



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

**ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED**

**NOTICE**

**BMS( Bachelor of Management Studies)  
Re- exam of ATKTK (Special cases)Internal Examination Semester III, April- May, 2022**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS HAVING ATKTK IN INTERNALS:**

1. **Date of Submission of the Projects- 27th August, 2022. Timings 11 am to 12 noon. Reporting time for students: 10.45 am in the third floor staff room.**
2. **For the viva voce for the subject of AMD student has to meet Mr. Durgesh Y. Kenkre and for BPEM Mr. Nirav Tawadia**
3. Students have to be present in person for the submission.
4. Internal project topics are also uploaded on the college website with this notice.
5. Submission of projects or assignments to be done on proper A4 size paper, handwritten by the candidate himself only. The Front page should contain details of Roll no, Name of the student, Semester, Subject.
6. Print out of the questions uploaded should be attached along with the project.
7. **Students should also enclose a photocopy of the ATKTK fee paid receipt along with each project.**
8. On the date of submission there will be a viva voce.
9. If the student fails to present himself on the given date and time he will be marked ABSENT for the said subject.
10. Any Submissions after the above mentioned date and time will not be accepted and entertained under any circumstances.

Prof. Durgesh Kenkre  
Exam Convener  
DATE - 20/08/2022.

Prof. Subhashini Naikar  
Vice -Principal (SFC)

Dr. Kiran Mane  
I/c Principal

DI/N-STD/GEN/00

## ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERIAL DECISIONS

### 2159- THAKUR SHUBHAM RAJNISH

- 1) Find the amount of proprietors fund: Equity share capital Rs.15000, 8% Preference capital Rs.5000, 9% Debentures Rs.8000, 7.5% Bank Loan Rs.2000, General reserve Rs.6000, Profit and loss Rs.15000, Security premium Rs.2000, Preliminary expenses Rs.3000 and prepaid expenses Rs.4000. Also find debt equity ratio.
- 2) Determine the amount of Computer purchased from the following: Op bal of Computer Rs.50000, closing balance of computer Rs.90000, Computer of Rs.15000 was sold at a loss for Rs.2000, depreciation on computer was Rs.8000.
- 3) Find the amount of quick assets: Cash Rs.1200, bank Rs.3800, stock Rs.10000, debtors Rs.5000, Bills receivable Rs.1000, Short term investments Rs.5000, advance tax Rs.3000, prepaid expenses, Rs.1000, computer Rs.7000 and income receivable Rs.1000.
- 4) Explain the costs associated with Receivables management.
- 5) Write a detailed note on the cost of goods sold ratio (with a suitable example).

### 2072- DHARMADHIKARI ADITYA SUNIL

- 1) Explain with a diagram the operating cycle of the manufacturer.
- 2) Write a detailed note on gross profit ratio (with a suitable example).
- 3) Sales for the year Rs.2500 cr., cost of goods sold is Rs.2000 cr and operating expenses are Rs.200 cr. Find gross profit ratio and operating ratio.
- 4) Determine the amount of tax paid: Tax provision on 1/4/2019 was Rs.15000, Tax provision on 31/3/2020 was Rs.18000, during the year income tax was provided Rs.45000.
- 5) Cost details for the year reveals that materials are Rs.24 lakhs, Wages Rs.18 lakhs, factory overheads Rs.12 lakhs, office overheads Rs.10 lakhs and Sales Rs. 84 lakhs. Determine the amount of stock of work in progress and stock of finished goods if it remains in stores and godown for one half month and a quarter respectively.

### 2138- PATEL BHAVESH AMBALAL

- 1) Cash Rs.1200, o/s expenses Rs.2000, bank Rs.3800, stock Rs.10000, bills payable Rs.2000, debtors Rs.5000, Bills receivable Rs.1000, Short term investments Rs.5000, creditors Rs.3000, advance tax Rs.3000, prepaid expenses Rs.1000, computer Rs.7000 and income receivable Rs.1000. Find current ratio and quick ratio.
- 2) Determine the amount of tax paid: Tax provision on 1/4/2019 was Rs.15000, Tax provision on 31/3/2020 was Rs.18000, during the year income tax was provided Rs.45000.
- 3) Explain the different types of working capital management policies.
- 4) Write a detailed note on proprietary ratio.
- 5) A company produces 5000 units per month. Its cost structure reveals materials are Rs.360 per unit, wages Rs.240 per unit and overheads Rs.180 per unit. It sells goods at a profit of 20% on selling price. Determine the amount of debtors and stock of work in progress if the credit period is one and half month and 2 months respectively.

### 2115- GADKAR ANJALI DAJIBA

- 1) Explain with a suitable diagram operating cycle of a trader.
- 2) Equity share capital was Rs.250000, 9% Preference shares capital Rs.150000, Reserves and surplus Rs.600000, 8% Bank Loan Rs.200000, 7.5% Debentures Rs.300000. Determine the debt equity ratio and capital gearing ratio.
- 3) A company produces 4000 units per month. Its cost structure reveals materials are Rs.300 per unit, wages Rs.120 per unit and overheads Rs.180 per unit. It sells goods at a profit of 25% on selling price. Determine the amount of creditors and stock of materials if the credit period is one and half month and 3 months respectively. You are informed that 15% of the materials are imported from Japan on an advance payment of a month.
- 4) Distinguish between comparative statements and trend statements.
- 5) Opening stock is Rs.50000, purchases are Rs.450000, Sales are Rs.1200000, closing stock is Rs.80000, return inwards are Rs.50000, return outwards is Rs.20000, wages Rs.120000, Power and fuel Rs.30000, depreciation on machinery Rs.15000, salaries to office staff Rs.24000 and factory rent is Rs.18000. Find the amount of Cost of goods sold.

## **BPEM**

### **2159- THAKUR SHUBHAM RAJNISH**

- 1) Explain the economic factors that affect the growth of Entrepreneurship.
- 2) Explain X-Efficiency Theory by Leibenstein
- 3) Write down the difference between Innovation & Invention.
- 4) Explain the new trends in entrepreneurship
- 5) Explain Concept and Need of Entrepreneurship Development.

### **2236- SHIAKH SAMREEN MOINULHASAN**

- 1) Explain the factors influencing EDP.
- 2) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of proactiveness
- 3) Explain Critical Risk Contingencies of the proposal.
- 4) Explain Innovation Theory by Schumpeter & Imitating.
- 5) Explain Theory of Social Change by Everett Hagen.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT- I

### 2023- JHA ROSHAN

- 1) Project cost is Rs. 30,000 and the cash inflows are Rs. 10,000, Rs.12000, Rs.15000, Rs.11000 and Rs.10000 the life of the project is 5 years. Calculate the NPV if cost of capital is say 15%.
- 2) 'Profit maximization is the ultimate goal of every organization', do you agree with the statement? Justify.
- 3) Star Ltd. wants to raise additional funds of Rs.10 lakhs for meeting its expansion plans. It already has Rs.210000 in the form of retained earnings that can be used. You are provided with the following additional information:
  - a) Debt equity ratio is 3:7
  - b) Cost of debt:  
Upto Rs.120000- 10%  
Beyond Rs.120000-14%
  - c) Earnings per share Rs.4, dividend payout ratio is 50% of earnings. Growth rate in dividend is 10%. Current market price per share is Rs.36.
  - d) Tax rate applicable to the company is 30%

Determine:

- a) The pattern of raising funds.
  - b) Cost of debt and retained earnings
  - c) Overall Cost of capital
- 4) Explain the Gordon's model of dividend.
  - 5) Explain retained earnings as a source of finance.

### 2099- SINGH VISHAL

- 1) Project cost is Rs. 30,000 and the cash inflows are Rs. 10,000, Rs.12000, Rs.15000, Rs.11000 and Rs.10000 the life of the project is 5 years. Calculate the Profitability index if cost of capital is say 14%
- 2) 'Value maximization and Wealth maximization are the same', do you agree with this statement? Give reasons why value maximization is more important than profit maximization.
- 3) Sun Ltd. has the following capital structure:

10% Debt	Rs.300000
8% Preference shares	Rs.200000
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Rs.500000

Shares of the company are quoted at Rs.15 each. It is expected that the company will pay a dividend of Rs.3 next year. Company falls in the 30% tax bracket.  
You are asked to:
  - a) Compute the weighted average cost of capital based on the above capital structure.
  - b) Compute the new weighted average cost of capital if the company raises an additional Rs.400000 by taking a 9% loan from BBI Ltd. But this would result in increasing the dividend by Rs.1 per share. In such a situation the market price would fall by Rs.3 per share.
- 4) Distinguish between treasurer and controller.
- 5) Explain Treasury bills, Certificate of deposit and Commercial paper.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT- II

**2107: YADAV ARUN**

- 1) From the following particulars prepare an Income statement:

Particulars	X Ltd.	Y Ltd.
Combined leverage	6	15
Operating leverage	3	5
PV ratio	60%	50%
Income tax	35%	35%
Number of equity shares	100000	100000
EPS (Rs.)	1.30	0.65

- 2) For manufacture of a product 'Zed', two materials X and Y are used. Following data is given in respect of these materials:

particulars	X	Y
Normal usage per week	270 litres	300 litres
Minimum usage per week	150 litres	200 litres
Maximum usage per week	400 litres	450 litres
Re-order quantity	1800 litres	2200 litres
Re-order period	4 to 6 weeks	3 to 5 weeks

Calculate for each material: Re-order level, minimum level, maximum level and average level.

- 3) Explain the operating cycle of a manufacturer.
- 4) G Ltd. needs Rs.12 lakhs for installation of a new machinery which would fetch an EBIT of Rs.2 lakhs. The company has an objective of maximising EPS. It is considering the possibility of issuing equity shares plus raising debt of Rs. 2 lakhs Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs.10 lakhs. The current market price per share is Rs.40 which is expected to drop to Rs.25 per share when the borrowings cross or exceed Rs.750000. Cost of borrowings are as follows:  
 Upto Rs.250000-10%  
 Between Rs.250001 to Rs.625000- 14%  
 Between Rs.625001 to Rs.1000000- 16%  
 Corporate tax rate is 40%. The equity shares would be issued at market price. Workout the EPS and suggest the plan to be implemented.
- 5) H Ltd. is considering relaxing its present credit policy. At present its annual credit sales are Rs.20 lakhs and has a receivables turnover ratio of 6 times in a year. Bad debts are Rs.50000. the company is required to give a return of 30% on its investment. PV ratio is 40%.

Particulars	Option A	Option B
Credit sales (Rs. in lakhs)	40	50
Receivables turnover ratio	4	3
Bad debts (Rs.)	70000	100000

Determine which option is better?

- 6)