

32

S.Y.B.Com
IIIrd Semester,
Regular, 75. Marks
October. 2016

2016-17

XVII3SR

- Note: 1. Attempt all questions.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Each question has internal options.

Q. No.1. Explain human rights violations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India. [15]

OR

(a) Write a note on the composition of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). [09]

(b) Write a brief note on the functions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). [06]

Q. No.2. Briefly review the threats to the environment. State the different types of environmental degradation. [15]

OR

(a) What is meant by disaster? State briefly, the general effects of disasters on human life. [09]

(b) Define air pollution. Explain the effects of air pollution. [06]

Q. No.3. (a) Write a detailed note on Newtonian Mechanics (Three Laws of Motion). [09]

(b) Write a note on science and superstitions. [06]

OR

Define the term technology. Explain the role of technology in modern living. [15]

P.T.O.

Q. No.4. Define 'Communication'. Explain the importance of public speaking. [09]

OR

(a) Write a note on netiquette. [09]

(b) State the disadvantages of upward communication. [06]

Q. No.5. Write short notes on any three of the following: [15]

- i). Health hazards in India
- ii). Right To Education (RTE)
- iii). Effective leadership
- iv). Safe drinking water and sanitation
- v). Science and myths.

.....The End.....

Match the following :

[08]

	Section - I		Section - II
1	Income tax due	A	Asset side
2	Outstanding expenses	B	Lower of cost or market price
3	Accrued Income	C	Expense for firm
4	Purchase Consideration	D	Assets - Liabilities
5	Secured liability	E	Income for firm
6	Closing stock	F	Preferential Liability
7	Interest on Capital	G	Paid out of secured assets
8	Interest on drawings	H	Liabilities - Assets
		I	Add to Expense

B. State if TRUE or FALSE : (any Seven)

[07]

- Suit filed against firm is a contingent liability.
- Drawings are only in cash
- Profit on realisation is debited to Partner's Capital A/c
- Expenses incurred but not paid is an asset.
- General reserve is distributed amongst partners in profit ratio.
- Interest on drawings is an income for the partner.
- Realisation of assets can take place instantly.
- Amalgamation aims at better management.

QUES No. 2 (A)

X, Y and Z were partners carrying on business sharing profits & losses in ratio 5 : 1 : 4. They decided to dissolve the firm on 31st Dec. 2013 on which date the Balance Sheet was as below :

LIABILITIES	RS.	ASSETS	RS.
Creditors	20,000	Premises	60,000
Mortgage Loan (against Premises)	60,000	Other assets	2,60,000
X's Loan	22,000	Cash	20,000
Govt. Taxes	12,000		
Capital : X	1,00,000		
Y	70,000		
Z	56,000		
	3,40,000		3,40,000

The assets of the firm were realized as:

- Jan 2014 – Rs. 95,000 (from premises) Feb 2014 – Rs. 63,000
 Mar 2014 – Rs. 80,000 Apr 2014 – Rs. 90,000

Prepare a piecemeal distribution statement as per excess capital method.

[15]

OR

QUES No. 2 (B)

Following are the Balance sheet of two firms who share profits in proportion of their capitals :

LIABILITIES	PA	RS	ASSETS	PA	RS
Capital : Pawan	13,000		Premises		5,000
Amit	39,000		Computers	22,000	
Rajesh		18,000	Furniture	12,000	7,000
Sushil		12,000	Inventory	19,000	8,000
General Reserve		13,000	Debtors	20,000	24,000
Creditors	15,000	14,000	Bank	4,000	14,000
Bills Payable	12,000	3,000	Cash	2,000	2,000
	79,000	60,000		79,000	60,000

It was mutually agreed to amalgamate the business from 1st April 2008 on following terms :

1. Premises valued at Rs. 10,000 & computers at Rs. 28,000
2. Furniture was not taken over by the new firm
3. A reserve of 5% to be created on debtors
4. Goodwill of PA was Rs. 8,000 & of RS was Rs. 7,000
5. Other assets & liabilities taken over at book value.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts to close books of both the firms.

[15]

QUES No. 3 (A)

The following is the trail balance of Kapil, Sunil & Ali who share profits & losses in ratio 3 : 1 : 4 as on 31st Dec. 2012:

DEBIT	Rs.	CREDIT	Rs.
Cash	29,700	Creditors	30,500
Debtors	93,000	Sales	540,000
Rent & Rates	17,700	Capital : Kapil	72,000
Salary	36,000	Sunil	36,000
Sundry Expenses	15,600	Ali	12,000
Stock on 1 st Jan. 2007	75,000	Ali's Loan	10,000
Purchases	330,000		
Fixed Assets	31,500		
Drawings : Kapil	45,000		
Sunil	22,500		
Ali	4,500		
	700,500		700,500

Adjustments :

1. Stock on 31st Dec. 2007 was Rs. 82,500
2. Rent & Rates were paid in advance Rs.1,700
3. Sundry expenses were outstanding Rs. 1,400
4. Depreciate fixed assets by 5% p.a.
5. Interest on capital & drawings to be provided at 10 % p.a.
6. Salary of Rs. 500 p.m. to Sunil.

Prepare final accounts for the firm.

[15]

OR

No. 3 (B)

From the following details prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c :

Capital balances : Ashok – Rs. 250,000 Nandu – Rs. 250,000 Kiran – Rs. 200,000
 Drawings : Ashok – Rs. 30,000 Nandu- Rs. 20,000 Kiran – Rs. 40,000
 Ashok's Loan -Rs. 40,000

Profit sharing ratio – 2: 3: 1

Net Profit (as per P&L A/c) – Rs. 1,60,000

Interest on partners capital to be provided at 8% p.a.

Salary of Rs. 1,500 per month is payable to Ashok & Kiran.

[07]

B. If A's loan is Rs. 12,000 and B's loan is Rs. 16,000. Both are partners on a firm with PSR as 2:1. Cash available in hand is Rs. 20,000 how would you distribute it under piecemeal? [02]

C. From following details calculate net value of Machinery & Vehicle;

Cost : Machinery – Rs. 160,000 Vehicle – Rs. 60,000

Depreciation provision at beginning of year : Plant – Rs. 30,000 Vehicle – Rs. 25,000

Depreciate machinery @ 15 % p.a. on cost and Vehicle @ 12% on WDV.

[06]

QUES No. 4 (A)

Following are the Balance sheet of two firms who share profit equally :

LIABILITIES	BA	MS	ASSETS	BA	MS
Capital : Brij	42,000		Premises		30,000
Arnav	62,000		Computers	26,000	
Mohsin		108,000	Furniture	40,000	42,000
Sohail		72,000	Inventory	32,000	48,000
General Reserve	20,000	30,000	Debtors	42,000	72,000
Creditors	15,000	12,000	Bank	20,000	36,000
Bills Payable	25,000	18,000	Cash	4,000	12,000
	1,64,000	240,000		164,000	240,000

It was mutually agreed to amalgamate the business from 1st April 2015 on following terms :

1. Premises is undervalued by Rs. 3,000 & computers by Rs. 4,000
2. Furniture of both firms was taken over by the new firm at 50% of book value.
3. A reserve of 10 % to be created on debtors
4. Goodwill of BA was Rs. 25,000 & of MS was Rs. 35,000
5. Other assets & liabilities taken over at book value.

Calculate Purchase Consideration of both firms & draft Opening Balance Sheet of new firm.

[15]

OR

QUES No. 4 (B)

A. Prepare a statement of excess capital & order of payment from the following details :

Capital : Raj – Rs. 7,40,000 Simran – Rs. 3,50,000 Madhu – Rs. 4,50,000
 Profit sharing ratio between partners – 4:2:3

[07]

B. From the following details prepare Partner's Capital A/c

Capital balances : Amit – Rs. 1,81,000 Sanjay – Rs. 1,61,000 Saif – Rs. 2,01,000

Drawings : Amit – Rs. 21,000 Sanjay- Rs. 31,000 Saif – Rs. 25,000

Profit sharing ratio – 2: 1: 1

Net Profit (as per P&L A/c) – Rs. 1,45,000

Interest on partners capital to be provided at 5 % p.a.

Salary of Rs. 1,500 per month is payable to Amit & Sanjay.

[08]

QUES No. 5 Write Short notes (any 3) :

[15]

- a. Purchase Consideration
- b. Types of liabilities on basis of payment preference
- c. Stock register maintenance
- d. Fixed v/s Fluctuating Capital
- e. Representative Personal Account

OR

- A. Explain the provisions of Partnership Act regarding finalization of accounts. [08]
- B. Importance & advantages of Computerised software for accounting. [07]

--- *** ALL THE BEST *** ---

XIX3SR

Time: 2.30 hours

Marks: 75

Q1. Answer the following questions (Any Two) 15

1. What is Trade cycle? Explain various phase of Trade cycle.
2. What is effective demand? Explain with suitable diagram
3. Explain the concept of multiplier with its leakages

Q2. Answer the following questions (Any Two) 15

1. What are the determinants of money supply?
2. What is Money supply? Explain its components
3. Explain various approaches of demand for Money in brief.

Q3. Answer the following questions (Any Two) 15

1. Discuss various types of inflation in brief.
2. Explain the implications of inflation on an economy
3. Explain Philips curve with suitable diagram

Q4. Answer the following questions (Any Two) 15

1. Discuss assets and liabilities of Commercial banks
2. Explain the objectives of monetary policy
3. Explain the instruments of fiscal policy.

Q5 A) State whether True or False with proper reason (Any four) 08

1. No trade relations with rest of the world is an indicator of closed economy
2. Trade cycles are recurrent in nature
3. Money supply is only a flow concept
4. Liquidity preference theory has been propounded by Marshal
5. Consistent fall in price is termed as inflation
6. Phillips curve slopes downwards
7. Monetary policy is framed by SEBI
8. IS curve slopes upwards

Q5 B) Chose the correct alternative (Any seven)

07

1. According to Keynes the level of unemployment is determined by the level of -----
(Savings / Investments/ Effective demand)
2. The multiplier^{concept} is propounded by -----
(Samuelson/ Marshall/ Kahn)
3. Symbolically, Accelerator is shown as -----
($\Delta I/\Delta Y$ / $\Delta I/\Delta C$ / $\Delta C/\Delta I$)
4. M2 is measured as -----
($M1 + S.D.P.O$ / $M3 + S.D$ / $M1 + T.D$)
5. Money is used as medium of exchange is stated by -----
(New-classical view / Keynesian view/ Classical view)
6. Liquidity preference theory considers ----- motives behind demand for money
(Two / three / one)
7. ----- is a mild form of inflation
(Hyper / galloping / creeping)
8. During inflation the gainer is a -----
(Debtor / consumer/ creditor)
9. Phillips curve shows relationship between ----- unemployment
(Interest / profit / wage rate)
10. ----- is not as asset of commercial bank
(Cash / furniture and fixture / reserves)
11. Fiscal policy includes the study of -----
(Public revenue/ public debt and expenditure / all the given)
12. LM curve slopes -----
(Horizontal / upwards/ downwards)

XX3SR

Note-All questions are compulsory.

Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1. Answer the following questions.(Any-Two)

15 Marks

~~a. Define management and explain any five principles of management.~~ ✓

b. What are the functions of management? ✓

c. Explain the term Management Information System and its benefits. ✓

Q.2. Answer the following questions. (Any-Two)

15 Marks

a. Define term planning? Explain any five components of planning. ✓

b. Write the meaning of term "MBO" and discuss the advantages of MBO. ✓

c. What is decision making and explain any five techniques of decision making. ✓

Q.3. Answer the following questions (Any-Two)

15 Marks

a. What are the features of line and staff organization? ✓

b. Define span of control and list out the factors determines span of control. ✓

c. Write down the meaning of term delegation of authority and discuss the barriers ✓
to delegation of authority.

Q.4. Answer the following questions.(Any-Two)

15 Marks

a. Explain the term CSR and highlight its scope in today's business environment ✓

b. What is management of change? Discuss the barriers to change.

c. Define stress and explain the measures to manage stress.

M

Q.5. A. Fill in the blanks with right answer.

5 Marks

i) is a set of rules, regulations and procedures to manage the affairs of company in the interest of stakeholders.

(Corporate Governance, Corporate Laws, Human Resource Management)

✓ ii) Henri Fayol stated principles of management.

(14, 7, 10)

✓ iii) Planning helps to risks.

(minimize, eliminate, enhance)

✓ iv) There is lack of in line organization.

(decision making, command, specialization)

v) Means decision making at top level.

(Centralization, decentralization, delegation of authority)

B. State whether the following statements are True or False.

5 Marks

- i. Management process is one time activity.
- ii. Competition is an important element of internal environment.
- iii. The formal organization makes use of grapevine.
- iv. Departmentation is necessary in large organizations.
- v. Burnout is a situation in which employees are emotionally drained.

C. Match the column.

5 Marks.

A column

B column

- (a) 1. Knowledge management
- 2. Matrix organization (c)
- 3. Legal advisors (a)
- (b) 4. Mission
- (c) 5. Division of work

- a. Specialisation
- b. Purposes and Philosophy
- c. Organization collective wisdom
- d. Staff organization
- e. Multi project organization

XXI3SR

Duration: 2.30 hours

Total Marks: 75

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Q.1

(A)

Fill in the blanks. (solve any 8)

08 Marks

(i)

_____ is no acceptance at all
(a) Mental acceptance (b) indemnifier; (c) guarantor.

(ii)

Revocation can be done by _____
(a) Counter offer (b) offer (c) invalid.

(iii)

_____ is forbidden by law
a) Surety; (b) consideration; (c) unlawful consideration.

(iv)

The consent must be _____
(a) Pledge; (b) free consent; (c) warranty.

(v)

A false statement, made by a person, who honestly believes it to be true is called _____
(a) Void agreement; (b) valid agreement; (c) misrepresentation

(vi)

An agreement of trading with an alien enemy during the time of war is _____ and _____ a void and illegal; inoperative (b) contingent contract; and void (c) valid and voidable contract.

(vii)

An agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person other than a minor is _____
(a) Promise (b) void; (c) voidable.

(viii)

_____ is basically of a contingent nature
(a) Wagering agreement; (b) communication; (c) acceptance.

(ix)

A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss, caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself is called _____
(a) Contract of indemnity ; (b) contract of communication; (c) contract of guarantee

(B)

Match the followings. (solve any 7)

07 Marks

A Coercion.

I Term essential to contract

B Fraud.

II To save from loss

C Voidable contract

III To transfer/ handover

D lien

IV Physical compulsion

E Condition.

V Can be avoided

F Special crossing.

VI Ownership not pass

G Hire purchase agreement

VII Right to retain

VIII Name of the banker

H Contract of indemnity

IX Happening or non happening

X Intension to deceive

- Q.2 (a) Explain briefly fraud and misrepresentation.
(b) **Case study.** –Balu constructs fencing to Bandu's house without being asked by Bandu to do so. Balu watches Bandu do the work but does not attempt to stop him. Is Balu bound to pay any charges to Bandu to pay any charges?

OR

Q.2 Write Short Notes (Any Three)

- (a) Contingent contracts
(b) Standing offer.
(c) Revocation of proposal.
(d) Finder of goods

Q.3 (a) Explain the Agency, Agent and principal.

(b) **Case study.** – explain the case of Hyde vs. Wench.

OR

Q.3 Write Short Notes (Any Three)

- (a) Essentials of bailment.
(b) pledge.
(c) Surety's rights.
(d) Agency by estoppels.

Q.4 (a) Explain briefly the conditions and warranties.

(b) **Case study.**- A hirer who obtains the possession of washing machine from its owner under a hire purchase agreement, sell the washing machine to a byer, who byes in good faith and without notice of the right of the owner. Does the byer gets a good title to the washing machine

OR

Q.4 Write Short Notes (Any Three)

- (a) Sale by description
(b) Rights of resale.
(c) Sale and agreement to sell.
(d) Stipulation as to time

asked by
to stop

- (a) Define a Promissory Note and state its essential elements. What is the difference between a Promissory Note and a Bill of Exchange? 12 Marks
- (b) **Case study.** -'B' makes a note 'payable to bearer'. It passes through several hands and comes to 'C'. 'C' sues on the note it is proved that this note was stolen from 'B'. Can 'C' enforce payment on the note? 03 Marks

15 Mark

OR

Q.5

Write Short Notes (Any Three)

- (a) Difference between Bill of Exchange and Cheque.
- (b) Crossing of cheque specially.
- (c) Payment in due course.
- (d) Characteristics of Negotiable instrument.

15 Marks

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

Q. No. 1. Attempt any two of the following. (15)

- Define advertising. Bring out the evolution of advertising .
- Explain advertising as a process of communication.
- What are the challenges faced by Indian advertisers in the era of globalization?

Q. No. 2. Attempt any two of the following. (15)

- Explain the concept of marketing by highlighting its features
- Explain the role of advertising in product life cycle.
- What is consumer behavior? Explain its nature.

Q. No. 3. ~~Attempt any two of the following.~~ (15)

- Explain the classification of advertising on the basis of area and media.
- Define rural advertising. Explain its main features.
- Distinguish between corporate image advertising and Advocacy advertising.

Q. No. 4. Attempt any two of the following. (15)

- Discuss the economic impact of advertising.
- Discuss the main aspects of ASCI code for advertisers.
- Bring out the importance of ethics in advertising..

Q. No. 5. A Select the most appropriate option and rewrite the statements: (05)

1. _____ refers to paid form of non-personal presentation and promotion of ideas, goods and services by identified sponsors.

(Advertising, Publicity, Sales promotion)

2. Marketing is the process of identifying, analyzing, and satisfying _____ requirements.

(Customers, corporate, community,)

3 Local advertising is also called as _____ advertising.

(Retail , Regional, National.)

4 .Generic advertising is also known as _____ advertising.

(Primary, Comparative, Financial)

5. False statistics is a form of _____ advertising.

(Unethical, ethical, social)

Q. No. 5. .B. State whether the following statements are true or false: (05)

- Advertising does not require creativity.
- Advertising helps to promote social welfare through public awareness campaign.
- Advertising is not applicable to social organization.
- Market segmentation helps to identify different groups of buyers with the different requirements.
- Advertiser do not advertise during recession.

Q. No. 5. C. Match the following.

Group -A		Group-B	
A	Publicity	1	Free Gift
B	Sales promotion	2	Unpaid Form
C	Untruthful Advertising	3	Literacy Campaign
D	Social Welfare	4	Misleading Ads
E	Sponsorship	5	Events

.....The End.....

Time: 2 1/2 hrs.

Date :

Max Marks: 75

Note:- i) All questions are compulsory.

ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1: [A] State whether following statements are true or false.

(Attempt any eight)

(8)

1. $x--$ is called post- decrement of the value of x . T
2. $--y$ is called post- decrement of the value of y . F
3. The speed of Fourth Generation computers were measured in pico-seconds.
4. The speed of Third Generation computers were measured in nano-seconds.
5. The first generation of computers used vacuum tubes.
6. In binary system there are 8 symbols.
7. `scanf()` is an input function
8. `printf()` is a key word.
9. $x++$ is called post- increment of the value of x .
10. $++y$ is called post- increment of the value of y .
9. 1024 bytes = 1 Terabyte (TB).
10. 1024 Kilobytes = 1 Gigabyte (GB).

[B] Multiple Choice Questions (Attempt any 7)

(7)

- 1) The binary number system has a base of -----
a) 2 b) 8 c) 10 d) 16
- 2) Arithmetic calculation takes place in-----
a) Input unit b) Output unit c) ALU d) Control unit
- 3) The decimal number system is a base of -----
a) 2 b) 8 c) 10 d) 16
- 4) The format integer used to represent the data type integer in C Language is-----
a) %f b) %c c) %d d) %s
- 5) The speed of fourth generation computers was measured in-----seconds.
j) Milli b) micro c) pico d) nano
- 6) The formatted output function used in C Language is----
f) `printf()` b) `scanf` c) `getchar()` d) `puts()`.
- 7) The technology used in second generation computers is-----
a) Integrated circuits b) Transistors
c) Vacuum tubes d) radios

- 8) There are ----- storage classes in C.
 a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 6
- 9) 1 Terabyte is equal to -----Gigabytès.
 a) 1023 b) 1022 c) 1020 d) 1024
- 10) The 2's complement of a binary number is 1's complement + ---.
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

- Q2. (a) Explain the 1's compliment and 2's compliment with an example. (8)
- (b) Convert the following binary numbers in to decimal.
 11011.101 and 10101010 (7)

OR

- Q2. (c) Explain the function of CPU. (8)
- (d) Convert the following decimal in to binary numbers
 27 and 150 (7)

- Q3. (a) Write an algorithm and draw flow chart for find average of two numbers. (8)
- (b) Distinguish between compiler and interpreter. (7)

OR

- Q3. (c) Explain the basic function of operating systems. (8)
- (d) Write Short note on Compiler. (7)

- Q4. (a) What is the output of C programming? (8)

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int x=1, y=10, z=5;
  x++;
  y+=x++*z;
  z--;
  printf ("\n %d %d %d \n", x, y, z);
}
```

(b) What is the output of following C programming? (7)

```
#include <stdio.h>
Void main()
{
    int x=400, y=200;
    float a=125.8, b=35.76;
    printf ("%8d%8d\n", x, y);
    printf ("%+10.1f%10.1f\n", a, b);
}
```

OR

Q4. c) Write a program in C to input the Basic Salary calculate and display basic salary, da, hra, total salary and tax where as 60% of basic salary hra as 25% of Basic Salary, total as Basic Salary + da+ hra and tax as 20% of total salary. (8)

(d) Write a Program in C to find and display whether positive integer number is divisible by 11 or not? (7)

Q5. (a) Write a program in C to find and print the Sum of Series using loop.
S=2+3+4.....+100. (8)

(b) Explain the following input and output functions in C-Programming. (7)
printf()
scanf()
puts()

OR

Q5. (c) Write a program in C to find and print the Sum of Series using loop.
S=1+2+3+4.....+100. (8)

(d) Explain the following input and output functions in C-Programming. (7)
getchar()
gets()
putchar()
