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Total Number of Pages: 03

Course: IMBA  
Sub\_Code: 16IMN305

3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Regular Examination: 2023-24

SUBJECT: Cost Accounting

BRANCH(S): IMBA

Time: 3 Hour

Max Marks: 100

Q.Code : N604

Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

**Part-I**

Q1 Answer the following questions:

(2 x 10)

- Define cost accounting.
- Give example of four types of expenses not taken in cost sheet.
- What is notional profit?
- What is abnormal loss?
- What is breakeven point?
- What is profit volume ratio?
- What is budgetary control?
- What is labour idle variance?
- What is job costing?
- What is absorption costing?

**Part-II**

Q2 Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out of Twelve) (6 x 8)

- Distinguish between Cost accounting and financial accounting?
- 'T' Ltd produces product 'P'. It uses annually 60,000 units of a material 'R' costing Rs. 10 per unit. Other relevant information are:  
Cost of placing an order is Rs. 800 per order  
Carrying cost is 15% per annum of average inventory  
Reorder period is 10 days.  
Safety stock is 600 units.  
No of working days in a year is 300 days.  
**You are required to calculate**  
(i) Economic order Quantity  
(ii) Re order level  
(iii) Maximum stock level  
(iv) Average stock level

- c) Mr. Ramesh provides the following information relating to the manufacture of a particular product:
- Raw Material consumed Rs. 15,000
  - Direct labour charges Rs. 9,000
  - Machine hours worked 900 hours
  - Machine hour rate Rs. 5 per hour
  - Administration overhead is 20% on works cost
  - Selling overheads Rs. 0.50 per unit.
  - Units produced 17100 units
  - Units sold 16000 units at Rs. 4 per unit.
- You are required to prepare a cost sheet from the above, showing;
- (i) the cost of production per unit;
  - (ii) Profit per unit sold and profit for the period.
- d) What is labour turnover? Explain the nature and significance of labour turnover.
- e) Distinguish between absorption costing and marginal costing.
- f) Write a note on least square method of segregation of fixed and variable cost.
- g) Define standard cost and standard costing. State the advantages and limitations of standard costing.
- h) What is cost reduction? Enumerate the basic principles of cost reduction.
- i) From the given information calculate :
- (i) Margin of safety,
  - (ii) Sales
  - (iii) Variable cost
- Fixed cost is Rs. 12,000  
Profit is Rs. 1,000  
Break even sales is Rs. 60,000
- j) The standard Materials required to manufacture one unit of product X is 10 kg and the Standard Price of material per kg is Rs. 25. The cost account record however reveal that 11500 kg of material costing Rs. 2,76,000 were used for manufacturing 1000 units of product X. Calculate material variances?
- k) In process A, 100 units of raw materials were introduced at a cost of Rs. 1000. The other expenditure incurred by the process was Rs. 602. Of the units introduced 10% are normally lost in course of manufacture and they possess a scrap value of Rs. 3 each. The output of process A was only 75 units. Prepare process A account and abnormal loss Account.
- l) Bimal a worker has produced 180 units in a week's time. The guaranteed time wages for a forty hour week is Rs. 72 with an expected output of 140 units. As a part of the incentive scheme, the expected output is further reduced to 120 units per week. Ascertain the earnings per hour of Bimal under Halsey and Rowan bonus scheme.

### Part-III

#### Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

**Q3**

Explain the different methods of apportionment of service department costs over production departments.

**(16)**

Q4

The standard mix to produce one unit of product is as follows –

(16)

Material A	60 units @ Rs. 15 per unit	=	900
Material B	80 units @ Rs. 20 per unit	=	1,600
Material C	100 units @ Rs. 25 per unit	=	2,500
			<hr/>
	240 units		5,000

During the month of April, 10 units were actually produced and consumption was as follows –

Material A	640 units @ Rs. 17.50 per unit	=	11,200
Material B	950 units @ Rs. 18.00 per unit	=	17,100
Material C	870 units @ Rs. 27.50 per unit	=	23,925
			<hr/>
	2460 units	=	52,225

Calculate all material variances.

Q5

Discuss in detail the procedure for assessment of profit on incomplete contract for incorporation in the profit and loss account and balance sheet of a firm. To illustrate your idea you prepare a contract account with suitable example.

(16)

Q6

Prepare a Cash Budget for the three months ending 30th June, 2024 from the information given below –

(16)

Month	Sales (Rs.)	Materials (Rs.)	Wages (Rs.)	Overheads (Rs.)
February	14,000	9,600	3,000	1,700
March	15,000	9,000	3,000	1,900
April	16,000	9,200	3,200	2,000
May	17,000	10,000	3,600	2,200
June	18,000	10,400	4,000	2,300

(a) Sales and debtors – 10% of sales are on cash, 50% of the credit sales are collected next month and the balance in the following month –

(b) Creditors

Materials	2 Months
Wages	¼ months
Overheads	½ month

(c) Cash and bank balance on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2024 is expected to be Rs. 6,000.

Other relevant information are –

(i) Plant machinery will be installed in February 2024 at a cost of Rs. 96,000. The monthly installment of Rs. 2,000 is payable from April onwards.

(ii) Dividend @ 5% on Preference Share Capital of Rs. 2,00,000 will be paid on 1<sup>st</sup> June.

(iii) Advance to be received for sale of vehicles Rs. 9,000 in June.

(iv) Dividends from investments amounting to Rs. 1,000 are expected to be received in June.

(v) Income tax (advance) to be paid in June is Rs. 2,000.



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Total Number of Pages: 02

Course: IMBA  
Sub\_Code: 16IMN304

3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Regular Examination: 2023-24

SUBJECT: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

BRANCH(S): IMBA

Time: 3 Hour

Max Marks: 100

Q.Code : N572

Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part-I

Q1 Answer the following questions:

(2 x 10)

- What does the 'Economics' study?
- Give examples of economic concepts and tools that are used in business.
- Why do supply curves generally slope upwards?
- In what way the growth of the economy would affect demand for a commodity?
- What is Production function?
- On what bases we can categorize demand forecasting?
- What is Marginal cost? Explain with example.
- What does the law of diminishing returns explain?
- Why marginal cost eventually increases as output increases?
- Does frequency of consumption affect elasticity?

Part-II

Q2 Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out of Twelve) (6 x 8)

- Identify and explain the most important determinants of the demand function.
- How does Business Economics help the Manager in decision making and forward planning?
- Explain the importance of the concept of cross elasticity in formulating proper pricing strategy.
- Explain the different factors affecting price elasticity of demand.
- Explain the concept of Average product and Marginal product of a variable factor. Show their behavioral relationships giving a hypothetical production schedule and diagrammatic representation.
- Explain the importance of iso-quant in Business economics.
- Briefly explain Economies of scale and Economies of scope with examples.
- Does Petroleum as an energy source has good substitutes? How is this reflected in the shape of the iso-quant for petroleum versus other energy sources?

- i) Why does a firm facing a negatively sloped demand curve never produce in the inelastic portion of the demand curve?
- j) Discuss the analysis of production function in the long run.
- k) The U-shapes of the short run and long run average cost curves are based on the operation of the law of diminishing returns. True or False? Explain.
- l) Why is the demand for durable goods less than the demand for nondurable goods? Explain in detail.

### Part-III

#### Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

- Q3 Explain in detail why demand analysis is essential for successful production planning and capital expansion. (16)
- Q4 "If a price is not an equilibrium price, there is a tendency for it to move to its equilibrium level. Regardless of whether the price is too high or too low to begin with, the adjustment process will increase the quantity of the good purchased". Explain using a demand and supply diagram. (16)
- Q5 Why is Business economics being considered a central part of each functional area of management? Does it help the business students integrate the knowledge gained in other courses? Discuss. (16)
- Q6 State and explain the effects of the stages of law of variable proportions on output and cost. (16)

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Total Number of Pages: 02

Course: IMBA  
Sub\_Code: 16IMN303

3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Regular Examination: 2023-24

LAW OF CONTRACT

BRANCH(S): IMBA

Time: 3 Hour

Max Marks: 100

Q.Code: N539

Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

**Part-I**

**Q1 Answer the following questions:**

**(2 x 10)**

- a) What is a partnership deed?
- b) Can Minor be a partner?
- c) Explain what you understand by 'risk follows the owner'.
- d) Explain with example the concept of Counter offer.
- e) Explain "intention to create legal relations".
- f) What is the appropriate time for revocation of acceptance?
- g) What do you mean by Supervening impossibility? Give an example.
- h) When can a party apply for injunction?
- i) What is the remedy for anticipatory breach of contract?
- j) Who is a holder in due course? What is his right?

**Part-II**

**Q2 Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out of Twelve) (6 x 8)**

- a) What are the provisions for dissolution of a partnership firm?
- b) Distinguish between the rights in rem and rights in personam.
- c) Who is a finder of lost goods? What are his legal rights?
- d) What do you mean by Damage? Discuss different damages an aggrieved party can claim from the defaulting party?
- e) Which types of agreements cannot be enforced through intervention of Court for specific performance?
- f) What do you mean by legality of objects? Explain with examples.
- g) How can agency be created on implied basis?
- h) Distinguish between sale and hire purchase agreement.
- i) Write a short note on undue influence.
- j) What is coercion? Discuss its legal implications with examples.

- k) Can a minor enter into a contract? Discuss the famous case "Dharam Das Ghose vs Mohri Bibi"
- l) Explain the rules regarding 'Caveat emptor'. Write its exceptions.

### **Part-III**

#### **Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)**

- Q3** Explain the essential conditions for a contract. (16)
- Q4** Discuss the different ways a contract can come to an end. (16)
- Q5** Discuss the rights and duties of a partner in a partnership firm. (16)
- Q6** Who is an unpaid seller? Write the legal rights available to him. (16)



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Total Number of Pages: 02

Course:IMBA  
Sub\_Code:16IMN301

3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Regular / Back Examination: 2023-24

SUBJECT: QUANTITATIVE METHOD-II

BRANCH(S): IMBA

Time: 3 Hour

Max Marks : 100

Q.Code: N470

Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part-I

Q1 Answer the following questions : (2 x 10)

- State the assumptions for a competitive game.
- What is fair game? Explain.
- Define the terms: pure strategy and mixed strategy with reference to game theory.
- What is two person zero sum game? Explain.
- Define the term balking and jockeying with reference to queuing theory
- Tencustomers arrive on an average of 5 minutes to a store with one server. Service is done for twelve customers in 5 minutes. Find average queue length in the system
- What is the busy period in queuing theory?
- What is traffic intensity in queuing theory? If traffic intensity is 0.30.What is the percentages of time a system remains idle.
- Professor Raghuveer either walks to school, or he rides his bicycle. If he walks to school one day, then the next day, he will walk or cycle with equal probability. But if he bicycles one day, then the probability that he will walk the next day is  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Express this information in a transition matrix.
- What are the different types of simulation model?

Part-II

Q2 Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out of Twelve) (6 x 8)

- Discuss the dominance rule with reference to game theory.
- State the assumption of game theory. Discuss its importance in business decision.
- Find the value of game and optimal strategy from the following data:

	Player-B			
		B1	B2	B3
	A1	50	40	28
	A2	70	50	45
	A3	75	48	50

- Explain role of queuing theory in decision making and discuss its application.
- Explain basic elements of Queue. Give a brief description of queue discipline.
- What do you mean by transition matrix? Describe the steps involved in construction of transition matrix.
- What is Markov chain? In what areas of management can it be applied successfully?

- h) At one man barber shop, customers arrive according to poisson distribution with mean arrival rate of 5 per hour and the hair cutting with an average hair cut taking 10 minutes. It is assumed that because of his excellent reputation, customers were always willing to wait.

I. Average number of customers in the shop and average numbers waiting for a haircut.

II. The percentage of time arrival can walk in straight without having to wait

- i) What do you mean by Markov process? Explain its characteristics.  
j) An ice cream parlor's record of previous month's sales of a particular variety of ice cream as follows:

Demand	4	5	6	7	8
No of days	5	10	6	8	1

Simulate the demand for first 10 days for the month. The random numbers are as follows: 116,45,84,08,49,57,03,76,68, and 73.

- k) Explain advantages of simulation.  
l) Discuss the disadvantages of Simulation.

### Part-III

#### Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

- Q3** The automobile company manufactures around 150 motor cycles. The daily production varies from 146 to 154 depending upon the availability of raw materials and other working conditions: (16)

Production (per day)	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
Probability	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.08

The finished motor cycles are transported in a specially arranged lorry accommodating 150 motor cycles. The following random numbers are: 80,81,76,75,64,43,18,26,10,12,65,68,69,61,67. Simulate the process and find

- I. What will be the average number of motor cycles waiting in the factory?  
II. What will be the average number of empty spaces on the lorry?

- Q4** Using following information, (16)  
(I) Develop transition probability matrix,  
(II) Calculate market share for each brand after two purchase  
(III) Calculate market share for each brand in the long run

From Brand	To Brand		
	A	B	C
A	200	50	25
B	80	150	45
C	130	20	100

- Q5** Find the value of game using graphical method: (16)

Player-A	Player-B			
		B1	B2	B3
	A1	8	5	-7
	A2	-6	6	4

- Q6** (a) What is service discipline? Describe some forms of common service discipline and illustrate with example. (8)  
(b) Explain the steps of simulation process. (8)

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Total Number of Pages: 02

Course: IMBA  
Sub\_Code: 16IMN302

3<sup>rd</sup> Semester Regular Examination: 2023-24  
SUBJECT: Principles of Management  
BRANCH(S): IMBA  
Time: 3 Hour  
Max Marks: 100  
Q.Code: N506

Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

**Part-I**

**Q1 Answer the following questions:**

**(2 x 10)**

- Define a systems view of management.
- What is environmental scanning in an organization?
- What is rational decision-making? How it is done?
- How to assess the need for strategic changes?
- Relate Porter's five industry forces in a start-up company.
- Define 'Benchmarking'.
- Differentiate between Risk and Uncertainty.
- What does "Esprit de Corps" mean?
- Define techniques of Controlling.
- State the difference between effectiveness and efficiency.

**Part-II**

**Q2 Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out of Twelve) (6 x 8)**

- Discuss the salient features of Hawthorne studies with examples.
- Explain in depth the significant contribution made by classical thinkers towards management.
- What are the challenges associated with group decisions and suggest ways to overcome them?
- Elaborate corporate-industry and firm-level strategies with examples.
- Critically analyze C. K. Prahalad's BoP concept and its scope for application in the retail sector.
- What is organizing? How do line organization characteristics differ from staff organization?
- Is planning actually worth the huge costs involved? Explain.
- Define Co-ordination. Explain principles of coordination in the field of management.
- What factors influence the span of control? What are the factors that influence organizing?

- j) Define control. Why need for control in the organization?
- k) What do you understand by organizational culture? What role does culture play in business?
- l) What is Bench Marking? What are the different types of benchmarking?

### **Part-III**

#### **Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)**

- Q3** Elaborate on Fayal's fourteen principles of management. How does it differ from the scientific management approach? **(16)**
- Q4** Discuss the various stages of the planning process in progression. What are the reasons for the failure of planning? Explain with suitable examples. **(16)**
- Q5** Explain the concept of organizational structure. What is the basis on which departmentalization is done? Explain with an example taking any current organization. **(16)**
- Q6** 'Controlling is an indispensable function of management'. Do you agree? Give four reasons in support of your answer. **(16)**