

33

S.Y.B.Com

IIIrd Semester A.T.K.T.

75 Marks.

August, 2016

2016-17

1/8/16

10

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S

Akbar Peerbhoy College of Com. & Eco. Mumbai- 400 008

Class: S.Y. B.Com

Examination: A.T.K.T. Sem-III- AUGUST 2016

Date: _____ Subject: Foundation Course- II Marks: 75 Duration: 2 1/2 Hrs

Note: 1. Attempt all questions.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3. Each question has internal options.

Q. No.1. Trace the problems faced by Indian women. Suggest legal remedies. [15]

OR

(a) Explain the functions and powers of National Human Rights Commission. [09]

(b) Discuss human rights violations of people with disabilities. [06]

Q. No.2. Explain the term 'Extinction'. Discuss in detail the important causes responsible for extinction of various species. [15]

OR

(a) Discuss the causes and effects of any disaster occurred in the city of Mumbai. [09]

(b) "Forests function as lungs of environment". Illustrate your answer by giving suitable examples. [06]

Q. No.3. (a) Explain the principles and characteristics of science. [09]

OR

Explain the role of technology in economic and social development.

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

OR

Distinguish between science and technology.

Q. No.4. (a) Define public speaking. Explain the elements of effective public speaking. [09]

OR

Discuss the characteristics of effective leadership.

P.T.O.

(b) Write note on bureaucratic style and democratic style of leadership.

OR

Write note on any three etiquettes to be kept in mind while using the telephone.

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

[15]

- i) Safe drinking water and sanitation
- ii) Mid-day meal scheme
- iii) Privatization of higher education
- iv) Disadvantages of oral communication
- v) Concept and determinants of health.

.....*The End*.....

(10)
2/8/16

Anjuman-I-Islam's
AKBAR PEERBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS
Mumbai-08

Class: S.Y.B.COM

Time: 2.5 hours

Exam: ATKT (75 marks)

SEM: III

Q1. Answer the followings (Any Two)

15

1. Explain circular flow of national in open economy with suitable diagram.
2. What is effective demand? Explain with equilibrium between ADF and ASF
3. What is multiplier? Explain its importance and leakages in brief.

Q2. Answer the followings (Any Two)

15

1. Explain various components of money supply in brief.
2. What is demand for money? Explain its approaches .
3. Explain Liquidity Preference theory in brief.

Q3. Answer the followings (Any Two)

15

1. What is Inflation? Explain effects of inflation in general
2. How can inflation be controlled? Explain
3. Explain Phillips curve with neat diagram

Q4. Answer the followings (Any Two)

15

1. Explain assets and liabilities of commercial banks
2. Explain objectives of monetary policy in brief
3. Explain IS-LM model with suitable diagrams.

Q5. A) State whether True or False with proper reason (Any Four)

08

1. Under circular flow of national income in closed economy, there is inflow of foreign capital
2. Trade cycles are periodical.
3. Demand for money is only made as medium of exchange.
4. Money supply is only a stock concept.
5. Inflation results in fall in money value
6. Sporadic inflation is observed in all the sectors of an economy
7. Fiscal policy is framed by Government.
8. IS curve slopes downwards

Q5. B) Select correct alternative (Any Seven)

07

1. In circular flow of economy, firms supply-----
 - Labour
 - Goods and services
 - Land

2. At peak period -----
 - Prosperity begins
 - Prosperity ends
 - Recession begin
3. Aggregate demand is represented as -----
 - $AD = C + S$
 - $AD = C + I + G + X - M$
 - $AD = C + X$
4. Which of the following determines money supply-----
 - High powered money
 - Money multiplier
 - Both
5. According to Fisher, demand for money is -----
 - $MV = T$
 - $V = PT$
 - $MV = PT$
 - $M = T$
6. Liquidity preference theory includes-----
 - Transaction motive
 - Speculative motive
 - Both
7. During inflation, prices -----
 - Fall consistently
 - Rise consistently
 - Remains same
8. ----- show control of government over rising prices
 - Open inflation
 - Repressed inflation
 - Creeping inflation
9. Phillip curve slopes -----
 - upward
 - vertical
 - Downwards
10. Which of the following is not an asset of a commercial bank?
 - Borrowings
 - Loans and advances
 - Money at call
11. Monetary policy is framed by -----
 - SBI
 - RBI
 - CBI
12. -----curve shows the goods market equilibrium
 - LM curve
 - Laffer curve
 - IS curve

to Banks
2000-2001
about 2001
interest rate
Carriage
AS
AS
B. h. 10
B.

Fill in the Blanks : (any eight)

[08]

- f. When an asset is taken over by partner _____ a/c is debited.
- g. Liabilities due to employees are _____
- h. Interest on capital of a partner is credited to _____ a/c
- i. Carriage inward is debited to _____ a/c
- j. AS _____ deals with amalgamation.
- k. Amalgamation creates _____ for firms
- l. Interest on Partner's loan has to be provided at minimum _____%.
- m. Materials used on installation of machine is debited to _____ a/c
- n. In amalgamation assets are transferred to Realisation a/c at _____
- o. In Piecemeal the negative balance in Partner's Capital a/c represents _____

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

[07]

- a. Bill under discount is a current liability.
- b. Drawings are added from capital
- c. Loss on realisation is credited to Partner's Capital A/c
- d. Income earned but not received is an asset.
- e. General reserve is distributed amongst partners in profit sharing ratio.
- f. Interest on capital is an expense for the partnership firm.
- g. Excess capital method is known as maximum loss method
- h. Realisation of assets can take place instantly.
- i. Amalgamation aims to increase expenses of the firm.

QUES No. 2 (A)

A, B & C were partners carrying on business sharing profits & losses in ratio 2:2:1. They decided to dissolve the firm on 31st Dec. 2010 on which date the Balance Sheet was as below :

LIABILITIES	RS.	ASSETS	RS.
Creditors	10,000	Premises	40,000
Mortgage Loan (against Premises)	30,000	Other assets	120,000
A's Loan	12,000	Cash Bank	10,000
Govt. Taxes	5,000		
Capital : A	50,000		
B	35,000		
C	28,000		
	1,70,000		1,70,000

The assets of the firm were realized as below :

Jan 2011 – Rs. 45,000 (from premises)

Feb 2011 – Rs. 23,000

Mar 2011 – Rs. 62,000

Apr 2011 – Rs. 25,000

Prepare a piecemeal distribution statement as per excess capital method.

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 : Prem	46,000		Premises		5,000
Anil	46,000		Computers	40,000	
Raj		18,000	Furniture	20,000	7,000
Shyam		12,000	Inventory	36,000	8,000
General Reserve		3,000	Debtors	24,000	14,000
Creditors	20,000	4,000	Bank	8,000	4,000
Bills Payable	20,000	3,000	Cash	4,000	2,000
	132,000	40,000		132,000	40,000

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. 52,000
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. 30,000 & of RS was Rs. 15,000
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 T, B & Z who share profits & losses in ratio of their capitals as on 31st Dec. 2007:

DEBIT	Rs.	CREDIT	Rs.
Cash	29,700	Creditors	30,500
Debtors	93,000	Sales	540,000
Rent & Rates	17,700	Capital : T	72,000
Salary	36,000	B	36,000
Sundry Expenses	15,600	Z	12,000
Stock on 1 st Jan. 2007	75,000	Z's Loan	10,000
Purchases	330,000		
Fixed Assets	31,500		
Drawings : Tom	45,000		
Mickey	22,500		
Jerry	4,500		
	700,500		700,500

Adjustments :

1. Stock on 31st Dec. 2007 was Rs. 32,500
2. Rent & Rates were paid in advance Rs.2,500
3. Sundry expenses were outstanding Rs. 2,200
4. Depreciate fixed assets by 5% p.a.
5. Interest on capital & drawings to be provided at 4 % p.a.

2600 p.m. to Mickey.
 accounts for the firm.

[15]

OR

(B)

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

Capital balances : Ashok – Rs. 51,000 Nandu – Rs. 81,000 Kiran – Rs. 91,000

Drawings : Ashok – Rs. 1,000 Nandu- Rs. 6,000 Kiran – Rs. 11,000

Ashok's Loan -Rs. 40,000

Profit sharing ratio – 3: 1: 2

Net Profit (as per P&L A/c) – Rs. 184,000

Interest on partners capital to be provided at 9% p.a. while interest on drawings is charged at 6% p.a.

Salary of Rs. 2,000 per month is payable to Ashok & Kiran.

[07]

If A's loan is Rs. 22,000 and B's loan is Rs. 11,000. Both are partners on a firm with PSR as 3:2.

Cash available in hand is Rs. 24,000 how would you distribute it under piecemeal? [02]

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

Cost : Machinery – Rs. 120,000 Vehicle – Rs. 50,000

Depreciation provision at beginning of year : Plant – Rs. 40,000 Vehicle – Rs. 15,000

Depreciate machinery @ 10 % p.a. on cost and Vehicle @ 15% on WDV.

[06]

QUES No. 4 (A)

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

LIABILITIES	BA	MS	ASSETS	BA	MS
Capital : Bela	22,000		Premises		15,000
Aalia	22,000		Computers	16,000	
Mohan		54,000	Furniture	10,000	21,000
Soham		36,000	Inventory	22,000	24,000
General Reserve	2,000	15,000	Debtors	12,000	36,000
Creditors	10,000	6,000	Bank	4,000	18,000
Bills Payable	10,000	9,000	Cash	2,000	6,000
	66,000	120,000		66,000	120,000

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

1. Premises is undervalued by Rs. 13,000 & computers by Rs. 8,000
2. Furniture of both firms was taken over by the new firm at 50% of book value.
3. A reserve of 5% to be created on debtors
4. Goodwill of BA was Rs. 5,000 & of MS was Rs. 25,000
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 : A – Rs. 2,45,000 B – Rs. 2,12,000 C – Rs. 1,56,000

Profit sharing ratio between partners – 4:2:1

[07]

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

Capital balances : Amit – Rs. 75,000 Sanjay – Rs. 96,000 Saif – Rs. 72,000

Drawings : Amit – Rs. 12,000 Sanjay – Rs. 9,000 Saif – Rs. 11,000

Profit sharing ratio – 3: 1: 2

Net Profit (as per P&L A/c) – Rs. 1,75,000

Interest on partners capital to be provided at 8% p.a. while interest on drawings is charged at 8% p.a.

Salary of Rs. 2,500 per month is payable to Amit & Sanjay.

[08]

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

[15]

- Scope of amalgamation
- Types of liabilities on basis of payment preference
- Surplus capital method
- Purpose of preparing Final Accounts
- Types of partners

OR

- Explain the process of payment of liabilities under piecemeal distribution. [08]
- Importance & advantages of Computerised software for accounting. [07]

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

Duration: 2:30
Total Marks: 45
Note: A

Q1

Business Law

Duration: 2.30 hours
Total Marks: 75

S.Y.B.Com.
III Sem - ATKT
Aug - 2016

Note: All questions are compulsory.

Q1 (A) Fill in the blanks. (solve any 8)

08 Marks

- (i) A void agreement is an agreement which is unenforceable by the ----
-----a) courts (b) company (c) government
- (ii) The obligation which is in the contemplation of law becomes a contract is _____a)quasi (b) void (c) invalid.
- (iii) The consideration must move at the desire of _____a) Surety; (b) promisee (c) promisor
- (iv) _____is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person. a) Communication of revocation (b) communication of proposal (c) communication of acceptance.
- (v) _____is the rejection of the original offer _____
a) guarantee; (b) creditor (c) counter offer
- (vi) Is a person employed to do any act for another in dealings with third persons a) proposer (b) agent (c) promisee.
- (vii) An agency is determined automatically by the _____ of principal or agent a) transfer (b) death or insanity (c) suspension.
Includes every person holding property in trust. a) Surety(b) agent (c) trustee.
- (viii) _____ is a person who is acting under the control of agent a) agent b) subagent c) principal

(B) Match the followings. (solve any 7)
Marks

07

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----|------------------------|
| A | The terms of contract reduces in writing | I | Maker |
| B | When consideration or object of an agreement is unlawful | II | Negotiable instrument |
| C | Right to retain | III | Unpaid seller |
| D | Agreement to do an impossible act. | IV | Bill of exchange |
| E | An unconditional order to pay, in writing | V | Void agreement |
| F | The seller who has not been paid. | VI | Right of lien |
| G | A transferable written | VI | Unlawful consideration |

H The person makes the promissory note and promises to pay.

Express contract.

(c) Rights
 (d) Rights
 2.5 (a)
 (h)

- Q.2 (a) What is mean by consideration? Explain it briefly. 12 M
- (b) **Case study.** –Abhay guarantees the payment to Satish, an electric goods dealer, the amount of Rs. 5000 for goods supplied by him to Mayur from time to time . What type of guarantee it is? 03 Ma
- OR
- Q.2 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15 Marks
- (a) Misrepresentation.
- (b) Free consent.
- (c) Capacity to contract
- (d) E- contract
- Q.3 (a) Explain the indemnity and guarantee. 12 Marks
- (b) **Case study.** – Amjed lends Bashir a sum of Rs. 10,000 on the guarantee of Nawaj. Can Nawaj revoke the guarantee? 03 Marks
- Q.3 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15 Marks
- (a) Agency by necessity
- (b) Rights of surety.
- (c) Bailor's rights.
- (d) . Sub agent
- Q.4 (a) Explain Higher purchase agreement. 12Marks
- (b) **Case study.** A nursery owner showed a rose plant and said English rose. Amit place order for 100 plants. The nursery owner supplied 100 plants matching to the sample but wre Indian rose plant. Does Amit have any remedy? 03 Marks
- OR
- Q.4 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15 Marks
- (a) condition and warranties
- (b) Transfer of property between seller and buyer.

- contract.
- (c) Right of lien.
 - (d) Rights of unpaid seller

1.5 (a) Explain Negotiable instrument

12 Marks

- Case study.** –Sohail having a balance of Rs. 1000/- at his bank and having no authority to overdraw, draws a cheque of Rs. 5000/- . The cheque is dishonored when duly presented for payment. Is notice of dishonor to Sohail is necessary in this case?

03 Marks

OR

Q.5 Write Short Notes (Any Three)

15 Marks

- (a) Ambiguous Instrument
- (b) Crossing of cheque specially.
- (c) Difference between Bill of Exchange and Cheque.
- (d) Types of cheques.

1	<p>Answer any two of the following:</p> <p>(a) What is MIS? Explain its features.</p> <p>(b) Explain Henri Fayol's Principles of management.</p> <p>(c) Write a note on managerial skills.</p>
2	<p>Answer any two of the following:</p> <p>(a) Explain various components of Planning.</p> <p>(b) Explain various techniques of decision making.</p> <p>(c) Write a note on MBO.</p>
3	<p>Answer any two of the following:</p> <p>(a) What is matrix organisation? Explain its features.</p> <p>(b) What is departmentation? Explain its bases.</p> <p>(c) Write a note on Span of Control.</p>
4	<p>Answer any two of the following:</p> <p>(a) What is corporate social responsibility? Explain its scope.</p> <p>(b) Explain the various measures of managing stress.</p> <p>(c) Write a note on Knowledge management.</p>
5	<p>(a) Fill in the blanks (Any five)</p> <p>(1) Objectives help in — the mission. (Achieving, Planning, Budget)</p>

Group A

Group B

(i) A formal organisation is formal by the lower, middle, top level management.

(ii) Delegation, Deversion, Flat of authority means division of authority and powers downwards to the subordinate.

(iii) Corporate Governance refers to the way a corporation is

(Board, change, governed) intelligence is the ability to manage and use your emotions in positive and constructive ways.

(Emotional, social, promotional) requires engagement with internal and external stakeholders.

(Knowledge, CSR, Change) B. State whether the following statements are true or false: 05

(i) Management is result oriented.

(ii) Administrative skills are required at the top-level management.

(iii) MIS is future-oriented.

(iv) Line and staff organisation is less complex than line organisation.

(v) A programme is a single step carried out to implement the policies and accomplish the goals.

(vi) Knowledge management is the process of capturing, distributing and effectively using knowledge.

C. Match the column (Type) 05

Group A

Group B

1. Policies	a) Aimed at controlling a person's levels of stress
2. Procedures	b) Controls only a few subordinates
3. Simulation	c) Way a corporation is governed.
4. Stress management.	d) Specific Methods
5. Corporate Governance	e) Used for training astronauts
6. Narrow span of control	f) Principles.