

MUTUAL FUND

(2017-18)

Shreya * Nikalje (F.Y. BBA)

MEANING

INVESTOR LIKE TO MAXIMIZE THEIR RETURNS AND
MINIMISE THEIR RISK, SO THEY INVEST IN MUTUAL
FUND. A MUTUAL FUND BASICALLY POOLS MONEY
FROM MUTUAL INVESTORS, SUCH AS YOU, AND
INVEST THEM IN BASKET OF INVESTMENT.

TYPE OF MUTUAL FUND

HYBRID SCHEME SCHEMES ON THE BASIS OF ASSETS

1. EQUITY SCHEME
2. DEBIT SCHEME
3. HYBRID SCHEME

ADVANTAGES OF MUTUAL FUND

- DIVERSIFICATION
- PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT
- LIQUIDITY
- RETURN POTENTIAL
- TAX BENEFIT
- REGULATION

• DISADVANTAGE OF MUTUAL FUND

- DEPENDENCE ON MANAGERIAL SKILLS
- COST
- REDEMPTION OF MUTUAL FUND

(Signature)
(C.R. Khushi)





Group Discussion / Presentation

Name of Subject : Principles of Finance & Cost Accounting


Class : Fy BBA

Date : 28/11/23

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign
1	Mehal Bawa - Retained Earnings	
2	Pranav Bhargava - setting up of	
3	Chaitrali Mishra - Business Enterprise	
4	Rutuja Saha	Rutuja
5	Ka Pradya Kumbhar	Pradya
6		
7	Nikita Kujur - break in Progress	
8		
9	Arushka Mohanji - various forms of	
10	Business organizations	
11		
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15		

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:


Principal
Bhawanipati Institute of Management
Ward No. 1, Panchsahi, Prayagrah, U.P.

BY MONAL PAWER
SUBJECT: PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE
TOPIC: RETAINED EARNING

RETAINED EARNING

MEANING OF RETAINED EARNING

In accounting, retained earning refers to the portion of net income of a corporation that is retained by the corporation rather than distribution to shareholders as dividends, or as the amount available to the corporation for distribution to shareholders.

FEATURES

- ECONOMICAL METHOD OF FINANCING
- MEDIUM AND LONG TERM FINANCE
- CUSHION FOR SECURITY
- FUNDS FOR NEW AND INNOVATION PROJECT
- CONVERSION INTO OWNERSHIP FUNDS

ADVANTAGES

- SELF DEPENDENCE
- NO MORTGAGING REQUIRED
- ISSUE BONUS SHARE
- RAINCOAT IN EMERGENCIES

DISADVANTAGES

- CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER
- MISUSE OF FUNDS
- OVER CAPITALIZATION
- WASTAGE

THANK YOU

SETTING UP OF A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

1 Business Size And Location Decision

**2 Factors To Be Considered In Starting A New
Business Unit**

3 Relevant Government Policies

BUSINESS SIZE AND LOCATION DECISION

- **INTRODUCTION :** A business organisation may be defined as the technique of conducting industrial and commercial activities for the achievement of certain objectives through the production and exchange of goods and services.
- **SIZE OF BUSINESS UNIT :** In the industry, there are business units of varying sizes. Some are small, and some are big, and many of giant sizes. The costs of production in these firms of different sizes vary.

FACTORS AFFECTING SIZE OF THE FIRM

- Availability of capital
- Entrepreneurial ability and efficiency
- Risk of uncertainties

variation in demand are of four kinds

- 1 Permanent changes
- 2 Cyclical fluctuations
- 3 Seasonal fluctuations
- 4 Erratic fluctuations

- Type of organisation
- Availability of inputs
- Nature of product
- Laws of returns
- Government regulation



LOCATION DECISIONS

- Raw material
- Transport
- Power
- Labour
- Water
- Climate
- Environmental factors
- Infrastructure
- Government rules and regulations

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN STARTING A NEW BUSINESS UNIT

- Determination of the objectives
- Innovation of the ideas
- Scale of operation and size of the unit or plant
- Location of the business
- The form of organisation
- Plant buildings and equipment

- Financial planning or arrangements
- Creating the organisation structure and maintaining cordial industrial relations
- Analyzing the competition in the market and size of the market
- Calculation of the approximate pay back period
- The internet



RELEVANT GOVERNMENT POLICIES

- Government policies to promote SME sectors
- Government's purchase preference policy for SSI products
- Government's price preference policy for marketing SSI products
- Technical assistance
- Raw material assistance
- Financial assistance

NEW INITIATIVES

- o Advisory and mentoring services
- o Technology business incubators
- o Suppliers rating accreditation services
 - a] Special economic zone and policies.
 - b] Different kinds of special economic zone.
 - c] Characteristics of successful SEZ.
 - d] Regulatory characteristics of SEZ.
 - e] SEZ incentives.
 - f] SEZ challenges

AJ SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE AND POLICY

- The SEZ rules provide
- Approval mechanism
- Administrative set-up
- Facilities and incentives
- The major incentives and facilities available to SEZ developers include
- Advantages of SEZ
- Disadvantage of SEZ

B) DIFFERENT KINDS OF SEZ

- Free trade zone
- Export processing zone
- Enterprise zone
- Single factories
- Freeports
- Specialised zones

(C. Shende)

DIGITAL INDIA



Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

governance citizen digital internet banking mobile

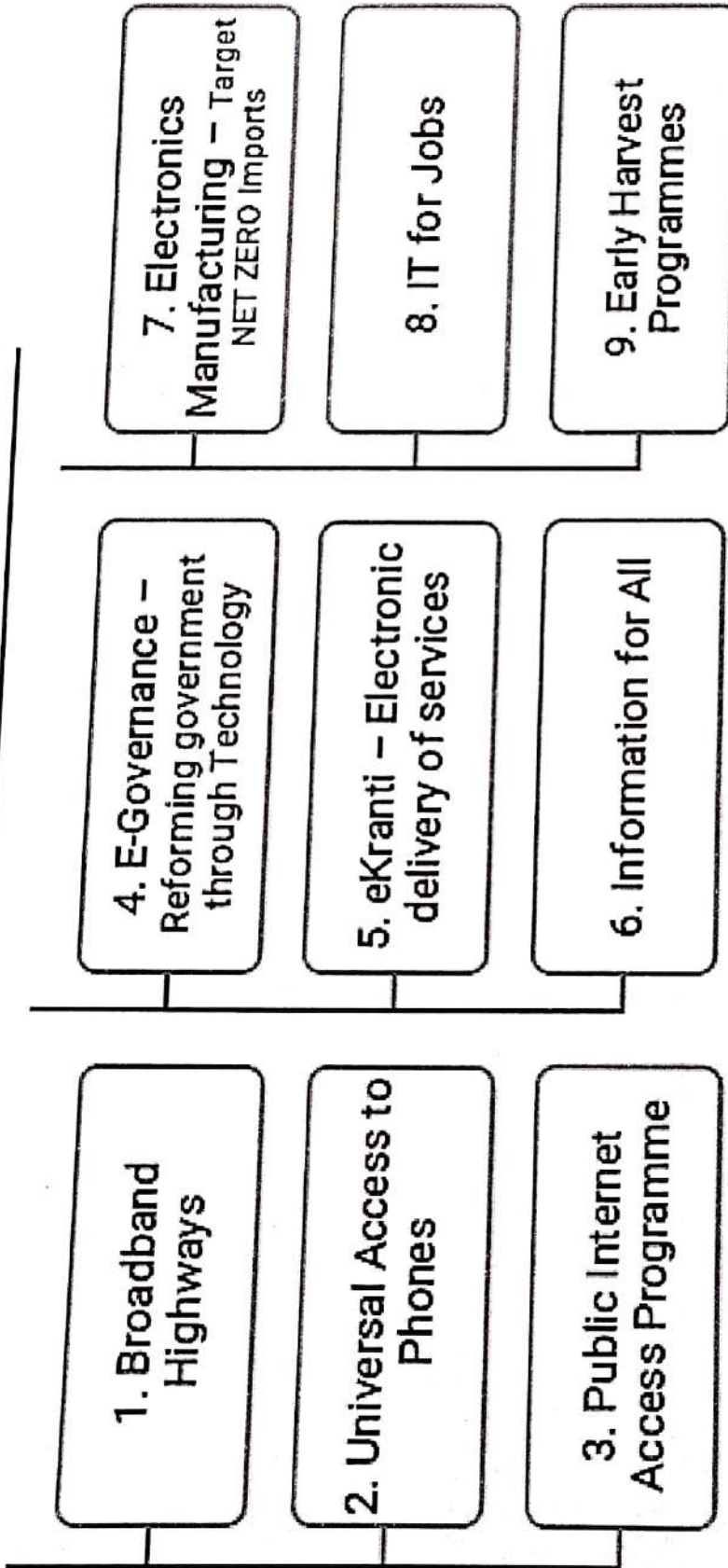
Digital India

A programme to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy

What is Digital India?

- DI Program has been launched with the vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
- It aims at ensuring the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork.
- It also includes plan to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks.
- Digital India has three core components.
 - Digital infrastructure
 - Delivering services digitally
 - Digital literacy.
- The Electronics and IT department will be the implementing agency.
- The programme will be implemented in phases from 2014 till 2018.

Nine Pillars of Digital India



Vision of Digital India

Centered on 3 Key Areas

- Digital Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen
- Governance & Services on Demand
- Digital Empowerment of Citizens

Vision Area 1: Infrastructure as a Utility to Every Citizen

- High speed internet as a core utility
- Cradle to grave digital identity - unique, lifelong, online, authenticable
- Mobile phone & Bank account enabling participation in digital & financial space
- Easy access to a Common Service Centre
- Shareable private space on a public cloud
- Safe and secure Cyber-space

Vision Area 2: Governance & Services On Demand

- Seamlessly integrated across departments or jurisdictions
- Services available in real time from online & mobile platform
- All citizen entitlements to be available on the cloud
- Services digitally transformed for improving Ease of Doing Business
- Making financial transactions electronic & cashless
- Leveraging GIS for decision support systems & development

Vision Area 3: Digital Empowerment of Citizens

- Universal Digital Literacy
- Universally accessible digital resources
- All documents/ certificates to be available on cloud
- Availability of digital resources / services in Indian languages
- Collaborative digital platforms for participative governance
- Portability of all entitlements through cloud


CC (Chandru)

VARIOUS FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS:

- ◉ Sole Proprietorship
- ◉ Partnership
- ◉ Joint Hindu Family Firm
- ◉ Co-operative Organisations or society

Signature

Huzur
Mahaviyalaya, Pune-30.

Anushka Madrik (F.Y.BBA) (2017-18)

SOLE TRADING CONCERN

SOLE TRADING CONCERN

● Introduction:

Sole Trading Concern is a popular not only India , but in foreign countries also . It is a form of private sector enterprise that is owned and managed by an individual entrepreneur . This type of business organisation is also called as sole proprietorship or one man business . The individual has to supply capital to business. He has to take various decisions in business and is responsible for profit and losses to the business.

FEATURES OF SOLE TRADING CONCERN

- ◉ Minimum government regulations
- ◉ Unlimited liability
- ◉ Freedom in selection of business
- ◉ Secrecy
- ◉ Individual ownership
- ◉ Direct contacts with customers and employees
- ◉ Suitable for some special business
- ◉ No sharing of profit and risk

MERITS OF SOLE TRADING CONCERN

- ⊙ **Easy formation**
- ⊙ **Benefit of secrecy**
- ⊙ **Direct motivation**
- ⊙ **Quick decision**
- ⊙ **Lower costs**
- ⊙ **Development**
- ⊙ **Flexibility in operation**
- ⊙ **Limited government control**
- ⊙ **Credit standing**
- ⊙ **Efficiency**

DEMERITS OF SOLE TRADING CONCERN

- ① Limited managerial ability
- ② Limited amount of capital
- ③ Unlimited liability
- ④ Not suitable for large scale operation
- ⑤ Lack of stability
- ⑥ Absence of specialization
- ⑦ Unprofessional decision

Group Discussion / Presentation

Name of Subject : Demonitisation and .

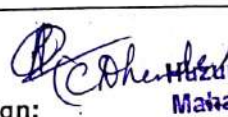
Class : FY: BBA.

Date :

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign
1	Palkvi Sawant.	
2	Komal Purohit] Demonitisation
3	Padma Nijampurkar	
4	Rupali Mawani	
5	N.P.Sa. Shaikh	
6	Shreya Nikalje	
7	Aishwarya Ambrose] Digital India
8	Pooja. Tamolade	
9	Sayali Burek	Sayali
10	Rucha Bhalerao	
11		
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15		

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:

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Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
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319

1


320

18
 Priyanka Bhingare
 Pallavi sawant
 Komal Purohit
 Padma Nijampurkar
 Rupali

Nisa Shaikh
 F.Y. BBA

4/1/2018


DEMONETISATION



Priyanka Bhingare
 Pallavi
 Sujata
 Padma
 Rupali
 Nisa

HISTORY OF INDIAN CURRENCY

- ◊ The Indian rupee (INR) is the official currency of the Republic of India.
- ◊ The rupee is subdivided into 100 paise (singular paisa).
- ◊ The Reserve Bank of India manages currency in India under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.




Obverse Side	Reverse Side	Released on
		24 th Nov 2016
		24 th Nov 2016
		2011
		14 th Nov 2007
		14 th Nov 2005
		2000

- ◊ In 2010, a new symbol for Indian rupee was officially adopted.
- ◊ It was derived from the combination of the Devanagari consonant "र" (ra) and the Latin capital letter "R" without its vertical bar (similar to the R rotunda).
- ◊ The parallel lines at the top (with white space between them) are said to make a reference to the tricolour Indian flag, and also depict an equality sign that symbolizes the nation's desire to reduce economic disparity.
- ◊ The first series of coins with the new rupee symbol started in circulation on 8 July 2011.




DEMONETIZATION

(DECLARED ON 8TH NOV AT 8:00 PM)
 WITHDRAWAL OF A PARTICULAR FORM OF CURRENCY FROM CIRCULATION.



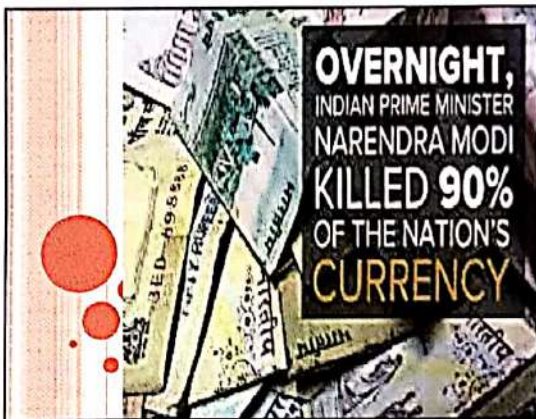
W.E.F 9TH NOVEMBER -500/1000 NOTES BANNED



P. Chherde
 Principal
 Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
 Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

- ✦ The sudden move to demonetize Rs 500 and RS1,000 currency notes is not new.
- ✦ Rs 1,000 and higher denomination notes were first demonetized in January 1946 and again in January 1978.

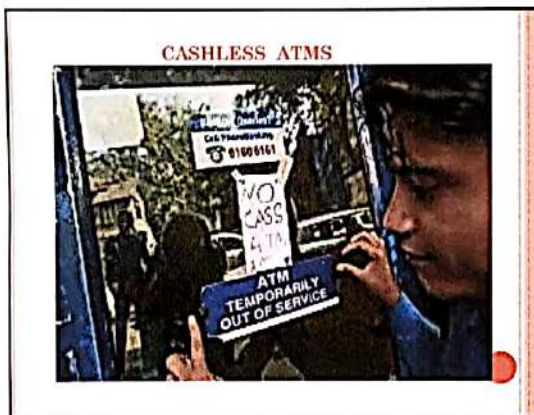
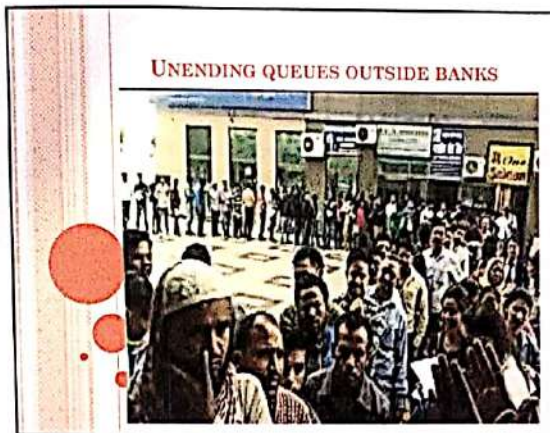
- ✦ Rs 500 note came into circulation in October 1987.
- ✦ The Rs 1,000 note made a comeback in November 2000.
- ✦ The move was then justified as an attempt to contain the volume of banknotes in circulation due to inflation.



NEW CURRENCY ISSUED BY GOI



C. Dhunde
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BANKS DID NOT BEHAVE IN THE MANNER THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO

- ✦ **ATMS DID NOT FUNCTION PROPERLY**
- ✦ **OLD CURRENCY WAS EXCHANGED FOR COMMISSION OF 10 PERCENT, 15 PERCENT WHICH CAME DOWN TO FIVE PERCENT LATER**
- ✦ **IRRATIONAL ALLOCATION OF LIMITED CURRENCY**
- ✦ **LACK OF INFORMATION WITH BANKS**

SLOW DOWN EVERY WHERE

- ✦ **Transportation halts:** After the demonetisation was announced, about 800,000 truck drivers were affected with scarcity of cash, with around 400,000 trucks stranded at major highways across India were reported.
- ✦ **Agriculture:** Transactions in the Indian agriculture sector are heavily dependent on cash and were adversely affected by the demonetisation.
- ✦ **E-commerce** companies saw up to a 30% decline in cash on delivery (COD) orders.

IT RAIDS AND SEIZURES

- ✦ The Finance Ministry instructed all revenue intelligence agencies like Income Tax, Enforcement Directorate (ED) and other agencies to join the crackdown on forex traders, hawala operators and jewellers besides tracking movement of demonetised currency notes.
- ✦ As of 23 December, PMO received around 700 calls giving information about black money.
- ✦ Huge amounts of cash in the form of new notes were seized all over the country after the demonetisation.

(Chhendi)
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- ♦ Gold purchases: In Gujarat, Delhi and many other major cities, sales of gold increased on 9 November, with an increased 20 to 30% premium surging the price as much as Rs 45,000.
- ♦ Donations in old currency.
- ♦ People were also getting rid of large amounts of banned currency by sending people in groups to exchange their money at banks.
- ♦ As soon as the demonetisation was announced, it was observed by the Indian Railways authorities that a large number of people started booking tickets particularly in classes 1A and 2A for the longest distance possible.
- ♦ People used the demonetised Rs 500 and Rs1,000 notes to pay large amounts of outstanding and advance tax. As a result, revenue collections of the local civic bodies jumped.

REACTIONS: MIXED INITIAL REACTIONS

SUPPORTERS:

MD & CEO of SBI AND ICICI

Businessmen : Anand Mahindra, Saijan Jindal, Kunal Bhal, N. R. Narayana Murthy

International community: IMF, European commission, China media, Singapore.

CRITICISM:



Chief Economist of the World Bank, Kaushik Basu,

Chief Ministers of several Indian states

Nobel laureates Indian economist Amartya Sen

Noted economist and journalist, T. N. Ninan

REALITY CHECK ABOUT THE PREPAREDNESS

Myth	Reality
 <p>India is not prepared for digital economy as only a limited number of Indians have bank accounts</p> <p>www.taxguru.in</p>	 <p>Since the launch of Jan Dhan, in 2014, more than 25.5 crore bank accounts have been opened. Considering average family size of 4.5, almost every Indian family is covered by a bank account.</p> <p>#TransformingIndia</p>

DIGITAL INDIA

Digital India is a campaign launched on 1 July 2015 by the Government of India to ensure that Government services are made available to citizens electronically.

Digital India consists of three core components:

- ♦ Creation of digital infrastructure
- ♦ Delivery of services digitally
- ♦ Digital Literacy

FEELERS: PRIOR LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION

- ♦ A fortnight before the official announcement, a news report in the Hindi daily Dainik Jagran quoting RBI sources mentioned about the coming release of new 2000 rupee note alongside withdrawal of 500 and 1000 rupee notes.
- ♦ The Hindu Business Line on 21 October 2016 which also mentioned about coming 2000 rupee note and about possible withdrawal of 500 and 1000 rupee notes.
- ♦ The chairman of the State Bank of India also openly spoken in April 2016 about the possibility of demonetisation of Rs 500

CC Dhruv

W
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PROMOTING DIGITAL INDIA



LESS CASH SOCIETY



Cash SOCIETY


PROMOTING DIGITAL PAYMENTS



❖WE ARE PRESENT TODAY BUT WILL BE PAST TOMORROW

❖YOU ALL ARE PRESENT TODAY, AND WILL BE PRESENT TOMORROW ALSO


PREPARING FOR FUTURE



FOR TOMORROW BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE WHO PREPARE FOR IT TODAY.

- AFRICAN PROVERB

BE A PART OF TRANSFORMATION PROCESS



My Mobile...My Bank... My Wallet...

Transactions without Cash

It's Possible!

BE THE CHANGE TO BRING CHANGE

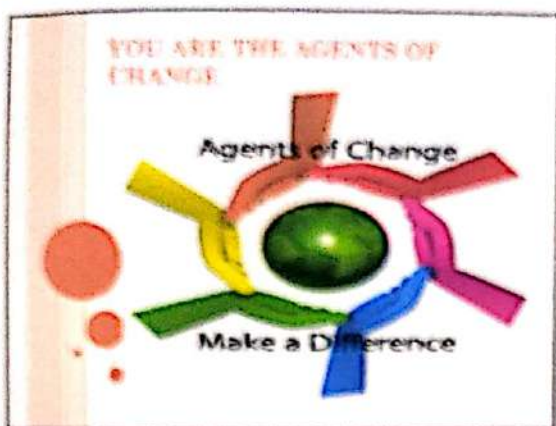


Be the change you wish to see in the world.

- Mahatma Gandhi

(Signature)

(Signature)
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NPKOTA Kurpe

WORK-IN-PROGRESS

MEANING

- Contracts in progress mean contracts which have not yet completed. Such uncompleted contracts are also referred as work-in-progress.
- All expenditure incurred on the uncompleted contracts should be shown on the asset side of the balance sheet under the heading work-in-progress.

Balance Sheet-Asset Side

Work-in-progress:

- Cost of contract till date-
-) Cost of work certified
-) Cost of work uncertified

Add: Profit taken to Profit and Loss account

Less: Cash received from contractee


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PROFIT ON INCOMPLETE CONTRACTS

- If contracts are started and completed during the same accounting year there is no problem as regards profit computation. But in case of those contracts which take more than one accounting year, a problem arises whether profit on such contracts should be worked out only on the completion of the contract.

PRINCIPLES

The costs incurred upto date should be clearly identified.

The stage of contract performance completed should be reasonably estimated.

The costs to complete contract should be reasonably estimated.

The total contract revenues to be received should be reliably estimated.

The work certified should be valued in terms of contract price and its value should be treated as contract revenue for the accounting period.

The notational profit on incomplete contract should be estimated as under:

$\text{Notational Profit} = \text{Value of Work Certified} + \text{Cost of Uncertified work}$
 $\text{Costs Incurred to Date.}$

ASPECTS OF PROFIT COMPUTATION

There are two aspects of profit computation:

Computation of estimated notational profit at the end of the year when contract is not complete.

Computation of the portion of such profit to be transferred to Profit and Loss Account.


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THANK YOU.

NIKITA KURPE

Name - Vashini. M. Shetty

15/04/2018

F.Y. BBA DIV - A

ADVANTAGES OF DEBENTURE

COMPANY	INVESTOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Lower Rate of Interest2. Trading on Equity3. Tax benefits4. Certainty of Finance5. Consolidation of Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Fixed and Stable Income2. Safety Investment3. Liquidity4. Fixed Maturity Period5. Conversion of Loan

DISADVANTAGES OF DEBENTURES

COMPANY	INVESTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Fixed Charge on Assets2. Fixed Burden3. Risk of Winding up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. No Control2. No Extra Profit3. Uncertainty


(C. D. Shinde)

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Name - Vaashini M. Shetty

Std :- F.Y.BBA DIV-A

15/04/2018

Sub :- Principles of Finance

Roll no - 4L

DEBENTURES

India Companies Acts simply says "debenture includes debenture stocks, bonds, and any other security of a company whether constituting a charge on the assets of the company or not".

According to Prof. Naidu and Datta: -debenture is defined as. A debenture is an instrument issued by the company under this common seal acknowledging a debt and setting forth the terms under which they are issued and are to be paid."

FEATURES OF DEBENTURE

- 1. Fixed Interest Rate
- 2. Maturity
- 3. No Voting Rights
- 4. Secured Assets

TYPES OF DEBENTURES

From security point of view	From Permanence Point of view	From Records Point of view
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple Debenture• Mortgage Debenture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redeemable Debentures• Irredeemable Debentures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bearer Debentures• Registered Debentures

Principal

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Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

(C. Dhunde)

Group Discussion / Presentation

Name of Subject :

Class:

Date :

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign
1	Yashashree Ghag	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Amisha tank	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Renuka limkar	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Komal & Purohit	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Komal & Kumbhar	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Komal Kambale	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Dipal Talekar	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Rucha Bhalerao	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Padma Nijampurkar - finance function	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Sayali Bhunde - finance function ^{importance}	<i>[Signature]</i>
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:

[Signature]
(C.D. Hende)

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Lijjat Papad
Varshini, Parnima, Chaitrali Abhinkar, Rutuja Surve

28/03/2018

LIJJAT PAPAD

- INTRODUCTION
- COMPANY PROFILE
- INDUSTRIAL VISIT
- PROCESS
- FACTORY MODEL
- CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

The nibbati among other papad popularly known as Lijjat is a Indian women's cooperative manufacturing company. The company was established in 1988 with a seed capital of Rs. 80.

COMPANY PROFILE

- 1. TYPE: Women cooperative papad manufacturing
- 2. VENTURE: Mumbai Maharashtra (17) March 1988
- 3. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 1000
- 4. ANNUAL TURNOVER: 10 Crores
- 5. HEADQUARTERS: Mumbai
- 6. BRANCHES: 47 branches out of 100000 of India

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

As we entered in the industry the women employees in the industry introduced the various departments the process that how the product is done how the raw material is converted into final product how the women employees work and at the end employees they have also told that how much profit is done in every month of the year.

PROCESS

- Raw materials
- Black gram
- Salt
- Papad Khar Oil Sodium Bicarbonate
- Pepper
- Asafotida
- Ground nut oil

FACTORY MODEL

1. Black Gram Powder And store
2. Asafotida Powder
3. Pepper Powder
4. Dough Making
5. Packaging
6. Office

CONCLUSION

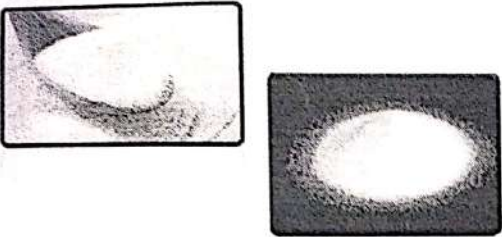
The main purpose of that that factory is make women independent and financially strong.

CC Dhende

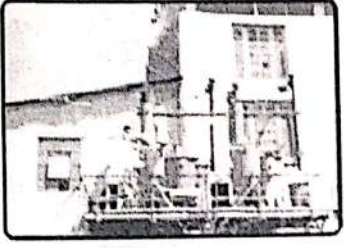
W
Principal
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PRODUCTS

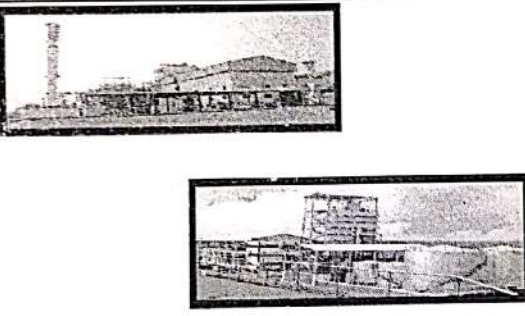
PURE SUGAR REFINED SUGAR



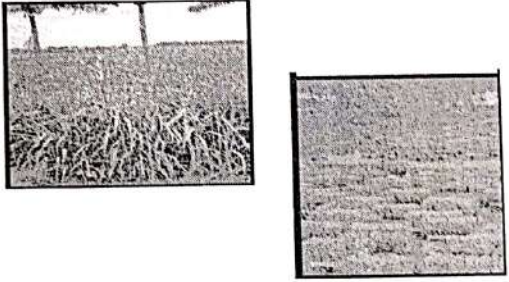
ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTORY IN 1932



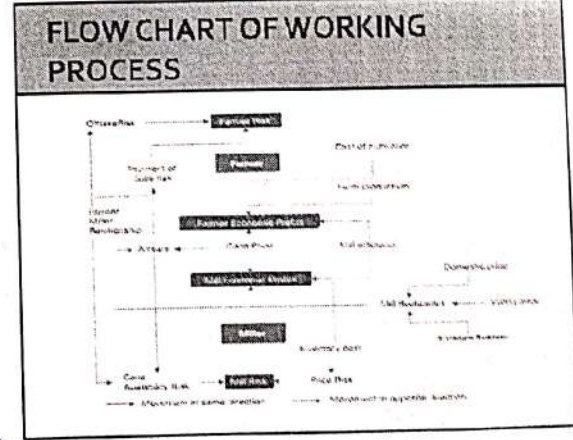
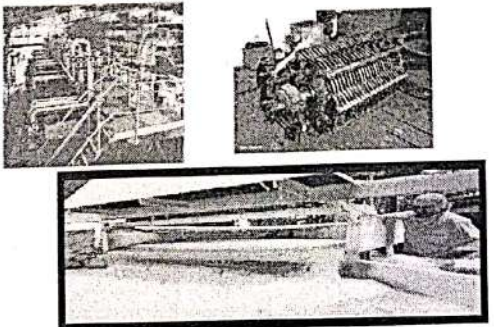
FACTORY



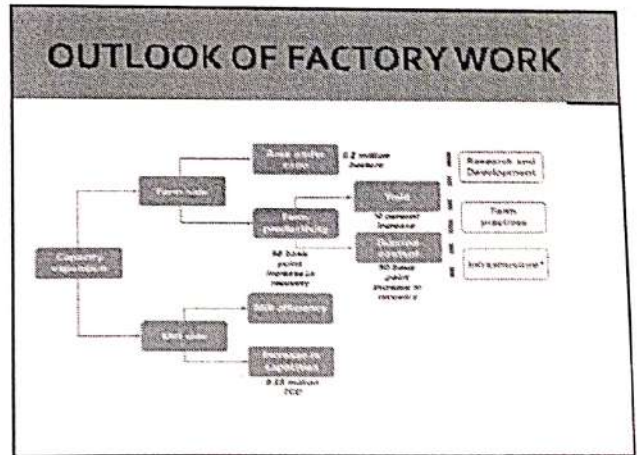
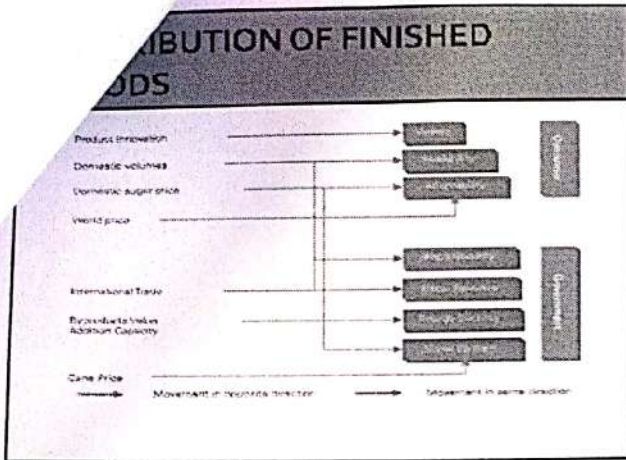
PROCESSING OF SUGARCANE TO SUGAR



PROCESSING OF FACTORY



(CCDhende)
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THANK YOU

(Signature)
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Huzurpaga Mahile Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

BBA.

BY PAYAL KIRAD

THE SASWAD MALI SUGAR FACTORY LTD.

About The Company

Established in the year 1932 , as the first Sugar Factory made by Farmers in India at Mali Nagar . The factory was started by Shri Haribhau Balavantrao Girme and his partners namely Inamke, Kudale , Bowaralee , Raskar , and Raut . All these families are from Saswad which is near pune . Hence the Sugar Factory is known as " Saswad Factory Ltd." in Mali Nagar. The manufacture , export and supply best quality sugar using equipped Sugar Mills and sugar Refineries .

AIM OF THE COMPANY

To produce quality products by maintaining hygienic condition during production process.

PRODUCTS

- Pure Sugar
They produce best quality sugar which means pure and refined sugar , which is suitable for human consumption .
- Refined Sugar
Refined Sugar is a white crystalline carbohydrate which is used as a sweetener and preservative .

BRAND LOGO OF THE COMPANY

(CC Phende)
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Group Discussion / Presentation

Name of Subject : Report on Industrial. visit.

Class:

Date : 19th March. 2018.

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign.
1	Varshini Shetty	
2	Poojima	
3	Chaitrali Abhinkar	PRB
4	Ridhija Sone	Abhinav
5	NPSA Shaikh	
6	Payal Kherad. - Sugar Industry.	
7	Prati Dedge	
8	Shreya Nikalje	
9	Nikita Kurpe	Sugar Industry
10	Anushka Mahadik	-II-
11	Harshada Ambavnekar	
12	Yashashree Magar - Sugar Factory.	
13	Shreya Nikalje	
14		
15		

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:



Principal

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Group Discussion / Presentation

(Presentation) - Stress Management

Name of Subject: Business Demography Principle of Management

Class: FYBBA

Date: 27/01/2018

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign
1	Payal Kirad	Payal
2	Monal Pawar	Monal
3	Nisa Shinde	Nisa
4	Aboli J	Aboli J
5	Komal P	Komal Pawar
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:

Ganesh Shinde

Principal

Huzurbaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

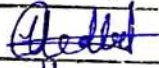
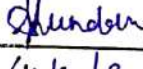
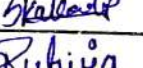
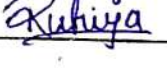
Group Discussion / Presentation

Name of Subject : Demography

Class: FY BBA

Date :

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign
1	Vedika Ladkat	
2	Sakshi Kundan	
3	Sneha Kakade	
4	Rutuja Tadhar	
5		
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13		
14		
15		

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:



Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

217

Group Discussion / Presentation

Name of Subject : Costing and Advertising Activity/Product Development - ment

Class: FY. BBA.

Date: 12/09/18.

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign.
1	Chaitrali Abhinkar - Capital structure	<u>Abhinkar</u>
2	Harshada Ambawekar - Cost plus contract.	<u>HSA</u>
3		
4	Tashashree Chag	<u>Tashashree</u>
5	Amisha Tank	<u>Amisha</u>
6	Renuka Renuka. Wankar	<u>Renuka</u>
7	Dipal Talekar	<u>Dipal</u>
8	Komal Kamble	
9	Korail Kumbhar	<u>Komal</u>
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:


Principal
Luzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

MEANING
DEFINITION
FEATURES
FACTORS
#INTERNAL
#EXTERNAL
#GENERAL

MEANING

The term capital structure refers to the mix at long-term source of funds, such as equity shares, capital reserves & surpluses, debentures, long-term debt from outside resources.

DEFINITION

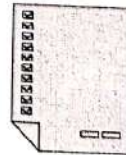
o J.F.WESTON & E.F.BRINGHUM

Capital structure is the permanent financing of the firm represented by long-term, debts, performed stock & net worth.



FEATURES

- o Return
- o Flexibility
- o Risk
- o Capacity
- o Control




CCDhonde


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Huzurpage Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

FACTORS

INTERNAL

1. Cost of capital
2. Risk factor
3. Control factor
4. Objectives of capital structure planning



EXTERNAL

1. General economic condition
2. Level of interest rates
3. Risk of lending institution
4. Taxation



GENERAL

1. Constitution of the company
2. Characteristics of company
3. Attitude of manager
4. Helpful in disclosing the movement of cash



THANK YOU


C. Dhende


Principal
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Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Advantages to the Contractor

1. The contractor will not suffer any risk of loss as he will receive the contract price as is assured by the contractee.
2. There is a bargain in the contract price in future under this type of contract.
3. The contractor is relieved from the botheration of preparing quotation price for the sake of submitting it to the contractee.

Disadvantages

1. When the estimated cost of contract cannot be asserted accurately because of the frequent changes in the prices of materials and labour rates.
2. Where the work to be done is not fixed at the time of placing the contract.
3. When the contract is totally new to the contractor.
4. Where the contract requires fairly a long period to complete the same.

ADVANTAGES TO THE CONTRACTEE

This method is not desirable from the point of view of the contractee because the price to be paid is depend upon the cost of contract.

Till complete execution of the contract, he cannot estimate his commitment accurately.

Advantages to the Contractor

1. The contractor will not suffer any risk of loss as he will receive the contract price as is assured by the contractee.
2. There is a bargain in the contract price in future under this type of contract.
3. The contractor is relieved from the botheration of preparing quotation price for the sake of submitting it to the contractee.

THANK YOU

HARSHADA AMBAVANEKAR

ADVANTAGES TO THE CONTRACTEE

1. Since the contract price is governed by the contract, the contractee will also not suffer from risk of loss.
2. The contractee also stands to benefit in a period of uncertain market condition as he is expected to pay only a reasonable price after satisfying the ruling prices.


C.C. Dhende


Principal

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Group Discussion / Presentation

Name of Subject: Principles of Finance, BOS. and Industrial visit Report

Class: FY. BBA

Date:

Participate Students :

Sr No	Name of Student	Sign
1	Shreya Nikalje - Mutual Fund & BOS	<u>Shreya</u>
2	Mahi Kumbale - Financial Forecasting	<u>Mahi</u>
3	Anushka Mahadik - Leasing & Sale	
4	Trading concern	
5	Payal Kivrad - Debentures	<u>Payal</u>
6	Amisha Tank - Dividend Policy	
7	Yashashree Chag	<u>Yash</u>
8	Amisha Tank	<u>Amisha</u>
9	Komal Kumbhar	<u>Komal</u>
10	Dipal Talekar	<u>Dipal</u>
11	Renuka Limkar	<u>Renuka</u>
12	Rucha Bhalerao	
13	Chaitrali Kuidle	
14	Manal Pawar	<u>Manal</u>
15	Srushti Raut	

16 Parnima Bhorogude (Financial Planning) Parnima

Name of Subject Teacher & Sign:

P. Chhonde

Principal

Huzurpada Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune 30.

Shreya Nikalje
F.Y.BBA
2017-18

TYPE OF MUTUAL FUND

HYBRID SCHEME SCHEMES ON THE BASIS OF ASSETS

1. EQUITY SCHEME
2. DEBIT SCHEME
3. HYBRID SCHEME

MEANING

INVESTOR LIKE TO MAXIMIZE THEIR RETURNS AND MINIMISE THEIR RISK, SO THEY INVEST IN MUTUAL FUND. A MUTUAL FUND BASICALLY POOLS MONEY FROM MUTUAL INVESTORS, SUCH AS YOU, AND INVEST THEM IN BASKET OF INVESTMENT.

ADVANTAGES OF MUTUAL FUND

- DIVERSIFICATION
- PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT
- LIQUIDITY
- RETURN POTENTIAL
- TAX BENEFIT
- REGULATION

DISADVANTAGE OF MUTUAL FUND

- DEPENDENCE ON MANAGERIAL SKILLS
- COST
- REDEMPTION OF MUTUAL FUND

MUTUAL FUND




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Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

NATIONALS AND INTERNATIONALS

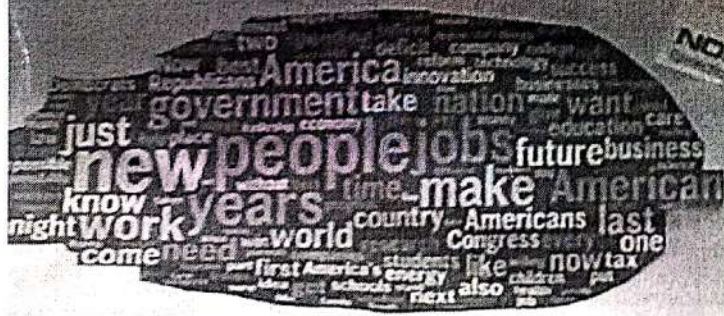
A MNC is a business which owns and controls production or services facilities outside the country in which it is based.



There are two rules of success

“Everybody is a knowbody - Knowbodies share knowledge with Everybody”

1. Never reveal everything you know.



C. Dhunde Principal
Huzurnaga Mah. Manijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

MAHARAJA FORCASTING

MEANING

- Financial forecasting is based on assumption & estimates. Sales forecasts, production forecasts, & cash forecasts are some of the most commonly- used financial planning tools.
- Financial forecasting is used to create plans for the future of the business.

PURPOSE OF FINANCIAL FORCASTING

- ❑ Setting a new business venture.
- ❑ Information for financial planning.
- ❑ Estimating financial planning.
- ❑ Facilitates financial decision making.
- ❑ Optimum utilization of resources.

IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL FORCASTING

- Enables management to change operation.
- Prevent worthless spending of time & money.
- Highlight stockholder expectations.
- Helps companies to prepare for future.
- Provide valuable information.

METHODS OF FINANCIAL FORCASTING


- There are 8 methods of forecasting.
- The bayesian method.
- Reference class method.
- Pro forma financial statements.
- Budget expense method.
- The day's sales method.
- Percentage of sales method.
- Simple regression method.
- Multiple regression method.

LIMITATIONS OF FINANCIAL FORCASTING

- ❑ Problem of financial data.
- ❑ Future forecasting.
- ❑ Margin of errors.

thank you


(Chhanda)


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Name- Mahi Dadarao
Kamble.
(FYBBA.)

MAHAKAMBLE FORCASTING

MEANING

- Financial forecasting is based on assumption & estimates. Sales forecasts, production forecasts, & cash forecasts are some of the most commonly- used financial planning tools.
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LIMITATIONS OF FINANCIAL FORCASTING

- ❑ Problem of financial data.
- ❑ Future forecasting.
- ❑ Margin of errors.

thank you


(C. Dhende)


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Name- Mahi Dadarao
Kamble.
(FYBBA.)

DISADVANTAGE

- Implicit rate is often stated.
- Ownership rights are limited.
- Restrictions on the change on leased property.
- Continuation of lease payments by the lessee.
- Loss of residual value.
- Consequences of default.

FEATURES

- It is contract between lessor and lessee.
- The contract gives a right to the lessee to use an asset in return for a payment.
- The contract is for a limited period of time but can be renewed for a further period.
- Lessor is the owner of the asset.
- On the expiry of the period of lease, the lessor may sell the asset to the lessee or to the any other party.

NATURE

- Non-cancelable
- Cost effective
- Exhaustible
- Independent
- Certainty
- Budgeting
- Full-payout
- Risk and reward based
- Leasing is inflation friendly


IMPORTANCE

- Facilitate expansion of business
- It creates jobs
- Investors are shouldering the investment risk
- Provide valuable expertise
- Helps in job creation
- It creates competitiveness
- It creates cash flows
- Psychological impact

LEASING

- Lease is one of the methods of financing the fixed assets of an enterprise. An enterprise with inadequate funds for financing the investments in the plant and machinery may enter into lease agreement with the owners of the assets.


C. Dhunde


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CONCERN

- Minimum government regulations
- Unlimited liability
- Freedom in selection of business
- Secrecy
- Individual ownership
- Direct contacts with customers and employees
- Suitable for some special business
- No sharing of profit and risk

DEMERITS OF SOLE TRADING CONCERN

- Limited managerial ability
- Limited amount of capital
- Unlimited liability
- Not suitable for large scale operation
- Lack of stability
- Absence of specialization
- Unprofessional decision

MERITS OF SOLE TRADING CONCERN

- Easy formation
- Benefit of secrecy
- Direct motivation
- Quick decision
- Lower costs
- Development
- Flexibility in operation
- Limited government control
- Credit standing

SOLE TRADING CONCERN

● Introduction:

Sole Trading Concern is a popular not only India, but in foreign countries also. It is a form of private sector enterprise that is owned and managed by an individual entrepreneur. This type of business organisation is also called as sole proprietorship or one man business. The individual has to supply capital to business. He has to take various decisions in business and is responsible for profit and losses to the business.

SOLE TRADING CONCERN


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Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

FYBBA

BY PAYAL KIRAD
SUBJECT: PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE
TOPIC: DEBENTURES

DEBENTURES

DEFINITION

- According to Indian Companies Act 1956 debenture includes debenture stock, bonds, and any other securities of a company whether constituting charge on the asset of the company or not

FEATURES

- Fixed interest rate
- No voting rights
- Secured asset
- Maturity

TYPES OF DEBENTURES

- Registered debentures
- Bearer debentures
- Unsecured debentures
- Secured debentures
- Redeemable debentures
- Irredeemable debentures
- Convertible debentures
- Non convertible debentures

- On the basis of priority debentures are classified as
- First debentures
- Second debentures


(C. Ahende)


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Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benefits of tax• Cheaper source of finance• Benefits of average• Disciplinary effect• No dilution in share of profit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fixed charges on asset• No extra profit for investors• Uncertainty• Risk of winding up• No control

THANKYOU


(C. Dhende)


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Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Double tap to add subtitle

By : Amisha tank
fy 88A

STABILITY OF DIVIDEND

- Constant dividend per share or dividend rate
- Constant payout
- Small constant dividend per share plus extra dividend

DIVIDEND DECISION

- Expectations of the shareholders
- Financial needs of the company
- Legal restrictions
- Contractual restrictions
- Liquidity position
- Desire to control
- Nature of earnings
- Access to capital markets
- Inflation
- Desire to stabilise dividend

REASONS FOR DECLARING DIVIDEND

- Investor preference for dividends
- Information
- Dividend as a return on investment
- Excess cash

TYPES OF FORMS OF DIVIDEND

- Preference and equity dividend
- Final dividend and interim dividend
- Cash dividend and stock dividend



Principal

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Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.



MAHANADA DAIRY

Presented by
 Yashashree ghay
 Amisha tank
 Komal kumbhar
 Dipat talekar
 Renuka limkar
 Rucha bhaterao
 Chaitrali kudle
 Monal pawar
 Shrushti raut

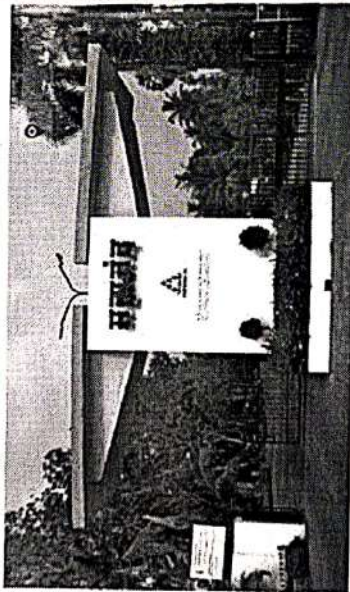
Establishment

18 August 1983

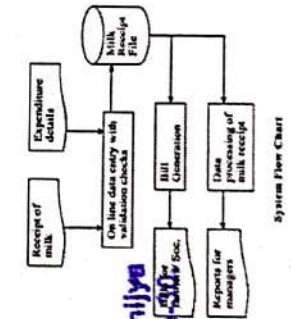
By MahaRashtra rajya Shakari Dudh
 Mahasangh
 Maryadit

Workers

- In all projects above 10000 male is involved
- In pune katraj project around 150 labour force is there
- Mahanada dairy also give opportunity to female
- The no. Of female workers are approximate 600-900 in all over the Maharashtra.



Production



Ref
Principal
 Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
 Mahavidyalaya, Pune

CP Shinde

FINANCIAL PLANNING

CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION
- MEANING AND DEFINITION
- PRINCIPLES OF GOOD FINANCIAL PLAN
- TYPES OF FINANCIAL PLANS

INTRODUCTION

Planning helps an organisation to be focused on its goals. It provides alternative courses of action when situation change.

MEANING AND DEFINITION

- Planning is the process involving the determination of a future course of action.
- According to *OXFORD DICTIONARY*, 'Financial planning is the formulation of short-term and long-term plans in financial terms for the purpose of establishing goals for an organisation to achieve, against which its actual performance can be measured'.

(C. Dhende)

W
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PRINCIPLE OF GOOD FINANCIAL PLAN

- ▶ Simplicity
- ▶ Flexibility
- ▶ Liquidity
- ▶ Optimum Use
- ▶ Cost
- ▶ Coordination Of Short-Term And Long-Term Financial Plan

THANK YOU


C. Dhende


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Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Padma Nijampurkar
FYBBA
Roll No. 27

Nature and scope of Finance Function AND Forms of Business Organisation

Introduction to Finance Function

Nature and scope of Finance Functions

- It is Science as well as an Art
- Finance function as a Profession
- Finance functions are dependent on Economic Variables
- Multidisciplinary
- Value of Money

Forms of Business Organisation

- Sole proprietorship
- Partnership
- Co-operative society
- Joint Stock Company

REPORT

The BBA and BBA(CA) trip was held on Monday, 04.12.2017 to Adlabs Imagica. A total of 120 students, 07 teachers, 02 parents and 02 members of the non-teaching staff were present.

It was organized by Vision Tours. We left at 7 am and reached at around 10 am. A breakfast of sandwiches and pattice was given to all of us. We also halted for refreshments.

The girls enjoyed the rides before a sumptuous lunch was served. After lunch the girls attended various shows. Thereafter they enjoyed the other rides as well. High tea was served at 5pm and the girls liked the burgers and cup cakes served for tea.

A grand parade followed and the girls watched with awe the fairy tale characters. Immediately after this a count was taken and we left for home. We started at 6pm and reached safely at Huzurpaga College premises at around 9 pm.

Total students= 120

Total buses=03

Parent representatives= 02 (Mrs. Shamli Ghag- BBA and Mrs. ~~Shamli Ghag~~ BCA)

Teaching staff: Prof. Christina Dhende

Dr. Jyoti Mane

Prof. Mayuri Padhye

Prof. Priyanka Borade

Prof. Swapnal Nagawade

Prof. Vikram Arne

Prof. Monika Kale

Non-teaching staff: Mrs. Pallavi Renuse, Mr. Jadhav

04/12/17
(Christina Dhende)

(CDhende)


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

REPORT

The BBA & BBA (CA) ^{dept.} trip was held on 04.12.17 to Adlabs Imagica. A total of 120 students, 07 teachers, 02 parents and 02 from the non-teaching staff were present.

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~~Immediately af.~~

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STUDENTS

FYBBA - 32

FYBCA -

SYBBA - 18

SYBCA -

TYBBA - 17

TYBCA -

67

Principal

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Teaching Staff:- Prof. Christina Dhende,
Prof. Mayuri Padhye, Prof. Priyanka Borade,
Prof. Vikram Arne, Prof. Swapnal Nagwade,
Prof. Monika Kale.

Non teaching staff:- Mrs. Pallavi Kenuse
Mr. Tadhav.

Parent representative:- Mrs. Shamali Ghag
Mrs

01.12.17

FY-BBA ADLABS IMAGICA

Huzurpaga Mahila vanija Mahavidyalaya			
BBA- I (2017-18)			
Industrial Visit			
Roll No	Student Name	To ADLABS Sign. IMAGICA	To PUNE Sign. RETURN
1	BHALERAO RUCHA ATUL X		
2	BHARGUDE PORNIMA RAVINDRA	<i>P.B.</i>	<i>(P.B.)</i>
3	BHATTI HARPRITKAUR BALJINDARSINGH X		
4	BHINGARE PRIYANKA SHASHIKANT X		
5	BHURUK SAYALI ANIL	<i>Sayali</i>	<i>Sayali</i>
6	BEDGE PRITI SATISH	<i>P.B.</i>	<i>P.B.</i>
7	DHUMAL POOJA BHAUSAHEB	<i>Pooja</i>	<i>Pooja</i>
8	GHAG YASHSHREE SANJAY	<i>Yashag</i>	<i>Yashag</i>
9	JAMDAD POOJA PRAVIN X		
10	JOSHI ABOLI SURESH	<i>Suresh</i>	<i>Suresh</i>
11	KACHI SEJAL RAJESH X		
12	KAMBLE KOMAL MAHADEV X		
13	KAMBLE MAHI DADARAO	<i>MAHI</i>	<i>MAHI</i>
14	KAMBLE PRADNYA LAXMAN	<i>Kamble</i>	<i>Kamble</i>
15	KANTE SHIVANI SHIVAJI X		
16	KIRAD PAYAL JAYANT X		
17	KUDLE CHAITRALI SUNIL	<i>Sunil</i>	<i>Sunil</i>
18	KUMBHAR KOMAL SHAMRAO	<i>Kumbhar</i>	<i>Kumbhar</i>
19	KURPE NIKITA SANJAY	<i>Kurpe</i>	<i>Kurpe</i>
20	MAGAR YASHASHRI GANPAT	<i>Yashashri</i>	<i>Yashashri</i>
21	MAHADIK ANUSHKA SUHAS	<i>Anushka</i>	<i>Anushka</i>
22	MAVANI RUPALI BHIMARAM	<i>R.B. Mavani</i>	<i>Rupali</i>
23	MIRJE SHREYA RAVINDRA X		
24	NIJAMPURKAR PADMA ANANTA	<i>Padma</i>	<i>Padma</i>
25	NIKALJE SHREYA PRASHANT	<i>Shreya</i>	<i>Shreya</i>

(C. Phende)

Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanija
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

ADLABS IMAGICA

04-12-19

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalaya			
BBA- I (2017-18)			
Industrial Visit			
Roll No	Student Name	To ADLABS Sign. IMAGICA	To PUNE Sign. RETURN
26	OMBASE AISHWARYA ASHOK	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	PATASKAR VAISHNAVI MILIND ? X		
28	PATHARKAR VAISHNAVI NANDU X		
29	PAWAR MONAL VITHAL	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	POKHARKAR APURVA LAHU	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	PEROHIT KOMAL JORASINGH	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	RAUT SRUSHTI YASHVANT X		
33	LIMKAR RENUKA RAJIV	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	RUTUJA PRABAKARG	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	SANGLE PRAJKTA NILESH	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	SAWANT PALLAVI RAVINDRA	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	SHAIKH NISA IBRAHIM	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
38	SHETTY VARSHINI MADHAV	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	SHINDE ANKITA SAMBHAJI	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	TALEKAR DIPAL VITHAL	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	TANK AMISHA JAYANTHI	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
42	THOPATE JYOTI VIKAS	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

43 Abhinkar Chaitrali

[Signature]
HSA

[Signature]
HSA

44. Harshada.

[Signature]
(CP Head)

32 Confirmed.
10 girls not coming.
02 waiting.

[Signature]
Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

(1331)

ADLABS. TAMAGUJA

01.12.17

Huzurpaga Mahila vaniyya Mahavidyalaya			
BBA- II (2017-18)			
Industrial Visit			
Roll No	Student Name	Student Sign.	Parent Sign.
1	ADHAGALE ANKITA ASHOK X	—	—
2	BALKAWADE RUTUJA RAJENDRA	—	—
3	BHALANI AVANTIKA PARESH	<i>Avantika</i>	<i>Avantika</i>
4	BHONGALE KSHITIKA ARUN	<i>Kshitika</i>	<i>Kshitika</i>
5	DARADE POOJA MAHESH	<i>P. Darade</i>	<i>P. Darade</i>
6	DHONE PRANALI SAMPAT	<i>Pranali</i>	<i>Pranali</i>
7	KHANVILKAR SIDDHI SUNIL	<i>Siddhi</i>	<i>Siddhi</i>
8	KUDALE NIKITA MADHUKAR	<i>Nikita</i>	<i>Nikita</i>
9	KULKARNI MADHURA PRAVIN	<i>M. Kulkarni</i>	<i>M. Kulkarni</i>
10	LONDHE MRUNAL JITENDRA	<i>Mrunal</i>	<i>Mrunal</i>
11	PADWAL RUTUJA SUNIL	<i>R. Padwal</i>	<i>R. Padwal</i>
12	PARMESHWARE KSHITIKA SUNIL	—	—
13	PATIL SAYALI KISHOR	<i>Sayali</i>	<i>Sayali</i>
14	PAWAR DARSHANA SOMNATH	<i>D.S. Pawar</i>	<i>D.S. Pawar</i>
15	RASKAR RIYA VISHAWAS	<i>Riya</i>	<i>Riya</i>
16	RAUT NAMRATA ANIL	<i>Namrata</i>	<i>Namrata</i>
17	SAWANT BHAGYASHRI SHIVAJI	<i>Bhagya</i>	<i>Bhagya</i>
18	SHIVANOR JYOTI MALLESH	<i>Jyoti</i>	<i>Jyoti</i>
19	TAWARE RAVATI ANANTA	<i>Ravati</i>	<i>Ravati</i>
20	WALHEKAR KETKI HANUMANT	<i>K.H. Walhekar</i>	<i>K.H. Walhekar</i>
21	WANI MRUNALI DILIP	<i>M. Wani</i>	<i>M. Wani</i>

(C. Shinde)
 FY BBA — 32
 SY BBA — 20
 TY BBA — 16
 Total — 68

Confirmed
 " "
 Confirmed

Principal
 Huzurpaga Mahila Vaniyya
 Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

01 not coming
 01 not coming

INTRODUCTION

Shri mahila udyog lijjat papad popularly known as lijjat. it's indian women's cooperative manufacturing company. The company was established in 1959 with a seed capital of Rs 80.


C. R. Shinde


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vaniya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

COMPANY PROFILE

1. TYPE : Worker cooperative papads soaps and detergent
2. FOUNDED : Mumbai maharashtra (15 march 1959)
3. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEE : 43000
4. ANNUAL TURNOVER : 6.50 billion
5. HEADQUARTERS : Mumbai
6. BRANCHES : 81 Branches and 27 Divisions all over INDIA


(C. Dhondy)


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

INDUSTRIAL VISIT

As we entered in the industry the women employees in the industry, introduces the various departments, the process that how the product is done, how the raw material in covered into finish product, how the women employees work and at the most important they have also told that how much profit is done in every month of the year.

Municipal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

(C. Shinde)

PROCESS

- o Raw materials
- o Black gram
- o Salt
- o Papad khar OR Sodium Bicarbonate
- o Pepper
- o Asfootida
- o Ground nut oil


(C. Bhende)


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

FACTORY MODEL

1. Black Gram Powder And store
2. Asofootida Powder
3. Pepper Powder
4. Dough Making
5. Packaging
6. Office


(C. Akende)



Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya Purna-30.

202

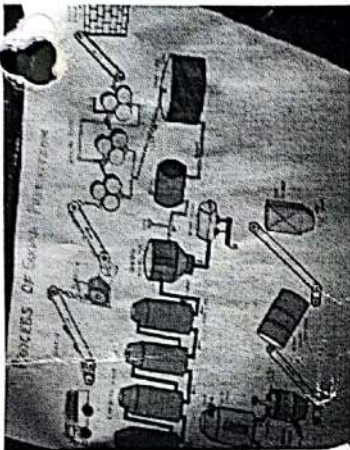
CONCLUSION

The main purpose of that that factory is make womens independent and finantially strong.


C. Dhenda


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Varniya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Shreya Nikalje } F.Y.BBA
 Anushka Mahadik } 2017-18



Through capacity of 1250
 Tonne Crushed (M.T.)
 Sugar Recovery (%) 0.73

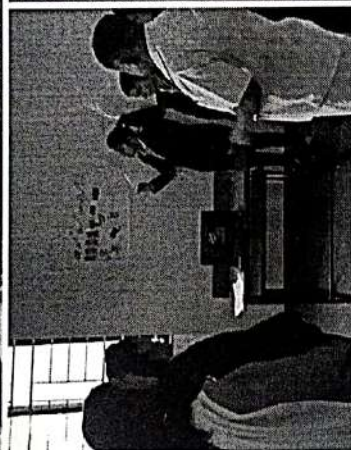
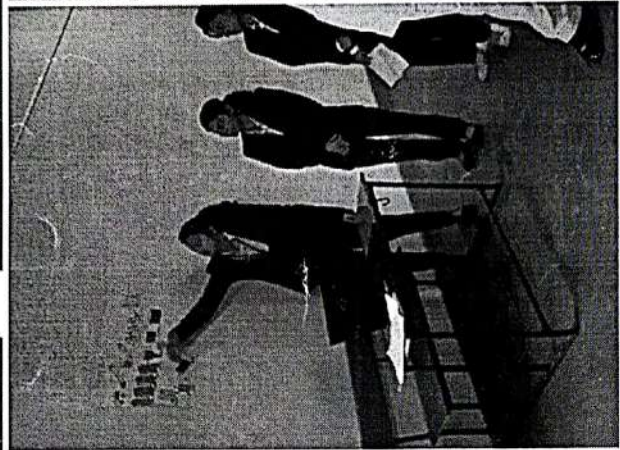
Factory Name: Rajgad Sahakar Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. F.Y. Maharashtra
 Plant Name: Rajgad
 Factory Nature: Co-op



Sugar industry

Prilhadge
 Shreya Nikalje
 Anushka Mahadik
 Harshada Ambekar

In the Indian subcontinent sugar mills came into extended use in the 13th and 14th centuries, which greatly increased sugar production. Sugar rolling mills also first appeared in the Indian subcontinent, using the principle of rollers as well as worm gearing by the 17th century.



Principal
 Huzarpaga Mahila Vanijya
 Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30

(Signature)
 C. Phundel

2018

Shivani Kante
F.Y. BBA

Amul dairy

Amul logo



Amul factory in
Gujarat at
anand



Amul factory details

- Name
- Date of formation/establishment year (1946)
- Location
- State, Pincode, Area
- Industries
- Product Range
- Size of plant
- Employees
- No. of units
- Production/Plant Size (Capacity, Output, Sales/Revenue per annum) (2010-2011) (INR Lacs)
- Market
- Revenue (INR Lacs) (2010-11)
- Number of products
- Production of subsidiary line (INR Lacs) (2010-11) (2010-11)
- Brand
- Quality
- Awards
- Other product

Amul products

- Amul cheese
- Amul butter
- Amul milk
- Amul ice cream
- Amul chocolates
- Amul shrikhand
- Amul spray
- Amul Milk powder



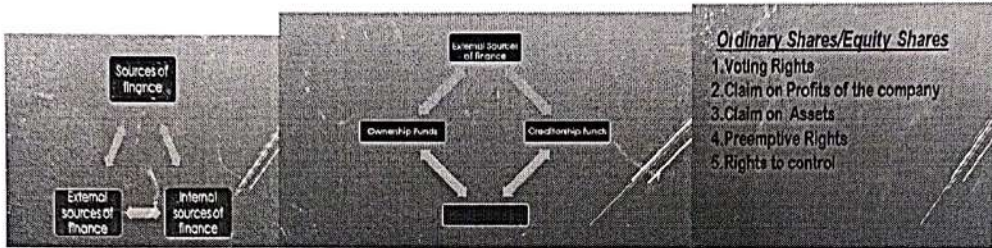

(C. Dhend)


Principal
Huzurpage Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

205

EXTERNAL SOURCES OF FINANCE

SHARES
 "TO THE FUNDAMENTAL OF A COMPANY SHARES AND DEBENTURES ARE THE MAIN SOURCES OF FINANCE. A DISTINCTION BETWEEN STOCK AND SHARES IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED"



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Advantages of company</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Permanent Capital 2. No dividend burden 3. No charge on assets 4. Easy borrowing 5. Large amounts <p>Advantages of shareholders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voting Rights 2. Pre-emptive Rights 3. Transfer of shares 4. High dividend and earning 5. Face value is small | <p>Disadvantages of the company</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heavy cost 2. No Trading on Shares 3. Concerning of shares 4. Fear of transfer of control <p>Disadvantages of the shareholders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uncertain returns 2. Principal amount 3. Fall in EPS 4. Dilution of ownership |
|--|--|

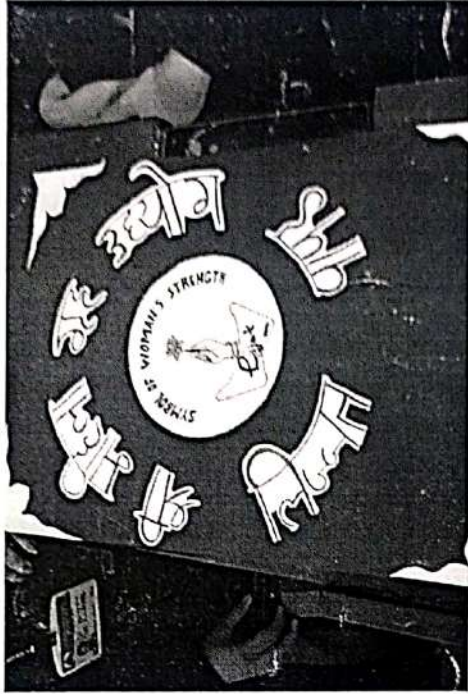
<p>FEATURES OF PREFERENCE SHARES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CLAIM ON INCOME 2. CLAIM ON ASSETS 3. PREFERENT 4. NO TAX BENEFIT 5. NO FIXED MATURITY DATE 6. NO RISK OF INSOLVENCY 	<p>ADVANTAGES FOR THE COMPANY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO DIVIDEND BURDEN 2. LONG-TERM FUNDS 3. NO RISK OF INSOLVENCY 4. NO CHANGE ON ASSETS 5. NO DILUTION OF OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL 6. STRONGER FINANCIAL BASE <p>ADVANTAGES TO THE PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FIXED DIVIDEND 2. PREFERENCE 3. RIGHT TO NOMINATE
--	--

<p>DISADVANTAGES TO THE COMPANY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NON-DEDUCTIBILITY OF LIQUID 2. COMMITMENT TO PAY DIVIDEND 3. DILUTION OF THE CLAIM OF ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS <p>DISADVANTAGES TO THE PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO VOTING RIGHTS 2. RATES OF DIVIDEND FIXED 3. REDEMPTION 	<p>THANKS</p>
---	----------------------

(Signature)
 (C. Shende)

Principal
 Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
 Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

Industrial Visit Report [Project]




(C. Dhende)


Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya Puno-30.

LIJJAT PAPAD

MAHILA GRUH UDYOG
PRESENTED BY NISA SHAIKH

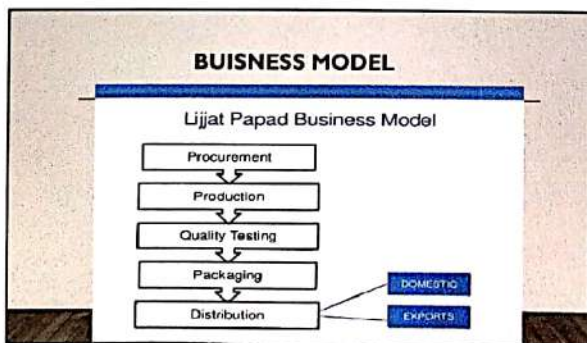


ESTABLISHMENT

• Started in the year 1959 with a seed capital of Rs. 80 in Mumbai.

EMPLOYMENT

- Indian women's cooperative involved in manufacturing of various fast-moving consumer goods
- The organisation's main objective is empowerment of women by providing them employment opportunities.
- Number of employees 43000.



THANK YOU

(C Dhende)

W
Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

LIJJAT PAPAN

- # INTRODUCTION
- # COMPANY PROFILE
- # INDUSTRIAL VISIT
- # PROCESS
- # FACTORY MODEL
- # CONCLUSION

CCShendy

Principal
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.



Maharashtra Girl's Education Society's
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalaya

Laxmi Road, Pune - 411 030.

ID No. PU/PN/C/169/2001

Ph.: Mahavidyalaya : 020-24497538, Sanstha : 020-24455484

Email : hmvm2001@gmail.com

Mission - (Global Education with Indian Culture)

Outward No: - 525/2018

Date: - 23/02/2018

To,
Gajanan Deshmukh,
Smt.Kashibai Navale College,
Of Commerce ,
Pune.

Subject: Invitation as a Speaker for Guest Lecture.

Respected Sir/Madam,

We have arranged Guest Lecture for our T.Y. BBA(CA) students.
We will be invite you on the said topic & it will be of great help &
pleasure for our students.

Subject :- Advance Java

Date :- 23 Feb. 2018

Time:- 8.15 am to 10.15 am

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

mayun' path
23/2/18

Principal,
Dr.K.P.Bairagi
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalaya,
Laxmi Rd, Pune.

HUZURPAGA MAHILA VANIJYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

subject - Advance Java

Activity : Guest Lecture - TYBBA(CA)

Date. 23-02-18

Sr No:	Student name;	Class	Div	Sign:
1	Amita malusare	TYBBA(CA)		<u>Amita</u>
2	Aditi Kunjir	"		<u>Aditi</u>
3	sonali Dhangar	"		<u>Sonali</u>
4	prinali pawar	TYBBA(CA)		<u>P.m.p</u>
5	madhni vbhe	TYBBA(CA)		<u>Madhni vbhe</u>
6	Madhni Adep	TYBBA(CA)		<u>adef</u>
7	Priyanka kakade	"		<u>P.kakade</u>
8	Kishi Atr	"		<u>K.</u>
9	Prachi Rakhe Rakade	TYBBA(CA)		<u>Prachi</u>
10	Ekta vendye	"		<u>Ekhe</u>
11	Ashwini dhanciwade	"		<u>Ashwini</u>
12	Bhagynahsee Bhagwat	"		<u>Bhagwat</u>
13	Pragati Hogawane	TYBBA(CA)		<u>Pragati</u>
14	Ponika salunkar	TYBBA(CA)		<u>Ponika</u>
15	Pradnya Dangi	TYBBA(CA)		<u>Pradnya</u>
16	kavita karble	"		<u>Karble</u>
17		"		
18		"		
19				
20				
21	<u>mayuri padhe</u>			<u>Principal</u>
22				
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30				

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune 30.



Maharashtra Girls Education Society's
Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalaya

Laxmi Road, Pune - 411 030

ID No. PU/PN/C/169/2001

Ph.: Mahavidyalaya: 020-24497538, Sanstha : 020-24455484

Email : hmvvm2001@gmail.com

Mission- (Global Education with Indian culture)

Outward No.-526 /2018

Date :- 23 /02/2018

To,
Gajanan Deshmukh,
Smt.Kashibai Navale College,
Of Commerce ,
Pune.

Respected Sir,

We would like to thank you for accepting our invitation to conduct a lecture on 'Advance Java' For T.Y.BBA(CA). We are thankful to you for your valuable guidance.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Principal,

Dr.K.P.Bairagi

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalay

Principal

Laxmi Rd, Pune.

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.

mayuri gadhe

23/2/18



Maharashtra Girls Education Society's

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalaya

Laxmi Road, Pune - 411 030

ID No. PU/PN/C/169/2001

Ph.: Mahavidyalaya: 020-24497538, Sanstha : 020-24455484

Email : hmvm2001@gmail.com

Mission- (Global Education with Indian culture)

Outward No: - 541 /2018
Date: - 28/02/2018

To,
Prof.Pranjali Shelar,
Pune.

Subject: Invitation as a Speaker for Guest Lecture.

Respected Sir/Madam,

We have arranged Guest Lecture for our T.Y. BBA(CA) students. We will be invite you on the said topic & it will be of great help & pleasure for our students.

Subject :- Project (VB.net – Crystal Report)

Date :- 28 Feb. 2018

Time:- 10.00 am to 11.30 am


Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


Principal,

Dr.K.P.Bairagi

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalay
Laxmi Rd, Pune.


Mayuri padhe


Principal

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.2.18



Maharashtra Girls Education Society's

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalaya

Laxmi Road, Pune - 411 030

ID No. PU/PN/C/169/2001

Ph.: Mahavidyalaya: 020-24497538, Sanstha : 020-24455484

Email : hmvm2001@gmail.com

Mission- (Global Education with Indian culture)

Outward No.- 542 /2018

Date :- 28 /02/2018

To,
Prof.Pranjali Shelar,
Pune

Respected Sir,

We would like to thank you for accepting our invitation to conduct a lecture on 'Project (VB.net – Crystal Report)' For T.Y.BBA(CA). We are thankful to you for your valuable guidance.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


Principal,

Dr.K.P.Bairagi

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya Mahavidyalay


Laxmi Rd, Pune.


Pranjali Shelar



Principal

Huzurpaga Mahila Vanijya
Mahavidyalaya, Pune-30.


28.2.18

175

