

Instructions are as follows:

1. All Questions are compulsory.
2. There is internal choice.
3. Draw Graphs wherever necessary.

Q1) Attempt any two: (15)

- a) What is a trade cycle? Discuss briefly various phases of a trade cycle?
- b) Explain Keynes's theory of income determination?
- c) Discuss the concept of multiplier and bring out various leakages of the multiplier?

Q2) Attempt any two: (15)

- a) Discuss the factors influencing transaction and income velocity of money.
- b) Examine Keynes's theory of demand for money.
- c) Explain in detail high-powered money and money multiplier.

Q3) Attempt any two: (15)

- a) What is inflation? Explain the various concepts of inflation.
- b) Discuss the various causes of inflation.
- c) Examine the effects of inflation on economic activities and different sections of people.

Q4) Attempt any two: (15)

- a) What are the factors affecting liquidity and profitability of banks?
- b) Discuss the quantitative credit control measures of monetary policy.
- c) Derive IS curve and explain its slopes and shifts.

Q5a) State with reasons whether the following statements are true or false. (Any four) (08)

1. In a three - sector economy, leakages are in the form of saving and taxes.
2. Accelerator depends on behavioural factor.
3. Overdrafts are included in money supply.
4. Speculative demand for money is interest inelastic.
5. WPI is based on retail prices.
6. Credit creation by banks may cause inflation.
7. Time lags limit the impact of fiscal policy.
8. The LM curve slope upward to the right.

Q5b) Multiple choice question. Attempt any seven (07)

- 1) The four-sector circular flow economy does not include?
a) World economy b) crude oil reserves in oil well
c) Financial market d) none of the above
- 2) Which theory slows the interaction on between multiplier and accelerator?
a) Super-multiplier b) Super accelerator
c) Super-income generation d) none of the above
- 3) The term "Keynesian Cross" was coined by

- a) Paul Samuelson b) J.M Keynes
c) Paul Sweezy d) Milton Friedman
- 4) Classical economist primary emphasis was on
a) speculative demand for money
b) transaction demand for money
c) precautionary demand for money
d) all of the above
- 5) The quantity of money supply is determined by
a) demand and supply of the money
b) money-market
c) capital market
d) monetary authority
- 6) Transactions demand for money is not influenced by _____
a) Income b) Interest
c) Price level d) Time Interval
- 7) Which of the following is not a direct cause of demand-pull inflation?
a) Deficit financing b) Scarcity of raw materials
c) Credit creation d) black money
- 8) Which of the following groups benefits during inflation?
a) Fixed income earners b) Debtors
c) Creditors d) All of the above
- 9) Current inflation rate is referred to as _____
a) core inflation b) demand pull inflation
c) cost push inflation d) headline inflation
- 10) When bank rate is raised
a) Net worth of government bonds fall
b) banks rise deposit rates
c) Borrowing rate of commercial banks rise
d) All of the above
- 11) The national budget determines
a) The rate of interest
b) bank rate
c) Allocation of funds for public expenditure
d) reparate
- 12) Which of the following curve shows the goods market equilibrium?
a) LM curve b) IS curve
c) AD demand curve d) none of the above

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SCR-306

161014

Hrs: 2½

MM : 75

(75/75)

- Note: 1. All questions are COMPULSORY.
2. All questions carry equal marks.

Q1. Attempt any two questions. (15) Marks

- A. Define Management and share some of its basic functions.
- B. Discuss the skills which a Manager needs to have in 21st Century.
- C. In short discuss the relevance of MIS and MBE.

Q2. Attempt any two questions. (15) Marks

- A. Define planning and discuss its process in brief.
- B. What is Decision making? Explain essentials of good decision making.
- C. Explain the advantages of MBO in present business scenario.

Q3. Attempt any two questions. (15) Marks

- A. Define Line & Staff Organization. Give two / three suitable examples of such organizations.
- B. What is Span of Control? Discuss the factors which affects span of control.
- C. Explain the meaning of Departmentation and discuss with suitable example the bases of Departmentation.

Q4. Attempt any two questions. (15) Marks

- A. Define and explain the advantages of CSR.
- B. What is Knowledge Management? Discuss its importance in present business scenario.
- C. Discuss causes of stress and suggest measures how to manage stress at work place.

Q5.A Fill in the blanks. (15) Marks

- I. Management is _____ activity. (Individual/ Group/ Simple)
- II. _____ in Business is inevitable. (Rise/Loss/Risk)
- III. _____ is getting right knowledge from right person at right time. (KM/PM/CM)
- IV. _____ is participative decision making. (MIS/MBO/MBE)
- V. Matrix Organization is a _____ Structure. (Simple/ Broad/Hybrid)

(B) State whether following statements are true or false. 05 Marks.

- i. Management is Dynamite in nature.
- ii. Equity means combination fairness, kindness & justice
- iii. Initiative means eagerness to initiate actions without being asked to do so.
- iv. CSR helps in Brand Building.
- v. Order means command.

(C) Match the following. 05 Marks

GROUP-A		GROUP-B	
1	MIS	A	Intellectual asset
2	MBO	B	Voluntary activity
3	MBE	C	Least Interference
4	CSR	D	Jointly identify objective
5	KM	E	Classification & Storing of data

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- Note: 1. All question are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1. Attempt any two from the following. (15)

- Define advertising. Explain active participants associated in advertising field.
- What is the scope of advertising?
- What are the challenges faced by Indian advertisers in the era of globalization.

Q2. Attempt any two from the following. (15)

- Explain the role of advertising in product life cycle.
- Why does advertiser need to segment the market?
- What are the factors influencing consumer behavior.

Q3. Attempt any two from the following. (15)

- Explain the classification of advertising on the basis of advertisers and audience.
- Describe the various strategies are used for rural markets.
- Explain briefly the role of financial advertising.

Q4. Attempt any two from the following. (15)

- Explain briefly the effect of advertising on consumer price.
- Discuss the features of ASCI code.
- Discuss the unethical forms of advertising.

Q5. Fill in the blanks with correct option and rewrite the statement. (05)

- _____ un paid form of non-personal presentation.
(Advertising, Publicity, Promotion)
- _____ market strategy refers to entry in new product.
(Penetration, Segmentation, Development)
- Retentive stage is also known as _____ advertising.
(Competitive, innovative, reminder)
- _____ advertising is undertaken by manufacturers of consumer goods as well as industrial goods.
(Consumer, Trade, Industrial)
- Advertising has _____ effects on the society.
(Positive, negative, positive and negative)

B. State whether the following statements are true or false. (05)

- a) Advertising has a direct effect on production costs.
- b) Advertising and publicity are not synonymous.
- c) Soft sell copy can be used in the case of luxury products.
- d) Advertising during introductory stage is called as retentive advertising.
- e) Advertising helps to promote social welfare through public awareness campaigns.

C. Match the columns (15)

- | A | B |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Untruthful advertising | a. Device for message |
| 2. High involvement Products | b. Creativity in advertising |
| 3. Advertising Media | c. Buying decision. |
| 4. Brand building | d. Misleading |
| 5. Consumer behaviour | e. Consumer durables. |

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S.Y.B.COM Regular exam
Sub: F.C Sem-III

(75/75)

SCR-301

161006

Hrs: 2½

MM : 75

- Note: 1. All the questions are compulsory.
2. All questions have equal marks.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks to each question.

Q1. How the rights of women are violated in the society? How they are protected through 'Domestic Violence Act 2005. (15)

OR

Examine the crimes committed against scheduled caste ? Scheduled tribes in India. Give a detailed account of "The Prevention of Atrocities Against SC/ST Act'1989.

Q2. Explain threats to the environment arising from loss of habitat and extinction. (15)

OR

Write a note on a case study of environmental disaster and disaster management.

Q3. Discuss the classification of science. Distinguish between science and technology. (15)

OR

Write a detailed note on technology. (15)

Q4. What kind of skills a leader should have? Explain effective listening. (15)

OR

Explain verbal and non-verbal communication in detail.

Q5. Write a detailed note on health issues and right to health. (15)

OR

Q5. Write a short notes on: (Any three) (15)

- (a) Problems of minorities.
- (b) Vidation of rights of senior citizens.
- (c) Superstition.
- (d) Effects of environmental degradation.
- (e) Right to Education.
- (f) The persons with Disabilities ACT' 1995.

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- Note: 1. All questions are COMPULSORY.
2. Figures to right indicate full marks.

Q1(A) Fill in the blanks (any eight)**[08]**

1. No one can give or transfer who possess not _____ (quid pro quo, nemo dat quod non habet, caveat emptor, none of the above)
2. _____ is an order given by the owner of the goods to some person, who is the custodian of those goods, that the goods, mentioned in the order, should be delivered to the person named in the order, or to the assignee by that person, (railway receipt, delivery order, dock warrant, bill of lading)
3. The mental acceptance of an offer is known as _____ (written acceptance, implied acceptance, no acceptance, none of the above)
4. A contract entered into due to undue influence, is a _____ contract (void, voidable, valid, none of the above)
5. An agreement made by way of wager is a _____ agreement, (voidable, void, valid, none of the above)
6. A cheque _____ (requires an acceptance, does not require any acceptance at all, requires nothing, none of the above.)
7. An estate broker is called a _____ agent, (general, mercantile, factor, co-agent)
8. A substituted agent acts under the direct instructions of _____ (the original agent, the principal, sub-agent, co-agent)
9. Presentment for payment to a bank must be done _____ (before 8 am, within banking hours, after banking hours, after 8 pm)
10. _____ of the code of criminal procedure, 1974 shall apply to trials under section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881. (Sections 1 to 24, Sections 262 to 265, sections 287 to 345, sections 234 to 243)

1 (B). State whether the following statements are true or false (any seven)**[07]**

1. In an agreement to sale there is an immediate transfer of ownership in the goods.
2. The Sale of Goods Act 1930 governs the sale of an immovable property.
3. The parties to a contract of sale are at liberty to express any condition or warranties.
4. "I promise to pay John a sum of rupees 1,000 and all other sums due and payable to him" is a promissory note.
5. A bill of exchange must be presented by the drawee to the holder.
6. An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
7. An offeror is a person who makes an offer.
8. A minor can be appointed as an agent.
9. An insolvent is a person who has been declared as an insolvent under the Insolvency law.
10. A consideration must move at the desire of the promisee.

Q2.(a) What are the constituent elements of consideration?**[12]**

- (b). Explain the case : Carlill v/s Carbolic Ball Co. (1873)

[03]

OR

Q2.(a) What are the constituent elements of consideration?

[12]

(b). Explain the case : Carlill v/s Carbolic Ball Co. (1873)

[03]

OR

Q.2. Write short notes on (any three)

[15]

- Agreements made by way of wager.
- Agreements interfering with Administration of Justice!
- Rules regarding Mistake.
- Contracts Uberrimae fidei.
- Misrepresentation under Section 18 of the Contract Act, 1872.

Q.3(a) What is Indemnity ? What is Guarantee ? What are the essentials of the contract of Indemnity and Guarantee?

[12]

(b) Explain the case : Kalya Perumal v/s Vishalakshmi (1938)

[03]

OR

Q.3 Write short notes on (any three)

[15]

- Different kinds of Mercantile Agents.
- Substituted Agents.
- Revocation of agents authority by the Principal.
- Renunciation of an Agency by an Agent.
- Termination of Agency by Operation of Law.

Q4.(a) What is a Contract of Sale ? Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sale?

[12]

(b). Explain the case : Couturier v/s Hastie (1865)

[03]

OR

Q.4. Write short notes on (any three) [15]

- Effect of Destruction of Goods.
- Modes of Ascertainment of Price.
- Distinguish between Condition and Warranty.
- Implied Warranties.
- Definition of Condition and Warranty.

Q.5(a) Define Promissory Note ? What are the Essential Features of a Promissory Note ?

[12]

(b) Explain the case : Uniplex India Ltd v/s State (Govt of MCT of Delhi) and Anr (2001)

6 SCC 8

[03]

OR

Q.5 Write short notes on (any three)

[15]

- Distinguish between Promissory Note and Bill of Exchange.
- Distinguish between Bill of Exchange and Cheque.
- Crossing of Cheque.
- Maturity of a Negotiable Instrument.
- Noting Under section 99.

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- Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Qno. 2 to Qno. 5 carry internal choice.

Alc Fm

Q1 (A) Multiple choice questions (attempt any 8) (8)

1. After all excess capitals are paid to the partners the balance cash is paid to them
 - (a) in the ratio of their capitals
 - (b) equally among them
 - (c) in their profit sharing ratio
 - (d) as per the seniority
2. Excess capital method is also known as
 - (a) Highest relative capital method
 - (b) Maximum loss capital method
 - (c) Capital Equalisation Method
 - (d) Capital Induction Method
3. When an unrecorded asset is taken over by partner then
 - (a) Partners capital is debited
 - (b) Realisation account is debited
 - (c) Realisation account is credited
 - (d) Partners capital account is credited
4. On dissolution of a firm bank overdraft is transferred to
 - (a) Cash / Bank Account
 - (b) Partners Capital Account
 - (c) Realisation Account
 - (d) Partners Current Account
5. On retirement of a partner the existing partners
 - (a) Continue to share profits and losses in their old profit sharing ratio
 - (b) must change their old profit sharing ratio
 - (c) cannot change their old profit sharing ratio
 - (d) may mutually change their profit sharing ratio
6. Sacrifice ratio is calculated
 - (a) When a new partner is admitted
 - (b) When a partner retires
 - (c) When one partner is declared as insolvent
 - (d) When the partnership firm is dissolved
7. When a new partner is admitted
 - (a) he should bring cash for his capital only and not for goodwill
 - (b) he may bring in cash for his capital and goodwill
 - (c) he must pay other partners for goodwill
 - (d) he must pay other partners their excess capital

8. In fixed capital method
- Drawing is debited to capital account
 - Interest on capital is debited to capital account
 - Both interest and drawings are debited to capital account
 - A separate account called as current account is maintained
9. In case of amalgamation profit or loss on sale of business is ascertained by preparing
- Realisation account
 - Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
 - Cash / Bank Account
 - Partners Capital Account
10. In case of amalgamation
- Goodwill of both the firms is ignored
 - Goodwill of both the firms is valued separately
 - Goodwill of both the firms must be taken at book values.
 - Goodwill of both the firms is valued on the basis of old profit sharing ratio.

(B) State whether True or False (any Seven) (7)

- Retiring Partner is not entitled to Goodwill.
- Dissolution expenses are debited to cash A/c.
- Partners loan can be repaid before payment to creditors.
- New partner has to pay his share of Goodwill in Cash only.
- Loss on Realisation is credited to Partners Capital A/c.
- Bank Overdraft is an internal liability.
- Inventory accounting includes recording of amount payable.
- Cost centers cannot be classified.
- Drawing of partners are debited to profit & loss A/c.
- Partner can be admitted only on the first day of the year.

Q2. From the following Balance Sheet of M/s. Ideal Store with Sunil, Anil and Neel as partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their Balance Sheet on the date of dissolution was as follows: (15)

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Partner's Capital :		Fixed Assets	80,000
- Sunil	38,800	Current Assets	60,000
- Anil	20,400	Cash in hand	9,600
- Neel	26,000		
General Reserve	19,200		
Sunil's Loan	21,200		
Sundry Creditors	24,000		
	1,49,600		1,49,600

- Realisation expenses were estimated at Rs. 4,000.
- The assets were realized as under:

First instalment Rs. 61,280

Second instalment Rs. 28,720

Third instalment Rs. 20,000

(3) Actual realization expenses were Rs. 3,000 only.

Prepare a statement showing piecemeal distribution of cash by adopting Excess Capital Method.

OR

Mr. A was carrying on business as the proprietor. On 1st January 2013 he admitted Mr. B as a partner to the said business on the following conditions:

- (1) Mr. B Should bring in Rs. 30,000 as his capital.
- (2) The goodwill of the entire business was determined at Rs. 25,000.
- (3) Mr. B should be entitled to 40% profit of the business and that he should bring one half of his share of goodwill in cash and for the balance of his share of goodwill, a Goodwill Account may be raised in the Books.
- (4) Each year an amount of rs. 1,000 be transferred from B's account to Goodwill Account so as to wipe off that account ultimately.
- (5) Interest on Capitals of partners was fixed at 10% per annum.
- (6) Salaries to partners:
Mr. A Rs. 5000 per annum. Mr. B Rs. 3000 per annum.
- (7) In addition, Mr. B was entitled to 10% of net profits of the business after providing for item Nos. 5 & 6.
- (8) Each year an amount equal to 25% of net profits as they remain after providing for item Nos. 5, 6 and 7 should be transferred to General Reserve.

In addition to be balances, if any, arising from above, the following figures were extracted from the books of accounts of the partnership firm 31st December 2013:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Dr. Rs.</i>	<i>Cr. Rs.</i>
Trading Profit		1,84,000
Salaries to employees	10,000	
Rent, Rates & Taxes	4,000	
Discounts	1,500	
General Expenses	2,500	
Fire Insurance Premium	2,000	
Amounts brought in by Mr. B at the time of his admission		35,000
A's Capital Account		40,000
Creditors		5,000
Depreciation	8,000	
Fixed Assets	1,22,000	
Current Assets	93,000	
A's drawing	12,000	
B's drawing	9,000	
	2,64,000	2,64,000

Q3. Ram and Shyam are Partners. Their Trial Balance as on 31.12.2014 was as under: (15)

Debit	Rs.	Credit	Rs.
Building	74,000	Ram's Capital	90,000
Machinery	40,000	Shyam's Capital	90,000
Furniture	20,000	Sales	6,80,000
Purchases	2,98,000	Creditors	52,000
Stock	60,000	R.D.D.5	3,000
Wages	65,000	Discount	10,000
Carriage Inward	25,000		
Salaries	40,000		
Repairs	18,000		
Commission	5,700		
Genral Expenses	30,000		
Rent and Taxes	21,000		
Bank Balance	95,000		
Cash Balanc	49,300		
Debtors	84,000		
	9,25,000		9,25,000

Additional Information

- (1) Closing Stock was Rs. 50,000.
- (2) Shyam has taken goods worth Rs. 5000 for his personal use for which no entry was made in the books.
- (3) Wages outstanding were Rs. 6000 and taxes paid in advance Rs. 2000.
- (4) Depreciation was to be provided at 10% p.a. on machinery and 5% p.a. on Building and 15% p.a. on furniture.
- (5) Write off Rs. 2,000 as Bad Debts and provision for doubtful debts is to be increased to Rs. 5000.
- (6) Goods costing Rs. 2,500 have been stolen bu no entry was passed in the books for the same.

Prepare a Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 2014 and Balance Sheet as a that date.

OR

A and B who are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 3/5 and 2/5 respectively decided to admit C into partnership who was trading alone in the same line and form a new firm ABC & Co. Their balance sheet on 31st December, 2013 are as follows: (15)

A & B

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
A's Capital Account	1,05,000	Cash	20,000
B's Capital Account	70,000	Book Debts	65,000
Creditors	15,000	Machinery	35,000
Reserve	10,000	Land & Building	10,000
		Stock	70,000
	2,00,000		2,00,000

‘C’

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
C's Capital	20,000	Stock	15,000
Creditors	7,500	Book Debts	2,500
		Cash	10,000
	27,500		27,500

It is decided that C should be given a quarter share in the new firm, A and B share in the new firm, A and B sharing the balance in the old proportion. It is also agreed that C's assets and liabilities were to be taken over as per this balance sheet, but the following adjustments were to be made in A & B's balance sheet:

- (i) Debtors to be written off by Rs. 15,000.
- (ii) Stocks to be written off by Rs. 15,000.
- (iii) Machinery to be written of Rs. 5,000.

C also agrees to pay privately to A and B's Profits for the last two years which were 2011 Rs.27,000/- & 2002, Rs.33,000/-. It was also decided that the partners capitals in the new business shall be in the same proportion as they share profits.

Draw up (1) the necessary accounts in the books of A & B (2) The total cost to C for his share in the business, how much A and B will each receive for goodwill.

- Q4.** A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:1:1. They decided to dissolve the partnership on the basis of the following Balance Sheet:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	5,000	Premises	40,000
Loan(on Mortgage ofpremises)	30,000	Sundry Debtors	60,000
Partner's Loan (A)	15,000	Stock	70,000
General Reserve	10,000	Cash	3,000
Partner's Capitals:			
- A	50,000		
- B	40,000		
- C	<u>23,000</u>		
	1,13,000		
	1,73,000		1,73,000

The assets were realized piecemeal as follows:

June 2013 – Rs. 5,000 received after meeting in full the mortgage loan.

July 2013 – Debtors Rs. 15,000; Stock Rs. 10,000.

August 2013 – Debtors Rs. 20,000; Stock Rs. 25,000.

September 2013 – Debtors Rs. 17,000; Stock Rs. 23,000 (Final)

The remaining stock was taken over by B at an agreed value of Rs. 3,000.

The Sundry Creditors were settled for Rs. 4,000.

The partners decided to distribute cash as and when realized.

You are required to show the distribution of cash, applying the “highest relative capitals” method.

OR

M/s. A & B as partners decided to amalgamate with M/s. C & Co. having C & D as partners on the following terms and conditions :

- (i) The new firm M/s. AC and Co. to consider Goodwill of both the firms at Rs. 12,000 each.
- (ii) The new firm to take over investments at 10% depreciation; Debtors and Furniture at book value: Premises at Rs. 53,000; Land at Rs. 66,800; Machinery at Rs. 9000 and such cash which remained after discharge of partners loans by the respective old firms before amalgamation.
- (iii) The new firm also assumed other liabilities of old firms.

The following were the Balance Sheets of both the firms on the date of amalgamation:

Liabilities	A & Co. Rs.	C & Co. Rs.	Assets	A & Co. Rs.	C & Co. Rs.
Creditors	20,000	10,000	Cash	15,000	12,000
Bills Payable	5,000	-	Investments	10,000	8,000
Loans: A	8,000	-	Debtors	9,000	4,000
C	-	10,000	Furniture	12,000	6,000
Reserves	10,000	4,000	Premises	30,000	-
Capital: A	35,000	-	Land	-	50,000
B	22,000	-	Machinery	15,000	-
C	-	36,000	Goodwill	9,000	-
D	-	20,000			
	1,73,000	1,73,000		1,73,000	1,73,000

Prepare following Ledger Accounts in each case:

- (1) Realisation Account.
- (2) Partners' Capital Accounts.
- (3) New Firm Account;

And also prepare the Balance Sheet of the New Firm.

(15)

(5) Answer briefly:-

- (a) Explain briefly surplus capital method. (8)
- (b) Write the order of payment of liabilities under piecemeal distribution. (7)

OR

Write Short notes (any three)

- (a) Guarantee of minimum profits
- (b) Fixed Capital Method
- (c) Amalgamation of firms
- (d) Purchase consideration
- (e) Goodwill.

SUBLOM