

Unique Paper Code : 22411502

Name of the Paper : Fundamentals of Financial Management

Name of the Course : B.Com. (H) - CBCS

Semester : V

Duration : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 75 Marks

**Instructions for Candidates**

Attempt *any four* questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q1. “Financial Management is concerned with solution of three major decisions- the investment decision, the financing decision and the dividend decision”. Explain the statement highlighting the inter-relationship amongst these decisions.

Also advise Mr. X that if he borrows from Bank an amount of Rs. 12,00,000 @ 10% p.a. on 1-4-2020. The repayment is to be made in 6 equal annual installment starting from three years from now. What would be the amount of each installment?

Q2. XYZ Ltd. Is considering the proposal of buying one of the two machines to manufactures a new product. Each of these machines requires an investment of Rs. 50,000 and is expected to provide benefits over a period of 4 years. After the expiry of the useful life of the machine, the seller of both the machines have guaranteed to buy back the machine at Rs. 5,000. The management of the company uses CE Approach to evaluate risky investment. The company’s risk adjusted discount rate is 16% and the risk free rate is 10%. The expected values of the net cash flow (CFAT) with their respective CE are:

Year	Proposal A		Proposal B	
	CFAT	CE	CFAT	CE
1	30,000	0.8	18,000	0.9
2	30,000	0.7	36,000	0.8
3	30,000	0.6	24,000	0.7
4	30,000	0.5	32,000	0.4

Which machine, if either, should be purchased by the company? Is Certainty Equivalent Approach theoretically superior to the Risk Adjusted Discount Rate?

Q3. Give a critical appraisal of Modigliani and Miller Approach to the theory of capital structure.

The two companies U and L belong to the same risk class. They have everything in common except that firm L has 12% debentures of Rs. 10,00,000. The following information about the two firms is available to you:

Particulars	Firm U	Firm L
Net operating income(EBIT)	Rs. 4,00,000	Rs. 4,00,000
12% Debentures	-	Rs. 10,00,000
Equity capitalization rate( $k_e$ )	0.15	0.16

Calculate the value of two firms and explain how under Modigliani – Miller approach an investor who owns 10% equity shares of the overvalued firm will be better off switching his holdings to the other firm. Also explain when arbitrage process will come to an end.

Q4. How is the cost of capital relevant in capital budgeting decisions? Also discuss the factors affecting cost of capital.

A company has the following capital structure :

Particulars	Book Value	Market Value
Equity Capital(30,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	3,00,000	4,80,000
Preference capital (600 shares of Rs. 100 each carrying 12% dividend)	60,000	70,000
Reserves and Surplus	1,50,000	-
Debentures (2000 debentures of Rs. 100 each carrying 12% interest)	2,00,000	1,90,000
	7,10,000	7,40,000

The expected dividend per share is Rs. 1.50 and the dividend per share is expected to grow at a rate of 8 per cent forever. Preference shares are redeemable after 5 years at par whereas debentures are redeemable after 6 years at par. The tax rate for the company is 50 per cent.

You are required to compute the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) using market value weights.

Q5. Radiant Corporation, a market leader dealing in refrigeration products, has been paying dividend consistently over last several years. The growth rate of dividend on an average has been 12%. The capitalisation rate of Radiant Corporation is 16%.

Consistent with its developmental philosophy Radiant Corporation acquired a technology for a new refrigerant that called for huge investment but offered a market potential of growth of 14% in earnings and dividends as well.

The management decided to skip the dividend for next three years. However, as a measure of good corporate governance and to reassure the investors it announced that the dividend would re-commence in 4 years from now at Rs. 12 only and would offer better growth of 14% instead of 12%. What do you think would be the impact on the price of shares of Radiant Corporation in the market of the announcement of new project and resultant postponement of dividend, assuming Gordon Assumptions?

In this context, “Do you agree that dividend policy can be used to maximize the wealth position of equity holders?” Explain with reference to the determinant of dividend policy.

Q6. “The efficiency of cash management depends on how efficiently the firm manages its inventory and Receivables” Comment.

Transient Ltd is currently operating at the 65% capacity utilization level with its sales pegged at Rs. 950 lakhs. As per its current credit policy the firm is offering a credit period of 20 days. The average collection period for Transient Ltd is 30 days. In view of increased competition that has started to erode its bottom-line recently, the firm's management has been contemplating relaxing its credit terms. As per management's projections such a liberalization of firm's credit policy is likely to boost its sales by 30%. However, since the proposed change is likely to increase the average credit period for the firm by 30 days, one section of company management is opposed to such a change proposed in the credit policy and is advocating a status quo. The variable costs for the firm are 75% of the sales and the fixed cost is Rs.100 lakhs. Are you in favor of such a change proposed in the firm's credit policy? Assume the opportunity cost of capital for Transient Ltd is 12%.

Unique Paper Code: **22411501**

Name of the Paper: **Principles of Marketing (Core)**

Name of the Course: **B. Com (Hons.) CBCS**

Semester: **V**

Duration: **3 hours**

Maximum Marks: **75 Marks**

**Instructions for Candidates**

**Note:** Answers may be written *either* in English or in Hindi, but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

Attempt **any fours** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Q 1. An automobile firm believes in relationship marketing, designs its marketing mix in an integrated manner, works together with all departments and looks at marketing in terms of performance. Which philosophy of marketing is practiced by the firm? Discuss the marketing philosophies that have evolved over the years.

Q 2. Market orientation requires that companies, instead of competing everywhere, should focus on meeting needs of specific customers as there is an old saying, “One cannot be everything to everyone, but can be everything to a selected few.” In the light of this statement, explain the concept of market segmentation and suggest suitable ways of segmenting the market for cosmetics and mobile phones.

Q 3. ‘The success or failure of a business depends upon the product’s pricing policy.’ Explain this statement in the light of factors that are to be considered while formulating an effective pricing policy for a firm.

Q 4. If you happen to be a promotion manager of a leading chain of fine dining restaurant which is planning to open a new restaurant in Delhi-NCR, what promotion-mix would you suggest?

Q 5. A company is planning to manufacture electric vehicles for sale in the Indian market which requires a well-developed strategy to be successful in the long run. Prepare a sustainable strategy for the development of this new product in the present scenario.

Q 6. An airline is planning to launch new flights to multiple destinations in India and abroad post pandemic, suggest an appropriate services marketing mix strategy to their marketing team that will help the firm to achieve company's objectives.

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Semester : V

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Q2. XYZ Ltd. Is considering the proposal of buying one of the two machines to manufactures a new product. Each of these machines requires an investment of Rs. 50,000 and is expected to provide benefits over a period of 4 years. After the expiry of the useful life of the machine, the seller of both the machines have guaranteed to buy back the machine at Rs. 5,000. The management of the company uses CE Approach to evaluate risky investment. The company’s risk adjusted discount rate is 16% and the risk free rate is 10%. The expected values of the net cash flow (CFAT) with their respective CE are:

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Debentures (2000 debentures of Rs. 100 each carrying 12% interest)	2,00,000	1,90,000
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The expected dividend per share is Rs. 1.50 and the dividend per share is expected to grow at a rate of 8 per cent forever. Preference shares are redeemable after 5 years at par whereas debentures are redeemable after 6 years at par. The tax rate for the company is 50 per cent.

You are required to compute the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) using market value weights.

Q5. Radiant Corporation, a market leader dealing in refrigeration products, has been paying dividend consistently over last several years. The growth rate of dividend on an average has been 12%. The capitalisation rate of Radiant Corporation is 16%.

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The management decided to skip the dividend for next three years. However, as a measure of good corporate governance and to reassure the investors it announced that the dividend would re-commence in 4 years from now at Rs. 12 only and would offer better growth of 14% instead of 12%. What do you think would be the impact on the price of shares of Radiant Corporation in the market of the announcement of new project and resultant postponement of dividend, assuming Gordon Assumptions?

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Transient Ltd is currently operating at the 65% capacity utilization level with its sales pegged at Rs. 950 lakhs. As per its current credit policy the firm is offering a credit period of 20 days. The average collection period for Transient Ltd is 30 days. In view of increased competition that has started to erode its bottom-line recently, the firm's management has been contemplating relaxing its credit terms. As per management's projections such a liberalization of firm's credit policy is likely to boost its sales by 30%. However, since the proposed change is likely to increase the average credit period for the firm by 30 days, one section of company management is opposed to such a change proposed in the credit policy and is advocating a status quo. The variable costs for the firm are 75% of the sales and the fixed cost is Rs.100 lakhs. Are you in favor of such a change proposed in the firm's credit policy? Assume the opportunity cost of capital for Transient Ltd is 12%.



SET B

Name of the Course: B.A. Honours Philosophy CBCS

Semester : V

Name of the Paper : Continental Philosophy

Unique Paper Code: 12101502

Duration 3hrs

Maximum Marks 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Answer any four questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi, but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

छात्रों के लिए निर्देश

1. किसी भी चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
2. सभी प्रश्न समान अंकों के होते हैं।
3. उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी में लिखे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन पूरे पेपर में एक ही माध्यम का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

Attempt total **four** questions. All questions carry equal marks.

कुल चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi; but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.

इस प्रश्नपत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए; लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।

**Q1.** Do you agree with Kojève's "revolutionary" interpretation of Hegel's Master-Slave dialectic in *Phenomenology of Spirit*? Discuss.

'आत्मा की फिनाँमिनाँलॉजी' में हेगल द्वारा प्रतिपादित मालिक-गुलाम विवरण की कोजेव ने क्रांतिकारी व्याख्या की है। अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

**Q.2** "... in his nascent state, man is never simply man. He is always necessarily and essentially, either 'Master' or 'Slave'. \

"... अपनी नवजात अवस्था में मनुष्य कभी भी केवल मनुष्य नहीं अपितु आवश्यक और अनिवार्य रूप से मालिक या गुलाम है।" कोजेव द्वारा 'हेगल की रीडिंग का परिचय' के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

**Q.3.** What does Heidegger mean by "having a free relation to technology?" Explain.

प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ स्वतंत्र संबंध से हाईडेगर का क्या अभिप्राय है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

**Q.4.** How does "The Look" illustrate interpersonal relations? Do you agree with this perspective? Comment.

'द लुक' अंतर-वैयक्तिक सम्बन्धों को किस प्रकार दर्शाता है? क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं ? टिप्पणी कीजिए।

**Q.5.** Merleau-Ponty famously observed, "the great lesson of reduction is the impossibility of complete reduction?" What did he mean by this statement? Elucidate.

मरलु-पोंटी की एक प्रसिद्ध उक्ति है- "लघुकरण का महत्वपूर्ण सबक है पूर्ण लघुकरण की असंभाव्यता।"- इस कथन से उनका क्या अभिप्राय था, स्पष्ट कीजिए।

**Q.6.** How does Merleau-Ponty differentiate his phenomenology from Edmund Husserl's? Discuss.

मरलु-पोंटी, एडमंड हुसेल से अपनी फिनाँमिनाँलॉजी को किस प्रकार पृथक करते हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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Unique Paper Code: **22411501**

Name of the Paper: **Principles of Marketing (Core)**

Name of the Course: **B. Com (Hons.) CBCS**

Semester: **V**

Duration: **3 hours**

Maximum Marks: **75 Marks**

**Instructions for Candidates**

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Q 1. An automobile firm believes in relationship marketing, designs its marketing mix in an integrated manner, works together with all departments and looks at marketing in terms of performance. Which philosophy of marketing is practiced by the firm? Discuss the marketing philosophies that have evolved over the years.

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**UPC: 11011505**

**Name of the course: B.A. (Hons) Journalism CBCS**

**Name of the paper: Advanced Broadcast Media**

**Semester: V**

**Marks: 75**

**Time limit: 3+1 (one hour reserved for downloading of question paper, scanning and uploading of answer sheets).**

**Instructions for candidates**

Attempt any three questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Answers to be written in 750-1000 words

Write your University roll no., name of course & Title of the paper on your answer sheet.

Sign at the bottom of each page of your answer sheet.

1. Critically examine the public service broadcasting in India while comparing it with the BBC model.
2. Explain the structure, function and working of a private broadcast channel.
3. Explain the characteristics of soap opera as a genre. Briefly describe its evolution in Indian television industry with relevant examples.
4. Examine the role of Participatory Video in the development communication process.
5. Private broadcasting networks should have a responsibility towards public good. Critically analyze.
6. Explain the various elements deployed in a Radio Magazine.



Unique Paper Code	:	22417501
Name of Paper	:	Management Accounting
Name of Course	:	B.COM. (H) CBCS
Semester/ Annual	:	V
Duration	:	3 hours
Maximum Marks	:	75

**Instructions for Candidates:**

1. It is an open book examination.
2. Attempt any **four** Questions. **All** question carry equal marks.
3. Answers may be written either in English or Hindi, but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.
4. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

1. “Management accounting collect, analyzes and presents the accounting and other information in such a way as to assist the management in the creation of policy and in the day-to-day operations of an undertaking.” Elucidate.
2. The Budget manager of a company is preparing a flexible budget for the coming accounting year. The company produces a single product. The following information is provided:

Direct material costs Rs.28 per unit. Direct labour averages Rs.12.50 per hour and requires 1.60 hours to produce one unit of the product. Salesmen are paid a commission of Rs.5 per unit sold. Fixed selling and administration expenses amount to Rs.3,75,000 per year.

Manufacturing overhead has been estimated in the following amounts under given conditions of volume:

<b>Volume of production &amp; Sale (units)</b>	<b>1,20,000</b>	<b>1,50,000</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Indirect materials	2,64,000	3,30,000
Indirect labour	1,50,000	1,87,500
Inspection	90,000	1,12,500
Maintenance	84,000	1,02,000
Supervision	1,98,000	2,34,000
Depreciation- plant & equipment	90,000	90,000
Engineering services	94,000	94,000
<b>Total manufacturing overhead</b>	<b>9,70,000</b>	<b>11,50,000</b>

Prepare a budget of total cost at 1,40,000 units of output.

3. SP Limited produces a single product and standard costing system is followed in the organization. The standard cost card of the product shows the following cost per unit:

Particulars	Rs.
Direct materials (10 kg. @ Rs. 4 per kg)	40
Direct labour (8 hours @ Rs. 8 per hour)	64
Variable Overhead (8 hours @ Rs. 3 per hour)	24
Fixed Overhead ( 8 hours @ Rs.3 per hour)	24

Budgeted and actual data for the third quarter of a year was as follows:

Particulars	Budgeted	Actual
Production and Sale	2,000 units	1,800 units
Direct Materials	20,000 Kg. @ Rs.4 per Kg	20,500 Kg. @ Rs.4.50 per Kg
Direct Labour	16,000 hours @Rs.8 per hour	14,800 hours @Rs.9 per hour
Variable Overheads	Rs. 96,000	Rs. 88,800
Fixed overheads	Rs. 48,000	Rs. 42,800

You are required to calculate:

- (i) Material Price Variance
- (ii) Material Usage Variance
- (iii) Labour Rate Variance
- (iv) Labour Efficiency Variance
- (v) Variable Overhead Cost Variance
- (vi) Fixed Overhead Cost Variance

4. A company is producing an identical product in two factories. The following are the details in respect of two factories:

Particulars	Factory X	Factory Y
Selling price per unit (Rs)	50	50
Variable cost per unit (Rs)	40	35
Fixed cost (Rs)	2,00,000	3,00,000
Depreciation included in the above fixed cost(Rs)	40,000	30,000

Sales in units	30,000	20,000
Production capacity in units	40,000	30,000

You are required to determine:

- (i) Break Even Point(BEP) in units for each factory individually
- (ii) Cash break even point in units for each factory individually
- (iii) BEP of the company as a whole assuming that present product mix is in sales ratio.
- (iv) Consequences on profit and BEP if product mix is changed to 2:3 while total sales in units remains the same.

5. SR Steel Company produces three grades of steel – super, good and normal. Each of these three grades of steel are high in demand and the company is able to sell whatever is produced.

The furnace operation which is part of overall process operations is a bottle-neck. The company is operating at 100% capacity. The variable conversion cost per unit is at Rs.100 per process hour. The fixed cost is Rs.48,00,000. In addition, the Cost Accountant was able to extract the following information about the three grades of steel.

Product	Super	Good	Normal
Budgeted Production (units)	6,000	6,000	6,000
Process hours per unit	12	12	10
Furnace hours per unit	6	5	4
Selling price per unit (Rs.)	3,600	3,400	3,000
Direct Materials cost per unit (Rs.)	2,100	1,900	Rs.1,720

Required:

- (i) Determine the contribution margin per unit
  - (ii) Present an analysis to management showing the relative profitability of three grades of steel, assuming furnace is a bottle-neck.
  - (iii) Management wishes to improve profitability by increasing the price of selected products. At what price should company offer super and good grades of steel so as to bring their relative profitability equal to normal grade of steel.
6. Explain the following statements:
- (i) Responsibility accounting is an important device for control.
  - (ii) Performance of a division can be measured on number of criteria.

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**This question paper contains 1 printed page.**

**Roll No.:**

**Unique Paper Code : 12131502**

**Name of the Paper : Sanskrit Grammar**

**Name of Course : CBCS, B.A. (H), Sanskrit, Core**

**Semester : V**

**Duration : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 75**

**टिप्पणी:**

1. इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर संस्कृत या हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए, परन्तु सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।
2. इस प्रश्नपत्र में कुल 6 प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से किन्हीं 4 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। सबके अङ्क समान हैं।

**Note:**

1. Answers should be written in **Sanskrit** or in **Hindi** or in **English** but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.
2. There are **total 6 questions** in this question paper. **Attempt any 4 questions.** Each question contains equal marks.

1. सवर्ण, अनुनासिक, इत्, एवं पद संज्ञाओं को सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
Explain the Savarna, Anunasika, it and Pada Sangyas with examples.
2. 'अच्' सन्धि को सूत्रोल्लेख पूर्वक स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
Explain the 'Vowel-Sandhi' with the Sutras.
3. समास को परिभाषित करते हुए 'द्वन्द्व समास' का सूत्रोल्लेख पूर्वक सोदाहरण विवेचन कीजिए।  
Describe the 'Dwandwa-Samas' with examples and Sutras by defining the compound.
4. 'कृत्यसंज्ञक' प्रत्ययों को सूत्रोल्लेख पूर्वक सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
Describe the 'Kriya-Pratyaya' with examples and Sutras.
5. 'बहुव्रीहि समास' का सूत्रोल्लेख पूर्वक सोदाहरण विवेचन कीजिए।  
Describe 'bahuvrihi-Samas' with examples and Sutras.
6. 'विसर्ग सन्धि' पर एक निबन्ध लिखिए।  
Write an essay on 'Visarg Sandhi'.

SET A

(This Question Paper contains 2 printed pages)

Your Roll No.....

आपका अनुक्रमांक.....

S. No. of Question Paper.....

प्रश्न-पत्र का क्रमांक.....

Unique Paper Code : 12301502

यूनिक पेपर कोड : 12301502

Name of the paper : Sociological Research Methods -I

Name of the Course : CBCS B.A. (Hons.)

Semester/Annual : V

सेमेस्टर/वार्षिक : V

Duration : 3 +1 hours

Maximum Marks : 75

समय : 3+1 घण्टे

पूर्णांक : 75

Instructions for Candidates:

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.  
इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. Answer any **three** questions.  
किन्हीं प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
3. Answer may be written either in English or in Hindi but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.  
इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।
4. All questions carry equal marks.  
सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

## Set A

Q.1. Discuss the relevance of objectivity in social research.

प्र. सामाजिक अनुसंधान में निष्पक्षता की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा करें।

Q.2. Explain with examples the difference between quantitative and qualitative research methods.

प्र. उदाहरणों के साथ मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक अनुसंधान विधियों के बीच अंतर को समझाइए।

Q.3. Discuss the emergence of reflexive sociology.

प्र. परावर्तक समाजशास्त्र के उद्भव पर चर्चा करें।

Q.4. Examine the significance of comparative method in sociology.

प्र. समाजशास्त्र में तुलनात्मक विधि के महत्व का परीक्षण करें।

Q.5. Describe the interrelationship between theory and research with suitable examples.

प्र. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ सिद्धांत और अनुसंधान के बीच अंतर्संबंध का वर्णन करें।

Q.6. Analyze the significance of feminist method.

प्र. नारीवादी पद्धति के महत्व का विश्लेषण करें।

SET A

(This Question Paper contains 2 printed pages)

Your Roll No.....  
आपका अनुक्रमांक.....

S. No. of Question Paper.....  
प्रश्न-पत्र का क्रमांक.....

Unique Paper Code : 12301501  
यूनिक पेपर कोड : 12301501

Name of the paper : Sociological Thinkers-I

Name of the Course : BA (Hons) CBCS

Semester/Annual : V  
सेमेस्टर/वार्षिक : V

Duration : 3 +1 hours  
समय : 3+1 घण्टे

Maximum Marks : 75  
पूर्णांक : 75

Instructions for Candidates:

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.  
इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. Answer any **three** questions.  
किन्हीं प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
3. Answer may be written either in English or in Hindi but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.  
इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।
4. All questions carry equal marks.  
सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

## SET A

1. Write an essay on Marx's materialist conception of history.  
मार्क्स की इतिहास की भौतिकतावादी अवधारणा पर एक निबंध लिखें।
2. Explain the relationship between wage labour and capital.  
मजदूरी श्रम तथा पूंजी के बीच सम्बन्ध की व्याख्या कीजिये।
3. What is social action? Discuss in reference to the study of ideal types.  
सामाजिक क्रिया क्या है? आदर्श प्रारूप के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिये।
4. Discuss the relationship between religion and economy as elucidated by Max Weber.  
मैक्स वेबर द्वारा वर्णित धर्म और अर्थव्यवस्था के बीच सम्बन्ध की विवेचना कीजिये।
5. What rules have been set forth by Durkheim for the scientific study of society? Explain.  
समाज के वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन के लिए दुर्खीम ने क्या नियम बताये हैं? व्याख्या करें।
6. Discuss Durkheim's theory of suicide.  
दुर्खीम के आत्महत्या के सिद्धांत की विवेचना कीजिये।



SET A

(This Question Paper contains 2 printed pages)

Your Roll No.....

आपका अनुक्रमांक.....

S. No. of Question Paper.....

प्रश्न-पत्र का क्रमांक.....

Unique Paper Code : 12307904

यूनिक पेपर कोड : 12307904

Name of the paper : Sociology of Work

Name of the Course : B.A. (Hons.) Sociology (DSE) CBCS

Semester/Annual : V

सेमेस्टर/वार्षिक : V

Duration : 3 +1 hours

Maximum Marks : 75

समय : 3+1 घण्टे

पूर्णांक : 75

Instructions for Candidates:

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.  
इस प्रश्न-पत्र के मिलते ही ऊपर दिए गए स्थान पर अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखिए।
2. Answer any **three** questions.  
किन्हीं प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
3. Answer may be written either in English or in Hindi but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.  
इस प्रश्न-पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी या हिंदी किसी एक भाषा में दीजिए लेकिन सभी उत्तरों का माध्यम एक ही होना चाहिए।
4. All questions carry equal marks.  
सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

SET A

1. Discuss the contributions of Marx and Durkheim to the Sociology of Work.

1. मार्क्स और दुर्खीम के कार्य के समाजशास्त्र में योगदान पर चर्चा करें.

2. Critically examine the view that all industrial societies will eventually converge.

2. इस दृष्टिकोण की जांच करें कि सभी औद्योगिक समाज अंततः एक ही वैश्विक रूप में परिवर्तित हो जायेंगे.

3. What are the salient features of post-industrial society?

3. उत्तर-औद्योगिक समाज की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं?

4. Write an essay on alienation with special reference to emotional labour.

4. श्रमिक-विमुखता पर एक निबंध लिखें जो भावनात्मक श्रम के विशेष संदर्भ पर आधारित हो.

5. Explore hazardous aspects of workspaces and describe how people deal with risk.

5. कार्यक्षेत्रों के खतरनाक पहलुओं का अन्वेषण करें और वर्णन करें कि श्रमिक लोग ऐसे कामों के दैनिक जोखिम से कैसे निपटते हैं.

6. Discuss the view that there is no dualism between formal and informal sectors in India.

6. इस दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा करें कि भारत में औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रों के बीच कोई द्वैतवाद नहीं है.

Unique Paper Code : 12271502

Name of the Paper : Development Economics- I  
विकास अर्थशास्त्र -I

Name of the Course : B.A. (Hons) Economics — CBCS CORE

Semester : V

Maximum Marks : 75 marks

### **Instructions for Candidates**

1. This paper consists of 6 questions. Answer **any 4** questions
2. All questions carry equal marks
3. Answers may be written either in English or in Hindi, but the same medium should be used throughout the paper

Q1. Economic development is a multifaceted concept embodying not just income and its growth, but also achievements on other fronts. Critically examine this statement. In this context, discuss the relevance of the Human Development Index (HDI) as an indicator of development.

प्र 1. आर्थिक विकास एक बहुआयामी अवधारणा है जो न केवल आय और इसके विकास का प्रतीक है, बल्कि अन्य मोर्चों की उपलब्धियों को भी शामिल करता है। विवेचनात्मक रूप से इस कथन की जाँच करें। इस संदर्भ में, विकास के एक संकेतक के रूप में, मानव विकास सूचकांक की प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा करें।

Q2. Explain the concept of convergence in the context of the Solow growth model. How is conditional convergence different from unconditional convergence?

प्र 2. सोलो वृद्धि मॉडल के संदर्भ में अभिसरण की अवधारणा को समझाइए। सशर्त अभिसरण कैसे बिना शर्त अभिसरण से अलग है?

Q3. Assume that there are 10 people in an economy, numbered 1 to 10. Further assume that the total income of this economy is \$100 per day. For each of the three cases given below, calculate the level of inequality as measured by the Gini Coefficient, and support it by drawing the corresponding Lorenz curve.

Case A: The total income of the economy is shared equally by its population.

Case B: Individuals 8, 9 and 10 being the strongmen of the economy, appropriate 15% of the income each, allocate 5% each to individuals 1, 2 and 3, and distribute the remaining 40% equally among the remaining persons.

Case C: The strongest individual, 10, takes 50% of the income, and leaves it to 8 and 9 to determine the other shares. Person 9 dominates 8 and takes 33% for himself, while person 8 takes 10%, and the other 7 individuals receive 1% each.

प्र 3. मान लें कि एक अर्थव्यवस्था में 10 लोग हैं, 1 से 10 की संख्या के। आगे मान लें कि इस अर्थव्यवस्था की कुल आय प्रति दिन \$ 100 है। नीचे दिए गए तीन स्थितियों में प्रत्येक के लिए, गिनी गुणांक द्वारा मापा गया असमानता के स्तर की गणना करें, और उसका लॉरेज वक्र से समर्थन करें। परिस्थिति ए: अर्थव्यवस्था की कुल आय इसकी आबादी द्वारा समान रूप से साझा की जाती है।

परिस्थिति बी: चूंकि व्यक्ति 8, 9 और 10 अर्थव्यवस्था के मजबूत व्यक्ति हैं, प्रत्येक आय का 15% लेते हैं, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति 1, 2 और 3 को 5% आवंटित करते हैं, और शेष व्यक्तियों के बीच शेष 40% समान रूप से वितरित करते हैं।

परिस्थिति सी: सबसे मजबूत व्यक्ति, 10, आय का 50% लेता है, और अन्य हिस्सों को निर्धारित करने के लिए इसे 8 और 9 पर छोड़ देता है। व्यक्ति 9, 8 पर हावी है, और अपने लिए 33% लेता है, जबकि व्यक्ति 8, 10% लेता है, और अन्य 7 व्यक्ति प्रत्येक 1% प्राप्त करते हैं।

Q4. a) "Poverty must be seen as the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as insufficient incomes". Discuss.

b) Discuss and explain the four criteria for inequality measurement.

प्र 4. ए) "गरीबी को केवल अपर्याप्त आय के बजाय बुनियादी क्षमताओं के अभाव के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिए"। चर्चा करें।

बी) असमानता माप के चार मानदंडों पर चर्चा और व्याख्या करें।

Q5. Discuss the assertion that neither the state nor the market is uniformly successful in managing natural resource systems. What, in your opinion, can be the right policy solution to govern common property resources?

प्र 5. इस बात पर चर्चा करें कि प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रणालियों के प्रबंधन में न तो राज्य और न ही बाजार समान रूप से सफल है। आपकी राय में, सामान्य संपत्ति संसाधनों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सही नीति समाधान क्या हो सकता है?

Q6. The structure of government institutions and of the political processes are important determinants of the level of corruption. Explain how they affect the level of corruption in a nation.

प्र 6. सरकारी संस्थानों और राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं की संरचना भ्रष्टाचार के स्तर के महत्वपूर्ण निर्धारक हैं। बताएं कि वे एक राष्ट्र में भ्रष्टाचार के स्तर को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं।