

- (b) Current Liability
 - (c) Current Asset
 - (d) Intangible Asset
- 1-d. Total assets minus total liabilities equals...(CO2) 1
- (a) Net Income
 - (b) Gross Profit
 - (c) Equity
 - (d) Revenue
- 1-e. A technique that calculates the present value of future cash flows to evaluate a project is...(CO3) 1
- (a) Payback Period
 - (b) Net Present Value (NPV)
 - (c) Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
 - (d) Profitability Index
- 1-f. The public sector bank that primarily finances the agricultural sector in India is:(CO3) 1
- (a) State Bank of India (SBI)
 - (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
 - (c) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)
 - (d) Indian Bank
- 1-g. The formula for calculating net working capital is:(CO4) 1
- (a) Current Assets + Current Liabilities
 - (b) Current Assets - Current Liabilities
 - (c) Fixed Assets - Current Liabilities
 - (d) Current Assets / Current Liabilities
- 1-h. The approach that matches the maturity of assets with the maturity of liabilities is:(CO4) 1
- (a) Conservative Approach
 - (b) Aggressive Approach
 - (c) Matching Approach
 - (d) Moderate Approach
- 1-i. The term for the mix of different asset classes in a portfolio is:(CO5) 1
- (a) Asset Allocation

- (b) Risk Management
- (c) Tax Planning
- (d) Wealth Maximization

- 1-j. An example of a low-risk investment option is:(CO5) 1
- (a) Equity Shares
 - (b) Real Estate
 - (c) Government Bonds
 - (d) Derivatives

2. Attempt all parts:-

- 2.a. Define the term "Accounting".(CO1) 2
- 2.b. Define ratio analysis.(CO2) 2
- 2.c. Discuss capital expenditure with an example.(CO3) 2
- 2.d. Calculate the EOQ from the available particulars,(CO4) 2
- Consumption of material per annum: 10,000kg
 - Cost of making an order: ₹25
 - Cost of raw material per kg: ₹5
 - Storage cost: 10% on average inventory
- 2.e. Define balanced funds.(CO5) 2

SECTION B

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3. Answer any five of the following:-

- 3-a. Pass the journal entries with the help of available data:(CO1) 6
- Business started with Rs. 50,000.
 Goods sold with Rs. 35,000.
 Goods purchased with Rs. 10,000.
 Rent paid Rs. 5,000
 Commission paid rs. 1,000 and
 Salaries paid Rs. 15,000
- 3-b. Differentiate between straight line method and diminishing method of depreciation.(CO1) 6
- 3-c. Discuss the key differences between an income statement and a cash flow statement.(CO2) 6

- 3-d. Explain the followings:(CO2) 6
 Current ratio
 Liquidity ratio and
 Debt-equity ratio
- 3.e. Explain the role of cost accounting in project management.(CO3) 6
- 3.f. Explain the matching approach and aggressive approach in working capital.(CO4) 6
- 3.g. Explain the primary functions of a stock market.(CO5) 6

SECTION C

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4. Answer any one of the following:-

- 4-a. Explain the golden rules of passing journal entries with suitable examples.(CO1) 10
- 4-b. A company purchased a vehicle for Rs. 20,000 with an estimated useful life of 5 years and a salvage value of Rs.5,000. Prepare a depreciation schedule using the straight-line method for the entire useful life of the vehicle.(CO1) 10

5. Answer any one of the following:-

- 5-a. Explain the importance of comparative financial statements in financial analysis for a company.(CO2) 10
- 5-b. Calculate and Interpret Financial Ratios:(CO2) 10
 Given the following financial data, calculate the current ratio, quick ratio, and debt to equity ratio. Interpret the results and discuss the company's liquidity and financial stability.
 Current Assets: Rs. 30,000
 Inventory: Rs. 10,000
 Current Liabilities: Rs.15,000
 Total Debt: Rs. 40,000
 Total Equity:Rs. 60,000

6. Answer any one of the following:-

- 6-a. Explain the Profitability Index (PI) and its use in project appraisal. Discuss how PI is calculated.(CO3) 10
- 6-b. Calculate the Profitability Index for a project with an initial investment of Rs. 120,000 and expected cash inflows of Rs.40,000 per year for 4 years. The discount rate is 12%. Discuss what the PI indicates about the project's desirability.(CO3) 10

7. Answer any one of the following:-

- 7-a. Implement ABC Analysis:(CO4) 10
- A manufacturing company has the following inventory items with their annual consumption values:
- Item A: Rs. 150,000
Item B: Rs 90,000
Item C: Rs 40,000
Item D: Rs 20,000
Item E: Rs 10,000
- Perform an ABC analysis on these items and discuss the implications for inventory management.

- 7-b. Explain the various kinds of working capital in firm. (CO4) 10

8. Answer any one of the following:-

- 8-a. Explain the concept of risk tolerance in personal financial planning. How should an individual's risk tolerance influence their investment decisions?(CO5) 10
- 8-b. Explain the various types of mutual funds and its importance for an investor.(CO5) 10

REG. MAY 2024