

CODE: Date - 22/2/2025 Duration: 3 hours (8:00 AM To 11:00 AM) Marks: 100

Instructions :- (1) All questions are compulsory having internal options.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

★ correction  
Q: 4 & Q: 5

Q:1 A) Match the following Columns (Any 10)

10

Column A	Column B
1. Intangible Assets	a) Preferential Creditors
2. Loan against hypothecation of assets	b) Debited to Goodwill
3. Partners may not be directors	c) Gaining Ratio
4. Net Assets	d) Debit All Partners' Capital A/c
5. Death of Partner	e) Joint Life Policy
6. Asset taken over	f) Transfer to Legal Representative
7. Wages of workers	g) Secured Creditors
8. Loss in Realisation on Amalgamation	h) Software
9. Excess of Purchase Consideration than Net Assets	i) Sale of Firm to Company
10. Continuing Partner	j) Assets Less External Liabilities
11. Unpaid Capital Balance of Dead Partner	k) Will be settled by old firm
12. Liabilities not taken over	l) Included in Purchase Consideration

Q:1 B) State whether following statements are True or False (Any 10)

10

- 1) A partnership firm has limited managerial skill.
- 2) On amalgamation, Realisation Account is prepared to close the books of the firm.
- 3) Asset taken over by a partner is debited to his capital account.
- 4) Each partner has a right to take part in the conduct of the business of a firm.
- 5) Purchase of machinery is shown in Trading Account on debit side.
- 6) Take over of liability by a partner should be deducted from capital account balance.
- 7) Interest on drawings is an income of the firm.
- 8) In Amalgamation of firms, the old firms are called as Amalgamating Firms.
- 9) In a partnership firm, every partner is entitled to get salary.
- 10) The adjustment regarding interest on capital is made in Profit & Loss Appropriation Account.
- 11) While paying third party liabilities, Secured creditors should be paid first.
- 12) Realisation Expenses are debited to partner's capital account in their profit sharing ratio.

Q:2 Answer any one of the following:

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- a) DG Ltd and MG Ltd decided to amalgamate on the following terms and conditions on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024, when their Balance Sheets were as follows:

Liabilities	DG Ltd (Rs.)	MG Ltd (Rs.)	Assets	DG Ltd (Rs.)	MG Ltd (Rs.)
Capital A/c:			Buildings	1,00,000	-
Raj	1,72,800	-	Furniture	63,200	97,200
Rohit	1,27,200	-	Investments	50,000	-
Ketan	-	2,24,600	Stock	68,200	99,000
Chetan	-	84,400	Debtors	80,000	1,00,000
Creditors	55,000	31,000	Cash	18,600	43,800
Bank Loan	25,000	-			
	3,80,000	3,40,000		3,80,000	3,40,000

Terms of amalgamation:

1. In case of DG Ltd-
  - a) Goodwill was valued at Rs 1,20,000.
  - b) Raj took over Bank Loan.



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- c) Investments were taken over by the new firm at Rs 60,000.
- d) Buildings was taken to be worth Rs 1,80,000.
- e) Stock to be valued at Rs 65,200.
- f) Provision for doubtful debts to be created at 5% on debtors.
- 2. In case of MG Ltd-
  - a) Goodwill was valued at Rs 1,00,000.
  - b) Stock was valued at Rs 84,000.
  - c) Provision for doubtful debts to be created at 4% on debtors.

Other assets and liabilities of both the firms were taken at book values.

You are required to show Realisation A/c and Partner's Capital A/c in the books of DG Ltd and MG Ltd.

OR

- b) James and Mark were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. Their Balance Sheet on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 on which date they converted their business into a company was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
James's Capital	80,000	Cash	28,000
Mark's Capital	40,000	Debtors	1,04,000
Creditors	1,20,000	Stock	64,000
Mortgage on Freehold Premises	40,000	Machinery	20,000
		Freehold Premises	64,000
	2,80,000		2,80,000

The company took over all the Assets and Liabilities except mortgage of Freehold premises for a purchase price of Rs 2,40,000 payable as to Rs 48,000 in Cash, Rs 96,000 in Debentures and the balance in Equity Shares of Rs 100 each.

Close the books of the firm after the above transactions have been carried out, mortgage loan has been paid and partners agreed to share the debentures and shares in proportion to their final capitals.

You are required to prepare:

1. Realisation A/c
2. Partner's Capital A/c
3. Purchasing Company's A/c
4. Shares in Purchasing Company A/c
5. Debentures Purchasing Company A/c
6. Cash A/c

Q:3 Answer any one of the following:

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- a) Bhavesh, Naresh and Suresh are partners sharing profits in the ratio 1:1:1. They decided to convert their partnership firm into a joint stock company by the name of BNS Ltd. Following is the Balance Sheet on the date of conversion.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital A/c:		Buildings	1,98,000
Bhavesh	3,00,000	Plant & Machinery	1,52,000
Naresh	3,00,000	Motor Van	66,000
Suresh	3,00,000	Furniture	84,000
General Reserve	24,000	Stock	1,20,000
Bills Payable	8,000	Sundry Debtors	1,65,000
Sundry Creditors	96,000	Investment	43,000
		Bank	2,00,000
	10,28,000		10,28,000



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BNS Ltd took over the following assets and liabilities (Except Bank).

Buildings	Rs 2,00,000
Plant & Machinery	Rs 2,00,000
Furniture	Rs 14,000
Stock	Rs 1,50,000
Goodwill	Rs 66,200

Create 10% Reserve for Doubtful Debt.

The company has also agreed to take over Sundry Creditors at Rs 82,000.

The purchase consideration was discharged by the issue of sufficient number of Equity Shares of Rs 100 each fully paid up at par.

The firm sold Investment for Rs 50,000 and paid Bills Payable fully.

Motor Van was taken over by Bhavesh at book value. The firm paid Realisation Expenses Rs 20,000.

Purchase consideration was distributed amongst the partners as per their proportionate capital as at the end.

You are required to:

1. Calculate the Purchase Consideration
2. Realisation Account
3. Partner's Capital Account
4. BNS Ltd Account
5. Bank Account

OR

- b) Amay, Pranay and Vinay were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. The partnership was dissolved on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, when the position was as under:

Liabilities	Amount(Rs)	Assets	Amount (Rs)
Capital A/c:		Cash at Bank	2,000
Amay 40,000		Debtors	1,10,000
Pranay 60,000		Stock	80,000
Vinay 20,000	1,20,000	Investments	18,000
Tanay's loan	20,000		
Bank Loan	30,000		
Creditors	40,000		
	<u>2,10,000</u>		<u>2,10,000</u>

Realizations should be distributed as safely as possible. It was decided to provide Rs 5,000 for realisation expenses. The realizations were as follows:

Date	Realizations (Rs)
15/04/2024	21,000
31/05/2024	27,000
30/06/2024	60,000
31/07/2024	40,000
31/08/2024	21,000

It was later understood that the actual realisation expenses incurred were also of Rs 5,000. Show distribution of cash to each claimant using 'excess capital method'.



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Q:4 Answer any ONE two of the following:a) The following is the Trial Balance of a firm as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024:

Particulars	Debit(Rs)	Particulars	Credit(Rs)
Purchases	4,68,000	Capital P	90,000
		Q	90,000
		R	90,000
Return Inward	7,200	Sales	8,82,000
Stock	72,000	Return Outward	6,000
Drawings: P	36,000	Discount Received	26,400
Q	36,000		
R	36,000		
Salary	81,000	Bank Loan	60,000
Office Exps	49,500	Creditors	2,29,500
Bad Debts	6,300	Bills Payable	26,100
Carriage Inward	13,500		
Carriage Outward	20,250		
Debtors	3,00,000		
Bills Receivable	9,750		
Bank Balance	24,000		
Cash Balance	7,500		
Investments	75,000		
Premises	1,50,000		
Machinery	1,08,000		
	<b>15,00,000</b>		<b>15,00,000</b>

On 1<sup>st</sup> Oct, 2023, 'P' retired and the following adjustments were agreed upon

- 1) Goodwill of Rs 2,70,000 was brought into the business and the same is to be raised and written off.
- 2) Depreciate machinery @ 10% p.a. and premises @ 5% p.a.
- 3) Closing Stock was valued at Rs 1,26,000
- 4) Provide Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a.
- 5) Balance in 'P's account after making all adjustments was to be transferred to his loan account.

You are asked to prepare Trading, P&L Account for the year ended 31/03/2024, Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c, Partner's Capital A/c and a Balance Sheet as on 31/03/2024.

b) From the following Balance Sheet as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 of a Partnership firm, prepare a statement showing piecemeal distribution of cash if the PSR between Suresh, Mahesh and Rajesh 5:2:1 respectively.

Liabilities	Amount (Rs)	Assets	Amount(Rs)
<u>Partner's Capital</u>		Fixed Assets	1,20,000
Suresh	58,200	Current Assets	79,400
Mahesh	30,600	Cash in Hand	14,400
Rajesh	39,000		
General Reserve	28,800		
Rajesh's Loan	21,200		
Sundry Creditors	36,000		
	<b>2,13,800</b>		<b>2,13,800</b>



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1. Realisation Expenses were estimated to be Rs 6,000
2. The assets were realized as under:  
1<sup>st</sup> installment Rs 91,920  
2<sup>nd</sup> installment Rs 28,720  
3<sup>rd</sup> installment Rs 30,000
3. Actual realization expenses incurred were Rs 6,000 only.

Q:5 Answer the following:

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- a) Explain the methods of calculation of purchase consideration.
- b) What is a partnership deed and explain the rules applicable in absence of such a partnership deed.

OR

Q:5 Write Short Notes on (Any 4)

20

- a) Adjusted Capital Method
- b) Realisation Account
- c) Fixed & Fluctuation Capital Method
- d) Objectives of Amalgamation of firms
- e) Profit & Loss Appropriation Account
- f) External Liabilities

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Marks: 100

Instructions :- (1) All questions are compulsory having internal options.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q:1

A) Choose the correct answer from the options given below (Any 10)

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- 1) Advertising has taken from the \_\_\_\_\_ "advertere" means to turn mind toward
  - a) Latin word
  - b) French word
  - c) Italian word
  - d) German word
- 2) The first Newspaper ad was in 1650 to offer a reward for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Lost dog
  - b) 12 stolen horses
  - c) Cadbury
  - d) Kodak
- 3) In the 6<sup>th</sup> century, the city of \_\_\_\_\_ was an ancient Roman town-city, where advertising was available in the form of painting.
  - a) Pompeii
  - b) Antioch
  - c) Plovdiv
  - d) Lincoln
- 4) In ad agency structure, vice president of marketing service is looking after \_\_\_\_\_ department.
  - a) Traffic
  - b) Research & Development
  - c) Public relation
  - d) Production
- 5) In ad agency compensation \_\_\_\_\_ by Result is one of the important methods.
  - a) Payment
  - b) Pass
  - c) Declare
  - d) Hold
- 6) The first traditional animated film \_\_\_\_\_ created by Émile Cohl in 1908.
  - a) Steamboat Willie
  - b) Fantasmagorie
  - c) Snow White
  - d) Seven Dwarf
- 7) Officer choice water advertisement is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ advertising.
  - a) Puffery
  - b) Unhealthy competition
  - c) Surrogate
  - d) Bait
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ ads give support to Herbals and Ayurvedic medicines and products.
  - a) Lifebuoy
  - b) Pantene
  - c) Saffola
  - d) Hamdard India
- 9) DAVP has undertaken regular print media campaigns on occasions like \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Friendship day
  - b) Taj land
  - c) Saad-bhavana Diwas
  - d) Victory day
- 10) The term, AIDA is commonly attributed to \_\_\_\_\_ advertising.
  - a) German
  - b) Japanese
  - c) Indian
  - d) American
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ ad agency's corporate office in Chicago, United States & Established in 1992.
  - a) O & M
  - b) Dentsu
  - c) Leo Burnett
  - d) FCB
- 12) TBZ jewellery ad is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ execution style.
  - a) Fantasy
  - b) Animation
  - c) Technical
  - d) Musical



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- Q:1** B) State whether following statements are True or False (Any 10) 10
- 1) Direct marketing removes the "middle man" from the promotion process.
  - 2) Volney B. Palmer printed handbills to advertise his religious books, "Pyes of Salisbury"
  - 3) In 1911, Associated Advertising Club was established for the code of ethics in advertising.
  - 4) Full-service ad agencies never do any work with creative boutiques.
  - 5) Advertisers should always be courteous to advertising agency for good relationship.
  - 6) Ford Models is one of the first and most prestigious modeling agencies in the world.
  - 7) Extensive advertising can also create barriers for the other competitors' brands.
  - 8) HDFC educational advertisement is creating importance for girl child.
  - 9) ASCI is set by 48 founder members who are involved in advertising activities.
  - 10) Guerilla ad is a low-cost ad strategy which targeted consumers in most unexpected places
  - 11) Consumer that purchases Lux one week and Dove in the next week is called brand fatigue.
  - 12) O & M owned by Publicis group is the Japanese number one ad agency.
- Q:2** Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) What is IMC? Explain the various approaches of IMC.
  - b) Define advertising and explain the early printing period (14<sup>th</sup> century- 1800) of advertising.
  - c) "Transit and Ariel are the most important types of advertising media". Explain it.
- Q:3** Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) Elucidate the services offered by advertising agency with the help of chart
  - b) Explain three ways for maintaining a cordial client agency relationship.
  - c) Discuss on any two of the freelancing career options in detail.
- Q:4** Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) How distribution cost will be reduced after advertising? Show it with example.
  - b) What are the ethical issues involved in advertising?
  - c) Elaborate on the self-regulatory body of advertising in India
- Q:5** Answer any two of the following: 15
- a) Explain the AIDA model of advertising by including "C".
  - b) Describe the various feature of rural advertising.
  - c) Briefly describe the top ten advertising agencies in India.
- Q:6** Write Short Notes on (Any 4) 20
- a) Feature of Advertising
  - b) Classification of advertising on geographic based
  - c) Types of ad agencies
  - d) Pro-bono advertising
  - e) Communication Process in advertising
  - f) Ad spends

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**Marks: 100**

**Instructions :-** (1) All questions are compulsory having internal options.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
(3) Working should form part of your answer.  
(4) Simple calculator is allowed.

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- 1) Operational information is required by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Middle managers
  - b) Line managers
  - c) Top managers
  - d) All workers
- 2) For taking decisions data must be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Very Accurate
  - b) Massive
  - c) Processed correctly
  - d) None of the above
- 3) Management accounting is generally prepared for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Shareholders
  - b) Creditors
  - c) Managers
  - d) Government
- 4) Payback period is the time required to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Recover the original investment
  - b) Depreciate asset
  - c) Pay the creditors
  - d) Recovery from debtors
- 5) Balance Sheet is a statement of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Assets and Liabilities
  - b) Working Capital
  - c) Operating Results
  - d) None of the above
- 6) Comparative Statement shows \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) One year's performance
  - b) Financial performance
  - c) Comparative performance
  - d) Profitability performance
- 7) General reserve is created out of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Profit
  - b) Income
  - c) Expenditure
  - d) Dividend received
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ is an item of current liability.
  - a) Unsecured loans
  - b) Cash Balance
  - c) Bank overdraft
  - d) Bank balance
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ are techniques of capital budgeting.
  - a) Payback period
  - b) Accounting rate of return
  - c) Net present value
  - d) All of the above
- 10) Generally, Quick liabilities mean 'All Current liabilities' excluding \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Outstanding expenses
  - b) Outstanding wages
  - c) Bank overdraft
  - d) Bank time deposits
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ is calculated to find out the movement of Inventory.
  - a) debtors turnover ratio
  - b) creditors turnover ratio
  - c) stock turnover ratio
  - d) All of the above
- 12) Ratio analysis indicates the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Financial health
  - b) Operational efficiency
  - c) Future Prospects
  - d) All of the above

10

- 1) Budgets contain the plans of the management.
- 2) Data is information that has been processed in some way.
- 3) Management accounting reports must follow the accounting records.
- 4) Bank overdraft is equal to Current assets minus stock.
- 5) A current ratio lower than 2:1 shows under trading.
- 6) Liquidity and efficiency are used synonymously in ratio analysis.
- 7) Net working capital can never be negative.
- 8) Higher bank overdraft means higher working capital.
- 9) Working capital refers to a firm's long term capital.
- 10) Payback period is widely used because it is a measure of profitability.



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11) The net present value method does not consider the time value of money.

12) Capital expenditure benefits only in the current period.

Q:2 Answer A or B:

A) Complete the following Common size Income statement of Mansi Ltd by ascertaining the missing figures.

Particulars	Rs	Rs	%	%
Net Sales		10,00,000		?
Less: Cost of goods sold				
-Opening Stock	?		20	
-Purchase	?		60	
-Wages	1,25,000		?	
-Factory overheads	?		12.5	
	?		105	
Less: Closing stock	3,00,000	?	30	75
Gross profit		2,50,000		25
Less: Operating Expenses				
(a) Administrative expense	?		7	
(b) Selling expense	25,000		2.5	
(c) Finance expense	?	1,05,000	?	10.5
Operating Profit		?		?
Add: Non operating Income		25,000		2.5
Less: non operating expenses		?		1
NPBT		1,60,000		?

OR

B) In the books of Zeus ltd as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital(Rs.10 each)	70,000	Land	75,000
10% Preference Share Capital	75,000	Building	50,000
Reserves	25,000	Machinery	25,000
12% Debentures	1,00,000	Investment	1,30,000
Creditors	27,500	Stock	15,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Debtors	6,500
		Expense on Issue of Shares	16,000
	3,17,500		3,17,500

You are required to prepare Vertical Balance Sheet and Calculate following ratios:

1) Current ratio 2) Liquid ratio 3) Stock Working Capital ratio 4) Proprietor's ratio 5) Debt-Equity ratio 6) Capital Gearing ratio.

Q:3 Answer A or B:

A) From the following data provided by M/s. Chamunda ltd, estimate working capital requirements for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

- Estimated activity/operations for the year 1,30,000 units (52 weeks).
- Raw material remains in stock for 2 weeks and the production cycle takes 2 weeks.
- Finished Goods remaining in stock for 2 weeks.
- 2 weeks credit is allowed by suppliers.



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- e. 4 weeks credit is allowed to Debtors.
- f. Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is 2 weeks each.
- g. Cash & Bank Balance to be maintained 12,500.
- h. Selling price per unit is 15.

i) Analysis of cost per unit as follows: (1) Raw material Rs.5 per unit (2) Labour is Rs.3 per unit and Overhead is Rs.2 per unit. (3) Profit is at Rs.5 per unit.

Assume that operations are evenly spread throughout the year; Wages and Overheads accrue similarly. Manufacturing process required feeding of material fully at the beginning. Degree of work-in-progress is 50%. Debtors are to be estimated at selling price.

OR

- B) From the following figures prepare an estimate of the working capital:

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Production	60,000 units
Selling price per unit	Rs. 10
Raw material	60% of selling price
Direct wages	1/6 <sup>th</sup> of raw material
Overheads	Twice the direct wages
Material in hand	2 months requirement
Production time	1 month
Finished goods in stores	3 months
Credit for material	2 months
Credit allowed to customers	3 months

Average cash balance 80,000.

Wages and overheads are paid at the beginning of the next month. In production all the material is charged in the initial stage and overheads accrue evenly.

Q:4 Answer A or B:

- A) M/s Ranbaxy Ltd is considering to select one project out of two alternative projects both with life of 5 years and following particulars given below:

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Particulars	Years	Project B(Rs.)	Project C(Rs.)
Capital Investment	0	4,00,000	2,00,000
Cash Flows	I	1,20,000	1,00,000
	II	80,000	90,000
	III	80,000	60,000
	IV	70,000	60,000
	V	80,000	40,000

The expected rate of return is 14% p.a. From year 1 to year 5 is as under:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Present value	0.88	0.77	0.68	0.59	0.52

You are required to calculate the comparative profitability of the two projects by using the Net present value method and advise the management suitably.

OR



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- B) Badshah Ltd. gives you the following information about a project having cost of 5,00,000 and an estimated life of 5 years :

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Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
Net profit after Depreciation and Tax	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

Assuming a required rate of 10% , you are required to calculate :

Particulars	0	1	2	3	4	5
Present value factor	1.0	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

You are required to calculate

- (A) Average rate of return  
(B) Profitability Index of the project

Q:5 Answer the following:

- 1) What are the functions of management?
- 2) What are the advantages of optimum working capital?

20

10

10

OR

Write Short notes (any four)

- A) Scope of Management Accounting
- B) Users of Financial Statements
- C) Current Ratio
- D) Net operating cycle
- E) Prime cost
- F) Methods of Capital budgeting

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CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

Time : \_\_\_\_\_

Duration: 3 Hours (8:00 To 11:00 AM) Marks: 100

Instructions :- (1) All questions are compulsory with internal choice.

(2) Support your answers with relevant case laws or illustrations.

(3) Figures to the right indicate marks.

- Q:1 Attempt any two of the following: 20
- Explain the meaning of agreement and contract and further elaborate the essentials of valid contract. 10
  - Explain the doctrine of privity of contract and its exceptions if any with suitable case laws or illustrations. 10
  - Explain the meaning of proposal and legal rules of valid proposal. 10
  - Discuss briefly the position of persons disqualified by law other than minor and persons of unsound mind with regards to the contracts entered by them. 10
- Q:2 Attempt any two of the following: 20
- Explain the meaning, essentials and consequences of fraud. Comment "Mere silence does not amount to fraud." 10
  - Explain the meaning, essentials and legal rules regarding enforcement of contingent contract. 10
  - Explain the provisions with regards to performance of contract based on (i) obligation of parties to contract (ii) by whom the contract must be performed (iii) time and place of performance (iv) performance of reciprocal promises (v) appropriation of payment. 10
  - Explain discharge of contract by agreement and discharge of contract by breach of contract. 10
- Q:3 Attempt any two of the following: 20
- Explain the meaning of principal and agent. Explain creation of agency by implied authority, express authority and by operation of law. 10
  - Write a detailed note on pledge by non-owner. 10
  - Explain the meaning and essentials of contract of guarantee. 10
  - Explain the various modes of termination of agency. 10
- Q:4 Attempt any two of the following: 20
- Distinguish between Sale and Agreement to Sell. 10
  - Discuss the doctrine of caveat emptor under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. 10
  - Explain the rules for transfer of property in case of sale of unascertained goods and in case of sale on approval basis. 10
  - Who is an unpaid seller? Explain the unpaid sellers right of lien and right of resale. 10
- Q:5 Attempt any two of the following: 20
- Explain the meaning and essentials of cheque under Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881. 10
  - Explain when banker is justified in dishonouring the cheque. 10
  - Explain the meaning and essentials of promissory note. 10
  - Explain the provisions as to noting and protest under the Negotiable Instrument Act. 10

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CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

Date - 04/03/2025

Duration: 3 Hours (8:00 To 11:00 AM) Marks: 100

Instructions: - (1) All questions are compulsory having internal options.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q:1 A) Explain the following concepts (Any Five) 10
- 1) Macro Economics
  - 2) Open Economy
  - 3) Investment function
  - 4) Average Propensity to Consume
  - 5) Phillips Curve
  - 6) Laffer Curve
  - 7) Velocity of circulation of money
  - 8) Inflation targeting
- Q:1 B) Choose the correct answer from the given options and rewrite the statements. 10
- 1) Which of the following does not constitute a leakage in the circular flow of income.
    - a) Saving
    - b) Taxes
    - c) Imports
    - d) Investments
  - 2) In which of the following phase, output, employment, income etc. begin to decline?
    - a) Recession
    - b) Revival
    - c) Recovery
    - d) Prosperity
  - 3) "Supply creates its own demand" this principle given by.....
    - a) J.M.Keynes
    - b) A.C.Pigou
    - c) J.B.Say
    - d) Samuelson
  - 4) According to Keynes, in order to increase employment, we have to increase aggregate.....
    - a) Demand
    - b) Supply
    - c) Interest rate
    - d) None of the above
  - 5) Marginal propensity to save is represented by.....
    - a) Change in Saving / change in Consumption
    - b) Change in saving / Change in Income
    - c) Saving / Income
    - d) Change in Income/ Change in saving
  - 6) The concept of Investment multiplier was developed by.....
    - a) J.M.Keynes
    - b) A.C. Pigou
    - c) Alfred Marshall
    - d) Adam Smith
  - 7) Which of the following will shift the IS curve to the left?
    - a) Increase in government tax
    - b) Increase in saving
    - c) Decrease in autonomous spending
    - d) Decrease in money supply
  - 8) In the long run, the Phillips curve will be.....
    - a) Upward Sloping
    - b) Downward sloping
    - c) Horizontal
    - d) Vertical
  - 9) Which of the following determines money supply?
    - a) High Powered money
    - b) Money Multiplier
    - c) Community's choice
    - d) All of the above
  - 10) According to the cash balance equation of quantity theory of money.....
    - a)  $MP = kdY$
    - b)  $Md = kPY$
    - c)  $Mk = dPY$
    - d)  $Mr = kdY$



CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

- Q:2 Answer any two of the following: 20
- Explain the concept of circular flow of income and expenditure in a four-sector economy model.
  - What is the trade cycle? Describe the various characteristics of the trade cycle.
  - Write a detailed note on Say's law of market.
- Q:3 Answer any two of the following: 20
- Discuss implications of consumption function.
  - What is Marginal Efficiency of Capital? How it is calculated?
  - Evaluate liquidity preference theory of interest.
- Q:4 Answer any two of the following: 20
- Explain the simultaneous determination of goods and money market equilibrium by deriving IS and LM curves.
  - Examine the long run Phillips curve.
  - Describe causes and consequences of stagflation.
- Q:5 Answer any two of the following: 20
- Distinguish between traditional and modern approaches of money supply.
  - Explain the Cambridge cash balance approach of quantity theory of money
  - Explain monetary and fiscal measures to curb inflation.

-----X-----X-----X-----



**CODE:**

**Duration: 3 hours**

Marks: 100

**Instructions :-** (1) All questions are compulsory having internal options.  
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q:1

A) Choose the correct answer from the options given below (Any 10)

10

- 1) "Management is the art of getting things done through people" this definition was given by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mary Parker Follet  
b) Harold Koontz  
c) Peter Drucker  
d) Elton Mayo
- 2) Henry Fayol stated \_\_\_\_\_ principles of management.  
a) 14  
b) 7  
c) 10  
d) 11
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process of identifying alternatives and selecting a course of action to solve specific problem.  
a) Decision-Making  
b) Directing  
c) Departmentation  
d) Motivation
- 4) Plans need to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Flexible  
b) Rigid  
c) Complicated  
d) Difficult
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ reflect the purpose and philosophy of the organisation.  
a) Mission  
b) Strategy  
c) Budget  
d) MBE
- 6) On the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ analysis, the management sets the goals.  
a) SWAP  
b) SWOT  
c) SWOB  
d) SNAP
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ organisation is referred as scalar organisation.  
a) Line  
b) Matrix  
c) VO  
d) Line and Staff
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ organisation structure increases the number of levels in an organisation.  
a) Flat  
b) Tall  
c) Horizontal  
d) Vertical
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is a process by which a superior assigns tasks and authority to a subordinate who accept responsibility for those jobs.  
a) Departmentation  
b) Delegation  
c) Decentralisation  
d) Division of Work
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ style of leadership aims at creating family atmosphere within organisation.  
a) Autocratic  
b) Consultative  
c) Paternalistic  
d) Bureaucratic
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the systematic evaluation of the functioning performance and effectiveness of management.  
a) MBO  
b) HRA  
c) Management audit  
d) MBE
- 12) Bonus is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ factors of motivation.  
a) Monetary  
b) Negative  
c) Non-monetary  
d) General

Q:1

**B) State whether following statements are True or False (Any 10)**

10

- 1) Management is applicable to business and non- business organisations.
- 2) Managers adopt multidisciplinary approach to get the work done from subordinates.
- 3) F.W Taylor is considered as the father of scientific management.
- 4) The analysis of internal environment indicates opportunities and threats.



CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration: 3 hours

Marks: 100

- 5) Coordination is not concerned with integration of group efforts in an organisations.
- 6) Brainstorming technique is used for making programmed decisions.
- 7) The process of organizing involves among other things identifying and grouping of the work to be performed.
- 8) The informal organisations make use of grapevine.
- 9) In line organisations, the executives tend to be more autocratic in nature.
- 10) Motivation is one time activity.
- 11) Noise is semantic barrier in communication.
- 12) Body language is a form of verbal communication.

**Q:2 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Explain the concept and nature of management.
- b) Elaborate the Hawthorne experiments conducted by Elton Mayo.
- c) Describe Peter Drucker's dimensions of management.

**Q:3 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Elaborate the steps in the planning process.
- b) Discuss the advantages of MBO.
- c) What are the essentials of a sound decision-making?

**Q:4 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Discuss the steps in organizing process.
- b) What are the factors influencing span of management?
- c) Explain the principles of effective delegation.

**Q:5 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Discuss nature of motivation.
- b) What are the functions of leadership?
- c) Describe the steps in the process of controlling.

**Q:6 Write Short Notes on (Any 4)**

20

- a) Managerial competencies
- b) Management by Exception
- c) Matrix organisation
- d) Importance of communication
- e) Flat organisation
- f) Virtual organisation

-----X-----X-----X-----



CODE:

Duration 2 Hrs.30 min

Marks: 75

*Instructions :- (1) All questions are compulsory.**(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q:1 A. Explain the following concepts :( Any Five) 15  
 1) Schedule Tribes  
 2) Minorities  
 3) Tsunami  
 4) Prevention before disaster  
 5) Science in Middle age  
 6) Science in ancient culture  
 7) Effective listening  
 8) Leadership
- OR
- B. Write a detailed note on the Foundation Course (Semester III) project submitted By you.
- Q:2 A. Evaluate the problems faced by the women and explain their legal rights. 15  
 OR  
 B. Discuss the constitutional and legal rights of children in India.
- Q:3 A. Discuss the concept and types of disasters. Quote at least one local relevant case study for one of the disasters. 15  
 OR  
 B. What is Hybrid disaster? Explain the Economical and Physical impact of disaster.
- Q:4 A. Write a note on scientific development in the age of Reason and Enlightenment. 15  
 OR  
 B. What is technology? Discuss its role in our day-to-day life with example.
- Q:5 A. What is communication? Explain various barriers of communication in detail. 15  
 OR  
 B. Explain Public Speaking? Elaborate the guidelines to improve public speaking.

-----X-----X-----X-----



**Duration: 3 hours**

**Marks: 100**

Date  
01/04/2025

10

- 10

- Page 1 of 4



CODE:

Duration: 3 hours

Marks: 100

11) The net present value method does not consider the time value of money.

12) Capital expenditure benefits only in the current period.

Q:2 Answer A or B:

20

A) Complete the following Common size Income statement of Mansi Ltd by ascertaining the missing figures. 20

Particulars	Rs	Rs	%	%
Net Sales		10,00,000		?
Less: Cost of goods sold				
-Opening Stock	?		20	
-Purchase	?		60	
-Wages	1,25,000		?	
-Factory overheads	?		12.5	
	?		105	
Less: Closing stock	3,00,000	?	30	75
Gross profit		2,50,000		25
Less: Operating Expenses				
(a) Administrative expense	?		7	
(b) Selling expense	25,000		2.5	
(c) Finance expense	?	1,05,000	?	10.5
Operating Profit		?		?
Add: Non operating Income		25,000		2.5
Less: non operating expenses		?		1
NPBT		1,60,000		?

OR

B) In the books of Zeus ltd as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024

20

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity share capital(Rs.10 each)	70,000	Land	75,000
10% Preference Share Capital	75,000	Building	50,000
Reserves	25,000	Machinery	25,000
12% Debentures	1,00,000	Investment	1,30,000
Creditors	27,500	Stock	15,000
Bills Payable	20,000	Debtors	6,500
		Expense on Issue of Shares	16,000
	3,17,500		3,17,500

You are required to prepare Vertical Balance Sheet and Calculate following ratios:

1) Current ratio 2) Liquid ratio 3) Stock Working Capital ratio 4) Proprietor's ratio 5) Debt-Equity ratio 6) Capital Gearing ratio.

Q:3 Answer A or B:

20

A) From the following data provided by M/s. Chamunda ltd, estimate working capital requirements for the year ended 31st March, 2024. 20

- Estimated activity/operations for the year 1,30,000 units (52 weeks).
- Raw material remains in stock for 2 weeks and the production cycle takes 2 weeks.
- Finished Goods remaining in stock for 2 weeks.
- 2 weeks credit is allowed by suppliers.



CODE:

Duration: 3 hours

Marks: 100

- e. 4 weeks credit is allowed to Debtors.
- f. Time lag in payment of wages and overheads is 2 weeks each.
- g. Cash & Bank Balance to be maintained 12,500.
- h. Selling price per unit is 15.

i) Analysis of cost per unit as follows: (1) Raw material Rs.5 per unit (2) Labour is Rs.3 per unit and Overhead is Rs.2 per unit. (3) Profit is at Rs.5 per unit.

Assume that operations are evenly spread throughout the year; Wages and Overheads accrue similarly. Manufacturing process required feeding of material fully at the beginning. Degree of work- in-progress is 50%. Debtors are to be estimated at selling price.

OR

- B) From the following figures prepare an estimate of the working capital:

20

Production	60,000 units
Selling price per unit	Rs. 10
Raw material	60% of selling price
Direct wages	1/6 <sup>th</sup> of raw material
Overheads	Twice the direct wages
Material in hand	2 months requirement
Production time	1 month
Finished goods in stores	3 months
Credit for material	2 months
Credit allowed to customers	3 months

Average cash balance 80,000.

Wages and overheads are paid at the beginning of the next month. In production all the material is charged in the initial stage and overheads accrue evenly.

Q:4 Answer A or B:

- A) M/s Ranbaxy Ltd is considering to select one project out of two alternative projects both with life of 5 years and following particulars given below:

20

Particulars	Years	Project B(Rs.)	Project C(Rs.)
Capital Investment	0	4,00,000	2,00,000
Cash Flows	I	1,20,000	1,00,000
	II	80,000	90,000
	III	80,000	60,000
	IV	70,000	60,000
	V	80,000	40,000

The expected rate of return is 14% p.a. From year 1 to year 5 is as under:

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Present value	0.88	0.77	0.68	0.59	0.52

You are required to calculate the comparative profitability of the two projects by using the Net present value method and advise the management suitably.

OR



CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration: 3 hours

Marks: 100

- B) Badshah Ltd. gives you the following information about a project having cost of 5,00,000 and an estimated life of 5 years :

20

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
Net profit after Depreciation and Tax	30,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

Assuming a required rate of 10% , you are required to calculate :

Particulars	0	1	2	3	4	5
Present value factor	1.0	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

You are required to calculate

- (A) Average rate of return  
(B) Profitability Index of the project

Q:5 Answer the following:

- 1) What are the functions of management? 20  
2) What are the advantages of optimum working capital? 10

OR

Write Short notes(any four)

- A) Scope of Management Accounting 5  
B) Users of Financial Statements 5  
C) Current Ratio 5  
D) Net operating cycle 5  
E) Prime cost 5  
F) Methods of Capital budgeting 5

-----X-----X-----X-----



(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

10

- 10



CODE:

Duration: 3 hours

Marks: 100

- 5) Secretarial Standards aim to promote uniformity and consistency in the Secretarial Practices at the National Level.
- 6) The scope of Secretarial Audit is limited.
- 7) MOA acts as a constitution of a company.
- 8) Conversion of companies means changing the legal status of a company by completing certain formalities.
- 9) A promoter of a company can be an individual, association, partner of company.
- 10) The objective of SEBI is to protect the interest of the companies.
- 11) Technology has made the job of Company secretary slow and tedious.
- 12) Secretarial Correspondence with others should be prompt, attractive and agreeable.

**Q:2 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Define Company. Explain the nature of a company.
- b) Explain briefly the Role of a Company Secretary.
- c) Who is a Company Secretary? Explain the Functions as well as the Rights of a Company secretary.

**Q:3 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Explain the Provisions under Secretarial Standards 8 (SS-8) on affixing of common seal.
- b) Explain briefly the Role of Company secretary as a Liaison Officer- 1) Between company and stock exchange. 2) Between company and depository participants.
- c) Explain the benefits of Secretarial Audit.

**Q:4 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) What is Articles of Association? Explain the detailed procedure of alteration of Articles of Association of a company.
- b) Define Prospectus. Briefly explain the matters to be stated in Prospectus.
- c) Write a detail note on Change of Name of a Company.

**Q:5 Answer any two of the following:**

15

- a) Explain the Secretarial Correspondence with SEBI.
- b) Explain in detail the essentials and circumstances of Secretarial Correspondence with Members.
- c) Give a specimen Letter to Stock exchange for Listing of Shares.

**Q:6 Write Short Notes on (Any 4)**

20

- a) One Person Company
- b) Removal/ Resignation of a Company Secretary
- c) Misleading Prospectus
- d) Incorporation of Companies
- e) Importance of Information Technology in Secretarial Correspondence
- f) Procedure of Right Issue of Shares

-----X-----X-----X-----