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S.Y.B.Com

Sem-IV A.T.K.T. 75:25 & 60:

January-2017

2016-17

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ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S
AKBAR PEERBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
MUMBAI-400008

Class: SYBCOM
Marks: 75

Examination: Semester IV

Subject: Bus. Economics
Time: 2.30 hours

Q1. Answer the following questions

15

1. Explain the rationale behind economic reforms in India?
2. Explain the need of Inclusive Growth.
3. What are the causes of Unemployment?

Q2. Answer the following questions

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1. Explain measures to increase agricultural productivity in India
2. Explain the need of Public Distribution System in India.
3. What is Food Security? Explain its functions

Q3. Answer the following questions

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1. Explain the Features of Competition Act- 2000
2. Explain the important elements of Comprehensive Policy Package 2000.
3. Explain the importance of Service sector.

Q4. Answer the following questions

15

1. Discuss various functions of RBI.
2. Explain trends of Inflation in India.
3. Explain components of Money supply.

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

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1. Economic reforms were brought in 1988
2. GDI measures comparative human development between men and women
3. WTO is an international institution which deals with Trade
4. GATS has positive impact on Indian economy
5. Large industries are more employment oriented
6. Industrial sector is growing in India
7. RBI is Government's bank
8. M1 is a broad money.

Q5 B) Chose the correct alternative (Any seven)

1. JSY is launched for -----
(Health / Education / Trade / Exchange)
2. Inclusive growth is a growth of -----
(weaker section of the society/ women/ minorities/ all the above)
3. Lowest HDI is observed in -----
(Bihar / Rajasthan / M.P / Kerala)
4. Back bone of Indian Economy -----
(Industry sector/ service sector/ Agriculture / international Trade)
5. The first National Agricultural Policy was announced by GOI in -----
(2005 / 2002 / 2004 / 2003)
6. Access of foods for everyone is a strategy of -----
(Food security act / industrial act/ MRTP act/ none)
7. MRTP act is replaced by -----
(Trade act / service act /competition act/ none)
8. ----- frames exchange regulation in India
(FEDA / FERA / FELA / MPDA)
9. Banking is a component of ----- sector.
(Agriculture / Industrial / Service / International)
10. NABARD provides loan for -----
(Industry / service sector/ agriculture / rural artisans)
11. Continuous rise in price is termed as -----
(Inflation / stagflation/ dis-flation/ deflation)
12. ----- bank finances for exports and imports
(RRBs / NABARD / EXIM / AXIX)

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

Class: S.Y. B.Com Examination: A.T.K.T.Sem-IV- Jan.2017 Code No: _____
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 (a) Critically evaluate Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as a new tool to protect people's rights. [09]
(b) What are the benefits/advantages of RTI Act, 2005? [06]

OR

Explain the provisions of Consumers Protection Act (CPA) 1986. What are the advantages and reliefs available under CPA 1986? [15]

Q. No.2. (a) Write a note on Rio-declaration. [09]
(b) Briefly explain the terms 'Ecology' and 'Ecosystem'. [06]

OR

What is environmental degradation? Explain the causes and possible solutions to the problems of Water pollution. [15]

Q. No.3. What is meant by LASER technology? Highlights its properties and explain in detail, the important applications of LASER technology. [15]

OR

What do you mean by Genetic engineering? Discuss its important applications in the fields of agriculture, industry and medicine.

Q. No.4. What is meant by soft skills? State the importance of soft skills from job perspective. [15]

OR

What is time management? Explain the effective strategies of time management.

Q. No.5. What is meant by urbanization? Discuss in detail, the important factors responsible for Urbanization in India. [15]

OR

What is meant by Social forestry? Examine the role of forests as natural resource in the changing landscape of the country.

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

Q.1.State whether the following statement are True or False (8

1. In case of overvaluation of stock it should be brought down to cost.
2. Database information are inaccurate and less reliable
3. Debentures can be redeemed at discount
4. Preference Shares are issued to Directors only.
5. Insurance avoids loss due to fire
6. To print reports Alt + P keys are used.
7. Debentures cannot be exchanged for new share.
8. Company may be redeemed partly paid preference shares.

oh sets

Q.1 (B) Select the most appropriate alternative.

(7

1. Fire insurance _____

- a. Covers the risk of loss b.Prevent loss c.increase the loss

2. Purchase order issued by the _____

- a. Buyer to seller b. Seller to buyer c. None of above

3. Debenture can be redeemed by _____

- a.Issue of cheque b.Transfer of fixed assets c.Transfer of investment

4. Sale order is issued by the _____

- a. Buyer to seller b.Seller to buyer c. both a & b

5. Proceeds of fresh issue as a source of redemption can be _____

- a. Equity share b. Debenture c. Bank loan

6. Purchases are ascertained from _____

- a. Debtor a/c b. Creditor a/c c. Capital a/c

7. Goods withdraw for personal use should be _____

- a. Deducted from purchases b. deducted from sales c. deducted from closing stock.

QUES. 02 (A)

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A fire occurred in the premises of Dhara on 1st April 2014 and stock of the value of Rs. 1,22,000 was salvaged. However books and records were saved ,from which the following information was available :

For year ended 31.12.2013 Sales – Rs. 11,00,000 Purchase – Rs. 6,20,000
wages-4000

for the period 1.1.2014 to 31.04.2014 Sales - Rs. 4,70,000 Purchase - Rs. 3,50,000 and wages-10000

Stock as on 31.12.2012 & 31.12.2013 was Rs. 320,000 & Rs. 344,000 respectively.

Additional information available was :

Stock on 31st Dec 2013 was overvalued by Rs. 4,000

Calculate the amount of claim.

OR

(15

QUES. 02(B)

On 1st Jan. 2012, Sunlight Ltd. issued 20000, 15% debentures of Rs. 25 each at Rs 26 and redeemable at par. Interest was payable on 31st Dec. every year. The debentures are due for redemption from 31st Dec. 2012 in annual lots of 2500 debentures each.

Pass necessary journal entries for the period of debentures if the company follows calendar year as accounting year.

Ques. 3 (A)

The Balance Sheet of a Company on 30th June, 2014 is as follows : (15

LIABILITIES	RS.	ASSETS	RS.
Equity Share Capital (Rs. 100)	100000	Other Assets	205000
Preference Share Capital (Rs. 100)	100000	bank	65000
Securities Premium	14000		
General reserve	34000		
Creditors	22500		
	270000		270000

Following additional information is available to you :

1. Preference shares are redeemed on 1st July 2014 at a premium of 10%
2. Minimum number of equity shares of Rs. 100 each are issued at 5% premium for the purpose of redemption.

Pass journal entries & prepare Balance Sheet after redemption of preference share.

OR

(15

Q-3 (B)

BITA Ltd. Issue 10000, 8% debenture of Rs. 20 each redeemable at Rs.22.

The following options were given to the debenture holders.

- A. To convert their debenture into the preference shares of Rs. 20 each issue at Rs,21 each
- B .9% new debenture of Rs. 100 each at Rs. 104.

holders of 4200 debentures accepted preference share 3120 holders accepted new debentures and the remaining holders demanded cash.

Pass the journal entries in the books of BITA LTD.

Ques. 4 (A)

(15

C & company issue 10000 preference share of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up redeemable at 10% premium. The company decided to issue 10000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at 12% premium for purpose of redemption of preference share. The issue was fully subscribed and redemption carried out.

Pass journal entries in the book of company.

OR

Ques. 4 (B)

(8

1. M Ltd. made an issue of 12000, 10% Debentures of Rs. 10 each. Pass journal entries under following options (without narration):
 - a. Issue at Rs. 10 redeemable at Rs. 10
 - b. Issue at Rs. 10 redeemable at Rs. 12
 - c. Issue at Rs. 9 redeemable at Rs. 10
 - d. Issue at Rs. 8 redeemable at Rs. 12

2. Find the amount of Claim from the following details :

(7

Opening Stock –Rs. 50000
Purchase till the date of fire-200000
Sales till the date of fire -240000
Average gross profit - 25% on sales
Salvage – Rs. ,14000
Policy amount – Rs. 50000

QUES. 05 (A)

1. Explain the procedure of determining of insurance claim? (8
2. What are the provisions of the law about the redemption of pref. Shares? (7

OR

Short notes (any 3)

(15

- a. Abnormal items
- b. Redeemable Debentures
- c. Average Clause
- d. Invoice
- e. Redemption of preference shares

-----The End -----

S.Y.B. Com (ATKT Examination Sem IV) 2016-17 Code No. _____
 Date _____ Subject Commerce II Marks 75 Duration 2 1/2 HRS.

Question No.		Marks
	N.B: ① All questions are compulsory ② Figures to the right indicate full marks.	
1.	Attempt any two of the following: (a) Explain the steps involved in production planning and control. (b) Define productivity. Discuss the factors affecting productivity. (c) Write a note on inventory control.	15
2.	Attempt any two of the following: (a) Define TQM. Explain its need. (b) Explain the significance of quality circles. (c) Write a note on Six Sigma.	15
3.	Attempt any two of the following: (a) Explain the significance of capital market to an economy. (b) Discuss the major functions of credit rating agencies. (c) Write a note on SEBI.	15
4.	Answer any two of the following: (a) Explain the merits and demerits of mutual funds. (b) Discuss the importance of micro finance. (c) Write a note on Venture Capital.	15

5. (A) Choose the appropriate option and re-write the statement:

(a) _____ is a ratio of output to input.

(Productivity; Profitability; Progress)

(b) _____ is an element of production planning.

(Follow-up; despatching; routing)

(c) _____ is the father of quality circles.

(Ishikawa Kaoru; W.E. Deming; Peter Drucker)

(d) _____ acts as a clearing house of securities.

(Stock exchange; Commodity exchange; SEBI)

(e) Treasury bills are _____ term securities.

(short; long; medium)

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

(a) TQM approach is older than Six Sigma approach.

(b) Workers voluntarily join the quality circle in the organisation.

(c) The economic growth of a nation does not depend on a sound financial system.

(d) SEBI is a private organisation that regulates the capital markets.

(e) Stock brokers need not register with SEBI.

P.T.O.

n			Marks
5	C. Match the Columns:		
	Group A	Group B	
	① CRISIL	⑩ Conditional Sale Lease.	
	② Certificate of Deposits	⑪ Protects against rise or fall in the asset value.	
	③ Hedgers	⑫ Takes view of future direction of market.	
	④ Open-end Lease	⑬ First Rating Agency in India	
	⑤ Speculators	⑭ Commercial Bank	

SEMESTER IV EXAMINATION

A.T.K.T

S. Y. B. Com.

Duration: 2.30 hr.

Total Marks: 75

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

- Q. 1. What are the characteristics of a company? Explain it. 12 Marks
Case Study: Four friends jointly bought a piece of land. Later on, they promoted a company and sold the property at huge profit to the company. Can the company recover this profit from the promoters? 3 Marks

OR

- Q.1. Write short notes (Any three) 15 Marks
a) private company
b) Memorandum of association
c) Public company
d) Foreign company

- Q.2. What is mean by patent? Explain it briefly. 12 Marks
Case Study: the plaintiff was a play writer and producer of some plays including Hum Hindustani. The plaintiff tried to consider the possibility of filming the said play and narrated the play to the defendant. The defendant without informing the plaintiff made a picture NEW DELHI which was alleged to be based on the said play. Explain whether the plaintiff is the owner of the copyright of the play. 3 Marks

OR

- Q.2. Write short notes (Any three) 15 Marks
a) Copyright
b) Geographical indications
c) Plant varieties protection in India
d) Trade mark

- Q.3. What is partnership deed? What are the types of partnership? 12 Marks
Case Study: A number of ice manufacturers formed an association for the regulation of price, prevention of undercutting and protection of common interests. 3 Marks

OR

- Q.3. Write short notes (Any three) 15 Marks
a) Difference between Partnership and co-ownership
b) Difference between company and partnership
c) Property of the firm
d) difference between partnership and Hindu undivided family

- Q.4. What are the objects of the consumer protection act? 12 Marks
Case Study: A student withdrew from the college after attending the course only for three days and prayed for cancellation of his admission and refund of fees deposited by him. Only the security deposit was refunded. Can a complaint be 3 Marks

lodged?

OR

Q.4. Write short notes (Any three)

15 Marks

- a) complainant
- b) consumer
- c) defect
- d) manufacturer
- e) unfair trade practice

Q.5. Fill in the blanks (solve any 7)

7 Marks

1. Partners collectively are called -----
2. Doctrine of ----- is a protection given to the company against the outsiders A patent is ----- in nature.
3. A company is known by -----
4. In case of public company the minimum number of director is ----- and the maximum number is -----.
5. The maximum number of members of the national Geographical indication is granted for ----- years
6. commission is -----
7. Age of retirement for the chairperson under the competition Act, 2002 is ----- years.
8. Complaint must be in -----
9. Rules for competition commission are framed by the ----- Government.

Q.6. Multiple choice questions. (Solve any eight).

8 Marks

1. The maximum number of members of the national Geographical indication is granted for ----- years Partnership is a result of,-
 - a. Status;
 - b. Contract;
 - c. Circumstances.
2. The maximum number of members of the national Geographical indication is granted for ----- years
3. Chennai. Trade mark is transferable , -
 - a. True;
 - b. False;
 - c. None of the above.
4. Which is not protected by copy right,-

- a. Novel process;
- b. Book;
- c. Drama.

- 5. Appropriate Laboratory means ,-
 - a. Lab or organisation recognised by the Central Government or State Government;
 - b. Lab or organisation established under any law aided by Central or State Government;
 - c. All of the above.
- 6. Which is the mode of dissolution of the firm by operation of law,-
 - a. Some event making the partnership business unlawful;
 - b. Insanity of a partner;
 - c. Business undergoing losses.
- 7. Class meeting is a meeting of,-
 - a. Of all shareholders;
 - b. Of all debenture holders;
 - c. Particular class of members.

Where is the national commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 setup

- a. Bombay;
 - a. Delhi;
 - b. Chennai
- 8. ,-Additional director is appointed,-
 - a. By the Central Government;
 - b. By shareholders;
 - c. By board of directors.
 - 9. Competition Act, 2002, replaced
 - a. Indian Contract Act, 1872;
 - b. The Companies Act, 1956;
 - c. Monopolies Trade Practices Act, 1969.
 - 10 The maximum number of members of the national Geographical indication is granted for -----years
 - a. 10,
 - b. 20,
 - c. 30.
 - 11 Prospectus can be issued by,-
 - a. Private company;
 - b. Public company;
 - c. Both

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S

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

Class: S.Y. B.Com Examination: Regular Sem-III (Oct.2016) Date: _____

*** Subject: Foundation Course- II Marks: 75 Duration: 2½Hrs**

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

Q. No.1. (a) What are the forms of violations of rights of the vulnerable groups? [09]

(b) Write a brief note on the land alienation of Scheduled Tribes (STs). [06]

OR

Comment on the problems of domestic violence, harassment for dowry and trafficking in women. [15]

Q. No.2. What do you mean by 'Disaster'? Explain the factors to be considered in prevention of disasters. [15]

OR

Explain the effects of environmental degradation, air pollution and noise pollution. [15]

Q. No.3. State briefly the contribution of Nicholas Copernicus, Galileo and John Kepler towards the growth of science. [15]

OR

(a) Write a detailed note on Scientific methods. [09]

(b) Explain relationship between science and technology. [06]

P.T.O.

Q. No.4. Define 'Etiquettes'. Discuss telephone manners, E-mail etiquettes and business etiquettes. [15]

OR

(a) Discuss any four types of leadership styles. [09]

(b) Briefly explain the stages of team building. [06]

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

i) Under nutrition

ii) Benefits of Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009

iii) Hybrid disasters

iv) Safe drinking water and sanitation

v) Important health determinants.

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

Anjuman-I-Islam's
Akbar Peerbhoy College of Commerce And Economics

S.Y.B.COM

EXAM-SEMESTER-III (Regular-2016-17)

Marks- 75 marks

Commerce-II

Time- 2 ½ Hrs.

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. Discuss the factors responsible for new horizons 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 steps involved in MBO process.
- 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 staff organization?
- b. Define span of control and list out the factors determines span of control.
- c. Write down the meaning of departmentation and discuss the bases of departmentation.

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

15 Marks

- a. Explain the term CSR and its benefits.
- b. What is management of change? Discuss the barriers to change.
- c. Define stress and explain the measures to manage stress.

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

5 Marks

..... 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) The lower level managers require more of skills.

(technical, conceptual, non-technical)

iii) Quality circle is group of employees.

(voluntary, compelled, designated)

iv) There is lack of in line organization.

(decision making, command, specialization)

v) Means decision making at bottom 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 external environment.
- iii. The informal organization makes use of grapevine.
- iv. Departmentation is necessary in small organizations.
- v. Burnout is a situation in which employees are emotionally drained.

C. Match the column.

5 Marks.

A column

B column

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Knowledge management | a. Scalar organization |
| 2. Matrix organization | b. guideline for decision making |
| 3. Legal advisors | c. Organization collective wisdom |
| 4. Policy | d. Staff organization |
| 5. Line organization | e. Multi project organization |

S Y B.Com. SEMESTER III EXAMINATION

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) A person when entitled in his own name to the name to the possession of the negotiable instrument is called _____
(a) Holder (b) indemnifier; (c) guarantor.
- (ii) Bills drawn outside India and made payable in or drawn upon any person resident in any country outside India is said to be _____
(a) Counter offer (b) foreign bill of exchange (c) invalid.
- (iii) _____ is a bill without consideration
a) Accommodation bill (b) fictitious bill (c) unlawful consideration.
- (iv) _____ is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.
(a) Pledge; (b) cheque; (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 | An agreement brought about by coercion | I | Before its acceptance |
| B | An offer can be revoked at any time | II | Voidable contract |
| C | If consent is not caused by fraud or misrepresentation. | III | To transfer/ handover |
| D | A principal is liable for | IV | The contract is valid |
| E | In contract of bailment goods are delivered | V | His agent's fraud |
| | | VI | For specific purpose |

F	Special crossing.	VII	Name of the banker
		VII	Happening or non
G	Hire purchase agreement	IX	happening
		X	To save from loss
H	Contract of indemnity		

- Q.2 (a) Explain briefly consideration. 12 Marks
- (b) **Case study.** –explain the case of Mohiri Bibi vs.Dharamdas Ghosh 03 Marks
- Q.2 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15 Marks
- (a) Contingent contracts
- (b) Standing offer.
- (c) Revocation of proposal.
- (d) Finder of goods
- Q.3 (a) Explain the Agency, Agent and principal. 12 Marks
- (b) **Case study.** – explain the case of Hyde vs. Wench. 03 Marks
- OR
- Q.3 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15 Marks
- (a) Essentials of bailment.
- (b) pledge.
- (c) Surety's rights.
- (d) Agency by estoppel.
- Q.4 (a) Explain briefly the conditions and warranties. 12Marks
- (b) **Case study.**- explain the case of chinnaya vs. Rammaya 03 Marks
- OR
- Q.4 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15 Marks
- (a) Sale by description
- (b) Rights of resale.
- (c) Sale and agreement to sell.
- (d) Stipulation as to time

- (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. -explain the case of Charles vs. Blackwell 03 Marks

OR

Q.5 Write Short Notes (Any Three) 15 Marks

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

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]

]9]

]6]

T.O.

01/06

The Blanks : - (any eight)

[08]

When liability is taken over by partner _____ a/c is credited.

Liabilities due to employees are _____

Interest on drawings of a partner is debited to _____ a/c

i. Carriage is debited to _____ a/c

e. AS _____ deals with amalgamation.

f. Amalgamation creates _____ for the firm.

g. Interest on Partner's loan has to be provided at minimum _____%.

h. Materials used for repair of machine is debited to _____ a/c

i. In amalgamation assets & liabilities are transferred to Realisation a/c at _____

j. In Piecemeal the excess paid for 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. Profit on realisation is debited to Partner's Capital A/c

d. Income earned but not received is a liability.

e. Reserves are distributed amongst partners in profit sharing ratio.

f. Interest on capital is an income for the partnership firm.

g. Sale of unrecorded asset is a profit for the firm.

h. Realisation of assets can take place instantly.

i. Amalgamation aims to increase sales of the firm.

QUES No. 2 (A)

P, Q & R were partners carrying on business sharing profits & losses in ratio 2:1:2. They decided to dissolve the firm on 31st Dec. 2011 on which date the Balance Sheet was as below :

LIABILITIES		RS.	ASSETS		RS.
editors		5,000	Premises		16,000
Mortgage Loan (against Premises)		15,000	Other assets		65,000
R's Loan		6,000	Cash / Bank		4,000
Govt. Taxes		3,000			
Capital : P		25,000			
Q		13,000			
R		18,000			
		85,000			85,000

The assets of the firm were realized as below :

Jan 2012 - Rs. 22,000 (from premises) : Feb 2012 - Rs. 12,000 : Mar 2012 - Rs. 26,000 and

Apr 2012 - Rs. 29,000

Prepare a piecemeal distribution statement as per excess capital method.

[15]

OR

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QUES No. 2 (B)

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

LIABILITIES	XY	AB	ASSETS	XY	AB
Capital : X	23,000		Premises	20,000	10,000
Y	23,000		Computers	10,000	12,000
A		28,000	Furniture	28,000	8,000
B		12,000	Inventory	12,000	14,000
General Reserve		3,000	Debtors	14,000	4,000
Creditors	20,000	4,000	Bank	2,000	2,000
Bills Payable	20,000	3,000	Cash	86,000	50,000
	86,000	50,000			

It was mutually agreed to amalgamate the business from 1st April 2012 on following terms :

1. Premises valued at Rs. 14,000 & computers at Rs. 22,000.
2. Furniture was not taken over by the new firm
3. A reserve of 5% to be created on debtors
4. Goodwill of XY was Rs. 15,000 & of AB was Rs. 10,000
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 Sindhu, Sakshi & Deepa who share profits & losses in ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 as on 31st Dec. 2007:

DEBIT	Rs.	CREDIT	Rs.
Cash	5,000	Creditors	60,000
Debtors	1,80,000	Sales	5,40,000
Rent & Rates	12,000	Capital : Sindhu	1,20,000
Salary	48,000	Sakshi	2,00,000
Sundry Expenses	25,000	Deepa	80,000
Stock on 1 st Jan. 2007	1,05,000	Sakshi's Loan	45,000
Purchases	3,20,000		
Fixed Assets	3,00,000		
Drawings : Sindhu	17,000		
Sakshi	18,000		
Deepa	15,000		
	10,45,000		10,45,000

Adjustments :

1. Stock on 31st Dec. 2007 was Rs. 1,25,000
 2. Rent & Rates were paid in advance Rs. 3,000
 3. Sundry expenses were outstanding Rs. 4,000
 4. Depreciate fixed assets by 12% p.a.
 - i. Interest on capital to be provided at 5% p.a.
 - ii. Salary of Rs. 1,500 p.m. to Sindhu.
- Prepare final accounts for the firm.

[15]

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

Capital balances:	Ashok - Rs. 51,000	Nandu - Rs. 31,000	Kiran - Rs. 81,000
Drawings:	Ashok - Rs. 3,000	Nandu - Rs. 1,000	Kiran - Rs. 4,000
Ashok's Loan	-Rs. 30,000		

Profit sharing ratio - 4:1:2

Net Profit (as per P&L A/c) - Rs. 84,000

- [07]
- * Interest on partners capital to be provided at 8 % p.a.
Salary of Rs. 500 per month is payable to Ashok & Kiran.
- B. If X's loan is Rs. 22,000 and Y's loan is Rs. 11,000. Both are partners on a firm with PSR as 3:4. Cash available in hand is Rs. 15,000 how would you distribute it under piecemeal? [02]
- C. From following details calculate net value of Machinery & Vehicle;
Cost : Machinery - Rs. 80,000 Vehicle - Rs. 30,000
Depreciation provision at beginning of year : Plant - Rs. 20,000 Vehicle - Rs. 5,000
Depreciate machinery @ 10 % p.a. on cost and Vehicle @ 12% on WDV. [06]

QUES No. 4 (A)

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

LIABILITIES	ASSETS	
	BA	MS
Capital : Balwant	22,000	
Arun	22,000	
Mitali		54,000
Sonal		36,000
General Reserve	2,000	15,000
Creditors	22,000	6,000
Bills Payable	20,000	9,000
	88,000	120,000

It was mutually agreed to amalgamate the business from 1st April 2014 on following terms :

1. Premises is undervalued by Rs. 2,000 & 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. 15,000 & 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]

QUES No. 4 (B)

OR

- A. Prepare a statement of excess capital & order of payment from the following details :
- Capital : A - Rs. 2,45,000 B - Rs. 1,82,000 C - Rs. 1,26,000
- Profit sharing ratio between partners - 3:1:2

[07]

- B. From the following details prepare Partner's Capital A/c
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Capital balances : | Amit – Rs. 1,80,000 | Sanjay – Rs. 2,40,000 | Saif – Rs. 2,00,000 |
| Drawings : | Amit – Rs. 25,000 | Sanjay – Rs. 10,000 | Saif – Rs. 15,000 |
- Profit sharing ratio – 3: 1: 2
- Net Profit (as per P&L A/c) – Rs. 1,05,000
- Interest on partners capital to be provided at 10 % p.a. while interest on drawings is charged at 5 % p.a.
- Salary of Rs. 1,000 per month is payable to Amit & Sanjay. [08]

QUES No. 5 Write Short notes (any 3): [15]

- Reasons for amalgamation
- Types of liabilities.
- Representatives Personal accounts.
- Significance of P&L Appropriation A/c
- Types of Partner's Capital

OR

- Explain the process of calculating surplus capital. [08]
- Importance & advantages of Computerised software for accounting. [07]

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

Ac

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Q1. Answer the following questions (Any Two)

15

1. What is National income? Explain circular flow of national income in closed economy
2. Explain equilibrium between Aggregate demand and Aggregate supply
3. Define and explain terms multiplier, Accelerator and Super multiplier in brief

Q2. Answer the following questions (Any Two)

15

1. What is Money supply? explain its constituents
2. What are the factors affecting velocity of money
3. Explain various approaches of demand for money

Q3. Answer the following questions (Any Two)

15

1. What is inflation? Explain its various types
2. Explain the effects of inflation in general.
3. Explain short run and long run Phillips curve with neat diagram

Q4. Answer the following questions (Any Two)

15

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

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

08

1. National income is measures in monetary terms [5]
2. Accelerator shows the effect of consumption on investment
3. The rate of interest is determined by the liquidity preference of the people [5]
4. Money supply is a money with RBI
5. Inflation is purely a monetary phenomenon [09]
6. Phillips curve slopes downwards [06]
7. Fiscal policy should be anti-inflationary
8. LM curve slopes upwards

Q5 B) Chose the correct alternative (Any seven)

07

1. -----is not the economic agent in a three sector economy
(Firms / household / foreign sector)

2. Output, employment, income etc begins to decline under -----
(Recession / prosperity / recovery)
3. Effective demand is observed when -----
($Ad > AS$ / $AD=AS$ / $AD < AS$)
4. M3 is measured as -----
($M1 + S.D.P.O$ / $M3 + S.D$ / $M1 + T.D$)
5. Demand for transaction and precautionary motive is interest -----
(Unit elastic / elastic / inelastic)
6. Liquidity preference theory considers ----- motives behind demand for money
(Two / three / one)
7. Black money leads ----- inflation
(Cost push / demand pull / hyper)
8. During inflation the loser is a -----
(a Farmer / debtor / creditor)
9. Phillips curve shows relationship between ----- unemployment
(Interest / profit / wage rate)
10. ----- is not a liability of commercial bank
(Cash / capital / reserves)
11. Reserves to be kept with RBI is -----
(SLR / CRR / OMO)
12. -----is the slope of IS curve
(Negative / Positive / Direct)

Note :- 1. All questions are compulsory

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

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

- (a) Define advertising. Explain its features.
- (b) Explain advertising as a process of communication.
- (c) What are the challenges faced by Indian advertisers in the era of globalization?

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

- (a) Explain the concept of IMC by highlighting its features
- (b) Explain the role of advertising in product life cycle.
- (c) What is consumer behavior? Explain its nature.

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

- (a) Explain the classification of advertising on the basis of advertisers and audience.
- (b) Define Retail advertising. Explain its main features.
- (c) Distinguish between corporate image advertising and Advocacy advertising.

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

- (a) Discuss the economic impact of advertising.
- (b) Discuss the main aspects of ASCI code for advertisers.
- (c) Explain the different forms of unethical advertisements.

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. _____ advertising also referred to as pro bono advertising.

(Social, Political, Advocacy)

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)

1. Advertising enhances values of the brand in the market.
2. Advertising helps to promote social welfare through public awareness campaign.
3. Advertising is not applicable to social organization.
4. Market segmentation helps to identify different groups of buyers with the different requirements.
5. Broadcasting media includes the use of news paper and magazine.

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

(05)

Group -A		Group-B	
A	Advertising	1	Free Gift
B	Sales promotion	2	Paid Form
C	Untruthful Advertising	3	Literacy Campaign
D	Social Welfare	4	Misleading Ads
	Geographic Segmentation	5	Region

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