

RIZVI COLLEGE OF A/S/C

FOUNDATION COURSE -Paper IV (SEM IV)

SYASC-101

March-2023

230328

Duration: 2 1/2 Hrs

Total Marks :75

Note:1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1(A). Explain the following concepts (Any Five) 15 Marks

- Citizens' Charters in India
- Public Services Guarantee Act
- Polluter Pays Principle
- Sustainable Development
- Nanotechnology
- Information and Communication Technology
- Soft skills
- Report Writings

OR

(B) Write a comprehensive note on the Foundation Course (Semester IV) project submitted by you.

Q.2.(A) How are the rights of consumers violated? What are the provisions of Consumer Protection Act 2019 in India? 15 Marks

OR

(B) Write a detailed note on Right to Information.

Q.3.(A) Discuss any three environmental approaches to understand ecology? 15 Marks

OR

(B) What are the different environmental principles?

Q.4.(A) In what way is laser technology useful? What are its harmful effects? 15 Marks

OR

(B) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of biotechnology?

Q.5. (A) Explain the theory of motivation of Abraham Maslow. What steps can one take in smart goal-setting? 15 Marks

OR

(B) What is meant by time management? What are the benefits and techniques of it?

SYC 106

23 0412

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

Date:

Note: All questions are compulsory

Q1: (A) State whether the following statements are true or false (any ten) (10 marks)

1. The statutory auditor is responsible for taking and compiling the inventory
2. Routine checking is normally done by the junior audit staff.
3. An auditor should also verify contingent liabilities.
4. Internal control system is the responsibility of the management.
5. An error of principal will not affect the trial balance
6. Verification protects against misuse of assets
7. Casting error is a type of two-sided error
8. Audit notebook is a part of permanent audit file
9. Depreciation is to be provided on the investment annually
10. Routine checking saves time.
11. Vouching includes verification.
12. SA 530 deals with audit sampling.

Q1: (B) Select the appropriate option. (Any 10) (10 marks)

1. Working papers are the property of the.....
 - a) Client
 - b) Auditor
 - c) Clients and auditor
 - d) Equity shareholder
2. Goods purchased but not recorded in the purchase register is
 - a) to reduce profit
 - b) an error of omission
 - c) an error of commission
 - d) effects on agreement of trial balance
3. Secret reserves are shown on
 - a) Assets side of balance sheet
 - b) Credit side of trading account
 - c) Liabilities side of balance sheet
 - d) None of the above
4.is not an error of commission
 - a) Mathematical error
 - b) Compensating error
 - c) Posting error
 - d) None of the above
5. assets which is not subject to physical verification
 - a) Cash
 - b) Debtors
 - c) Stock
 - d) Furniture
6. Should be checked by the auditor in verification of machinery
 - a) Charge / lien
 - b) Ownership
 - c) The possession

- d) All of the above
7. Audit conclusion and reporting is.
- a) Advantage of audit
 - b) Limitation of audit
 - c) Technique of audit
 - d) Principal of audit
8. Audit programme should be.
- a) Oral
 - b) Rigid
 - c) Flexible
 - d) Oral and flexible
9. Stock is valued at
- a) Cost
 - b) Market value
 - c) Cost or market value whichever is less
 - d) Realizable value
10. Sales to Ram Rs. 143 posted to his account as 134. This is
- a) Error of omission
 - b) Error of commission
 - c) Error of principal
 - d) None of the above
11. Current file and permanent file are together known as
- a) Audit plan
 - b) Audit programme
 - c) Audit procedure
 - d) Audit working paper
12. Letter of weakness deals with weakness in.
- a) Statutory audit
 - b) Internal control
 - c) Financial position
 - d) None of the above

Q 2: (a) Explain the concept true and fair view in auditing (8)

(b) What are the objectives of auditing? (7)

OR

(c) Explain principal of auditing (8)

(d) Explain balance sheet audit and its advantages. (7)

Q3: (a) Give meaning and objectives of audit planning (8)

(b) Discuss the source of obtaining information about client's business by the auditor (7)

OR

(c) Explain the importance of audit working papers. (8)

(d) Explain in detail audit programme (7)

Q 4: (a) Explain audit sampling (8)

(b) Define internal check and write the objectives. (7)

OR

(c) What are the types of sampling risk (8)

(d) Explain audit in depth(7)

Q 5: (a) How would you vouch "Rent Received". (8)

(b) Define vouching and write aims and objectives of vouching.(7)

OR

(c) How would you verify plant and machinery (8)

(d) Distinguish between Vouching & Verification (7)

Q 6: (a) Explain in details principal of auditing (10)

(b) How would you verify "Sundry Debtors " (10)

OR

Q 6: Write short notes (any four) (5 marks each)

(a) Audit Evidence

(B) Error Of Commission

(C) Financial Statement and Its Users

(D) Audit Procedure

(E) Internal Check

(F) Secret Reserve

Note: All the questions are compulsory with internal choice.

Q.1] A] Choose the correct option for the following: (Any 10) [10]

1. _____ involves face-to-face communication between the firm's representative and the prospect.
(a) Advertising (b) Publicity
(c) Sales promotion (d) Personal selling
2. _____ involves several techniques to sell directly to the customers.
(a) Advertising (b) Publicity
(c) Sales promotion (d) Direct marketing
3. The arrangement by which the customer actually receives delivery of the service constitutes the _____.
(a) Process. (b) Pricing.
(c) Promotion. (d) Physical evidence.
4. Inventory management is concerned with maintaining _____ level of inventory to meet customer requirements.
(a) Right (b) Higher
(c) Lower (d) Same
5. _____ may be introduced wherever possible to do away with inconsistencies or service variations.
(a) Customization. (b) Standardization.
(c) Differentiation. (d) Competition.
6. _____ involves providing service as per the choice of individual customers.
(a) Customization. (b) Standardization.
(c) Differentiation. (d) Competition
7. _____ is a commercial buyer who buys things for manufacturing other products, or for re selling, or for use in the running of his enterprise.
(a) Organizational buyer. (b) Individual buyer.
(c) Broker. (d) Wholesalers.
8. In case of _____ distribution, companies operate in a particular rural area and jointly share expenses of hiring delivery vans.
(a) Syndicated. (b) Physical.
(c) Product. (d) Service.
9. The _____ should pay attention in providing suitable warehouses in rural areas.
(a) Marketer. (b) State Warehousing Corporations.
(c) People. (d) Organization.
10. _____ media have a special advantage in rural marketing.
(a) Advertising. (b) Interpersonal.
(c) Product. (d) Sales.
11. _____ includes various techniques that induce a desired response on the part of target customers and intermediaries.
(a) Advertising (b) Publicity
(c) Sales promotion (d) Personal selling

12. _____ are intangible products offered by one party to another to fulfill certain needs and requirements.

(a) Goods.

(b) Services.

(c) Marketing.

(d) Quality.

B] State whether the following statements are True or False: (Any 10)

[10]

1. E-marketing is beneficial to e-marketers alone.
2. Franchising is a common approach for distributing services to a broad market.
3. The rural market needs longer and multiple channels.
4. In rural India, it is viable to run retail stores.
5. Proper training should be provided to sales force to develop a favourable attitude towards rural marketing.
6. Low involvement products require lot of time and effort on the part of the customers to make a buying decision.
7. The outside suppliers get an opportunity to make an offer to the organization in case of straight rebuy.
8. Agents represent either buyers or sellers on a more permanent basis than brokers.
9. When a firm has a strong distribution network in terms of its own showrooms, fleet of distribution vehicles, etc. it may adopt direct channel.
10. Advertising is an unpaid form of non-personal presentation of ideas goods and services.
11. The purchaser order placed by the buyer contains details relating only to quantity of products ordered.
12. The function of packaging is only to protect the product.

Q.2] What is e-marketing? Write a note on ways to conduct online e-marketing.

[15]

Or

Q.2] Write meaning of logistics and explain its components.

[15]

Q.3] What is service marketing? Suggest some ways which can be used by a firm to improve to the service productivity.

[15]

Or

Q.3] What are the elements of promotion mix?

[15]

Q.4] Write a note on factors affecting consumer behaviour.

[15]

Or

Q.4] Explain steps in consumer purchase decision.

[15]

Q.5] Distinguish between marketing of goods and services. [15]

Or

Q.5] Explain factors affecting promotion mix decisions. [15]

Q.6] A] Explain various functions performed by middlemen. [10]

B] Explain factors affecting promotion mix decisions. [10]

Or

Q.6] Write short notes on the followings. (Any 4) [20]

- 1] Public relations
- 2] Sales promotion
- 3] Managing product support service
- 4] Features of services
- 5] Push strategy
- 6] Marketing channels for industrial goods

416

SYC - 104
Class: S.Y.B.Com
Semester: IV

Subject: Business Economics- IV

23 04 06
Time: 3 hrs
Marks: 100

Note:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Figures to right indicate full marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 (A) Explain the following concepts (Any 5) [10m]

1. MSS
2. Demerit goods
3. Characteristics of Tax
4. GST
5. Productive expenditure
6. Redeemable debt
7. Revenue deficit
8. Surplus Budget.

Q.1 (B) Choose the correct answer and write the statements. [10m]

1. When the size of budget is less than optimum, then,
a) $MSS < MSB$ b) $MSS > MSB$ c) $MSS = MSB$ d) NMB is zero
2. Street light is an example of _____.
a) Merit goods b) Public goods c) Private goods d) All of the these
3. Which is an Indirect tax?
a) Custom duty b) Corporate Income tax c) Capital gains tax d) Gift tax
4. _____ is the final stage of burden of a tax.
a) Shifting of tax b) Incidence of tax c) Impact of tax d) Effect of tax
5. Tax on rich & luxury goods will _____.
a) increase the investment b) check inflation c) check deflation
d) None of the above
6. Social Insurance scheme does not cover _____.
a) Pension and health insurance. b) Unemployment benefits
c) Disability benefits d) Luxury goods

7. Borrowed money invested in providing infrastructure is an example of _____
 a) Productive debt. b) unproductive debt. c) redeemable debt. d) voluntary debt.
8. Revenue expenditure does not include _____
 a) Interest payment b) Subsidies.
 c) Debt repayment d) expenditure on civil administration
9. Deficit financing is resorted when
 a) Public Expenditure > Public Revenue b) Public Expenditure < Public Revenue
 c) Public Expenditure = Public Revenue d) None of these
10. Fiscal deficit= _____
 a) Total expenditure – Total receipts.
 b) Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + non-borrowing capital receipts).
 c) Total expenditure – revenue receipts.
 d) Total expenditure – Capital receipts.

Q.2 Answer any two of the following [20m]

1. Explain the meaning and scope of Public finance.
2. Examine the limitations to the theory maximum social advantage.
3. 'The two main reasons why markets fail are asymmetric information and public goods'. Explain.

Q.3 Answer any two of the following [20m]

1. Explain different sources of Public revenue.
2. Discuss impact, incidence and shifting of taxation.
3. Enumerate the different effects of taxation on Income, Investment and Consumption.

Q.4 Answer any two of the following [20m]

1. State Prof. Findlay Shirras cannon of Public Expenditure.
2. What are the reasons behind the increase in public expenditure in India?
3. Write a note on Public debt management.

Q.5 Answer any two of the following [20m]

1. What is fiscal policy? State its objectives.
 2. Explain the features of Sound finance.
 3. Discuss FRBM Act, 2003 in detail.
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SYC 103

230403

S Y Bcom Sem IV
March 2023

Sub : Advertising

Marks 100 3 hours

Q-1

A Select the most appropriate answer from the option given below (Any ten). 10

1 _____ is a single minded proposition.

(USP, GSP, UPS)

2. _____ products are priced higher.

(High involvement, Low involvement, First hand)

3 _____ forms of outdoor advertising induces action at the store.

(Point of purchase., Transit, Sandwichman)

4 _____ are special indicators of a product.

(Buying motives, Selling points, Appeals)

5 _____ copy is based on current events.

(Tropical, Topical, Testimonials)

6. In _____ test, the respondents are requested to recollect the ads which they have read, seen or heard. (readership, recall, aptitude)

7 _____ copy is also known as reason why copy in ads.

(Hard sell, Soft sell, Creative)

8 _____ is essential for the creative process in advertising.

(Media research, Colour combination, Communication skills)

9 _____ medium has greatest flexibility in terms of modifying advertisement.

(Film, Television, Outdoor)

10. _____ is a step in media planning.

(Media scheduling, Media clutter, Deciding the theme)

11. _____ media scheduling strategy is suitable for a brand of shampoo.

(Bursting, Seasonal, Steady)

12 _____ is a catchy elements of an advertisement that helps consumer to remember the brand.

(Logo, Illustration, Slogan)

B State whether the following statements are true or false (Any ten). 10

1 Soft sell copy is required for FMCG ads in rural areas of India.

2 Website is a form of digital advertising.

3 Skywriting is not common form of advertising in India.

4 ABC audits account of members publishers.

5 Advertiser doesn't considers budget of competitors budget while framing ad budget

6 Film as a medium allow more selectivity of target market.

7. Divergent thinking is helpful for visualisation.

8. All advertising campaigns need not to be tested.

9 Selling points are the inner drives that influence people to purchase a product.

10. Celebrity endorsed products are always success in the market.

11. website is a form of digital advertising.

12 Media research is a major objective of advertising campaign.

Q-2 Attempt any two questions from the following. 15

- 1.Explain the different forms of outdoor advertising.
- 2.Discuss the advantages of internet advertising.
- 3.Explain the different clauses of Doordarshan code

Q-3 Attempt any two questions from the following. 15

- 1.Discuss the steps in planning advertising campaign.
2. Explain briefly fixed guidelines and task methods of setting advertising budget.
3. Describe the various media scheduling strategy.

Q-4 Attempt any two questions from the following. 15

- 1.Explain the meaning and technique of visualisation in advertising
2. Distinguished between high involvement and low involvement of product.
- 3.Discuss the types of endorsers used in advertising.

Q-5 Attempt any two questions from the following. 15

- 1.Discuss the essential of copy writing for advertisement.
2. What are the principles of a good layout in advertising.
3. Explain briefly the pre testing methods of evaluating advertising.

Q-6 Write short notes on (Any four) 20

1. Window Display
2. DAGMAR model
3. Buying motives
4. Communication objective
5. Headlines
6. Creativity in advertising.

54C-102

Accountancy & Financial Management- IV

230331
Marks:100

Time:3 hrs

- Note: 1) Strictly avoid any unfair means during the examinations.
 2) Figures in brackets to the right indicate full marks allotted to the questions.
 3) Working notes should form part of your answers.
 4) All Five questions are compulsory, although they contain internal options.
 5) Use of a simple calculator is allowed.

Q.1.(a) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 10) (10 Marks)

1. Loose tools are shown under current liabilities.
2. Short term loan is the loan due for more than 5 years
3. Issue of debentures must be sanctioned by the State Government.
4. Capital Reserve and general reserve are one and the same.
5. Profit made Pre Incorporation transfer to general reserve
6. Bonus shares received out of dividend equalization reserve
7. Gross profit is allocated in sales ratio.
8. Depreciation is calculated on time ratio
9. Authorised capital is also called as registered capital.
10. Debenture is called debt capital.
11. IPO stands for Initial public offer.
12. Preference shares may be convertible into equity shares.

Q.1.(b) Match the columns (Any 10) (10Marks)

Column A	Column B
1. OPC	i. Capital Redemption
2. Public Company	ii. Goodwill
3. Fictitious assets	iii. Debtors + Bill Receivable
4. Trade Receivables	iv. Non Current Liabilities + Current Liabilities
5. Capital	v. Creditors + Bill Payable
6. Assets	vi. Debenture Redemption Reserve
7. DRR	vii. Non Current assets + Current assets
8. Liabilities	viii. Shareholder's Fund + Share application money Pending allotment
9. Trade Payables	ix. Preliminary Expenses
10. Intangible Assets	x. Initial Public Offer
11. CRR	xi. Minimum 7 Maximum no limit
12. IPO	xii. One Person company

Q2. A Company has incorporated on 1st September, 2020 to take over the business of a proprietor w.e.f 1st April 2020. The Profit & Loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2021 is as under:
(20 Marks)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹	
To Salaries: Proprietor	6,000	By Gross Profit b/d	1,00,000	
Office staff	24,000			
To General Expenses: Fixed	12,000			
Variable	4,000			
To Travelling Exp: Office Staff	24,000			
Salesman	30,000			
To Net Profit c/d	Nil			
	1,00,000			1,00,000

Sales during the year ended were ₹ 3,00,000 out of which ₹ 1,80,000 relate to the post Incorporation period. You are required to Prepare Statement of Profit \Loss for the year ended 31-03-2021 and show working columns for part of a solution

OR

Q2. Piramal Pvt Ltd issued 10,000; 9% Debentures of ₹100 each redeemable on 31-12-2016 at par. The company Offered three options to the debenture holder as under

- 1) 14% Preferences shares of ₹20 each at ₹22
- 2) 15% debenture of ₹100 each at par
- 3) Redemption in cash .

The option accepted as under option (i) by the holder of 3,000 debenture. Option (ii) by holders of 3,000 debentures option (iii) by holder of 4000 debentures. The Redemption was carried out by the company. Journal entry in the books of Piramal Pvt Limited company decided to use the minimum amount of profit required by law. (20 Marks)

Q3. Following is the Balance sheet of Mcfos Limited as on 31st March 2020. (20 Marks)

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
3000- 9% Preference shares 100 each 80 paid up	2,40,000	Fixed assets	12,00,000
1,20,000 Equity Share 10 each fully paid up	12,00,000	Investment (at cost)	2,90,000
Revenue Reserves	1,50,000	Bank Balance	1,70,000
8% Debenture	2,00,000	other Current Assets	4,00,000
Current Liabilities	2,70,000		
	<u>20,60,000</u>		<u>20,60,000</u>

On the above date 9% preferences were redeemable at a premium 5%

- 1) The company made final call of ₹20 per shares. All the shareholders paid the call money.
- 2) The company issued 20,000 equity shares of 10 each at a premium ₹2 per share for cash consideration. The issue was fully subscribed and paid for
- 3) Part of the investment was sold for ₹1,32,000 at a profit of 10% on cost.
- 4) The company redeemed the preferences as per the terms. one preference shareholder holding 100 shares was untraceable hence, payment could not be made to him.

You are required to pass necessary journal entries in the books of Limited to record the above transaction.

OR

Q3. A company Issued 10,000- 8% debenture of ₹100 each at par on 01-01-2010. redeemable 31-12-2013 at par. The Company decided to invest money outside business to provide funds for redemption. The outside investment were made @ 5% p.a. On the last day of each year.

On 31-12-2013 the company sold all investment for ₹7,25,000 and redeemed 8 % Debentures. The Sinking Fund Value of 1 @ 5 % interest for 4 years is 0.23012.

Prepare all four years: 8% Debenture Account, Sinking Fund Account, Sinking Fund Investment Account. (20 Marks)

Q4. Rahul Pvt Limited was incorporated to take over the running business of tendulkar Bros; w.e.f 1st April 2016 and it commenced its business on 1st October 2016. The following informations is available from the books of accounts which were closed on 31st March, 2017

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Office Salaries	1,35,000	By Gross Profit b/d	3,50,000
To Office Expenses	45,000		
To Travelling Exp	24,600		
To Office Rent	48,000		
To Salesman's Commission	24,500		
Depreciation	10,500		
To Net Profit c/d	62,400		
	<u>3,50,000</u>		<u>3,50,000</u>

Additional Information:

1. Sales were ₹2,50,000 p.m . during the pre -incorporation period, while total sales for the year were ₹35,00,000. The sales arose evenly throughout the concerned period.
2. Office Rent was ₹42,000 p.a. It became ₹54,000 p.a. From the date of commencement of business.
3. Travelling Expenses include ₹3,600 incurred by the office staff and balance by the sales staff.
4. Depreciation include ₹3,000 for the asset acquired in post-incorporation period.
5. Salaries include Partner's Salaries ₹30,000 while the remaining salary for the office staff.

Prepare the statement showing profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March ,2017 in the columnar form showing profit \loss for pre-incorporation and post - incorporation period separately. (20 Marks)

OR

Q4. Sealmatic Limited had issued 300,000- 10% Preferences of ₹10 each, at a premium 10% on 31st December 2020. The company has adequate balance in General Reserve. to provide fund for Redemption, company- (20 Marks)

- 1) Sold investment costing ₹4,00,000 for ₹600,000
- 2) Issued for cash 5000- 15% debentures of ₹100 at par
- 3) Issued 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium ₹4 per share.

Draft Journal entries and show working column for the above

Q5.A) Define Company? Explain Types of Companies. (10 Marks)

B) Draft Balance Sheet as per schedule -III (10 Marks)

OR

Q.5. Short Notes (Any Four) (20 Marks)

- a) Profit Prior to Incorporation
- b) Difference between Reserve Capital & Capital Reserve
- c) Dividend and its Types
- d) Escrow Account
- e) Concept of Par, Premium & Discount Of Debentures
- f) Legal Provisions Sec 55. For Redemption of Preference shares.

(1) (A) Select the correct answer from the options given below (Any 10) (10 Marks)

(1) _____ is a process of deciding the path of work and the sequence of operation.

(Routing, scheduling, follow-up)

(2) _____ is useful quality control step of Production Planning and Control.

(Routing, Follow-up, Scheduling)

(3) _____ is a process of maintaining and monitoring the size of inventory at a appropriate level.

(Quality control, inventory control, financial control)

(4) _____ control is concerned with the end result of quality. (Inventory, Material, Quality)

(5) The International Organisation for Standardisation is located in _____ (Switzerland, Scotland, England)

(6) The concept of Total Quality Management was introduced in _____ (America, Japan, China)

(7) _____ is an example of unorganized money market. (RBI, Commercial Banks, Chit fund's).

(8) Capital market deals with _____ term investments. (long, medium, short)

(9) _____ is a link between the investors of securities and Depository.

(Depository Participants, SEBI, Stock exchange)

(10) A Self Help Group is an association of _____ people. (Poor, rich, both)

(11) _____ is traded in commodities market. (Bonds, Equity shares, Metals)

(12) The concept of Micro-finance was first introduced by Mr. _____

(Muhammad Yunus, Sachin Tendulkar, Amitabh bachhan)

(B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Ten): (10 Marks)

(1) PERT and CPM are important techniques for improving productivity.

(2) Batch production is a form of continuous production system.

(3) Inventory includes stock of raw materials only.

(4) The term internal customers mean employees of the organisation.

(5) Quality Circle is formed voluntarily by employees of a particular work area.

(6) Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FEMA) is an element of Six Sigma Approach.

(7) Stock brokers need not register with SEBI.

(8) Commercial Papers are essentially unsecured debt instruments.

(9) There is no risk in investing in stock market.

(10) There is no difference between speculators and arbitrators.

(11) BSE is situated in Delhi.

(12) SHG encourages its members to save a part of their income on regular basis.

(2) Answer any two of the following :(15 marks)

(a) What is Production Management? Explain the scope of Production Management.

(b) Write a short note on Intermittent Production System.

(c) Discuss briefly the importance of scientific inventory control system.

(3) Answer any two of the following: (15 marks)

(a) What is Quality Circle? Explain its features.

(b) What is Kaizen? Discuss its process.

(c) Describe the importance of service quality management.

(4) Answer any two of the following :(15 marks)

(a) Write a short note on De-mat account.

(b) Discuss the functions of Stock Exchange.

(c) Describe the three main Credit Rating Agencies operating in India.

(5) Answer any two of the following: (15 marks)

(a) What are the different avenues or options for investments? Discuss in detail.

(b) What are Derivatives? Explain the participants of Derivative Market.

(c) Explain the importance of Start up ventures.

(6) Write Short Notes on: (Any Four) (20 marks)

(a) Routing and Scheduling

(b) Objectives of Production Management

(c) Dimensions of Quality

(d) RBI

(e) SEBI

(f) Systematic Investment Plan

SYC -105

Time : 3 hrs

230410

Marks : 100

- NB : 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1 Attempt **ANY TWO** from the following :

- a) Define company. What are the features of company ? [10]
- b) What is a prospectus ? What are the content of prospectus. [10]
- c) Who is a promoter ? What are the Duties and liabilities of the Promoter ? [10]
- d) What are the Advantages and disadvantages of Private company and Public Company. [10]

Q.2 Attempt **ANY TWO** from the following :

- a) Who is a member of a company? What are the different modes of acquiring membership of a company? [10]
- b) Explain the different modes of Cessation of membership of a company. [10]
- c) What are the rights & liabilities of members of a Company ? [10]
- d) Write a note on cessation of membership of a Company. [10]

Q.3 Attempt **ANY TWO** from the following :

- a) Explain the term Partnership. What are the features of partnership under the Indian Partnership Act 1932 ? [10]
- b) What are the different modes of dissolution of a firm? [10]
- c) Write a note on Rights and Duties of Partners. [10]
- d) What is the procedure of incorporation of Limited Liability Partnership ? [10]

Q.4 Attempt **ANY TWO** from the following :

- a) Who is a consumer? What are the objects of the Consumer Protection Act 2019 ? [10]
- b) What is the composition and jurisdiction of the district forum? [10]
- c) What are the different Anti-Competition Agreements under the Competition Act 2002 [10]
- d) Explain the concept and salient features of the Competition Act 2002. [10]

Q.5 Attempt **ANY TWO** from the following :

- a) Explain the concept of invention and discovery. What are the general principles applicable to the working of patented inventions? [10]
- b) What is copyright. Write a note on ownership of copyright. [10]
- c) Analyse the concept and nature of Intellectual Property Rights in detail. [10]
- d) Write a note on infringement of Trademarks & remedies for the same. [10]