

FIRST SEMESTER ONLINE MBA EXAMINATION JAN/FEB 2025

Course-ELM-01: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Max Marks:40

Answers all the questions each question carry 2 marks (2*20=40)

1. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was established on
a) August 14, 2001
b) September 23, 2002
c) August 14, 2004
d) October 16, 2003

2. Which of the following are the common factors of wildfire hazards?
a) Volcanic eruption
b) El-Nino
c) Volcanic Lightning and thundering
d) All of the above

3. To detect Tsunami along the coast, coastal tide gauges are placed.....km away?
a) 100
b) 75
c) 50
d) 25

4. What is the location of the International Tsunami Information Center?
a) Honolulu
b) Hyderabad
c) Goa
d) Pondicherry

5. Select the correct full form of ISDR?
a) International Sustainable Development Report
b) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

- c) International Significant Disaster Resources
- d) Intergovernmental Strategy for developing Recreation

6. Who is known as the father of modern seismology?

- a) Charles Richter
- b) John Milne
- c) W.M. Davis
- d) None of the above.

7. Which of the following is not a man-made hazard?

- a) Leakage of Toxic waste
- b) Wars and Civil Strife
- c) Drought
- d) Environmental pollution

8. Cyclones occurring in North Atlantic ocean are called

- a) Typhoon
- b) Hurricanes
- c) Tornado
- d) None of the above

9. Disaster Management includes:

- a) Mitigation
- b) Reconstruction
- c) Rehabilitation
- d) All of the above

10. United Nations disaster management team are responsible for solving problems resulting from disaster in

- a) Asia
- b) Africa
- c) Australia
- d) All continents

11. Effective hazard management largely rely on

- a) Govt. agencies
- b) Emergency responses
- c) Pre-disaster planning

d) Volcanoes

12. The point of the earth's surface directly above the point where an earthquake occurs is called the

- a) Focus
- b) Epicenter
- c) Fracture
- d) Fault

13. The instrument which records earthquake wave is called

- a) Climograph
- b) Seismograph
- c) Hythergraph
- d) None of the above

14. In India, Cyclone is tracked through which satellite?

- a) INSAT
- b) IRS
- c) Ocean SAT
- d) None of the above

15. About 2/3rd of the cyclones that occur in the Indian coastline occur in the

- a) Bay of Bengal
- b) Coastal area of south India
- c) Coastal area of west India
- d) None of the above

16. Which is the most landslide prone area in India

- a) Ganges valley region
- b) South Indian plateau
- c) Himalaya and north eastern hill
- d) None of the above

17. In northern hemisphere, the wind of the tropical cyclone blows in

- a) Anticlockwise direction
- b) Clockwise direction
- c) Straight
- d) None of the above

18. Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) calls a storm ‘Super cyclone” when the wind blows

- a) More than 120 km /hour
- b) More than 100km/hour
- c) More than 220km/ hour
- d) None of the above

19. Percentage of drought prone area in the India is

- a) 8%
- b) 30%
- c) 15%
- d) None of the above

20. The State Disaster Management Authority is headed by

- a) Governor
- b) Chief minister
- c) Chief Secretary of the State
- d) None of the above

I Semester Online-MBA Examination – January 2025

Course: HC-1.4 – Statistics and Optimization Techniques

Duration: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

PART-A

Answer all the Questions. Each Question carries 2 Marks

(25*2=50)

1) Which one of the following is a non-linear diagram?

- a) Simple bar diagram
- b) Multiple bar diagram
- c) Component bar diagram
- d) Pie Diagram

2) Mean is measure of

- a) Location (Central value)
- b) Dispersion
- c) Correlation
- d) None of the above

3) Which of the following is a branch of statistics?

- a) Descriptive statistics
- b) Inferential statistics
- c) Industry statistics
- d) Both (A) and (B)

4) $E(X) = \lambda$ is used for which distribution?

- a) Binomial distribution
- b) Poisson distribution
- c) Bernoulli's distribution
- d) Laplace distribution

5) Which mean is most affected by extreme values?

- a) Geometric mean
- b) Arithmetic mean
- c) Harmonic mean
- d) Trimmed mean

6) Probability is expressed as

- a) Ratio
- b) Percentage
- c) Proportion
- d) None of the above

7) If a coin is tossed, what is the probability of getting head?

- a) 1/2
- b) 3/2
- c) 1/3
- d) 3/4

8. Operations research was known as ability to win a war without really going to a

- a) Fighting
- b) Peace
- c) Battle field
- d) Both 1 and 3

9. A card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 playing cards. What is the probability that the drawn card is a King?

- a) 3/52
- b) 4/52
- c) 2/52
- d) 5/52

10. In _____ models there is risk and uncertainty.

- a) Probabilistic Models
- b) Deterministic Models
- c) All of the above
- d) None

11. Operations Research emphasizes on the overall approach to the system. This characteristics of Operations Research is often referred as.

- a) System Approach
- b) Interdisciplinary
- c) System Orientation
- d) Team Approach

12. _____ models are obtained by enlarging or reducing the size of the item.

- 1. Analogue Models
- 2. Symbolic Models
- 3. Iconic Models
- 4. None

13. Operations Research attempts to find the best and _____ solution to a problem.

- 1. Perfect
- 2. Degenerate
- 3. Optimum
- 4. None

14. Which of the following are types of correlation?

- a) Positive and Negative
- b) Simple, Partial and Multiple
- c) Linear and Nonlinear
- d) All of the above

15. Which of the following is true for the coefficient of correlation?

- a) The coefficient of correlation is not dependent on the change of scale
- b) The coefficient of correlation is not dependent on the change of origin
- c) The coefficient of correlation is not dependent on both the change of scale and change of origin
- d) None of the above

16. Which of the following statements is true for correlation analysis?

- a) It is a bivariate analysis
- b) It is a multivariate analysis
- c) It is a univariate analysis
- d) Both a and c

17. If the values of two variables move in the same direction, _____

- a) The correlation is said to be non-linear
- b) The correlation is said to be linear
- c) The correlation is said to be negative
- d) The correlation is said to be positive

18. If the values of two variables move in the opposite direction, _____

- a) The correlation is said to be linear
- b) The correlation is said to be non-linear
- c) The correlation is said to be positive
- d) The correlation is said to be negative

19. Which of the following techniques is an analysis of the relationship between two variables to help provide the prediction mechanism?

- a) Standard error
- b) Correlation
- c) Regression
- d) None of the above

20. What is the meaning of the testing of the hypothesis?

- a) It is a significant estimation of the problem
- b) It is a rule for acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis of the research problem
- c) It is a method of making a significant statement
- d) None of the above

21. The original hypothesis is known as _____.

- a) Alternate hypothesis
- b) Null hypothesis
- c) Both a and b are incorrect
- d) Both a and b are correct

22. What is PERT analysis based on?

- a) Optimistic time
- b) Pessimistic time
- c) Most likely time
- d) All of the above

23. Which of the options is not a notable challenge while scheduling a project?

- a) Deadlines exist
- b) Independent activities
- c) Too many workers may be required
- d) Costly delay

24. CPM is

- a) Time Oriented Technique
- b) Event Oriented Technique
- c) Activity Oriented Technique
- d) Target Oriented Technique

25. What is a critical path?

- a) It is a path that operates from the starting node to the end node.
- b) It is a mixture of all the paths
- c) It is the longest path
- d) It is the shortest path

PART-B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries five marks

(4*5=20)

26. Calculate quartile deviation from the following data:

X: 15	24	33	42	51
F: 3	5	15	11	5

27. Explain the 5 merits of Standard Deviation.
 28. Examine the assumptions of game theory.
 29. Calculate Standard Deviation from the following data,

Wages (in ₹): 10 20 30 40 50 60

No. of Workers: 8 12 20 10 7 3

30. Explain the significance and Scope of Operations Research in modern management.
 31. Construct a network for each of the projects whose activities and their precedence relationships are given below.

Activity	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Predecessor	-	-	-	A	B	B	C	D	E	H,I	F,G

32. Find out the Karlpearson's coefficient correlation between the sales and advertising expenditure from the following data.

Sales (₹ lakhs) : 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73

Advertisement Exp: 66 67 64 67 71 69 70 68 70
 (₹ 000's)

33. Discuss the importance of Statistics in Management.

PART-C

Answer any one question. Which carries ten marks (1*10=10)

34. 10 students obtained the following marks in statistics and Accountancy, Calculate Rank Correlation.

Marks in statistics: 81 90 21 87 98 80 98 90 98 70

Marks in accountancy: 75 73 85 70 76 82 65 76 68 80

35. Given the following data.

X: 1 2 3 5 1 1 3 7

Y: 6 0 0 1 1 2 5 1

- a) Fit a regression line on X on Y and predict X if Y=2.5
- b) Fit a regression line on Y on X and predict Y if X =5

36. Explain the characteristics of normal distribution.

37. From the following table, find out Karlpearson's co-efficient correlation between age and reading habits of students.

Age	15	16	17	18	19	20
No. of Students	250	200	150	120	100	80
Regular readers	200	150	90	48	30	10

I Semester Online-MBA Examination – January 2025**Course: HC-1.2 – Managerial Economics****Duration: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 80****PART-A****Answer all the Questions. Each Question carries 2 Marks****(25*2=50)**

1. Managerial Economics is

- a) Dealing only micro aspects
- b) Only a normative science
- c) Deals with practical aspects
- d) All of the above

2. In economics, desire backed by purchasing power is known as

- a) Utility
- b) Demand
- c) Consumption
- d) Scarcity

3. In the case of perfect elasticity, the demand curve is

- a) Vertical
- b) Horizontal
- c) Flat
- d) Steep

4. _____ is the base of marketing planning

- a) Demand Estimation
- b) Demand analysis
- c) Demand function
- d) Demand forecasting

5. Perfect competition is characterized by

- a) Large number of buyers and sellers
- b) Homogeneous product
- c) Free entry and exit of firms
- d) All the above

6. The factors used in the production

- a) Land and labor
- b) Capital & entrepreneurship
- c) Both a & b
- d) Only capital

7. Car and petrol are

- a) Complimentary goods
- b) Substitute goods
- c) Supplementary goods
- d) Reserve goods

8. Cost plus pricing is also called

- a) Margin pricing
- b) Full cost pricing
- c) Mark up pricing
- d) All the above

9. The architect of the theory of monopolistic competition

- a) Rosenstein Roden
- b) JR Hicks
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Chamberlin

10. $Ep=0$ in the case of _____ elasticity

- a) Perfectly elastic demand
- b) Perfectly inelastic demand
- c) Relative elastic demand
- d) Unitary elastic demand

11. The opportunity cost of a given activity is

- a) The value of next best activity
- b) The value of material used
- c) The cost of input used
- d) None of these

12. The law of diminishing returns applies more generally to

- a) Agriculture
- b) Industry
- c) Services
- d) Commerce

13. The market with a single producer

- a) Perfect competition
- b) Monopolistic competition
- c) Oligopoly
- d) Monopoly

14. Average cost pricing is also called as

- a) Cost plus pricing
- b) Marginal cost pricing

- c) Margin pricing
- d) Both A & C

15. Product differentiation is the important feature of

- a) Monopoly
- b) Perfect competition
- c) Monopolistic competition
- d) Monophony

16. The relationship between price and quantity demanded is

- a) Direct
- b) Inverse
- c) Linear
- d) Non-linear

17. The marginal revenue equation can be derived from the:

- a) Demand equation
- b) Supply equation
- c) Cost equation
- d) Price equation

18. Kinked Demand Curve related to

- a) Perfect competition
- b) Monopolistic Competition
- c) Oligopoly Competition
- d) All of these

19. Price Elasticity of demand =

- a) Proportionate change in quantity demanded
Proportionate change in price
- b) Change in Quantity demanded / Change in Price/price
- c) $(Q_2 - Q_1)/Q_1$
 $(P_2 - P_1)/P_1$
- d) All the above

20. Purpose of Short term Demand forecasting doesn't includes

- a) Making a suitable production policy.
- b) To reduce the cost of purchasing raw materials and to control inventory.
- c) Deciding suitable price policy
- d) Planning of a new unit or expansion of existing unit

21. Which of the following is not a function of managerial economists?

- a) Advice on trade and public relations
- b) Economic analysis of agriculture
- c) Investment analysis

d) Supervision and control

22. The condition for the long run equilibrium of a perfectly competitive firm

- a) Price=MC=AC
- b) Price=TC
- c) MC=AVC
- d) MC=MR

23. Under oligopoly a single seller cannot influence significantly

- a) Market price
- b) Quantity supplied
- c) Advertisement cost
- d) All the above

24. When income increases, quantity demanded falls, it is

- a) Positive income elasticity
- b) Zero income elasticity
- c) Negative income elasticity
- d) Unitary income elasticity

25. In a perfect market both buyers and sellers are

- a) Price maker
- b) Price giver
- c) Price taker
- d) All the above

PART-B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries five marks

(4*5=20)

1. What is production function?
2. What is meant by economies of scale? Give examples.
3. Discuss the features of business cycle.
4. Define inflation and deflation.
5. Mention the objectives of Monetary and Fiscal policy.
6. What are the important methods of demand forecasting?
7. Discuss the conditions of equilibrium of an industry.
8. What are the factors that influence elasticity?

PART-C

Answer any one question. Which carries ten marks

(1*10=10)

1. What is the breakeven point? Analyse with an illustration.
2. Distinguish between price, income, cross and advertisement elasticity of demand with appropriate examples.
3. Define Monopoly and explain the determination of price and output under monopoly in the short period.
4. Discuss the effects and causes of inflation, in detail

FIRST SEMESTER ONLINE MBA EXAMINATION JAN/FEB 2025

Course- HC-1.1: MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Duration: 3hrs

Max Marks:80

Part-A

Answer all the questions. Each question carries 2 marks (25*2=50)

1. Which of the following best defines management?
 - A. Coordination of human efforts to achieve organizational goals.
 - B. Delegation of authority in an organization.
 - C. Use of authority to control employees.
 - D. Evaluation of financial performance.
2. Which is not a function of management?
 - A. Planning
 - B. Organizing
 - C. Selling
 - D. Controlling
3. The evolution of management started with:
 - A. Scientific management theory.
 - B. Administrative management theory.
 - C. Behavioral management theory.
 - D. Contingency management theory.
4. Peter Drucker is known for his contribution to:
 - A. Business process reengineering.
 - B. Organizational behavior.
 - C. Modern management principles.
 - D. Emotional intelligence.
5. Gary Hamel emphasized the importance of:
 - A. Change agents.
 - B. Strategic innovation.
 - C. Cost leadership.
 - D. Centralized control.
6. Tom Peters is best known for his book:
 - A. "Good to Great"
 - B. "In Search of Excellence"

- C. "Competitive Advantage"
- D. "The Effective Executive"

7. Management is considered an art because:

- A. It involves planning.
- B. It requires creativity and skills.
- C. It is based on universal principles.
- D. It has a scientific basis.

8. Management as a profession is characterized by:

- A. Personal preferences.
- B. Organized knowledge and ethics.
- C. Casual practices.
- D. Informal education.

9. Planning is important because it:

- A. Helps in decision-making.
- B. Reduces uncertainties.
- C. Provides direction.
- D. All of the above.

10. Types of plans include:

- A. Strategic, tactical, and operational plans.
- B. Departmental and inter-departmental plans.
- C. Internal and external plans.
- D. Technical and non-technical plans.

11. Decision-making involves:

- A. Identifying a problem.
- B. Generating alternatives.
- C. Selecting the best solution.
- D. All of the above.

12. What is the primary purpose of organizing in management?

- A. Goal setting
- B. Structuring resources to achieve objectives
- C. Monitoring employee performance
- D. Planning future activities

13. Which of the following is a principle of organization?

- A. Scalar chain
- B. Job rotation
- C. Employee satisfaction
- D. Process reengineering

14. Staffing is primarily concerned with:

- A. Recruitment, selection, and development of employees.
- B. Defining organizational goals.

- C. Establishing control systems.
- D. Allocating financial resources.

15. Which of the following is an element of directing?

- A. Communication
- B. Motivation
- C. Leadership
- D. All of the above

16. Coordination in an organization ensures:

- A. Alignment of individual and organizational goals.
- B. Centralization of authority.
- C. Specialization of tasks.
- D. Elimination of communication channels.

17. Which leadership style focuses on participation and collaboration?

- A. Autocratic
- B. Democratic
- C. Laissez-faire
- D. Transactional

18. Motivation theories include:

- A. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- B. Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory
- C. McGregor's Theory X and Y
- D. All of the above

19. Controlling ensures:

- A. Standards are set and achieved.
- B. Deviations from objectives are corrected.
- C. Goals are effectively accomplished.
- D. All of the above.

20. A common control technique is:

- A. Performance appraisal
- B. Benchmarking
- C. Budgeting
- D. All of the above

21. Controlling is closely linked to:

- A. Planning
- B. Organizing
- C. Staffing
- D. Directing

22. Factors affecting organizational behavior include:

- A. Leadership style
- B. Organizational structure

- C. Employee attitudes
- D. All of the above

23. Models of organizational behavior include:

- A. Autocratic and custodial
- B. Supportive and collegial
- C. System
- D. All of the above

24. Which of the following is a type of organizational conflict?

- A. Interpersonal conflict
- B. Intragroup conflict
- C. Intergroup conflict
- D. All of the above

25. Workforce diversity refers to differences in:

- A. Age and gender
- B. Ethnicity and culture
- C. Educational background
- D. All of the above

Part-B

Answer any 4 questions. Each carries 5 marks **(4*5=20)**

1. Explain the group formation process and the stages of group development.
2. Discuss the sources of resistance to organizational change.
3. Describe the characteristics, and techniques of organizational development.
4. Analyze the factors affecting organizational culture and its impact on effectiveness.
5. Explain the steps involved in planning process.
6. Discuss how different personality types can affect workplace behavior and performance
7. Define the role of a change agent in an organization. What characteristics should a successful change agent possess to bring about effective organizational change?
8. Explain the 14 principals of management.

Part-C

Answer any one. It carries 10 marks **(10*1=10)**

1. Explain the process of organizing and staffing.
2. Explain how you would decide on the type of organizational structure while restructuring a company to improve operational efficiency.
3. Analyze the relationship between morale and workforce diversity. How can organizations leverage diversity to enhance morale?
4. Compare and contrast formal and informal groups within an organization.

I Semester Online-MBA Examination – January 2025**Course: HC-1.5 – Legal Aspects of Business****Duration: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 80****PART-A****Answer all the Questions. Each Question carries 2 Marks****(25*2=50)**

- 1) An agreement to be enforceable, must fulfill the requirements of _____
a) Section 10. c) Section 20
b) Section 11. d) Section 21
- 2) An agreement enforceable by law is _____ contract.
a) Invalid c) Invite
b) Insolvent. d) Valid
- 3) A promises to obtain an employment to B in the public service in return for money is _____
a) Lawful Consideration c) Unlawful Consideration
b) Insolve Contract d) Valid Contact
- 4) Champerty and maintenance are opposed to _____
a) Dorment Contract C) Unlawful Consideration
b) Moremet contract D) public Policy
- 5) Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening contained in _____
a) Section 32. C) Section 33
b) Section 42. D) Section 44
- 6) Special provision relating to contract of Indemnity and Guarantee are embodied in _____ of the Act.
a) Section 124 to 147 C) Section 224 to 247
b) Section 148 to 187 D) Section 248 to 287
- 7) “A Contract of _____ is a contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default” (Sec. 126)
a) Sanctity. C) identity
b) Guarantee D) Indemnity
- 8) An _____ is a person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealings with third person
a) Principal C) Agent
b) Retainer D) Substitute
- 9) Sections _____ deal with the subject of agency in the Indian contract Act 1872
a) 182 to 238 C) 239 to 338
b) 124 to 144. D) 123 to 144
- 10) The rule caveat emptor denotes “let the _____
a) Principal C) Sellers aware
b) Agent. D) Buyers beware

11) Section 16(2), a dealer who sells goods by description is bound to deliver goods of _____
a) Superior quality c) Premium quality
b) Merchantable quality.. D) Low quality

12) _____ means that no one can transfer a better title than he himself possesses.
a) Merchant c) Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet
b) Insolvent. D) Nemo Dont Quod Not Habet

13) The buyer may sue the seller for damages for non-delivery of goods as per _____
a) Section 77 C) Section 157
b) Section 177 D) Section 57

14) Relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all is known as _____
a) Partnership C) Friendship
b) Relationship D) Business

15) When the partnership agreement is in writing it is called the _____
a) Deed of Partnership C) Dock of Friendship
b) Dock of Relationship D) Deed of partnership.

16) Liability for holding out in a partnership business is explained in the act as per _____
a) Section 28. c) Section 128
b) Section 38. d) Section 138

17) As per promissory note, the promise to pay must be _____
a) Negotiable C) Unconditional
b) Controversial D) Conditional

18) Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1882 provides that negotiable instruments include promissory note, bill of exchange and _____
a) Cheque C) Cash
b) Bond D) Credit

19) Who among the following is the owner of a company
a) Creditor C) Banker
b) Debenture holder D) Shareholder

20) The important constitutional document to manage the internal affairs of the company is provided in _____
a) MOOA C) BOM
b) AOA D) BOE

21) Document inviting deposits from the public or inviting offers for the subscription or purchase of shares or debentures of a body corporate is _____
a) Memorandum C) Corporate Bonds
b) Ultra Vires D) Prospectus

22) Rules related to Redeemable and irredeemable Preference Shares by the company at the agreed time is provided under _____ Companies Act, 2013.
a) Sec 20, 20A C) Sec 80, 80A
b) Sec 40, 40A D) Sec 60, 60A

23) Document given by a company under its seal as an evidence of a debt to the holder is called as _____

PART-B

Answer any four questions. Each question carries five marks

$$(4*5=20)$$

- 26) Write a note on the role of implied conditions
- 27) Explain the requirements of a valid contract
- 28) Mention the various kinds of agents
- 29) Write the essential rules as to delivery
- 30) Discuss the different mode of dissolution
- 31) State the general duties of partners
- 32) Explain the essential features of promissory note
- 33) Distinguish between digital signature and electronic signature

PART-C

Answer any one question. Which carries ten marks

$$(1*10=10)$$

- 34) Describe the law relating to communication of and revocation of offer and acceptance
- 35) Explain the essential features of contract of agency
- 36) Explain the constitutional documents of the company
- 37) Explain the various steps involved in the issue of shares

FIRST SEMESTER ONLINE MBA EXAMINATION JAN/FEB 2025

COURSE –HC-1.3: ACCOUNTING FOR MANAGERS

Time: 3 hours

Max marks: 80

Part- A

*Answer all the questions. Each question carries 2 marks (25*2=50 Marks)*

1. What is the primary objective of financial accounting?
 - (a) To prepare budgets
 - (b) To assist in decision-making
 - (c) To provide financial information to external stakeholders
 - (d) To calculate cost of production
2. The accounting equation is:
 - (a) Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity
 - (b) Assets = Liabilities - Owner's Equity
 - (c) Assets = Revenues - Expenses
 - (d) Assets = Cash + Liabilities
3. Which of the following is an example of a fixed cost?
 - (a) Raw material costs
 - (b) Direct labor costs
 - (c) Rent of office space
 - (d) Commission on sales
4. The main purpose of preparing a cash flow statement is to:
 - (a) Calculate profit and loss
 - (b) Show the financial position
 - (c) To exhibit the inflows and outflows of cash
 - (d) Present the owner's equity
5. Human resource accounting primarily deals with:
 - (a) Budget allocation
 - (b) Valuation of human resources
 - (c) Financial statement preparation
 - (d) Cost analysis
6. Responsibility accounting is best used for:
 - (a) Recording day-to-day transactions
 - (b) Assessing the performance of responsibility centers
 - (c) Tax accounting
 - (d) Preparing balance sheets
7. The primary purpose of ratio analysis is to:
 - (a) Conduct financial planning
 - (b) Compare financial health the financial health of a company
 - (c) Prepare cash flow statements
 - (d) Minimize expenses
8. In cost accounting, variable costs:
 - (a) Do not change with production levels

- (b) Change proportionally with production levels
- (c) Are fixed for a given period
- (d) None of the above

9. What is the benefit of the marginal costing method?

- (a) Simplifies decision-making
- (b) Determines financial health
- (c) Tracks employee performance
- (d) Reduces tax liability

10. The term “double-entry system” in accounting refers to:

- (a) The use of two ledgers
- (b) Recording every transaction in two accounts
- (c) Maintaining two copies of accounts
- (d) Preparing dual financial statements

11. What does a fund flow statement primarily highlight?

- (a) Profitability of a business
- (b) Sources and uses of working capital
- (c) Financial position
- (d) Cost structure

12. Which financial statement is used to assess liquidity?

- (a) Cash flow statement
- (b) Income statement
- (c) Balance sheet
- (d) Fund flow statement

13. Contribution margin is calculated as:

- (a) Sales - Fixed Costs
- (b) Sales - Variable Costs
- (c) Total Costs - Fixed Costs
- (d) Sales - Total Costs

14. Which costing method is most suitable for construction projects?

- (a) Job costing
- (b) Process costing
- (c) Contract costing
- (d) Standard costing

15. Financial statement analysis tools include:

- (a) Trial balance
- (b) Ratio analysis
- (c) Journal entries
- (d) Cost sheet

16. What is the main objective of budgetary control?

- (a) Cost reduction
- (b) Financial planning and control
- (c) Preparing financial statements
- (d) Recording transactions

17. The break-even analysis is used to:

- (a) Forecast sales
- (b) Determine profitability

- (c) Find the level of no profit, no loss
- (d) Calculate inventory turnover

18. Which of the following is part of financial statements?

- (a) Cost sheet
- (b) Trial balance
- (c) Balance sheet
- (d) Budget

19. Responsibility centers are classified into:

- (a) Fixed centers only
- (b) Cost, profit, and investment centers
- (c) Revenue centers only
- (d) Accounting centers only

20. Human resource valuation focuses on:

- (a) Reducing employee costs
- (b) Assessing the value of employees
- (c) Planning recruitment
- (d) Preparing organizational budgets

21. Which standard deals with disclosure requirements in India?

- (a) AS-1
- (b) AS-3
- (c) AS-10
- (d) AS-18

22. Cash flow from financing activities includes:

- (a) Issuance of shares
- (b) Sale of fixed assets
- (c) Purchase of inventory
- (d) Operating income

23. Trend analysis is best described as:

- (a) Comparing data over several periods
- (b) Calculating profitability ratios
- (c) Preparing financial budgets
- (d) Evaluating internal controls

24. Marginal cost excludes:

- (a) Variable costs
- (b) Fixed costs
- (c) Direct labor costs
- (d) Overheads

25. What does forensic accounting involve?

- (a) Preparing financial statements
- (b) Identifying and investigating fraud
- (c) Tax planning
- (d) Auditing processes

Part B

Answer any 4 questions of the following. Each question carries 5 Marks (4*5=20 Marks)

1. Explain the concept of accounting conventions and their significance in financial reporting.
2. A manufacturing company produces two products, A and B. The following information is available:

Product A: Direct Material = ₹3,00,000, Direct Labor = ₹2,00,000, Factory Overheads = ₹1,50,000.

Product B: Direct Material = ₹4,00,000, Direct Labor = ₹2,50,000, Factory Overheads = ₹2,00,000.

Prepare a cost sheet showing the total and per-unit cost for each product if 10,000 units of Product A and 15,000 units of Product B are produced.

3. From the following information, prepare a fund flow statement:

Opening Working Capital = ₹1,00,000

Closing Working Capital = ₹1,80,000

Sale of Fixed Assets = ₹50,000

Purchase of Machinery = ₹70,000

Issued Debentures = ₹60,000.

4. Discuss the objectives and types of budgets in budgetary control.
5. Who are the users of accounting information?
6. Explain the classification of financial ratios and their relevance to decision-making.
7. Analyse the key elements of break-even analysis and its importance.
8. Discuss significance human resource accounting.

Part-C

Answer any 1 question. It carries 10 marks (10*1=10 Marks)

1. From the following data calculate Current ratio, Quick ratio, Debt equity ratio

Inventory ₹ 12000

Cash in hand ₹ 10000

Bills receivables ₹ 3000

Bills payables ₹ 4000

Creditors ₹2000

Ban over draft ₹ 3000

Debtors ₹ 3000

Long term debt ₹ 30000

Equity share capital ₹200000

2. Analyse the significance of cash flow statements in assessing a firm's liquidity.
3. Discuss the role of forensic accounting in detecting financial frauds with relevant examples.
4. Explain the classification of financial ratios and their applications in decision-making.