2002, on the following hire purchase terms: An initial payment of Rs. 20,000 payable on delivery: and balance in Four annual installments of Rs. 15,000 each commencing from 30th June, 2002. In arriving at these terms the plant manufacturer computed interest at 7% per annum. Farhan Industries Ltd decided to write off depreciation @ 10% of the cost price each year. You are required to prepare Plant A/c and Vendor Account in the books of Farhan industries from 2002 to 2006.</p>	(15)																		
Q.3A	<p><b>Answer the following: (5 marks each)</b></p> <p>(A) R Ltd. ordered 16,000 kg. of certain material at 160 per unit. The purchase price includes excise duty 10 per kg, in respect of which full duty refund is admissible. Freight incurred amounted to ₹1,40,160. Normal transit loss is 2%. The company actually received 15,500 kg. and consumed 13,600 kg. of material. What will be the cost of inventory as per AS 2?</p> <p>(B) Short note: Methods of recognizing 'Revenue' from services.</p> <p>(C) AB &amp;Co. having sales of Rs 100 crores shows an item of expenditure under a separate head of account only if it exceeds ₹5000. All such items Below Rs 5000 each are combined together and shown as 'General Expenses' in the profits &amp; loss Account. Comment on the basis of AS 1.</p>	(15)																		
Q.3.B.	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The details of Assets and Liabilities of Mr. 'A' as on 31-3-2021 and 31-3-2022 are as follows:</p>	(15)																		





	31-3-2021	31-3-2022
<b>Assets:</b>		
Furniture	50,000	
Building	1,00,000	
Stock	1,00,000	2,50,000
Sundry Debtors	60,000	1,10,000
Cash in hand	11,200	13,200
Cash at Bank	60,000	75,000
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Loans	90,000	70,000
Sundry Creditors	50,000	80,000

Mr. 'A' decided to provide depreciation on building by 5% and furniture by 10% for the period ended on 31-3-2022. Mr. 'A' purchased jewellery for ₹. 50,000 for his daughter in December 2021. He sold his car on 30-3-2022 and the amount of ₹40,000 is retained in the business.

**You are required to:**

- (i) Prepare statement of affairs as on 31-3-2021 & 31-3-2022.
- (ii) Calculate the profit received by 'A' during the year ended 31-3-2022

**Q.4.A**

**Multiple choice questions :**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ shall be debited to the manufacturing account.
  - a) Office rent      b) Depreciation on furniture      c) Direct wages      d) Discount
2. Debtors account is prepared to find \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) cash sales      b) credit sales      c) cash purchases      d) credit purchases
3. \_\_\_\_\_ sales are debited to debtors account.
  - a) cash      b) credit      c) both cash and credit sales      d) none of these
4. \_\_\_\_\_ account is debited when hire purchase instalment is paid in the books of the hire purchaser.
  - a) Landlord account      b) Vendor account      c) cash account      d) Purchase A/c
5. Depreciation on machinery is debited to \_\_\_\_\_ A/c
  - a) Trading A/c      b) Manufacturing A/c      c) Profit and loss account
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is debited to trading account under final accounts.
  - a) royalty on sales      b) royalty on production      c) none of these
7. Capital at the end of the year is RS 100000 and capital at the beginning of the year is Rs 40000 and annual drawings are Rs 24000. The net profit for the year is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Rs. 84,000      b) Rs. 36,000      c) Rs. 1,16,000      d) 1,64,000

**(7)**

**Q.4.B.**

**State whether the following statements are True or False :**

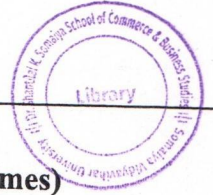
- 1) Carriage outward is credited to profit and loss account.
- 2) Interest paid by hire purchaser is debited to profit and loss account.

**(8)**



	<p>3) Office rent is debited to profit and loss account.</p> <p>4) Consignee account is debited when he pays advance to the consignor in the books of consignor.</p> <p>5) Statement of affairs and balance sheet are one and the same.</p> <p>6) Balance in manufacturing account is transferred to profit and loss account.</p> <p>7) Sale of scrap material shall be credited to manufacturing account.</p> <p>8) Gross profit is transferred to profit and loss account.</p>	
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**Semester (August 2022 to December 2022)**

**Examination: End Semester Examination January 2023 (UG Programmes)**

**Programme code: 01**

**Programme: B.Com (HONS)**

**Class: FY**

**Semester: I**

**Name of the Constituent College:**

S K Somaiya College (SKSC)

**Name of the Department :**

Commerce

**Course Code: 131U01G101**

**Name of the Course: Fundamentals of Economics - I**

**Duration : 2 Hrs.**

**Maximum Marks : 60**

**Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks. 3) Mention the Proper Question Number. 4) No need to write the questions for objective questions.

Question No.		Max. Marks																		
<b>Q-1</b>	<b>Answer the following Questions:</b>																			
A.	Explain the meaning of the Indifference Curve with its diagram & elaborate on the assumptions of the same.	(15) (8)																		
B.	Define how a consumer can attain equilibrium with reference to indifference curve & Budget Line.	(7)																		
	<b>OR</b>																			
C.	Explain the meaning of Budget Line & also explain the shifts of Budget line with regards to changes in prices of both the commodities.	(8)																		
D.	Discuss the Substitution Effect on consumer equilibrium.	(7)																		
<b>Q-2</b>	<b>Answer the following Questions:</b>																			
A.	State the meaning & formula of TC, TFC, TVC along with the appropriate diagram & its diagrammatic explanation	(15) (8)																		
B.	Given is the TC of all the units. Calculate the TFC, TVC, ATC, AVC, AFC & MC from the information given below:	(7)																		
	<table><tr><td>Units</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>TC</td><td>100</td><td>200</td><td>300</td><td>400</td><td>500</td><td>600</td><td>700</td><td>800</td></tr></table>	Units	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TC	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	
Units	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7												
TC	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800												
	<b>OR</b>																			
C.	Explain the meaning & features of Monopolistic Competition Market Structure in detail. Provide appropriate examples as well.	(8)																		
D.	<b>Case Study: Read the following case study &amp; answer the following questions</b> Nirma detergent powder was launched in 1969 by Nirma Chemicals at a price far lower than the market leader-Surf. The aim of Nirma was to create a brand at affordable price. The strong popularity of Nirma among the cost conscious	(7)																		





Indian consumer, gave rise to competition. No company is interested in losing its market share. Thus, recognizing the threat, HUL, the undisputed leader in FMCG, launched Wheel detergent to try and establish itself in the low end of the market. Nevertheless, it forced Nirma to exit the market.

The main reason for this are highlighted as under:

- i. Lack of Innovation: With the increase in disposal income in the hands of the consumers, a shift was seen in the demand of products. The consumer desired aspirational products focused on viability and divisibility instead of economy brand products focused on affordability. Nirma suffered from the inability to innovate products to meet the new demands of the consumer. It failed to think beyond pricing. On the other hand, HUL was able to establish products in all segments; Popular: Wheel , Mid-Priced: Rin and Premium: Surf.
- ii. Lack of Advertising: Nirma did not have a strong brand promotional strategy. It failed to capitalize on the trademark jingle i.e. failed to convert its recognition earned into sales. With the increase in competition, Nirma did not introduce new and improved advertisements.
- iii. Lack of Product Differentiation: On the one hand where the sales of HUL increased, there was evident decline in those of Nirma. Hul along the way changed its technology and added features to its existing products. Surf went from Surf to Super Surf to Surf Excel. Even though Nirma advanced to Nirma Blue, the differentiation was not visible.
- iv. Lack of Price Increase: Nirma locked itself to the conventional low price plank. Overtime with the increase in prices of LAB ( linear alkyl benzene) and Palm Oil, both ingredients used for the making of detergents, Nirma did not increase the price of the detergent. Naturally the company faced complications in terms of revenue generation as the costs were higher than the profit derived from it.

a) Elaborate on the reasons of downfall of NIRMA in your own words.

b) If you were to handle the brand, how would you increase the sales and manage the demand of the product.

(3)

(4)

**Q-3**

A.

**Answer the following Questions:**

Elaborate on the meaning of Unfair trade Practices (UTP) in detail. Enlist the various unfair trade practices happening in the industry. Also explain terms like False Offer of 'Bargain Price' and Free 'Gift Offer' and 'Prize Scheme'

(15)

(8)

B.

Define the meaning of Creative Destruction in an economy in detail along with an example of any industry of your choice.

(7)

**OR**

C.

Discuss the meaning & advantages of natural monopoly. Provide examples too.

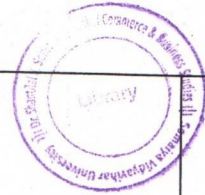
(7)

D.

Describe the meaning of 'New Economy' & elaborate on its characteristics.

(8)





**Q-4**  
**A.**

**Objective Questions**

**State whether the following statements are true or false**

1. A monopolist is a price Maker in the industry.
2. Price Discrimination is always present in the Perfect competition market.
3. Quantity demanded is always expressed at a given cost of the production at the time of its production.
4. A set of Indifference Curves is called Indifference Graph.
5. The music industry has seen numerous technological changes which have led to the rise and fall of several companies.
6. Under Monopoly Market structure, the MR curve lies half way between AR & X axis.

**(15)**  
**(6)**

**B.**

**Match the following Questions:**

<b><u>A</u></b>	<b><u>B</u></b>
1. Different prices in different market	a) 1 of the conditions of Equilibrium of a firm
2. $MC = MR$	b) Maximum in Hotel Industry
3. Increase in demand	c) Price discrimination
4. CCI	d) Curve shifts to right
5. Competition Act	e) 2020
6. Oligopoly	f) 2002
	g) Curve shifts to Left
	h) Group Behaviour due to few sellers
	i) Competition Commission of India
	j) Competition Commissioner of India

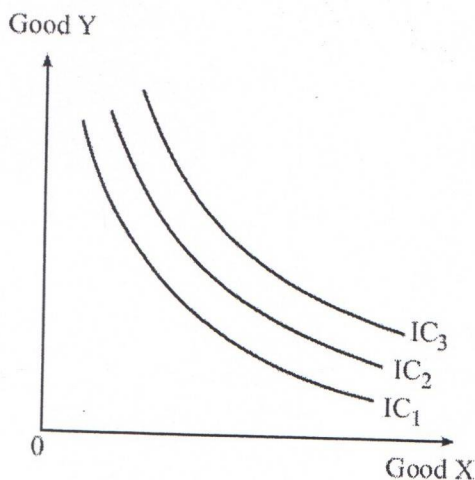
**(6)**

**C.**

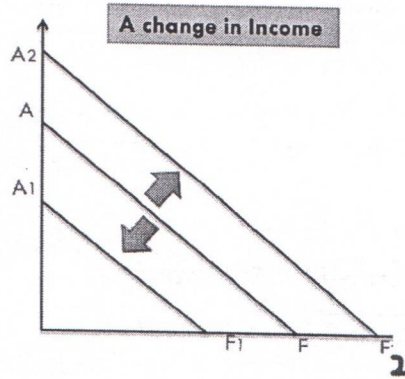
**Select the correct answers from the alternatives based on the diagrams:**  
**(DO NOT DRAW DIAGRAMS)**

**(3)**

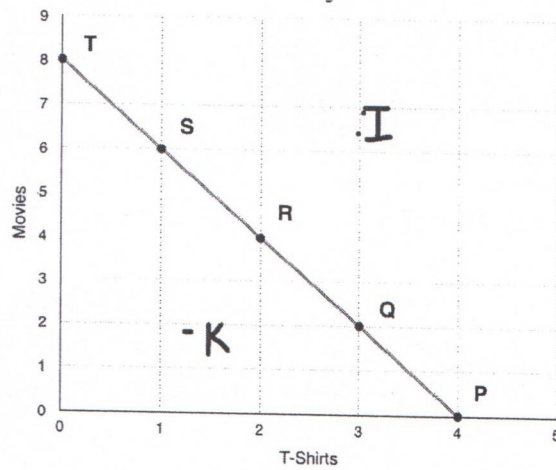
1. \_\_\_\_\_ ( $IC_1$  /  $IC_2$  /  $IC_3$ ) Indifference curve will have higher satisfaction level.



2. Budget Line \_\_\_\_\_ ( $A_1F_1 / A_2F_2$ ) Shows an increase in the Budget of the Consumer.



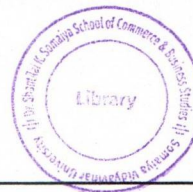
3. Point \_\_\_\_\_ (I / K) in the diagram below is easily attainable by a consumer.







**SOMAIYA**  
VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY



JANUARY 2023		
Examination: Semester Examination (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:01 Programme: BCOM (H)	Class: FY	Semester: I
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College	Name of the Department: Commerce	
Course Code: 131U01C102	Name of the Course:Introduction to Management	
Duration : 2 Hr.	Maximum Marks : 60	
Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary.		

Question No.		Max. Marks
Q1	a. Describe the top level management and its functions in detail. [7] b. What is administration? state the features of administration. [8] OR c. What is Management By Objectives? State the features and process of implementing Management By Objectives. [15]	15
Q2	a. State the importance of staffing and its need in the business organization. [7] b. State the internal factors affecting Staffing. [8] OR c. Describe how Recruitment is important for the Organization. State the external and internal sources of Recruitment. [15]	15
Q3	a. Define and explain Coordination. state the features and need of Coordination. b. CASE STUDY [15] Hiralal Textiles is a customer-oriented business engaged in the production of superior quality fabric, apparel and home textiles. Hiralal Textiles has a decent market share, huge production capability and a team of skilled workers and staff numbering approximately 2800. Sometime back, Ramesh Chaturvathi was the production manager of Hiralal Textiles. Chaturvathi was almost micromanaging everything in his department and practiced a soft authoritarian style to get the job done in a particular way within a very quick time frame. Chaturvathi would tell the subordinates what needs to be done and by when. On most occasions, the work was completed by the subordinates without too much fuss. When there was slack in the performance of any subordinates, he would not hesitate to take over the given task and entrust it to better performers.	15

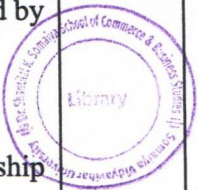
Due to his micromanaging style, Chaturvathi began to spend too much time in the office and with his subordinates. He began to feel suffocated in his job and started complaining to the higher authorities about workload pressure. Suddenly, he put in his papers citing health reasons. The management was simply stunned by the developments as there were no major complaints concerning performance, productivity or quality in the production department except for a few but serious issues in interpersonal relationships.

After careful consideration of the situation in the production department, the top management hired the services of Rajesh Vaidya through a well-known HR consultancy firm. The young and energetic Vaidya, who successfully tried participative leadership in all his earlier assignments, strongly believed in inspiring, guiding and influencing the subordinates to perform their tasks well. After learning about the experiences of his predecessor in the department, he was all the more determined to introduce the "sell the idea" approach in place of the "tell the idea" approach practiced earlier in the department. Vaidya began to involve his team whenever he made important task-related decisions. He would also ensure that they understood why such decisions were necessary. His intention was to allow the team to take responsibility for achieving the desired result and get new ideas from them.

Though Vaidya's leadership approach produced a positive outcome in terms of increased team motivation, it began to compromise on decision quality and timing. Vaidya's approach was also not contributing in any significant way to performance and productivity improvement or idea generation. He began to believe that his subordinates were nonchalant about the decisions or the discussions. Losing trust that his subordinates were as capable as he was in decision making, he was seriously thinking of adopting a leadership style that would suit the calibre and characteristics of his subordinates or quitting.

1. How do you assess the situation prevailing in the production department of Hiralal Textiles?



	<p>2. According to you, what went wrong in the leadership style adopted by Rajesh Vaidya?</p> <p>3. If you were the production manager, what would your leadership approach for the production department of Hiralal Textiles be and why?</p>	
Q4	<p>A. FILL IN THE BLANKS [5]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lower level management is a ----- level of management.</li> <li>2. -----type of planning typically describes the day-to-day running of the company.</li> <li>3. Right man for right job is the basic principle of -----</li> <li>4. For executive positions for a short period ----- source of recruitment is favourable.</li> <li>5. ----- means the process of stimulating people to action to accomplish the desired goals.</li> </ol> <p>B. Explain the concepts in one or two lines [10]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Division of work</li> <li>2. Planning is all pervasive</li> <li>3. Compensation</li> <li>4. Democratic leadership</li> <li>5. Controlling.</li> </ol>	15



**SOMAIYA**  
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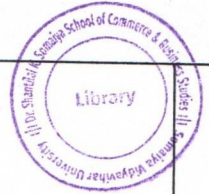
<b>January 2023</b> <b>Examination: EXTERNALS Examination (UG Programmes)</b>		
<b>Programme code: 131U01V102</b> <b>Programme: FYBCOM (HON) EXTERNALS (SEM I)</b>		
<b>Name of the Constituent College:</b> S K Somaiya College (SKSC)		<b>Name of the department/Section/Centre:</b> FYBCOM (HON)
<b>Course Name: Event Management</b>		<b>Course Code: 03</b>
<b>Duration: 2 Hours</b>		<b>Max. Marks: 60</b>
<b>Instructions: 1. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.</b> <b>2. RIGHT SIDE NUMBERS INDICATE MARKS.</b>		

Section	Instructions	Max. Marks
A	Theoretical / Descriptive Questions.	45
B	Objective Type Questions	15

Section	Questions	Max. Marks
<u>Q1 A</u>	Organize a Christmas party for the students of your class with a budget of Rs 20,000. Explain the allocation of resources and list the layout of your activity within the given budget along with calculations at the end.	15
	OR	
<u>Q1 B</u>	Give a detailed account of civic co-curricular events in which you have participated.	15
<u>Q2 A</u>	Summarize the key experience of any mega event that you have attended.	7
<u>Q2 B</u>	What do you mean by stage management? List the duties of stage manager.	8
	OR	
<u>Q2 C</u>	Choose the various promotional tools for a successful event and explain in brief.	7
<u>Q2 D</u>	Categorize the factors that affects the internal and external environmental factors of any event company.	8



<u>Q3 A</u>	Discuss the role of sponsors in promoting an event	7
<u>Q3 B</u>	One of the most popular methods used to perform an environmental scan is the PESTEL. Analyse the given statement.	8
	OR	
<u>Q3 C</u>	Write a note on Team management.	7
<u>Q3 D</u>	"India is an emerging destination." Explain.	8
<u>Q4</u>	<p><b>Choose The Right Option.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most important information a meeting planner can determine prior to a meeting is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Past event held by the group</li> <li>Expected attendance</li> <li>Group demographics</li> </ol> </li> <li>Inspiring the staff is a good reference of which kind of skill? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiating</li> <li>Leadership</li> <li>Project manager</li> </ol> </li> <li>Events can be classified based on their _____ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Size, Type and Context</li> <li>Budget</li> <li>Chief guest</li> </ol> </li> <li>Which department is responsible for the publicity of the event? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitality department</li> <li>Promotion coordination department</li> <li>Programme coordination department</li> </ol> </li> <li>What is the major role of Account Planner? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysing feedback</li> <li>Creating long term relationship with the client</li> <li>Planning the event</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	15



6. Break-even point means
- a) Total revenues equal the total expenses
  - b) Revenue is more than cost
  - c) Revenue less than cost
7. \_\_\_\_\_ protects event planners from a variety of mishaps in an event
- a) Event Planning
  - b) Event Insurance
  - c) Traffic management
8. Event marketing is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) A good
  - b) Tangible
  - c) A service
9. What is the need for a liaison officer?
- a) Act as a communicator between the client and event organization
  - b) Takes feedback from the event attendees
  - c) Promotes the event
10. Which department handles seating, directions, and refreshments?
- a) Venue department
  - b) Hospitality department
  - c) Programme department
11. Caps, T-shirts, items of apparel are some examples of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Promotional products
  - b) Merchandising items
  - c) Both a & b
12. What does Gantt Chart illustrate?
- a) Project schedule
  - b) Media plan
  - c) list of volunteers



13. Trade shows, business dinners and team building events are examples of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Corporate events
- b) Competitive events
- c) Music events

14. Event managers must post signs to direct spectators while:

- a) Scheduling the event
- b) Staging the event
- c) Coordinating the event

15. Notifying local residents and businesses of traffic plans improves:

- a) Community relations
- b) Sales promotion
- c) Advertising



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Semester (August 2022 to December 2022)		
Examination: End Semester Examination January 2023 (UG Programmes)		
Programme code:01	Class: FY	Semester: I
Programme: Bachelor of Commerce (HONOURS)		
Name of the Constituent College: S K Somaiya College (SKSC)	Name of the Department: Commerce	
Course Code: 131U01N101	Name of the Course: Environmental science	
Duration: 2 Hrs.	Maximum Marks: 60	
Instructions: 1) Draw neat diagrams 2) Assume suitable data if necessary		

Question No.		Max. Marks	
Q.1	A) Discuss about the structure and components of environment. OR	15	
	B) Identify the advantages and disadvantages of wind and solar energy.	15	
Q.2	A) Describe air pollution, its causes and consequences. OR	15	
	B) Explain Carbon bank & Kyoto protocol	15	
Q.3	A) Enumerate the Direct values of Biodiversity.	8	
	B) State the causes of land degradation OR	7	
	C) Write a note on ISO14001.	7	
	D) State the pros and cons of tidal energy.	8	
Q.4	A) State whether the following statements are True or False: 1. Biodiversity provides our World with beauty. 2. Poaching is illegally killing or capturing an organism. 3. Pollution and pollutant are one and the same thing. 4. Starbucks create more sustainable practices that reduce water and power waste 5. Solar panels can produce electricity throughout the year. 6. The ecosystem can be natural and artificial. 7. Steel material has highest recycle quality.	7	
	B) Match the following:	8	
	GROUP A		GROUP B
	1. Eco friendly packing		a. Oceans, seas, river
	2. volcanoes		b. lack of precipitation
	3. Lithosphere		c. Manmade Disaster
	4. Tidal energy		d. Apex body
	5. Air accidents		e. renewable energy
	6. Hydrosphere		f. Solid component of earth
	7. Meteorological drought		g. Natural Disaster
8. NDMA	h. Decrease carbon foot print		





<b>Semester (August 2022 to December 2022)</b>		
<b>Examination: End Semester Examination January 2023 (UG Programmes)</b>		
<b>Programme code: 01</b>	<b>Class: F.Y.B.COM(H)</b>	<b>Semester: I</b>
<b>Programme: BCOM (Honours)</b>		
<b>Name of the Constituent College: S K SOMAIYA SOMAIYA</b>		<b>Name of the Department : Commerce</b>
<b>Course Code: 131U01C101</b>	<b>Name of the Course: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING</b>	
<b>Duration : 2 Hrs.</b>	<b>Maximum Marks : 60</b>	
<b>Instructions: 1)Draw neat diagrams 2)Assume suitable data if necessary 3) All workings form part of the answer .</b>		

Q.NO		Max. Marks																																																
Q.1.A	<p>The books of account of Suryakumar yadav of Mumbai showed the following figures:</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>31.3.2021 ₹.</th><th>31.3.2022 ₹.</th></tr><tr><td>Plant and machinery</td><td>1,30,000</td><td>1,17,000</td></tr><tr><td>Inventory</td><td>1,22,500</td><td>1,60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Accounts receivable</td><td>62,500</td><td>?</td></tr><tr><td>Cash in hand &amp; Bank</td><td>55,000</td><td>?</td></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>67,500</td><td>95,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bills Payable</td><td>35,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Outstanding expenses</td><td>9,500</td><td>21,000</td></tr></table> <p>An analysis of the cash book revealed the following:</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>₹.</th></tr><tr><td>Cash sales</td><td>8,10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Collection from debtors</td><td>5,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Discount allowed to debtors</td><td>11,000</td></tr><tr><td>Cash purchases</td><td>3,10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Payment to Creditors</td><td>4,67,000</td></tr><tr><td>Discount received from creditors</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Payment for bills payable honoured</td><td>2,16,000</td></tr><tr><td>Drawings</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rent and taxes paid</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries paid</td><td>72,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sundry trade expenses</td><td>40,000</td></tr></table> <p>Depreciation is provided, on furniture &amp; fixtures @ 10% p.a. on diminishing balance method. All books of accounts are maintained a steady gross profit rate of 25% on sales. You are required to prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2022 and Balance Sheet as on that date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	Particulars	31.3.2021 ₹.	31.3.2022 ₹.	Plant and machinery	1,30,000	1,17,000	Inventory	1,22,500	1,60,000	Accounts receivable	62,500	?	Cash in hand & Bank	55,000	?	Creditors	67,500	95,000	Bills Payable	35,000	40,000	Outstanding expenses	9,500	21,000		₹.	Cash sales	8,10,000	Collection from debtors	5,30,000	Discount allowed to debtors	11,000	Cash purchases	3,10,000	Payment to Creditors	4,67,000	Discount received from creditors	20,000	Payment for bills payable honoured	2,16,000	Drawings	90,000	Rent and taxes paid	1,20,000	Salaries paid	72,000	Sundry trade expenses	40,000	(15)
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Q.1 B.	<p>On 1 January 2016, JMD Glass Works of Mumbai consigned to Mona of Bhilwara 100 bags at Rs. 180 per bag on cost. He paid Rs. 1000 Railway freight, Rs. 2000 wages. During transit 10 bags were lost and remaining bags were received by Mona. He paid octroi Rs. 1000, sales expenses Rs. 500, godown rent Rs. 500. Mona sold 80 bags @ Rs. 250 per bag. Mona received</p>	(10)																																																



	10% commission on sales and remaining amount was sent to consignor by consignee. Prepare Consignment and consignee's account in the books of JMD Glass Works.																																									
Q.2.A	<p>Prepare manufacturing A/c and Profit and loss A/c from the following balances of Bata Traders for the year ended 31 December 2021.</p> <table><tr><td><b>Stocks at 1 January 2021:</b></td><td><b>Rs</b></td></tr><tr><td>Raw materials</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Work in progress</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Finished goods</td><td>33,000</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases: Raw materials</td><td>1,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>Carriage on raw materials</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Direct wages</td><td>98,000</td></tr><tr><td>Office salaries</td><td>45,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rent</td><td>12,000</td></tr><tr><td>Office lighting and heating</td><td>8,000</td></tr><tr><td>Depreciation:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Works machinery</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Office equipment</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>446,000</td></tr><tr><td>Factory fuel and power</td><td>14,000</td></tr><tr><td>Indirect wages</td><td>32,000</td></tr><tr><td>Discount received</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bad debts</td><td>3,000</td></tr><tr><td>Selling expenses</td><td>5,000</td></tr><tr><td>Advertisement</td><td>7,000</td></tr></table> <p>Indirect wages to be allocated between factory and office in the ratio of 3:2 . Stocks at 31 December 2021 were: Raw materials Rs. 68,000; Work in progress Rs. 44,000; Finished goods Rs. 36,000. Rent is to be apportioned: Factory 2/3; Office 1/3.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	<b>Stocks at 1 January 2021:</b>	<b>Rs</b>	Raw materials	50,000	Work in progress	30,000	Finished goods	33,000	Purchases: Raw materials	1,00,000	Carriage on raw materials	2,000	Direct wages	98,000	Office salaries	45,000	Rent	12,000	Office lighting and heating	8,000	Depreciation:		Works machinery	20,000	Office equipment	5,000	Sales	446,000	Factory fuel and power	14,000	Indirect wages	32,000	Discount received	2,000	Bad debts	3,000	Selling expenses	5,000	Advertisement	7,000	(15)
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Q.2.B.	<p>Answer the Following:</p> <p>(A) short note on AS 1 and AS 2</p> <p>(B) The dates of production and sale of a producer are as follows (all in Rupees):</p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Activity</th><th>Costs to Date</th><th>Net Realisable Value</th></tr><tr><td>10.Apr.13</td><td>Raw Materials</td><td>2,10,000</td><td>2,08,000</td></tr><tr><td>20.Apr.13</td><td>WIP (Wages 2,000)</td><td>2,12,000</td><td>2,13,000</td></tr><tr><td>30.Apr.13</td><td>Finished Product (Mfg. Exp. 5,000)</td><td>2,17,000</td><td>2,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>30.Apr.13</td><td>Ready for Sale</td><td>2,17,000</td><td>2,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>10.May.13</td><td>Sale Agreed</td><td>2,17,000</td><td>2,30,000</td></tr><tr><td>14.May.13</td><td>Delivered (Freight 1,000)</td><td>2,18,000</td><td>2,30,000</td></tr></table>	Date	Activity	Costs to Date	Net Realisable Value	10.Apr.13	Raw Materials	2,10,000	2,08,000	20.Apr.13	WIP (Wages 2,000)	2,12,000	2,13,000	30.Apr.13	Finished Product (Mfg. Exp. 5,000)	2,17,000	2,30,000	30.Apr.13	Ready for Sale	2,17,000	2,30,000	10.May.13	Sale Agreed	2,17,000	2,30,000	14.May.13	Delivered (Freight 1,000)	2,18,000	2,30,000	<p>(07)</p> <p>(08)</p>												
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	31.May.13	Paid For	2,18,000	2,30,000	
	State and explain the date on which you think revenue will be recognized and how much would be gross profit and net profit on this product?				
Q3.A	Miss Aalia recently started her own venture. since she has no accounting knowledge she has maintain minimal accounting records. She has asked you to find her net profit for the year ended 31-3-2022 from following details:				
		31-3-2021	31-3-2022		
	Assets:				
	Land	100,000			
	Plant and machinery	2,00,000			
	Debtors	2,00,000	5,00,000		
	Inventory	90,000	2,00,000		
	Prepaid expenditure	35,000	30,000		
	Bank balance	1,40,000	1,05,000		
	Liabilities:				
	Bank overdraft	1,50,000	1,40,000		
	Creditors	1,00,000	1,60,000		
	Depreciate plant and machinery by 20% per annum . During the year she withdrawn Rs. 45000 for personal use . She also sold her Nexon car on 1-6-2021 for Rs 3,50,000 . This amount was maintained in business as additional capital. You are required to: Prepare statement of affairs as on 31-3-2021 & 31-3-2022. Calculate the profit earned during the year ended 31-3-2022				
	OR				
Q3.B	On 1 <sup>st</sup> January, 2003 Kavita Ltd. purchased Machinery on Hire- Purchase System from Jaya Traders for Rs. 26,000. They paid Rs. 2000 on signing the contract and four half –yearly installments of Rs. 6,000 plus interest at 20% per annum each on 30 <sup>th</sup> June and 31 <sup>st</sup> December every year thereafter. Depreciation was written off at rate of 10% per annum on the diminishing balance system. Prepare Machinery Account and Jaya Traders account in the books of Kavita Ltd.				
Q4.A	Multiple choice questions:				
	1. _____ shall be debited to the manufacturing account.				
	a) rent received      b) sale of scrapped material    c) Direct wages    d) Discount received				
	2. creditors account is prepared to find _____				
	a) cash sales      b) credit sales    c) cash purchases    d) credit purchases				
	3. _____ purchases are debited to creditors account.				
	a) cash    b) credit    c) both cash and credit    d) none of these				
	4. _____ is not debited to trading account under final accounts.				
	a) royalty on sales    b) royalty on production				

	<p>c) direct wages      d) indirect wages</p> <p>5. Capital at the end of the year is Rs. 200000 and capital at the beginning of the year is Rs 80000 and annual drawings are Rs 48000. The net profit for the year is ____</p> <p>a) Rs. 1,68,000   b) Rs. 72,000   c) Rs. 2,32,000   d) 3,28,000</p> <p>6. Inventories should be generally valued at lower of cost or ____.</p> <p>a) Present value   b) Replacement value   c) Fair market value   d) Net realisable value</p> <p>7. Opening Balance of Creditors ₹4,056. Closing Balance of Creditors ₹6,448. Purchases ₹25,675. Cash paid to Creditors will be ____.</p>	
	<p>a) 19,227      b) 23,283      c) 36,179      d) 28,067</p> <p>8. Revenue from dividend is recognized when ____.</p> <p>a) Payment is received      b) Right to receive payment is established</p> <p>c) Amount is credited in the bank   d) Financial year end.</p>	
<b>Q.4.B.</b>	<p><b>State whether the following statements are true or false :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carriage outward is debited to trading account.</li> <li>2. Office rent is debited to profit and loss account.</li> <li>3. Credit sales are debited to debtors account under single entry system.</li> <li>4. Depreciation on office machinery is debited to manufacturing account.</li> <li>5. AS 1 is mandatory in nature.</li> <li>6. Consignee account is credited when consignee pays advance to consignor.</li> <li>7. Loss of goods sent by consignor in transit is an abnormal loss.</li> </ol>	<b>(7)</b>