	S. Ser		COMMERCE, VIL), MUMBAI – 40
			CLASS TEST		
		Class: M	.Com.: Part I – Sen	nester l	
	Sub	: Business Ethics	and Corporate So	cial Responsibili	ity
1	Data		Max Marks: 40		Time: 90 minu
Supervisor's Sign& Date			eat No. in Figures		
		na interest of	n words		
1				_	
Marks in Figu	ires	n Words		Sign of the	
. .	Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total	L		Examiner	
Instructions.	: (1) All questions are c				P.
	ultiple Choice Question				10 marks
1.	'Ethos' is Greek word	which means			
	a) Spirituality				
	a) Spirituality		b) Religion		
<i>*</i>	c) Character	in the second second	d) Customs		
2.	c) Character is the source o	f Business Ethics	d) Customs		
2.	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion 	f Business Ethics	d) Customs b) Business		
	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion c) Government 		d) Customs b) Business d) Society		
2. 3.	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion c) Government Theory holds 	that the ends o	d) Customs b) Business	an act determir	ne whether
	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion c) Government Theory holds the act is good or bad. 	that the ends o	d) Customs b) Business d) Society r consequences of		ne whether
	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion c) Government Theory holds the act is good or bad. a) Teleological 	that the ends o	d) Customs b) Business d) Society r consequences of b) Deontolog	ical Theory	ne whether
	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion c) Government Theory holds the act is good or bad. a) Teleological c) Virtue Theory 	that the ends o	d) Customs b) Business d) Society r consequences of b) Deontolog d) Justice The	ical Theory ory	ne whether
3.	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion c) Government Theory holds the act is good or bad. a) Teleological 	that the ends o	d) Customs b) Business d) Society r consequences of b) Deontolog d) Justice The s should be treated	ical Theory ory l equally.	ne whether
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3. 4. 5.	 c) Character is the source of a) Religion c) Government Theory holds the act is good or bad. a) Teleological c) Virtue Theory Theory state a) Teleological c) Virtue Theory Business ethics are need firms. a) Harm c) Corrupt 	that the ends o tes that all equal cessary to	d) Customs b) Business d) Society r consequences of b) Deontolog d) Justice The s should be treated b) Deontologi d) Justice The the interest of b) Safeguard d) Exploit	ical Theory ory l equally. cal Theory ory	
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	9.			is applicable to all listed C	Companies to
		improve corporate a) 41	governance.	h) 47	
		c) 49		b) 47 d) 51	
	10.	•	an hatween two Board	d Meetings should not exceed.	dave
		a) Thirty	ap between two board	b) Sixty	
		c) Seventy Five			
	11.			_ years from the date of fili	-
		application.		_ ,	
		a) Ten		b) Fifteen	
		c) Twenty		d) Thirty	
	12.	Fair advertising is _	advertising.	,	
		a) Aggressive		b) Exaggerated	
		c) Overstated		d) Honest	
Q:2 1.	Explai Values	n the terms (any 5 o	out of 8):	.4	10 marks
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2.	Corpora	ate Ethics			
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4.	Corporate Governance	
5.	Virtue Theory	
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6.	Kant's Categorical Imperative	
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7.	Trusteeship Principle	
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8. Patents	
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Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):	20 1
L. Define Business Ethics. Explain the features of Business Ethics.	20 marks
2. Elaborate on Mahatma Gandhiji's doctrine of Ahimsa	
	. <i>#</i>
ite your answers of Q:3 here:	-
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	Veget		CLASS TEST	
		Clas	s: M.Com.: Part I – Semester I	
			st and Management Accounting	
	D	ate:	Max Marks: 40	Time: 90 minutes
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			in words	
Marks	in Figu	res in Words	Sign of the	
marks		Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total	Examiner _	
	51 1411 (2011) - 141			
Instruc	ctions:	(1) All questions are compulsory.		
		(2) Figures to the right indicate fu	ll marks.	
		(3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solv	ed on the Question Paper itself.	
Q:1	A. M	ultiple Choice Questions (Any 10	out of 12):	10 marks
	1.	-	ble costs are Rs 2,00,000 and fixed	
		2,40,000; the P/v ratio will be		
		a) 20%	b) _30%	
		c) 60%	d) 12%	
*	2.	At the break-even point, contribut		
		a) Variable Cost		a
	13	c) Fixed Cost	d) Administrative Cost	
	3.	Valuation of stock in marginal cos		
		a) Total Cost c) Fixed Cost	b) Prime Costd) Marginal Cost	
	4.	Change in composition of labour		
	7.	a) Labour Efficiency	b) Labour Mix	<i>.</i> .
		c) Labour Rate	d) Labour Base	
	5.		e to the difference in the standard ou	tput specified
		and the actual output obtained.		
		a) Yield	b) Volume	• .
		c) Base	d) Time	
	6.		m or equipment for which cost is ascen	rtained.
		a) Quick Centre	b) Cost Centre	
	7.	c) Post Centre	d) Revision Centre	analysis of all
	7.	the circumstances for a certain lev	in advance on the basis of scientific	
		a) Standard	b) Basic	÷
		c) Personal	d) Actual	
	8.	Ideal product mix is decided in te		
		a) Variable Cost	b) Total Cost	
	2	c) Sales	d) Marginal Cost	
	82	e, buies	-,	
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		1. 50 11	
	9. A cost incurred in the past and he	ence irrelevant for current decision-makin	a le
		tor current decision-makin	Ig 1S
	a) Fixed Cost	b) Direct Cost	Г
	c) Sunk Cost	d) Discretionary Cost	
	10. EVA is known as	-, Discretionary Cost	L
	a) Economic Value added	b) Enterprise Value a 11-1	<u> </u>
	c) Market Value added	b) Enterprise Value added	
	11. Idle time variance is always	d) Efficiency Value added	
	a) Favourable	·	
	c) Controllable	b) Adverse	
	12. Fixed overheads expenditure variance	d) Optimum	L
	entre e remedas experiancie variance	is a difference between	
	a) Standard fixed overheads and	b) Budgeted fixed overheads and	
	actual fixed overheads	actual fixed overheads	
	c) Fixed overheads and	d) Sales less expenses	
	variable overheads		
Q:2	Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8):	4	
1.	Margin of Safety		10 mar
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2. R	Relevant Costs		
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3. O	out of pocket Costs) X
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5	State any two advantages o	f marginal costing.				
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F	Features of Standard Cost		÷			ay s - 1 -
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8. Uses of Break Even Analysis

Q:3 Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):

20 marks

4

1. Disadvantages of Standard Costing

2. The turnover and profits during the two periods were as follows:

	Sales (Rs)	Profits (Rs)
Period I	60 Lakhs	6 Lakhs
Period II	90 Lakhs	12 Lakhs

Assuming that the cost structure and selling prices remain the same in the two periods, calculate:

- 1. Profit Volume Ratio
- 2. Break Even Point Sales
- 3. The Sales required to earn profit of Rs 14 Lakhs
- 4. Margin of Safety in period II
- 5. Profit when sales are Rs 50 Lakhs
- Swami HDL & Co. manufactures a single product at a marginal cost of Rs 480, having selling price of Rs 800 and bears fixed cost of Rs 32,000 annually. You are required to find out:

a. Contribution per unit

- a. Contribution per unit
- b. Profit-Volume ratio
- c. Break even point both in units and value
- d. Profit at a sales of 600 units
- e. Sales required to earn a profit of Rs 1,28,000
- f. Margin of Safety (in units and value) at 300 units

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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-	1	Sub:	
-	1		Economics for Business Decisions
		Date:	Max Marks: 40 Time: 90 minute
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Marks	s in Figu		Sign of the
		Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Total	Examiner
Q:1	A. M	 (2) Figures to the right indicate f (3) Question No.1 and 2 to be so (ultiple Choice Questions (Any 10) 	lved on the Question Paper itself.
ו••	1.	revenue is the change	in total revenue resulting from a particular decision.
		a) Incremental	b) Marginal
			0) Marginar
	2	c) Average	d) None of the above
	2.	efficiency occurs	• •
٢	2.	efficiency occurs possible cost.	d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest
٢	2.	efficiency occurs possible cost. a) Productive	 d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest b) Allocative
٢		efficiency occurs possible cost. a) Productive c) Technical	 d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest b) Allocative d) Consumption
٢	2. 3.	efficiency occurs possible cost. a) Productive c) Technical The theory of marginalism was d	 d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest b) Allocative d) Consumption eveloped by economist.
٢		efficiency occurs possible cost. a) Productive c) Technical	 d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest b) Allocative d) Consumption eveloped by economist. b) Cambridge
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٢	3.	efficiency occurs possible cost. a) Productive c) Technical The theory of marginalism was d a) Oxford c) Howard The invisible hand theory describ a) Adam Smith	 d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest b) Allocative d) Consumption eveloped by economist. b) Cambridge d) Stanford
٢	3. 4.	efficiency occurs possible cost. a) Productive c) Technical The theory of marginalism was d a) Oxford c) Howard The invisible hand theory describ a) Adam Smith c) J.B. Say	 d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest b) Allocative d) Consumption eveloped by economist. b) Cambridge d) Stanford b) David Ricardo d) A. Sen
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٢	3. 4.	efficiency occurs possible cost. a) Productive c) Technical The theory of marginalism was d a) Oxford c) Howard The invisible hand theory describ a) Adam Smith c) J.B. Say efficiency occurs to consumer preferences.	 d) None of the above when a goods or services are produced at its lowest b) Allocative d) Consumption eveloped by economist. b) Cambridge d) Stanford b) David Ricardo d) A. Sen when goods and services are distributed according
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9.	The Learning curve shows the	in the average input cost of pro-	aduction
	with rising cumulative total outputs ov	ver time	Juction
	a) Increment	b) Decline	
	c) Constant	d) None of the above	
10.		re independent of output.	L
	a) Fixed	b) Marial h	
	c) Total	b) Variable	
11.		d) Marginal	L
11.	In the long run, all costs are	- (14) 	
	a) Fixed	b) Variable	
12.	c) Rigid	d) None of the above	
12.	refer to the lowering of	costs that a firm experience when it p	roduces
	two or more product together rather that		
	a) Economies of Scale	b) Diseconomies of Scale	
	c) Economies of Scope	d) Diseconomies of Scope	
Expla	in the terms (any 5 out of 8):		10 mark
Twin	principles of scarcity and efficiency		
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4. Production Possible Frontier

5. Economic Profit

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6. Implicit Cost

7. Internal Economies

8. Isoquant Map

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Q:3	Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3): Discuss the Scope of Business Economics Explain the role of Government in correcting market failure. Explain the Law of return to scale with the help of income	31	20 mai
2. 3.	Explain the role of Government in correcting market failure. Explain the Law of return to scale with the help of isoquants.		
write	your answers of Q:3 here:		
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12/12/22 PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA ASSOCIATION'S M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 057 CLASS TEST

			CLASS TEST		
		Class	: M.Com.: Part I – Semes	ster l	
		Su	ib: Strategic Manageme	nt	
	Date:		Max Marks: 40		Time: 90 minut
Supervisor Sign& Date			Seat No. in Figures		
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			in words		
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Marks in Fi		in Words		Sign of the	
	Q:1 Q:2 Q:3 Tota			Examiner	
Instruction	ns: (1) All questions ar	re compulsory.			
	(2) Figures to the r		I marks.		
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		and 2 to be call	ad on the Question Dans		
		and 2 to be solve	ed on the Question Paper	r itself.	
0.1	(3) Question No.1 (с. У	r itself.	
Q:1	(3) Question No.1 (Multiple Choice Que	estions (Any 10	out of 12):		10 marks
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	 (3) Question No.1 (Multiple Choice Que A statement i a) Mission, c) Positive 	e stions (Any 10 dentifies where	out of 12): the organization wants or b) Vision d) Negative		
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1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	 (3) Question No.1 (A) Multiple Choice Que Astatement is a) Mission, c) Positive The components of informal provided in the components of information of	estions (Any 10 dentifies where nternal environm inesses througho ment process is a ample of differe:	out of 12): the organization wants or b) Vision d) Negative ent are b) Controllable d) Maximum but the world to realize th b) Godrej d) L & G more than just a b) Goal d) System ntiation business level str b) Coca-Cola d) Rolex cash flow, fixed and work	intends to be in the fir eir full poten to ategy.	e in future.
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7.	Sometimes strategy formulation is called	
- 6°	a) Strat up strategy	b) Strategic planning
	c) Making Strategy	d) Structured planning
8.	Exxon and Mobil is an example of	merger.
	a) Concentric	b) Horizontal
	c) Vertical	d) Conglomerate

	a) Lux	b) Santur	
	c) Dove	d) Liril	
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	a) Profile	b) Profit	l
11	c) Planning Traditional mathed of controlling is inclu	d) Program	-
11,	Traditional method of controlling is inclue	laing	
	a) Break even analysisc) MBO	b) Management Audit	Ĺ
12	In strategic Evaluation Techniques value	d) PERT	an altanta d
12.	a) Strategic Leap	b) Comparative	_analysis.
	c) Comprehensive	d) Internal	1
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Q:2	Explain the terms (any 5 out of 8):		10 marks
1. Strate	egic Management Process		e
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2. Envi	ronmental Scanning		
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	Delphi method of environmental scanning
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8. ETOP

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1		an a	
3	Answer the following (Any 2 out of 3):	20 marks	
	Explain the strategic management process with the help of diagram.		
	Describe the functional level strategy of business.		
	Write notes on BCG Matrix and GE nine Matrix cell		
	e your answers of Q:3 here:	b n	
	the second se		
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