Seat	Cod	
No.	Set	ן צ

B.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – I) Examination, 2018 (CBCS Pattern) ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Golden Petals)

-	nd Date : Monday, 3-12-20 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.)18	Ма	x. Marks : 70
	ewrite the following senten	ces by choosin	o the correct alternatives.	14
	Charlie Chaplin's first film	•		
1)	a) Making a Living		The Little Tramp	
	c) Kid Auto Races	,	The Tramp	
2)	Through the gates of the age of 25.	•	·	es at the
	a) London Studio	b)	Moving Picture World	
	c) New York Magazine	d)	Keystone Company	
3)	Shanti Tigga rose to fam army.	ne because of	being the first	in the
	a) Trainee	b)	Female marksman	
	c) Female jawan	d)	Poinstman	
4)	Yama granted Nachiketa nature.	a the second b	ooon because of his	
	a) Clever b) Cu	inning c)	Unselfish d) Cool	
5)	Nachiketa waited for the	God of Death fo	or three days by	
	a) Meditating	b)	Reading	
	c) Singing	d)	Mourning	
6)	Women were allowed to unit.	o join the arm	ed forces only as office	rs in the
	a) Combat	b)	Non-combat	
	c) Fighter	d)	Family	



7)	The story of Nachi	keta is from one of	f the most popular		
	a) Upanishads		b) Mythology		
	c) Religious storie	s	d) Modern texts		
8)	The poem 'I Find no concepts.	Peace' deals with	the narrator's dilemm	na about	
	a) Confusing	b) Opposite	c) Emotional	d) Primary	
9)	The poem 'Succes in 1859 and publis		etest' was written by	Emilie Dickenson	
	a) in London		b) after independe	ence	
	c) in the same year	ar	d) in 1864		
10)	This book is	(I), not yours	. (Use suitable poss	essive pronoun of	
	a) my	b) mine	c) his	d) yours	
11)	Everest is the high a nou		k in the world. The ι	underlined word is	
	a) common	b) proper	c) abstract	d) collective	
12)	The guest speaker verb is	spoke impressive	ly for two hours. Th	e underlined	
	a) transitive		b) intransitive		
	c) in present tense	e	d) primary		
13)	Do you use	umbr	ella or a raincoat wh	nen it rains ?	
	a) the		b) an		
	c) a		d) none of the give	∍n	
14)	She	for Delhi next Mor	nday. (Use correct t	ense form)	
	a) is leaving	b) left	c) leaving	d) was leaving	
2. An	swer any four of th	ne following question	ons in brief :		16
1)	How did Charlie C makers felt about h	. •	in his first film ? Ex	plain how the film	
2)	Describe the difference personas.	erence between (Chaplin's on scree	n and off screen	
3)	What is special about Shanti Tigga being a jawan in the army?				



- 4) Describe the mysterious circumstances which led to the tragic death of Shanti Tigga.
- 5) What did Nachiketa ask for the three boons granted to him by the God of death?
- 6) Describe Viswajet Yajna performed by Vijasrawas.
- 3. Answer any two of the following:

- 1) Explain the term 'communication'. Give four points each to explain what do we communicate and why do we communicate?
- 2) 'Appropriate words are important to convey thoughts and messages effectively'. Illustrate by writing a paragraph using suitable words to give directions to your friend in order to help him to reach college from his house. (Imagine the route)
- 3) Explain the conflicting emotions in the poem 'I Find no Peace'. Why does the poet not find peace?
- 4) What does the colour 'purple' symbolize in the poem 'Success is Counted Sweetest'? Explain with reference to the following lines:

"Not one of all the purple Host Who took the Flag today Can tell the definition so clear of victory As he defeated-dying . . ."

4. Answer any one of the following questions.

- 14
- 1) What are the essentials of Effective Communication? Explain with reference to the 'M' Approach.

OR

- 2) Describe the communication cycle giving details of the different stages and parts involved in the communication process.
- 5. What is non-verbal communication? Write a detailed note on the different forms of non-verbal communication and explain the merits and demerits of Body Language.

14

Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

•	and Date : Tuesday, 4-12-2018 e : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Max. Marks : 70
	N. B.: 1) All questions are c 2) Figures to the right	-
1.	Choose the most appropriate alternativ	e from given alternatives :
	 Generally the period of five years or A) Short term C) Administrative 	more is treated as planning. B) Long term D) Over all
	2) Authority and are theA) DisciplineC) Direction	
	3) Good plan is that plan which consistA) SimplicityC) Balanced	B) Flexibility D) All of the above
	4) is considered the fatA) Henry FayolC) Elten Mayo	her of modern management. B) Dr. F. W. Taylor D) Max Weber
	5) is Art, Science and F A) Organization B) Planning	Profession. C) Management D) Controlling
	6) is deciding in advanceA) PlanningC) Organisation	ce, what is to be done. B) Decision-making D) Controlling
	A) Centralization	an organisation is called as B) De-centralisation D) Department action
	8) is the selection based on sonA) AdministrationC) Planning	ne criteria from two or more alternatives. B) Management D) Decision-making

	Decision making authority concentrated in few hands at the top is called as					
		A) Centralised authority B) Decentralised authority C) Centralised and decentralised aut D) None of the above	thor	ity		
	10)	Planning is a process A) Social C) Continuous	B)	Psychologica Only one tim		
	11)	A system of co-operative activities ofA) ControllingC) Planning	B)	o or more per Organising Decision ma		
	12)	The first stage in the process of decise A) to find out the alternatives C) to identify the problems	B)	to find out re	medies	
	13)	A) Objectives B) Budget	exp C)	ressed in nu Policies	merical terms. D) Rules	
	14)	In management, organisation means A) Collective task C) Structural task	B)		ove	
2.	A)	rite short notes: Types of planning. Centralisation and decentralisation.				14
3.	A)	rite short answers : Techniques of decision making. Explain the functional areas of mana	gen	nent.		14
4.						14
5.	A)	nswer any one of the following question. What is 'management'? Explain the What is 'organising'? Explain the ste	imp	ortance of m	_	14



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

म्हणतात.

अ) अधिकाराचे केंद्रीकरण क) अधिकाराचे केंद्रीकरण व विकेंद्रीकरण ड) वरीलपैकी कोणतेही नाही

	२) उ	जवीकडील अंक पूर्ण	गुण दर्शवितात.		
ξ.	दिलेल्या पर्यायातून योग्य पय	र्ायाची निवड करा :			१४
	१) सर्वसाधारणपणे ५ वर्षे ।	• (लावधीसाठी केल्या ज	ाणाऱ्या नियोजनास	
	अ) अल्प कालावधी	ब) दीर्घ कालावधी	क) प्रशासकीय	ड) सर्व समावेशक	
	२) अधिकार आणि	या एकाच न	ाण्याच्या दोन बाजु आ	ाहेत.	
	अ) शिस्त	ब) जबाबदारी	क) निर्देशन	ड) नियंत्रण	
	३) चांगले नियोजन म्हणजे	असे नियोजन की ज्याग	मध्ये	असते.	
	अ) साधेपणा	ब) लवचिकता	क) संतुलीत पणा	ड) वरील सर्व	
	४) यांना । अ) हेन्री फेयॉल क) एल्टन मेयो	आधुनिक व्यवस्थापनाः		्. टेलर	
	·		•		
	५) ही कत अ) संघटण			त्र) चित्रंगण	
	•	,	,	,	
	६) काय काम करावयाचे हे अ) नियोजन				
	७) संघटनेतील अधिकार, स् अ) केंद्रीकरण क) श्रम विभाजन		तरीत करण्याची व्यवस् ब) विकेंद्रीकरण ड) विभागीकरण	था म्हणजे	_ होय.
	८) काही निष्कर्षाच्या आधा अ) प्रशासन				होय.
	९) वरिष्ठ पातळीवरील काह	ही जणांच्या हाती निर्णय	य घेण्याचे अधिकार एव	_{कवटलेले} असतात त्यास	ſ



१०) नियोजन ही एक	_ प्रक्रिया आहे.		
अ) सामाजिक	ब) मानसिव	क	
क) सतत चालणारी	ड) फक्त ए	कदाच केली जाणारी	
११) म्हणजे दोन किं	वा अधिक व्यक्तीच्या सहव	कार्याने कार्य करण्याची प <i>द्</i>	ती होय.
अ) नियंत्रण ब) संघ	गटन क) नियोजन	न ड) निर्णय घेणे	
१२) निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील पहिली पायरी	होय.		
अ) पर्यायांचा शोध घेणे	ब) उपायये	जिना शोधणे	
क) समस्या समजाऊन घेणे	ड) वरीलपै	की कोणतेही नाही	
१३) नियोजनातील घ	पटक सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोन	ातून व्यक्त केले जातात.	
अ) उद्धिष्टे ब) अंव	दाजपत्रक क) धोरणे	ड) नियम	
१४) व्यवस्थापनामध्ये संघटन म्हणजे _			
अ) सामूहिक कार्य ब) गट	कार्य क) रचनात्म	क कार्य ड) वरील सर्व	
२. टीपा लिहा :			98
अ) नियोजनाचे प्रकार			·
ब) केंद्रीकरण आणि विकेंद्रीकरण.			
ष) कत्राकरण जााणावकत्राकरण.			
३. थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :			88
अ) निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील तंत्रे			
ब) व्यवस्थापनाची कार्यात्मक क्षेत्रे स्प	ग्ष्ट करा.		
४. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे	र उस्य ब्लिटा •		9 ~
·			88
अ) 'नियोजन' म्हणजे काय ? 'नियोज	_	ग्ष्ट करा.	
ब) हेन्री फेयॉल यांची व्यवस्थापनाची	१४ तत्त्वे स्पष्ट करा.		
५. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे	। उत्तर लिहा :		88
अ) 'व्यवस्थापन' म्हणजे काय ? व्यव	मस्थापनाचे महत्त्व सविस्तर	स्पष्ट करा.	
ब) 'संघटन' म्हणजे काय ? संघटन प्र			
ष) सवटन म्हणज काय ! सघटन >	गिक्रवताल टप्प स्पष्ट करी.		

SLR-CO - 3

Seat	
No.	

Set P

	B.Com	ı. – I (Semester – FINANCIAL		S) Examination, 2018 OUNTING	
Day an	d Date : Wed	nesday, 5-12-2018		Max. Marks : 7	0
Time:	2.30 p.m. to 5	5.00 p.m.			
	N.B. :	any one.	i ght ind n No. 4(•	
1. Ch	oose the corr	ect alternative and o	complete	e the given sentence :	4
1)	Receipts and	d Expenditure Accou	unt is ma	aintained by	
	a) Professio	nals	b)	Trading organisations	
	c) Sole trade	ers	d)	Non-profit organisations	
2)	According to generally be		the poli	cy once adopted should not	
	a) Conserva	tism	b)	Consistency	
	c) Full disclo	sure	d)	Materiality	
3)	Purchase co	nsideration minus n	et asset	s =	
	a) Goodwill		b)	Capital profit	
	c) Fixed ass	ets	d)	Capital reserve	
4)	Price payabl	e to a partnership fii	rm for pu	urchase of its business is called	
	a) Purchase	consideration	b)	Purchase list	
	c) Purchase	invoice	d)	Purchase order	



5)	Debit balance of Realisation Account showsRealisation.			on
	a) Cost	b) Capital	c) Profit	d) Loss
6)	According to Rule the required books			required to maintain
	a) 68	b) 67	c) 66	d) 65
7)	,	,	,	cial transactions to
. ,				day of the Financial
	Year.	·		
	a) Cost		b) Management	
	c) Social		d) Financial	
8)	Accumulated profi	ts are transferred	to Capital Accounts	of partners in their
	ratio.			
	a) Capital		b) Sacrifice	
	c) Gain		d) Profit sharing	
9)	Accounting is com	monly referred to	as the of	business.
	a) part	b) transaction	c) language	d) activity
10)	Co-operative Mov		d in India to free th	e farmers from the
	a) Private Money	lenders	b) Governments	
	c) Bankers		d) Creditors	
11)	Stock of drugs of a	a professional Dod	ctor's are shown on	l <u></u>
	a) Receipt side		b) Expenditure si	de
	c) Liabilities side		d) Assets side	
12)	shows	the financial posi	tion on a particular	day.
	a) Trading Account	nt	b) Profit and Loss	s Account
	c) Balance Sheet		d) Receipt and P	ayment Account
13)	Accounti	ng determines the	cost of product.	
	a) Financial	b) Cost	c) Management	d) Social
14)	Combination of tw	o or more firms is	termed as	
	a) Liquidation	b) Conversion	c) Amalgamation	d) Partnership

- 2. Write short notes (7 marks each)
 - A) Accounting conventions

B) Users of Accounting Information.

7

7

3. A) Anand and Milind sharing profits and losses equally decided to convert their business into New Limited Company on 31st March 2017 when their Balance Sheet was

Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2017

Liabilities		Amount	Assets	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Capitals			Building	40,000
Anand	51,000		Plant	30,000
Milind	39,000	90,000	Furniture	5,000
Bills payable	es	5,000	Debtors	28,000
Creditors		25,000	Stock	10,000
			Bank	7,000
		1,20,000		1,20,000

New Limited Co. agreed to take over all the assets and liabilities at the values given below:

Building Rs. 42,000; Plant Rs. 25,000

Furniture Rs. 4,800; Stock Rs. 8,000;

Debtors subject to provision for doubtful debts at 3% and creditors at a discount of 2%.

The company issued 6,300 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par and balance of purchase price is paid in cash.

Calculate purchase consideration and discharge of purchase consideration.



B) Dr. Vinod commenced his practice on 1st April 2016 with Rs. 1,50,000. His Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending 31st March 2017 was as under:

Receipts and Payments A/c for the year ending 31-3-2017

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Cash introduced	1,50,000	By Furniture	40,000
To Visits fees	2,00,000	By Equipments	50,000
To Receipts from		By Purchase of drugs	30,000
dispensing	1,20,000	By Salary to staff	24,000
To Sundry Receipts	5,000	By Rent	18,000
		By Travelling expenses	12,000
		By Printing and	
		Stationery	6,000
		By Journals	10,000
		By Drawings	90,000
		By Balance	1,95,000
	4,75,000		4,75,000

Adjustments:

- 1) Amounts outstanding for visits and dispensing were Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively.
- 2) Salary payable to staff amounted to Rs. 6,000.
- 3) 40% of travelling expenses were for domestic purpose.
- 4) Stock of drugs on 31-3-2017 was Rs. 8,000.
- 5) Furniture and equipments to be depreciated at 10%

Prepare Receipts and Expenditure A/c for the year ending 31-3-2017.



4. A) 'A' Ltd. was formed to acquire the business of X,Y and Z who's sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1:1 respectively. The Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31st March 2017 was as follows:

14

Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2017

Liabilities		Amount	Assets	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Capital A/d	c's :		Plant and machinery	74,000
X	50,000		Motor Car	20,000
Υ	24,000		Investments	20,000
Z	24,000	98,000	Debtors	38,000
Investmen	t fluctuation fund	10,000	Stock	34,000
Bills payab	ole	32,000	Cash	2,000
Creditors		48,000		
		1,88,000		1,88,000

^{&#}x27;A' Ltd. took plant and machinery, stock and debtors at 10% less than the book value and agreed to pay Rs. 20,000 for goodwill.

It is also agreed to pay creditors at book value. The purchase consideration is discharged by issuing 800 shares of Rs. 100 each and balance in cash.

Mr. 'X' took over motor car at Rs. 16,000. Investments were sold in the market for Rs. 18,000.

The partnership firm paid bills payable at 10% discount. Realisation expenses amounted to Rs. 4,600.

The partnership firm sold the shares of 'A' Ltd. at Rs. 72,000.

In the books of firm, prepare

- 1) Realisation Account
- 2) Capital Accounts of partners
- 3) Cash Account.

OR



SLR-CO - 3 -6-

B) The following were the Balance Sheet of two firms M/s Kulkarni and Kale and M/s Patil and Deshmukh:

Balance Sheet of M/s Kulkarni and Kale as on 31-3-2017

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capitals			Building	40,000
Kulkarni	60,000		Plant	30,000
Kale	30,000	90,000	Dead stock	5,000
Bills payable		5,000	Debtors	28,000
Creditors		25,000	Stock in trade	10,000
			Bank	7,000
		1,20,000		1,20,000

Balance Sheet of M/s Patil and Deshmukh as on 31-3-2017

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capitals			Machinery	25,000
Patil	50,000		Stock	35,000
Deshmukh	25,000	75,000	Furniture	8,000
Bank loan		10,000	Debtors	25,000
Creditors		15,000	Bills receivables	6,000
			Cash	1,000
		1,00,000		1,00,000

The above two firms were amalgamated and the following changes were made in the values of assets and liabilities of the two firms.

- 1) Buildings were appreciated by 20% and dead stock was subject to 5% depreciation.
- 2) Plant as well as machinery was taken at 10% less.
- 3) Provision for discount on creditors of both the firms was to be made at
- 4) Provision for Reserve for doubtful debts was to be created at 3% on debtors of both the firms.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partner's Capital Accounts in the books of two firms and Balance Sheet of the New firm as on 31-3-2017.



5. A) From the following Receipts and Payments Account of the Poona Sports and Gymkhana for the year ending 31st March 2017

14

Receipts and Payments Account

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance (1-4-2016)	18,200	By Wages	65,000
To Donations	1,00,000	By Printing and Stationery	/ 21,000
To Subscriptions	1,12,000	By Postage	5,000
To Entrance fees	3,450	By Insurance	2,500
To Interest	3,500	By Sports material	57,500
To Sundry receipts	3,850	By General expenses	30,000
		By Balance (31-3-2017)	60,000
	2,41,000		2,41,000

Adjustments:

- 1) As on 31st March, 2017 Sports material valued at Rs. 1,00,000.
- 2) As on 31st March, 2016 the book values of the fixed assets were: Premises Rs. 2,00,000; Investments Rs. 1,00,000; Sports materials Rs. 50,000 and Furniture Rs. 75,000.
- 3) Capitalise donations.
- 4) Subscriptions of Rs. 20,000 is outstanding on 31st March, 2017.
- 5) Insurance is prepaid up to 30th September 2017 of Rs. 1,250.
- 6) Provide depreciation at 10% on furniture.

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on 31st March 2017 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

OR

B) Bhagwant Co-operative Society rendering loans and rationing facilities to its members. Following is the Trial Balance of the society as on 31st March 2017 is as follows.

14

Trial Balance

Debit Balances	Rs.	Credit Balances	Rs.
Dead stock	70,000	Members share capital	1,41,000
Stationery and printing	7,500	Members deposits	3,00,000

SLR-CO - 3	-8-		
Bank share purchased	50,000	Bank loan (simple)	3,10,000
Sahakari Sangh share purchased	20,000	Interest on members loan	5,31,500
Members loan Purchase of rationing grains	8,32,500 12,00,000	Sale of rationing grains	12,75,000
Office rent	90,000	Reserves and other	
Salaries	1,05,500	funds	4,51,000
Travelling expenses	12,500		
Freights	13,000		
Coolie charges	9,000		
Bank Current A/c	3,35,000		
Bank interests	2,62,500		
Cash balance	1,000		
	30,08,500		30,08,500

Adjustments:

- 1) Closing stock of rationing grains on 31st March 2017 was Rs. 3,50,000.
- 2) Outstanding rent of office is Rs. 10,000
- 3) Provide for audit fees due Rs. 6,000
- 4) Provide bad debts reserve Rs. 15,000
- 5) Provide depreciation on dead stock at 5%.

Prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 2017 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS ECONOMICS

Day and Date: Thursday, 6-12-201	8 Max. Marks : 70
Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	
Instructions: 1) All questions	are compulsory .
2) Figures to the	right indicate full marks.
3) Draw diagram	wherever necessary.
1. Choose correct alternatives give	en below :
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	atter of scope of business economics. b) Production cost analysis ysis d) All the above
 Under free market economy a) Producer b) Cons 	is a king. umer c) Seller d) None of these
as economics.	raditional economics and real business is called
	ultural c) Industrial d) International nand and supply are adjusted by price
a) Socialisticc) Dictatorship	b) Free marketd) All the above
5) Price elasticity of demand =	Percentage change in demand
 a) Percentage change in inc b) Percentage change in pr c) Percentage change in inc d) None of these 	ice
•	urve is always b) Parallel to 'y' axis ght d) Downward from right to left
 The concept of elasticity of calculaters J. M. Keynes 	,

B) Explain the importance of demand forecasting.



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक .

- २) उजवीकडील अंक त्या प्रश्नांचे पू**र्ण गुण** दर्शवितात.
- ३) योग्य तेथे सुबक आकृती काढा.

१. योग्य	प्रपर्याय निवडा :					१४
१)	हा व्या	वसायिक अर्थशास्त्राच्य	ा व्याप	तीचा अभ्यास वि	षय आहे.	
	अ) मागणी विश्लेषण		ब) ।	उत्पादन खर्च विश	लेषण	
	क) उत्पादन फलन वि	श्लेषण	ड) व	वरील सर्व		
?)	खुल्या बाजार अर्थव्यवर	स्थेत हा	राजा	असतो.		
	अ) उत्पादक	ब) उपभोकता	क)	विक्रेता	ड) यापैकी नाही	
३)	अर्थश	गास्त्र म्हणजे पारंपारिक	न अर्थ	शास्त्र आणि प्रत	यक्ष व्यवसाय यामधील	
	समन्वय आहे.					
	अ) व्यावसायिक	•	•			
8)	अर्थव्य	वस्थेत किंमत यंत्रणेद्वारे	मागर्ण	ी आणि पुरवठया	त मेळ घातला जातो.	
	अ) समाजवादी			. .	ड) वरील सर्व	
()	मागणीची किंमत लवचि	कता = मागणीर्ती	ोल शेव	ऋडा बदल	<u> </u>	
• /					_	
	अ) उत्पन्नातील शेकः	डा बदल	ब) '	किंमतीतील शेकड	डा बदल	
	क) गुंतवणुकीतील शे	कडा बदल	ड) व	यापैकी नाही		
ϵ	पुर्ण लवचिक मागणी व	क्र हा नेहमी		असा असतो.		
	अ) 'x' अक्षाशी समांत	ार	ब)	'y' अक्षाशी समांत	तर	
	क) डावीकडून उजवीव	ऋडे खाली येणारा	ड) :	उजवीकडून डावी	कडे खाली येणारा	
(<i>e</i>)	मागणीची लवचिकता वि	हे संकल्पना	,	गावाशी संबंधित उ	आहे.	
	अ) जे. एम. केन्स	ब) ॲडम स्मिथ	क) :	डॉ. मार्शल	ड) एजवर्थ	
(ک	डॉ. मार्शल यांचे उपयोर्	गेता विश्लेषण	•	वर आधारित अ	गहे.	
,	अ) अंकवाचक उपयो			_ क्रमवाचक उपयोर्ा	_	
	क) अंकवाचक आणि		,			
6)	सामान्यपणे सीमांत पर्या		,		ΪΙ	
٠/	अ) घटत			स्थिर स्थिर		
	91) 4C(I	9) 916(I	41)	। स्थर	७) पराल सप	

ब) मागणीच्या पुर्वानुमानाचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – I) (CBCS Pattern) Examination, 2018 MARATHI (Compulsory)

Pi	ratibharang (प्रतिभारंग)
Day and Date: Friday, 7-12-201 Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Max. Marks : 70
१. वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न : योग्य पर्याय निवडा	
१) 'माझा मराठाची बोलु कौतुके'	असे कोणी म्हटले आहे ?
अ) संत ज्ञानेश्वर	ब) संत सावता माळी
क) संत तुकाराम	ड) संत रामदास
२) 'तनधैले वावर' या लेखाचे लेख	व्रक कोण आहेत ?
अ) म्हाईं भट	ब) म. जोतिबा फुले
क) यशवंतराव चव्हाण	ड) द. मा. मिरासदार
३) 'विद्यापीठ म्हणजे पदवी मिळि	त्रण्याचा कारखाना किंवा यंत्रणा आहे असे कोणास वाटते'?
अ) बॅ.पी.जी. पाटील	ब) म. जोतिबा फुले
क) यशवंतराव चव्हाण	ड) द. मा. मिरासदार
४) 'अखेरचे क्षण' हा उतारा कोणत	ऱ्या कादंबरीतून घेतला आहे ?
अ) त्रिदल ब) झुंबर	
५) शेतीची सुधारणा करण्याविषयी	कोणी उपाययोजना सुचिवल्या आहेत ?
अ) प्रकाश गव्हाणे	ब) म. जोतिबा फुले
क) यशवंतराव चव्हाण	ड) द. मा. मिरासदार
६) 'तुझ्याहन बरं गोठयातलं जनाव	र' या काव्यपंक्ति कोणाच्या कवितेतील आहेत ?
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ब) संत जनाबाई
क) भा.रा. तांबे	ड) बहिणाबाई चौधरी
७) उत्तम पुरुषाची लक्षणे कोणी सां	गितली आहेत ?
अ) संत ज्ञानेश्वर	ब) संत नामदेव
क) संत तुकाराम	ड) संत रामदास

(ک	'डोळे हे जुलिम गडे' ह्या कवितेतून कोणता	भाव व्यक्त झाला आहे ?	
	अ) दु:खाचा	ब) शांततेचा	
	क) प्रेमाचा	ड) गर्वाचा	
۶)	'गणा मास्तर' ही व्यक्तिरेखा कोणत्या लेखा	त आली आहे ?	
	अ) शेतकीची सुधारणा	ब) अमृताचे कुंभ	
	क) बाबू पैलवानाचे उपोषण	ड) अखेरचे क्षण	
१०)	'मायबाप तुम्ही झाला, आण्णा हीना दीनांचे	' असे कोणी म्हटले आहे ?	
	अ) बॅ. पी. जी. पाटील	ब) म. जोतिबा फुले	
	क) यशवंतराव चव्हाण	ड) द. मा. मिरासदार	
११)	'प्रकाश गव्हाणे' यांच्या कवितेतून कशाबद्द	नचे दु:ख व्यक्त झाले आहे ?	
	अ) निराधार मुले	ब) पाण्याविषयी	
	क) दारूविषयी	ड) दुष्काळाविषयी	
१२)	जाहिरातीचा प्राण असे कोणास म्हटले जाते	?	
	अ) दूरदर्शन	ब) मसुदा	
	क) आकाशवाणी	ड) इंटरनेट	
१३)	कार्यालयीन टिप्पणीची भाषा कशी असावी	लागते ?	
	अ) वस्तुस्थिती निदर्शक	ब) लालित्यपूर्ण	
	क) अनौपचारिक	ड) शिष्टाचारी	
१४)	निरक्षरांपर्यंत जाहिरात पोहचविण्यासाठी प्रभ	ावी माध्यम कोणते ?	
	अ) दूरदर्शन	ब) वर्तमानपत्र	
	क) आकाशवाणी	ड) इंटरनेट	
२. लघ	।त्तरी प्रश्न: थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही र	त्रार) :	१६
	बाबू पैलवानाने कशासाठी उपोषण केले होते	•	• `
,	संत जनाबाई 'पक्षी जाय दिगंतरा' या अभंग		
,	दिवसरात्र बाया पाण्याशीच बोलतात असे क	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
,	'परमिट रूम' या कवितेतून कोणता संदेश दि		
•	जाहिरात लेखनासाठी आवश्यक गुण कोणते		
,	सरकारी पत्रांचे कोणते प्रकार आहेत ?		



_	\rightarrow	0.5
₹.	लघुत्तरी प्रश्नः थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणत्याही दोन) :	85
	१) 'इमला' या कवितेचा भावार्थ.	
	२) प्रबोधन झाले रयतेचे.	
	३) जाहिरात मसुदा व जाहिरातीचे घटक.	
	४) आवक-जावक.	
४.	'परमिट रूम' या कवितेतून कवीने दारूच्या व्यसनावर कसे उपरोधात्मक भाष्य केले आहे ते	
	कवितेच्या आधारे स्पष्ट करा.	88
	किंवा	
	'मानूस' या कवितेतून बहिणाबाईंनी माणसाच्या प्रवृत्तीवर कशाप्रकारे भाष्य केले आहे ?	
५.	शेतीमध्ये सरकारने कोणकोणत्या सुधारणा केल्या पाहिजेत असे म. जोतिबा फुले यांना वाटते ?	१४

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Seat	
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Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 HINDI (Compulsory) Sahitvasudha Aur Vvavharik Hindi

		Sahitya	isudha Aur Vya	avharik Hindi	I		
Day and	d Date : Frida	ay, 7-12-201	18			Max. Mark	s:70
Time: 2	2.30 p.m. to 5	5.00 p.m.					
	सूचनाएँ :	1) सभी प्रश्न	अनिवार्य हैं ।				
	2	2) दाईं ओर वि	लेखे अंक प्रश्न के गु	ण दर्शाते हैं।			
1. निम्न	लिखित पर्यायों	में से उचित पय	र्गाय चुनकर वाक्य फि	र से लिखिए ।			14
1)	''पूस की रात'	' कहानी में कर	र्ज से पीड़ित एक	की दुर्द	्शा क	ज चित्रण हैं।	
	1) अध्यापक	2) म	जदूर 3)	लेखक	4)	किसान	
2)		_ कहानी के क	न्हानीकार भीष्म साहन	गी हैं ।			
	1) ठाकूर का	कुआँ 2) र्च	गीफ की दावत 3)	उसने कहा था	4)	पंच परमेश्वर	
3)	रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी	ो का जन्म	में बेनीप्	ार गाँव में एक किस एक किस	गान पा	रेवार में हुआ था	l
	1) 1901	2) 1	902 3)	1903	4)	1904	
4)		_ की आजी कै	सी बड़ी डायन हैं।				
	1) स्वरूपा	2) 枣	ज्पा 3)	शिल्पा	4)	दीपा	
5)	क	ो आधुनिक मी	ारा के नाम से जाना ज	ाता हैं ।			
	1) सुभद्राकुमा	री चौहान	2)	मन्नू भंडारी			
	3) महादेवी व	र्मा	4)	ममता कालिया			
6)	हरिशंकर परसा	ई के कहानियों	का	_ प्राण तत्त्व है ।			
	1) हास्य	2) ਫਿ	त्रेस्म 3)	करणा	4)	व्यंग्य	
7)	कबीर के गुरु व	ता नाम	था ।				
	1) आनंद	2) स्व	वानंद 3)	रामानंद	4)	परमानंद	P.T.O.

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8)		के पत	तें में	विनय तथा दास्य भ	गाव प्र	ामुखता से दृष्टिगोच	र हो	ता है ।
	1)	बिहारी	2)	कबीर	3)	सूरदास	4)	रैदास
9)	प्राय	: हुई		_				
	वह	तोड़ती पत्थर ।						
	1)	सुबह	2)	दुपहर	3)	शाम	4)	रात
10)		के मुर	<u>ञ्य</u> व	तिव हरिवंश राय ब ⁻	च्चन	हैं ।		
	1)	छायावाद	2)	हालावाद	3)	प्रगतिवाद	4)	प्रयोगवाद
11)		नाटक	सर्वे	श्वरदयाल सक्सेना	द्वारा	लिखित है।		
	1)	बकरी	2)	अंबपाली	3)	कोर्ट मार्शल	4)	चिंदियों की एक झालर
12)	जो	मादकता के मारे हैं	,					
	वे _	लूटा	ही व	फ रते हैं ।				
	1)	अमृत	2)	मधु	3)	विष	4)	शराब
13)	अनु	वाद को अंग्रेजी में		कहते	हैं।			
	1)	ट्रान्सलेशन	2)	ट्रान्जेक्शन	3)	सिलेक्शन	4)	कलेक्शन
14)	अनु	वाद		का तत्सम शब्द है	l			
	1)	हिंदी	2)	संस्कृत	3)	मराठी	4)	अंग्रेजी
निम्न	लिखि	व्रत में किन्हीं सात	प्रश्न	ों के उत्तर संक्षेप में	लिरि	ब्रए ।		14
1)	अनु	वाद किसे कहते हैं	?					
2)	निम्	नलिखित मराठी प	रिच्छे	द का हिंदी में अनुव	वाद व	क्रीजिए ।		
				• (ाल्याभल्यांची भंबेरी
					बाची	उपासमारीने दैना वे	न्ली '	होती.
3)		नलिखित वाक्य शु		रके लिखिए।				
		रथ को चार पुत्र थे -	1					
4)	मैंने	मेरा काम किया।						



- **SLR-CO 6** -3-5) वीर मौत को नहीं डरते। 6) निम्नलिखित अंग्रेजी शब्दों के लिए पर्यायी शब्द लिखिए। 1) Export 2) Labour welfare 7) 1) Flight 2) Academy 8) 1) Custom 2) University. 3. अ) निम्नलिखित अवतरणों में से किन्हीं दो की ससंदर्भ व्याख्या कीजिए। 8 1) ''पाव पलक की सुधि नहीं, करै कालह का साज। काल अचानक मारसी, ज्यों तीतर को बाज।" 2) ''दुलक माथे से गिर सोकर लीन होते कर्म से फिर ज्यों कहा-मैं तोड़ती पत्थर।" 3) ''आदमी से ज्यादा लोग, पोस्टरों को पहचानते हैं।" आ) निम्नलिखित किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए। 6 1) कबीर ने समाज की किन कुरुढ़ियों का विरोध किया हैं ? 2) गोपियाँ किस के विरह में व्याकुल हैं ? 3) किव हरिवंशराय बच्चन जी ने "जो बीत गई" किवता में कौन-सी प्रेरणा दी हैं ?
- 4. ''सबिया'' का चरित्र-चित्रण कीजिए।

अथवा

''सूरदास के पद'' रचना के माध्यम से कृष्णलीला के साथ माता यशोदा के वात्सल्य भाव को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

5. ''रूपा की आजी'' इस रेखाचित्र में चित्रित ग्रामीण अंधविश्वास की समस्या को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 14

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SLR-CO - 7

Seat	
No.	

Set

B.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 URDU

Prose, Poetry and Communication

Day and Date: Friday, 7-12-2018 Max. Marks: 70

Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

N.B.: i) **All** questions are **compulsory**.

ii) Figures into the left indicate full marks.

ا. صحیح متبادل کا انتخاب کرکے خانہ پڑی کیجئے :

(ا) ______نے ایشور کا نام لے کر همارے دروازے پر مکابازی شروع کردی۔

(پیطرس بخاری لالہ لیجیت رائے لالہ کرپا شنگر جی لال دیال شنگر)

(الا کے اپنا سارا خواب اپنی ماں سے کہا۔

(الا کے لاکی بہو چاچی)

(الا کے مصنف کو جبے بی جگا دیا تھا۔

(دو پائی نے مصنف کو پائی چار تین)

(دو پائی کروہ اس دلفریب کے ملئے سے ما ایوس ہوا۔

(معشوقہ محبوبہ لیلی دُلہین)

P.T.O.

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۵) "شولا يور کے روشن چراغ " يه كتاب كى تحرير كرده ہے ـ (جمیل جابی شیر پرواز میر افصل می^ت غلام دستگیر) ٢) خواجه حسن نظامي كے انشائيوں كا مجموعه" ______" (رنگ و حشت نقش فریادی تلخیان سی پارهٔ دل) ۷) "مجھر " یہ مضمون کے ایک تحریر کردہ ہے۔ (خواجه حسن بصری خواجه احمد عباس خواجه حسن نظامی خواجه اکرام الدین) ٨) "باسٹل پر پڑھنا" يہ مضمون _____نے لکھا ہے۔ (خواجه حسن نظامی سرسید احد خان پطرس بخاری امام بخاری) ۹) بیگم صاحبہ کے سرمیں درد ہونے لگاتو
 ۱۹ سے کہا کہ مرزاجی کو بلا لاؤ۔ (لالدكريا شنكر نواب صاحب مصنف ما ما) ۱) نیس ایس کے کہا میں کھیلوں گاہی نہیں ۔ آپ پہلے جاکر سن آئیں ۔ (مرزاحی بیگم میرصاحب ماما) اا) نے بیگم صاحبہ سے کہا " تم نے غضب کر دیا۔" (میر صاحب ماما مرزا مولوی کریم الدین مصنف) ۱۲) نظیر اکبر آبادی کو اُردو کا پہلا ______ تسلیم کیا جاتا ہے ۔ (قومی شاعر عوامی شاعر رومانی شاعر)

۱۳) کے زمانے میں لکھنٹو عیش و عشرت کے رنگ میں ڈویا ہوا تھا ۔

(نواب آصف الدوله نواب مير جعفر نواب واجد على شاه نواب سراج الدوله)

۱۲) علامہ اقبال کا پہلا اردو شعری مجموعہ _____ کے نام سے شائع ہوا۔

(بال جبرئيل ارمغان ادب ضرب کليم بانگ دراء)

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۲. مندرجه ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیئے (کوئی چار):

ا) "یکتاعدنی" کے بارے میں آپ کیا جانتے ہیں و

۲) احمد شاہ پطرس بخاری کی مختصر سوانح حیات تحریر کھٹے یہ

٣) مصنف نے نو جوان ہم وطنو کو کیا پیغام ریا ۹

۷) ڈاکٹر غلام و ستیگر صاحب کی زندگی کے اہم پہلو اُجاگر کیجئے۔

۵) خواجه حسن نظامی کا انشائیه "مجھر" کا مرکزی خیال تحریر کیچئے یہ

٢) نظم "نوجوان سے "کا خلاصہ تحریر کیجئے ۔

12

۰۳ مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات کھیئے (کوئی دو/2):

ر) ان ان ایه مهنگانی به

۲) ان ! پہلے روز گاری ۔

٣) هندوستانی بینکنک نظام به

۷) نظم کا بغور مطالعہ کر کے سوالات کے جوابات لکھیئے۔

عظمت اسلاف کے قصے سناتی ہے کتاب گھر میں بیٹھے سر دنیا کی کراتی ہے کتاب حوصلوں کی، عزم کی باتیں سکھاتی ہے کتاب اک یہی پیغام دنیا کو سناتی ہے کتاب

زہن و دل میں علم کی شمعیں جلاتی ہے کتاب تیرگی سے روشنی میں ہم کولاتی ہے کتاب طالبان علم ہوں یا ہوکوئی استادِ فن ہر کسی یہ علم موتی لٹاتی ہے کتاب کوئی کپ ، کیا کارنامہ اس حیاں میں کر گیا چین کی، جابان کی ، ایران ، عربستان کی یاس جب کوئی نہ ہو تب دوست بن جاتی ہے یہ کسقدر تنہائیوں میں کام آتی ہے کتاب مُسْكِراكر مشكلوں كاسامنے كيسے كريں نیکاں کسے کریں ، کسے برائی سے بچیں امتیاز خرو شرکیا ہے ، بتائی ہے کتاب صرف آنکھیں ہی نہیں، بیدار ذہن و دل بھی ہوں جاگ جاؤ، خواب غفلت سے حگاتی ہے کتاب مجھ کو پڑھ کر دولت علم وہنر حاصل کرو

- ر) کتاب کس کے قصے سناتی سے و
- ۲) کتاب کب دولت بن جاتی ہے ؟
- س) کتاب ہمیں کون سا ہنر سکھاتی سے ہ
- ٧) اس نظم كا مناسب عنوان تجويز كيميرً .

٧. مندرجه زيل سوال كالمفصل جواب للصيغ (كو ئي ايك):

- ۱) "گذرا ہموا زمانہ" کا خلاصہ اپنے الفاط میں تحریر کیجئے ۔
- ۲) "سویرے جوکل آنکھ میری کھلی" کا خلاصہ لکھیئے۔
 - ۵۰ افسانه "شطرنج کی بازی "کا خلاصه تحریر کیچئے به

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Set P

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B.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

-	d Date : Friday, 7-12 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.n			Max. Marks: 70
	Instructions : 1) A 2) F	All questions are co		ks.
1. Cho	oose the correct alte	rnative from given	alternatives :	14
	is a) Profit earning			d) Exchange
-	is		ognize distinct sta	ges in the sales
	history of the produ a) Product Life Cyc c) Promotion		b) Packaging d) Price	
3)	Modern concept of	marketing is	orien	ted.
	a) Production			
4)	The goods which ar		ng other products	are known as
	a) Industrial	b) Consumer	c) Necessity	d) Luxury
·	'Installation Service a) Buying c) After Sales Serv	·	b) Selling d) Exchange	
	a) Product			e in terms of money. d) Promotion
-	Goods which are puefforts are known a		•	d with minimum
	a) Convenience	b) Shopping	c) Unsought	d) Installation
	is a) Management c) Money	s a delivery of a sta	ndard of living to b) Marketing d) All of the abov	•
,	Dividing the total material ma	tation	small parts is kno b) Market Specia d) Market Analys	

SLR-CO	8 – 8	-2-			
10) I	n	_ market the posse	ession of goods is i	mmediately	
(given to the buyer a	after sale.			
ć	a) Spot	b) Future	c) Regulated	d) Unregulated	
11) \$	Stock Exchange is	a	_ type of market.		
á	a) Local	b) Unregulated	c) Organised	d) Unorganised	
12) \	When a brand is le	gally protected it be	ecomes		
6	a) brand name		b) product name		
(c) trade mark		d) none of these		
13) (Goods which are p	urchased by the co	nsumer for consur	nption is known	
-	as	-			
á	a) Industrial	b) Consumer	c) Unsought	d) Installation	
14) _	fa	actor is considered	important in Sellin	g.	
á	a) Profit	b) Customer	c) Demand	d) Price	
2 Write	e short notes :				
					_
a) i	Role of Packaging.				7
b) ⁻	Types of Market on	the basis of Comn	nodities and comp	etition.	7
3. Write	e short answers :				
a) \	What do you mean	by Industrial Good	s ? Explain the typ	es of Industrial	
(Goods.				7
b) [Discuss the importa	ance of Pricing.			7
4. Ans	wer any one of the	following question	s:		14
1) \	What do you mean	by Market Segmer	ntation ? State the	bases for market	
5	segmentation.				
•	What do mean by F Product Life Cycle.	Product Life Cycle (? Discuss the vario	ous stages in	
5. Ans	wer any one of the	following question	s:		14
1) [Discuss the interna	l and external facto	ors affecting the pri	ce of a product.	
2) [Define Marketing a	nd state the import	ance of marketing.		



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत. २) उजवीकडील अंक **पूर्ण** गुण दर्शवितात.

٤.	खा	ली दिलेल्या पर्यायातून यो	ग्य पर्याय निवडा :			१४
	१)	ही विपण	नाची मध्यवर्ती संकल्प	ना आहे.		
		अ) नफा प्राप्ती	ब) जाहिरात	क) विक्री	ड) विनिमय	
	۲)	वस्तूच्या विक्री इतिहास	ातील विविध अवस्था	दर्शविणाऱ्या क्रिया म्हणः	जे	
		अ) वस्तू जीवन चक्र	ब) आवेष्टन	क) वृद्धि	ड) किंमत	
	3)	विपणनाची आधुनिक सं	कल्पना	केंद्रित आहे.		
		अ) उत्पादन	ब) विक्री	क) ग्राहक	ड) नफा	
	8)	ज्या वस्तूंचा उपयोग दुस	ाऱ्या वस्तूंच्या उत्पादन	ासाठी केला जातो त्यास	वस्तू म्हणतात	₫.
		अ) औद्योगिक	ब) उपभोग्य	क) आवश्यक	ड) चैनीच्या	
	५)	'स्थापना सेवा' हे	चे उदाहरण ३	भाहे.		
		अ) खरेदी	ब) विक्री	क) विक्रयोत्तर सेवा	ड) विनीमय	
	ξ)	पैशाच्या मोबदल्यात वर	त्तू व सेवांचे जे विनिम	य मूल्य असते त्याला	असे म्हणतात	đ.
		अ) वस्तू	ब) नफा	क) किंमत	ड) वृद्धि	
	(e)	ज्या वस्तूंची ग्राहक वारं	वार व कमीत-कमी पा	रिश्रमात खरेदी करतो त्या	स वस्तू	
		म्हणतात.				
		अ) सोयीच्या	ब) सौद्याच्या	क) अनोळखी	ड) स्थापना	
	(ک	समाजाला राहणीमानाच	ा एक दर्जा प्रदान करण	गरी यंत्रणा म्हणजे		
		अ) व्यवस्थापन	ब) विपणन	क) पैसा	ड) वरील पैकी सर्व	
	$\varsigma)$	संपूर्ण बाजारपेठेचे लहान	न लहान भाग पाडणे म्ह	हणजे होय.		
		अ) बाजारपेठ विभाजन		ब) बाजारपेठ विशेषीव		
		क) बाजारपेठ प्रमाणीक	रण	ड) बाजारपेठ विश्लेषप	ग	
	१०)	मालाच्या खरेदी-विक्री			ग खरेदीदाराला दिला	
		जात असेल तर त्यास _			, 0:0	
				क) नियंत्रित	ड) अनियंत्रित	
	११)	भागबाजार हे			~	
		अ) स्थानिक	ब) अनियत्रित	क) संघटित	ड) असघटित	



	१२)	जेव्हा बोधनामाला काय	देशीर संरक्षण मिळते ते	व्हा ते ब	ग्नत <u>े</u> .	
		अ) चिन्हनाम		ब) वस्तूनाम		
		क) व्यापारी चिन्ह		ड) यापैकी कोणतेही	नाही	
	१३)	ग्राहक आपल्या उपभोगा	साठी ज्या वस्तूंची खरे	दी करतो त्यांना	वस्तू म्हणतात	Î.
		अ) औद्योगिक				
	१४)	'विक्री' मध्ये	घटकाला महत्त्व ३	ग्सते.		
		अ) नफा			ड) किंमत	
S	<u>ਟੀ</u> ਸ਼	ा लिहा :				
7		ाराहा . वस्तू आवेष्टनाची भूमिव				9
	•	31				
	প)	मालाच्या प्रकारानुसार व	स्पधच्या स्वरूपानुसार	र बाजारपठच प्रकार.		9
3	. थोड	क्यात उत्तरे लिहा :				
	अ)	औद्योगिक वस्तू म्हणजे	काय ? औद्योगिक वस्	तूचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.		9
	ब)	किंमतीचे महत्त्व थोडक्य	ात स्पष्ट करा.			9
		0 30 -> 0				•
8		तीलपैकी कोणत्याही एक				88
	,	'बाजारपेठ विभाजन' म्ह				
	۲)	वस्तू जीवन चक्र म्हणजे	काय ? वस्तू जीवन च	क्रातील विविध अवस्थ	ा स्पष्ट करा.	
५	. खात	नीलपैकी कोणत्याही एक	ा प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :			१४
-		वस्तूच्या किंमतीवर परिष		बाह्या घटकांचे वर्णन क	_र ुग.	·
	•	विपणनाची व्याख्या सांग्			• ***	
	\)	विकासामा ज्याख्या सार्	ूरा विश्वास चलल स	U1.		

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B.Com. Part – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 KANNADA Modern Prose and Poetry – I

Day and Date : Friday, 7-12-2018	Max. Marks: 70
Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	

1111	me . 2.50 μ.m. to 5.00 μ.m.								
റ.	ಸರೀ	ಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿ	ಸಿ ಒ	ುರೆಯಿರಿ :					14
	1)	ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಷ ಅ) ಹಿಂದಿ		_	ಇ)	ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್	ಈ)	ತೆಲುಗು	
	2)	ಕನ್ನಡದ ಇಂದಿನ ಜನಪ್ರಿಂ ಅ) ಕತೆ	ಯ ;	ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ		.,		ಕಾವ್ಯ	
	3)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಜೀವ – ಇದು ಒ ಅ) ನಾಟಕ	ಂದು					ಪ್ರಹಸನ	
	4)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಜೀವ ಬರೆದವರ ಅ) ಗೋಪಾಲಯ್ಯ)	-				ಕಾರಂತರು	
	5)	ಕಾರಂತರು ಪಡೆದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಅ) ನೋಬೆಲ್	ೃಪ್ರಕ	ಶಸ್ತಿ			ಈ)	ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ	
	6)	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಕಡಲ ಭ ಅ) ಕಾರಂತರು	ಾರ್ಗ	-ವ ಎಂದರೆ				ಹರಿಹರ	
	7)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಜೀವ ಎಂದರೆ ಅ) ಗೋಪಾಲಯ್ಯ	ಆ)	ಒಂಟೆ	ಇ)	ಕುದುರೆ	ಈ)	ಆಕಳು	
	8)	ನಿತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಅ) ಕಥಾ	>	ಸಂಕ	ಲನ	•	ಈ)	ವಿಚಾರ	
	9)	ನಿತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಕವಿ ಅ) ಪಂಪ	ಆ)	ನಿಸಾರ್ ಅಹಮದ್	ಇ)	ದರ್ಗಾ	ಈ)	ಸನದಿ	
	10)	ಜೋಗದ ಸಿರಿ ಅ) ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ	ಆ)	ಬೆಳಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ	ಇ)	ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ	ಈ)	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ	
	11)	ಮತ್ತೆ ಬರದಿರು ಹಳೆಯ ಅ) ನೆನಪೆ					ಈ)	ಗೆಳೆಯನೆ	

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12) ಅವರು ಇವರು ನಾವ	ರ ನೀವು	_ ಸಾರ್		
	ಅ) ನರಿಗಳು	ಆ) ಮರಿಗಳು	ಇ) ಕುರಿಗಳು	ಈ)	ಹೋರಿಗಳು
13) ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಯ್ವ ಕುರುಒ) ನಾ	ವ.		
	ಅ) ರಾಜ	ಆ) ಕಟುಕ	ಇ) ಕಿವುಡ	ಈ)	ವೈರಿ
14) ನನ್ನ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕವಿ		·		
೨. ನಾ	ು ಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿ	ಸಿರಿ:			16
1)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ	ರ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು.			
2)	ಗೋಪಾಲಯ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆದ	ಚಳೆಗಳು.			
3)	ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ :	ಪ್ರಾಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿ	ದ್ದರು ?		
4)	ಕುರಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಯ	ಾರು ?			
5)	ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ	_{ರ್ಧ} ವಾಗಿದೆ ?			
6)	ಗೋಪಾಲಯ್ಯನವರ	ಮಗ ಏನು ಓದಿದ್ದನು	?		
೩. ಎ	ರಡರ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿ	ತಿಸಿರಿ :			12
1)	ಅವರು ಇವರು ನಾವು	ನೀವು ಕುರಿಗಳು ಸಾರ್	ಕುರಿಗಳು!		
2)	ಗತ ಸಾಹಸ ಸಾರುತಿರ	ುವ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸಾಲಿನ	<u>)</u> !		
3)	ನಾಳೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ	್ರ ಹೋಗೋಣ !			
೪. ಒ	ಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ :				14
1)	ಗೋಪಾಲಯ್ಯ ಲೇಖ	ಕರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಉಪಚರಿಸಿ	ಸಿದರು ? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.		
2)	ನಿತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾ	ವಾಜಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನ ಪ	್ನ ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.		
೫. ಗು	<u>ಾಪಾಲಯ್</u> ಲನವರ ಜೀಕ	ವನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಿವ	್ಜ ಮಾತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿ	ವರಿಸಿರಿ.	14



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. I (Semester – I) (CBCS Pattern) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

		200200				
-	d Date : Saturday, 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p				Total Marks	: 70
	2 3 4) Graph paper who is a contract of soundles of soundles of the second	s c e c gh	alculators is all ompulsory. t indicate full m	lowed.	
1. Cho	oose the most app	opriate alternative	e fro	om the following) .	14
1)	In LPP, the graph	of inequalities is a	alwa	ays		
	a) linear		b)	quadratic		
	c) cube		d)	none of these		
2)	The matrix whose	all elements are a	zero	o is called as		
	a) scalar matrix		b)	unit matrix		
	c) diagonal matrix	K	d)	null matrix		
3)	An equation that a price is called as	•			y demanded at that	
	a) Supply	b) Demand	c)	Profit	d) Revenue	
4)	A null matrix plays does in addition o		dditi	on as the numb	er	
	a) zero	b) one	c)	two	d) four	
5)	The cost charged is known as	for using someon	e's	money for spec	cified length of time	
	a) period	b) principal	c)	interest	d) term	
6)	Rate of interest m	eans the interest	cha	arged	per year.	
	a) per₹5,000		b)	per ₹ 100		
	c) per₹500		d)	per ₹ 50,000		



	3	0	1
7)	0	3	0 =
,	1	0	3

- a) 1
- c) 24

- b) 3
- d) None of these
- 8) An annuity in which the first payment falls due after a gap of 4 certain period larger than the interval, it is called
 - a) annuity due

b) immediate annuity

c) deferred annuity

- d) none of these
- 9) If $\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix} = ad bc$, then ad bc is called as _____ of the determinant.
 - a) diagonal element

b) expansion

c) element

- d) none of these
- 10) Cramer's rule helps us to find the values of ______ in simultaneous equations.
 - a) variables

b) diagonal side

c) rows

- d) columns
- 11) If two rows of a determinant are identical then its value is equal to
 - a) 1

- b) 0
- c) 11
- d) 2
- 12) The simple interest on ₹7,000 for five years at 5% p.a. is
 - a) 7,510
- b) 1,057
- c) 1,750
- d) 8,750
- 13) If f(x) = 15x + 7, then the range of the function is the collection of
 - a) negative integers

b) imaginary numbers

c) real numbers

- d) none of these
- 14) A function of the type y = f(t) and x = g(t) is called as _____ function.
 - a) parametric

b) logarithmic

c) composite

- d) exponential
- 2. a) Draw the graph of a profit function $P(x) = 7x^2 4x + 1$.

7

b) If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ then find a and b such that AB = BA.



3. a) Find $7A - 5A^2 + 2I$ where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

-3-

- b) Find the maturity value of an immediate annuity of ₹ 17,000 for 3 years at4% p.a. compound interest.
- 4. Attempt any one out of the following A and B.

A) i) If
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$, then simplify $(3A - 2B)C$.

- ii) Mrs. Sanjana is willing to invest for 4 years. She expects to get a triple amount as an interest on the money invested. Find the rate of compound interest per annum.
- B) i) Solve the following equations using Cramer's rule x + 5y + 3z = 15 x + 2y z = 5 x + y + z = 10
 - ii) Find the missing term if

$$\begin{vmatrix} ... & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

- 5. Attempt **any one** out of the following A and B.
- A) i) Find the inverse of the matrix by Adjoint method.

ii) How much amount should be set aside and deposited in a bank at 5% p.a. compound interest, so that a 6 years old child will receive ₹ 30,000 p.a. until he attains a majority?

4

SLR-CO - 10

-4-



B) i) Solve the L.P.P.

$$Min z = 5x + 4y$$

Add Max
$$w = 3x + 2y$$

Subject to the constraints

$$x + y \le 8$$

$$x \le 5$$

$$x \ge 3$$

ii) If
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 7 \\ 5 & y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & n \\ m & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 then find x, y, m and n.

2

SLR-CO - 11

Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com (Part – I) (CBCS) (Sem. – I) Examination, 2018 INSURANCE Life Insurance – I

	1	Life Insurance	- -		
,	and Date : Saturday, 8-12-20 : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.)18		Max. Marks	:70
	N.B. : 1) All quest 2) Figures t	tions are comp to the right indic		rks.	
1. C	hoose correct alternative ar	nd rewrite the ar	nswer:		14
1) The tool which shares los as				
	a) Co-operation b) Bu	siness c)	Corporate	d) Insurance	
2) Insurance concept was world.	firstly used by		businessman in the	
	a) Indian b) Ch				
3) Principle of indemnity will a) Fire b) Ma	not apply for _ arine c)	insu Life	rance. d) Burglary	
4) Principle of utmost good fa) Insurerc) Insurance agent	aith applied to _ b) d)	Insured Both insure	er and insured	
5	 Two or more than two pecas a) Group insurance policy c) Endowment policy 		_		
6	 After the privatization of list formed by the government a) Insurance Regulatory in the second of the	nent to regulate and Developme rporation ation of India	insurance s	sector in India.	
7	 Insurable interest must p insurance policy. a) Marine Insurance c) Credit Insurance 	b)	Life Insurar Cattle Insur		
8	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha insurance.a) Whole lifec) Social security	b)	s the examp Fidelity gua Fire insurar	rantee	



	9)	After completion of policy term, insure	d should fill	to get
		the life insurance amount. a) Medical form	b) Proposal form	
			d) Discharge form	
	10)	The amount received by insurance ag	ent for his work is known as	
			b) Commission	
		c) Paid-up value	d) Claim amount	
•	11)	is the guidelines for in		
		a) Insurance contractc) Training	b) Discharge formd) Code of conduct	
	12)	is the amount which is	,	ad after
	12)	discontinuation of the policy.		anei
		a) Sum assured	b) Paid up value	
		c) Surrender value	d) Discounted value	
•	13)	is the potential negative in from some present process or some from some from some present process or some from some from some present process or some p	uture events.	ay arise
		a) Risk	b) Mortality rate	
	4.4\	c) Surrender value	d) Insurance	ant life
	14)	Add-ons or additional benefits which insurance policy is known as		ent lile
		a) Paid-up value b) Riders	c) Commission d) Risk cov	/er
2.	Wr	ite short notes on :		14
	1)	Principle of insurable interest.		
	,	Importance of life insurance.		
2	,	·		14
٥.		swer the questions in brief:		14
	-	What is the procedure of becoming ins	_	
	2)	What factors affects on selection of ris	k ?	
4.	An	swer any one :		14
		nat is meant by insurance ? Explain the	various principles of insuran	nce in
		ail.	various principles of insurar	100 111
		OR		
	Ex	olain the various types of life insurance	in detail.	
5.	An	swer any one :		14
	Ex	olain the various factors which determin OR	nes life insurance premium ir	n detail.
	Ex	plain in detail procedure of settlement of	of claim in life insurance in de	etail.



मराठी रूपांतर सूचना: १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.

		२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण	ा दर्शवितात.		
१.	योग्य	पर्याय निवडून वाक्ये पुन्हा लिहा :			१४
	१)	मोजक्या लोकांचे नुकसान अनेकांमध्ये विभ	ागण्याचे साधन म्हप्	गजे होय.	
		अ) सहकार्य ब) व्यवसाय			
	?)	जगात प्रथमत: विमा हि संकल्पना	देशातील	न व्यापाऱ्यांनी वापरली.	
		जगात प्रथमत: विमा हि संकल्पना अ) भारत ब) चीन	क) रोमन	ड) इजिप्त	
	3)	नुकसान भरपाईचे तत्त्व अ) अग्नी ब) सागरी	विम्यास लागू पडत	नाही.	
		अ) अग्नी ब) सागरी	क) जीवन	ड) घरफोडीच्या	
	8)	परमोच्च विश्वासाचे तत्त्व	ला लागू पडते.		
		अ) विमेकरी	ब) विमेदार		
		अ) विमेकरी क) विमा प्रतिनिधी	ड) विमेकरी अ	ाणि विमेदार दोघांनाही	
	4)	दोन किंवा दोनपेक्षा जास्त व्यक्ती एकाच विम		ा मिळवतात, त्या	
	,	विमा प्रकारास म्हणता		,	
		अ) समूह विमा	ब) घरफोडीचा	विमा	
		अ) समूह विमा क) हयातीत विमा	ड) सामान्य विग	मा	
	ξ)	भारतामध्ये जीवन विमा क्षेत्राचे खाजकीक	रण केल्यानंतर, भा	रतीय विमा क्षेत्राचे नियमन	
	,	करण्यासाठी सरकारने ह			
		अ) विमा नियमन व विकास प्राधिकरण	ब) सामान्य विग	मा प्राधिकरण	
		क) भारतीय जीवन विमा निगम	ड) भारतीय रिज	नर्व बँक	
	(9)	मध्ये विमा घेताना विमे	य हित हे असलेच प	गाहिजे.	
	,	अ) सागरी विमा ब) जीवन विमा	क) ऋणको विम	ग ड) पशुधन विमा	
	(۲	प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बिमा योजना हे	विम्याचा	प्रकार आहे.	
	,	अ) आजीवन	ब) प्रामाणिकपप	गाच्या हमी	
		क) सामाजिक सुरक्षेच्या			
	९)	आयुर्विम्याची मुदत संपल्यानंतर विमेदारास विम		यासाठी	

	भरावे लागते.				
	अ) मेडिकल अर्ज	ब) प्रस्ताव अर्ज	क) बेचन अर्ज	ड)	डिस्चार्ज अर्ज
१०)	विमा प्रतिनिधीला आप	प्र <mark>त्या कामाच्या मोबद</mark> ल	यात मिळ	ते.	
	अ) समर्पण मूल्य	ब) कमिशन	क) अदा मूल्य	ड)	दावा मूल्य
११)	विमा प्रतिनिधींच्या का	माची दिशादर्शक नियम	गवली म्हणजे	होय	•
•	अ) विमा करार	ब) डिस्चार्ज अर्ज	क) प्रशिक्षण	ड)	आचारसंहिता

	१२)	_ ~	, ,	र्व बंद के	ल्यास विमेकरी	जी रक्कम	विमेदारास देते, त्	यास			
			म्हणतात. विमा रक्कम	ਕ)	अटा मल्य	क)	समर्पण मूल्य	द्र)	घमाग म	ग्ल्य	
	१३)				•		ापासून निर्माण ह			•	
	, ()	संभा	व्य नकारात्मक	शक्यत	iना		_ असे म्हणतात समर्पण मूल्य	•			
		अ)	जोखीम	ब)	मृत्यु दर	क)	समर्पण मूल्य	ड)	विमा		
	१४)	,	• •				जोडून अतिरिक	त अथ	वा जास्ती	चे विमा	
							असे म्हणतात.				
		अ)	अदा मूल्य	ब)	रायडर्स	क)	कमिशन	ड)	जोखीम	कवच	
₹.	टीपा वि	लिहा	:								१४
	१) वि	ामेय र्	हेत तत्त्व								
	२) अ	ायर्विः	म्याचे महत्त्व.								
	·	Ŭ									
₹.	थोडक	यात उ	उत्तरे लिहा :								१४
	१) वि	ामा प्र	तिनिधी बनण्या	ची कार	प्रिक्रिया लिहा	•					
	२) ज	ोखीम	निवडीवर परि	गाम कर	णारे घटक को	णते ?					
٧.	कोणत	याही '	एका प्रश्नाचे उ	त्तर लिह	हा :						१४
	विमा	म्हणज्	ने काय ? विम्य	ग्राची वि	विध तत्त्वे सर्वि	वेस्तर स्पष्ट	. करा.				
			किंव	Π							
	आयुरि	र्वेम्यान	वे विविध प्रका	र सविस्त	तर स्पष्ट करा.						
५.	कोणत	याही '	एका प्रश्नाचे उ	इत्तर लिह	हा :						१४
	आयुवि	र्वेमा ह	इप्ता ठरवणारे रि	वेविध घ	ाटक सविस्तर	स्पष्ट करा	•				
			किंव	Π							
	आयुरि	र्वेमापः	त्राची रक्कम मि	ळवण्या	ची कार्यपद्धर्त	ो सविस्तर	स्पष्ट करा.				



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – I) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 Opt. GEOGRAPHY Economic Commercial Geography Economic Geography – I

•	nd Date : Saturday 2.30 p.m. to 5.00			Max. Marks : 7	'0
	N.B.: 1) A 2) F 3) N	I II questions are c o igures to the right	indicate full marks Id be drawn where		
1. Ch	noose correct alter	native and fill in th	e blanks :	1	4
1)	Economic Geogra	aphy is a branch o	f G	ieography.	
	a) Physical	b) Human	c) Regional	d) Social	
2)	is l	known as father of	Economic Geogra	phy.	
	a) Robinson	b) Ratzel	c) Chisholm	d) Smith	
3)	appr	roach is used to exp	lain spatial distribut	ion of any commodity	
	a) Commodity	b) Regional	c) Principle	d) Activity	
4)	is a re	newable resource.			
	a) Forest	b) Coal	c) Petroleum	d) Iron ore	
5)	powe	er resource is know	n as black diamon	d.	
	a) Natural gas	b) Petroleum	c) Coal	d) Uranium	
6)	ranks	first in production o	of petroleum in the	world.	
	a) India	b) China	c) U.S.A.	d) Soudi Arabia	
7)	is a	non-conventional	energy resource.		
	a) Coal	b) Petroleum	c) Natural gas	d) Solar energy	
8)	is a	tertiary economic	activity.		
	a) Farming		b) Fishing		
	c) Manufacturing	ı industrv	d) Trade		

SLR-C	O – 12	-	2-				
9)	perc	ent of Manganese	e is	used for produc	tior	of steel.	
	a) 70		b)	80			
	c) 90		d)	100			
10)	Fishing is	type of econd	omi	c activity.			
	a) Primary	b) Secondary	c)	Tertiary	d)	Quaternary	
11)	Gurumhisani min	e lies in					
	a) Orissa		,	Jharkhand			
	c) Madhyaprades		,	Maharashtra			
12)	Weber's Industria	_					
4.5	•	b) Labour	C)	Transportation	d)	Establishment	
13)	Osaka is known a	as Manchester of	b)	China			
	a) Indiac) Japan		,	China Australia			
14)	The biggest Iron	and Steel Industry	,				
14)	a) Japan	b) India		Asia lies III Srilanka	d)	China	
0 4	, .		٠,		۵,		
	swer the following Define Economic	•	vnl	ain ite nature			14
a)	Deline Economic	deography and e	χρι	aiii its flature.			
b)	Explain need and	nature of conserv	vatio	on of soil and wa	ater	resources.	
3. Wr	rite short notes :						14
a)	Non conventional	energy resources	3.				
b)	Factors of industr	rial location.					
4. An	swer any one of t	he following ques	tion				14
a)	Explain scope an	d branches of Eco	noi	mic Geography.			
ŕ	OR						
b)	Describe distribut	tion, production ar	nd tı	rade of Iron ore	in L	J.S.A.	
5. An	swer any one of t	he following ques	tion	:			14
a)	Explain types of e	economic activities	S.				
,	OR						
b)	Critically examine	the Weber's the	ory (of industrial loca	tion).	



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

२) **उजवीकडील** अंक पूर्ण **गुण** दर्शवितात.

		त्रश्यक तेथे सुबक आ शा स्टेन्सिल वापरण्यार			
१. अ	चुक पर्याय निवडून रिव	क्राम्या जागा भरा.			१४
१) आर्थिक भूगोल ही _	भूगोलाः	वी शाखा आहे.		
	अ) प्राकृतिक	ब) मानवी	क) प्रादेशिक	ड) सामाजिक	
2) हे अ	गार्थिक भूगोलाचे जनक	म्हणून ओळखले जातात		
	अ) रॉबीनसन	ब) रॅट्झेल	क) चिशोल्म	ड) स्मिथ	
3) एखाद्या वस्तूचे प्राव	देशिक वितरण स्पष्ट क	रण्यासाठी	्दृष्टीकोण (अभ्यासपद्धती)	
	वापरला जातो.				
	अ) वस्तू	ब) प्रादेशिक	क) तात्वीक	ड) क्रियाप्रक्रीया	
8) ही पु	नर्निर्माणक्षम (अक्षय)	साधनसंपत्ती आहे.		
	अ) जंगले	ब) दगडीकोळसा	क) खनिजतेल	ड) लोहखनिज	
ų) शक्त	नीसाधन काळा हिरा म्ह	हणून ओळखले जाते.		
	अ) नैसर्गिक वायू	ब) खनिजतेल	क) दगडीकोळसा	ड) युरेनियम	
ξ) जगामध्ये	चा खनिजतेल उत	पादनामध्ये प्रथम क्रमांक	लागतो.	
	अ) भारत	ब) चीन	क) यु. एस. ए.	ड) सौदी अरेबीया	
9) हे अ	ापारंपारीक शक्तीसाधन	आहे.		
	अ) दगडीकोळसा	ब) खनिजतेल	क) नैसर्गिक वायू	ड) सौरशक्ति	
۷) ही ए	क तृतीय श्रेणीची आधि	र्थेक क्रिया (व्यवसाय) अ	ाहे.	
	अ) शेती	ब) मासेमारी	क) वस्तूनिर्माण उद्योग	ड) व्यापार	
9) पोलाद निर्मितीसाठी	टक्के ग	मॅंगेनिजचा वापर होतो.		
	अ) ७०	<u>ब)</u> ८०	क) ९०	ड) १००	
१०) मासेमारी हा मानवार	वा प्रका	रचा (श्रेणीचा) व्यवसाय	आहे.	
	अ) प्राथमिक	ब) द्वितीय	क) तृतीय	ड) चतुर्थ S	et P

११)	गुरुमहिसानी ही खाण	। भारताच्या	राज्यात आहे.		
	अ) ओरिसा	ब) झारखंड	क) मध्यप्रदेश	ड) महाराष्ट्र	
१२)	_	गचे स्थानिकीकरणाचा	सिद्धांत हा किमान	खर्चावर आधारीत	
	आहे.	ਕ) ਸਤਾ	क्र) वाट्यक	ट्र) जन्मामी (मन्नाम	
0.71			क) वाहतूक	७) उमारणा/स्थापना	
१३)		चे मँचेस्टर म्हणू	•	عرا عشبارس	
- \		ब) चीन	•	ड) ऑस्ट्रेलिया	
१४)			ारखाना म ्र		
	अ) जपान	ब) भारत	क) श्रीलंका	ड) चीन	
२. खा	लील प्रश्नाची उत्तरे लि	ाहा :			१४
अ)	आर्थिक भूगोलाची व	त्याख्या देवून त्याचे स्व	रूप स्पष्ट करा.		
ब)	मृदा व पाणी या संपर	तीसाधनाच्या संवर्धनाच	ग्री गरज व स्वरूप स्पष्ट व	क्ररा.	
३. टीप	ा लिहा :				१४
अ)	अपारंपारिक ऊर्जासा	धने (शक्तीसाधने).			
ब)	उद्योगधंद्याच्या स्था	निकीकरणाचे घटक.			
४. खा	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाच	वे उत्तर लिहा.			
अ)	आर्थिक भूगोलाची व	याप्ती व शाखा स्पष्ट	करा.		१४
•	कि				
ब)	संयुक्त संस्थानातील	(यु.एस.ए.) लोहखनि	ज वितरण, उत्पादन आर्वि	णे व्यापार याचे वर्णन करा.	
५. खा	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाच	वे उत्तर लिहा.			१४
अ)	आर्थिक क्रियांचे प्रका	ार स्पष्ट करा.			
	किं	वा			
ब)	वेबर यांच्या उद्योगधंव	च्याचे स्थानिकीकरण वि	सेद्धांताचे टिकात्मक परीध	क्षण करा.	

C	D	·C	\cap	4	2
J	U.	·	V		J



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2018 (Old CBCS Pattern) ENGLISH (Compulsory) On Track – English Skills for Success

	•		
•	d Date : Monday, 3-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks:	70
1	Instructions : 1) All questions are co 2) Figures to the right		
	in the blanks with suitable words fror	•	14
1)	Dr. Abdul Kalam was known as the _a) People's President c) First Scientist	b) Fifth President d) Popular scholar	
2)	According to Dr. Abdul Kalam, joyous experience while working. a) Flow c) Being energetic	b) Confidence d) Success	
3)	The Maharaja of Khatri provided Vivonia) letters c) train ticket	b) a beautiful robe d) money	
4)	The first session of the Parliament of a) September 11, 1893 c) July 12, 1983		
5)	The lesson 'Human Rights and Lega a) a historian c) a political leader	ll Responsibilities' is written by b) Nani Palkhiwala d) Dr. Abdul Kalam	

2.

6)	The main reason for	or serious econom	nic	problems of the	ma	jority is	
	a) famine		b)	negligence			
	c) drought		d)	ignorance			
7)	In the poem 'Brahr	na',	c	colour is used to	sig	nify the slayer.	
	a) white	b) red	c)	brown	d)	black	
8)	The poem 'Full Mo	on' is written by _					
	a) Ralph Waldo E	merson	b)	Robert Hayder	1		
	c) W. B. Yeats		d)	Romain Rollan	d		
9)	The poem 'Full Mo	on' is about mank	ind	l's relationship w	vith	the	
	a) Galaxy	b) Moon	c)	God	d)	Americans	
10)	In the poem 'Brahr	na' the poet prese	ents	the essence of			
	philosophy.	1 > 1 P = 1	,		1\	I P	
	a) Ancient		-				
11)	She borrowed	pen. (use	WC	ord which means	s 'be	elonging to	
	Manas') a) Manas's	h) Manas'	c)	Their	٩)	His	
12)	The patient felt ver	•	-		u,	1110	
12)	a) week				d)	veek	
13)	Mount Everest is _	•	-		-		
,	a) higher					more high	
14)	My sister is not as	as m	ny r	nother.			
,		b) tallest			d)	more tall	
۸n	ower any seven of	the following guest	lion	s in two or thro	2 00	ontonoos osob :	1/
	swer any seven of t						14
1)	What was the conti	ribution of Von Bra	aun	to science and	the	world?	
2)	How did Wright hel	p Vivekananda?					
3)	Name the Indians p	present at the Parl	ian	nent of Religions	3.		
,	How was Vivekana those of other spea	•	e P	arliament of reliq	gior	ns different from	
5)	What does Dr. Kala	am mean by 'Flow	' ?				

- 6) What advice did Von Braun give to Dr. Kalam?
- 7) What was the motivating slogan behind the American Civil War?
- 8) What is the current state of human rights in the world?
- 3. A) Answer **any two** of the following questions in about **fifty** words **each**: 6
 - 1) How does religion feature in the poem 'Full Moon?
 - 2) Explain the different images in the poem 'Brahma'.
 - 3) What role do God and religion have in the poem 'Full Moon'?
 - B) Attempt any two of the following questions:

8

- 1) Explain the guidelines for writing emails.
- 2) Imagine that you are Rajesh Supe. Write an e-mail letter to the accounts manager on the email address manager accts@gmail.com,accepting the appointment order for the post of Secretary sent by the company.
- 3) What is an e-mail? What are the advantages of the use of e-mails in business communication?
- 4. Attempt any one:

14

- 1) You are a fresh graduate wish to apply for the post of Junior Accountant in a Nationalised Bank. Prepare your CV for the post.
- 2) Prepare a CV of the CEO of an engineering company.
- 5. As the Secretary of the Press Club of India, Pune, draft a notice and agenda of the Second meeting of the club members. Imagine the points on the agenda to be discussed in the meeting.



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	

B.Com. I (Semester – II) Examination, 2018 (CBCS Pattern New) ENGLISH (Compulsory) Golden Petals

		Golden	Petals		
-	nd Date : Monday, 3 10.30 a.m. to 1.00			Max. Marks: 7	70
	ewrite the following low.	sentences by cho	osing the correct	_	14
1)	'When I Think of D	eath' refers to the	idea of poet's owr	າ	
	a) Life	b) Demise	c) Education	d) Illness	
2)	anin	nal had Jim tied up	as bait for the tig	er.	
	a) Deer	b) Cow	c) Buffalo	d) Zebra	
3)	The school of Bar	biana was set up	by progressive	educator and priest	
	·				
	a) Tom Cole		b) Sir Ernest Baı		
	c) Nora Rossi		d) Lorenzo Milar	ni	
4)	The family involves				
	a) Consanguinity		b) Dereliction		
	c) Piety		d) Neighbor		
5)	Sarojini Naidu was	fondly known as ₋	0	f India.	
	a) Weaver	b) Lawyer	c) Swan	d) Nightingale	
6)	The story of 'The of		Man-Eater' takes	place in the month	
	a) April	b) May	c) June	d) March	
7)	'Letter to a Teache school system.	r' presents an indic	tment of the injust	ices of a	
	a) Modern	b) Indian	c) Conventional	d) British	

8)	Please, fill up this for	orm with blue ink $_$	C	only.		
	a) Pain	b) Pen	c) Pane	d) Pan		
9)	The	_ place of John is	Belgrade.			
	a) Birth	b) Berth	c) Barth	d) Bert		
10)	ar	e words that have	the same spellin	g and pronunciation		
	but differ in their me	eaning and origin.				
	a) Homophone	b) Homograph	c) Homonyms	d) Homowords		
11)	To what kind of fam	nilies did the autho	ors of the book be	long?		
	a) Affluent		b) Middle Class			
	c) Higher Middle		d) Peasant			
12)		-	ne	in his life, so that he		
	became a great sci	entist.				
	a) Principle		b) Prinsiple			
4.0\	c) Principal		d) Principol			
13)	we will have to		d we nave not rev	rised the course yet;		
	a) Behind the times		b) Turn back the	hands of time		
	c) Against the cloc		d) Beat the clock			
14)	, -		after killing the tiger.			
,	a) The ground		b) A fallen tree	•		
	c) A rock		d) An elevated s	surface		
2. An	swer the following q	uestions in two or	three sentences	each (any seven) :	14	
1)	Why can't tigers lie	in one position for	r long time?			
2)	Where do the child	ren go when they	are "failed out" of	school?		
3)	What circle, accord	ing to Sir Barker,	do neighbors form	າ ?		
4)	How was the narra	tor able to cough i	n the presence of	a tiger ?		
5)	Name the three me to avoid people.	chanical devices t	hat, according to	the author, are used		

6) According to the author, who is a neighbor?



- 7) What was written under the picture of African Lion in 'The End of the Mohn Man-Eater'?
- 8) What are the ways in which the claims of man on man can be met and satisfied?
- 3. A) Attempt any two of the following:

8

- 1) What is Blog and what are its uses?
- 2) What is an Email? Write a brief note on Email etiquette.
- 3) Miss Jabeen has purchased new laptop recently and it is not functioning properly. Write an email to the Technical Head of the store, telling them about your problem and a replacement request for the same.
- B) Write answers of the following questions of about 6 8 lines each (any two):
 - 1) Explain the theme of 'Indian Weavers.
 - 2) Why is the poet not able to accept others' death?
 - 3) Write a biref note on the idea of death in the poem.
- 4. Write a piece of group discussion among Annie, Alfiya, Aishwarya and Ananya on the topic 'Can India become a Corruption-free Country? Imagine the necessary details.

14

OR

You are last year student of an Engineering College. You need educational loan for your higher studies. Draft the script of interview with Bank Manager for your loan.

5. You are Miss Sujata, UR of your college. Prepare an agenda and minutes of the meeting called to plan the 'Annual Gathering function' to be held in your college.



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	<u> </u>

B.Com. I (Semester – II) (CBCS Pattern) Examination, 2018 PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

•	d Date: Tuesday, 10.30 a.m. to 1.00			Max. Marks: 70
	,	All questions are Figures to the rig	e compulsory . ght indicate full ma	arks.
1. Cho	oose the correct alt	ternatives.		14
1)	The point at which is called	the cost and reve	nue of the enterpris	se are exactly equal
	A) Ratio analysis		B) Total profit	
	C) Return on Inve	estment	D) Break even po	pint
2)	Ability to secure of without the use of		• .	ollowers voluntarily
	A) Communicatio	n	B) Control	
	C) Leadership		D) Planning	
3)	Autocratic leaders			
	A) Routine	B) Emergency	C) Ordinary	D) None of the above
4)	The main purpose			
	A) take remedial a		B) punish the def	
	C) watch the defa	ulter	D) none of the ab	oove
5)	Control function o	•	•	
	,	,	C) Directing	D) Organising
6)	Budgetary control		•	
	A) Modern	B) Traditional	C) Secondary	D) Non-financial
7)	The leadership s	•	ased on consulta	tion with group is
	A) Free-rain	B) Autocratic	C) Democratic	D) None of the above
8)	Sending letters, re		rs is a type of	_ communication.
	A) Informal	B) Oral	C) Written	D) None of the above

	9)				ication	the su	bo	rdinates only	receives order from	
		the higher a		•			3 \	-	D) All (ii i	
	4.0								D) All of the above	
	10)						_	-	inspire, encourage	
		and impel per A) Control	eopie	เบ เล	ke requ			Leadership		
		C) Commun	icatio	า			,	Motivation		
	11)	Change is a				_	- ,			
	,	A) Present	a, c			E	3)	Future		
		C) Past				[O)	Present and F	Past	
	12)	E-mail is			_ type c	of comm	ıur	nication.		
		A) Oral				E	3)	Informal		
		C) Written				[D)	None of the a	bove	
	13)							nique of contr		
		•		•			•	Historical	•	
	14)								ntive of motivation.	
		A) Financial		B)	Political	(C)	Social	D) Non-financial	
2.	Wri	te short note:	s:							14
	A)	Process of c	ontrol	ling						
	B)	Process of p	olanne	d ch	ange.					
0	,				J					4.4
3.	vvri	te short answ	ver:							14
	A) I	Explain the c	oncep	t and	d need	of motiv	⁄at	ion.		
	B) I	Explain the fu	unction	ns of	leader					
4.	Eva	aluate differer	nt type	s of	leaders	ship styl	e.			14
			OR							
	Exp	olain different	forms	of b	ousines	s writing	g.			
5.	Exp	olain the diffe	rent te	chn	iaues o	f contro	l.			14
	r		OR							
	Evr	olain resistan		han	αρ					
	$-\lambda \nu$	naiii i coloidili		n iai i	yc.					



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत. २) **उजवीकडील** अंक **पूर्ण** गुण दर्शवितात.

१. योग्य	प्रपर्यायाची निवड करा.				१४
			वे असते त्यास	असे म्हणतात.	
	अ) गुणोत्तर विश्लेषण क) गुंतवणुकीवरील पर		ब) एकुण नफा		
	क) गुंतवणुकीवरील पर	तावा	ड) समविच्छेदन बिंदु		
		ता आपल्या अनुयायांक		क्षित कृती करवून घेण्याची	
			क) नेतृत्व	ड) नियोजन	
३)	एकतंत्री नेतृत्व शैली _	परिस्थितीः	मध्ये प्रभावी असते.		
	अ) नेहमीच्या	ब) आणिबाणीच्या	क) सर्वसाधारण	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही	
8)	नियंत्रण कार्याचा मुख्य	हेतूहा अ	ग्सतो.		
	अ) झालेल्या चुकांची	दुरुस्ती करणे	ब) चुका करणाऱ्यास	सजा देणे	
	क) चुका करणाऱ्यावर	लक्ष ठेवणे	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही		
५)	व्यवस्थापनाचे नियंत्रण	ाचे कार्य	या कार्याशिवाय पुर्ण कर	ता येत नाही.	
			क) संचालन		
ξ)	अंदाजपत्रकीय नियंत्रण	हे नियंत्रणाचे	तंत्र आहे.		
	अ) आधुनिक	ब) पारंपारिक	क) दुय्यम	ड) आर्थिकेतर	
<i>(e</i>)	समुहाच्या सल्ला मसलत् म्हणतात.	नीवर आधारित असणा	ऱ्या नेतृत्व शैलीस	नेतृत्व शैली असे	
	-	ब) एकतंत्री	क) लोकशाही	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही	
	•		संदेशवहनाचा		
			क) लेखी		
۶)	संदेशवह करतात.	इनात सहाय्यक आपल	या वरील अधिकाऱ्याक	डून केवल आदेश प्राप्त	
	_	ब) एक मार्गी	क) द्विमार्गी	ड) वरील सर्व	
१०)	लोकांनी आवश्यक ती करीत असलेले कार्य म			वृत्तं करण्याचे व्यवस्थापक	
	अ) नियंत्रण			ड) कार्यप्रेरणा	

	११)	बदल हा नेहमी	साठी असतो.				
		अ) वर्तमानकाळा	ब) भविष्यकाळा	क) भुतकाळा	ड)	वर्तमान व भुतकाळा	
	१२)	ई-मेल हा	_ संदेशवहनाचा प्रका	र आहे.			
		अ) तोंडी	ब) अनौपचारिक	क) लेखी	ड)	वरीलपैकी नाही	
	१३)	निर्णायक पथ पद्धती हे	नियंत्रणाचे	_ तंत्र होय.			
		अ) आधुनिक	ब) पारंपारिक	क) ऐतिहासिक	ड)	सर्वात जुने	
	१४)	यशाची (साध्याची) भ	ावना निर्माण करणे हे _	कार्यप्रेरणेचे	साध	ान होय.	
		अ) आर्थिक	ब) राजकीय	क) सामाजिक	ड)	आर्थिकेतर	
၃.	टिप	ा लिहा.					१४
	अ)	नियंत्रणाची प्रक्रिया					
	,	नियोजनबद्ध बदलाची	प्रक्रिया.				
₹.		क्यात उत्तरे लिहा.					१४
	अ)	कार्यप्रेरणेची संकल्पना	व गरज स्पष्ट करा.				
	ब)	नेत्याची कार्ये स्पष्ट क	रा.				
ర .	नेतृत	च शैलीच्या विविध प्रक	ाराचे मुल्यमापन करा.				१४
		किंवा					
	व्यव	सायिक पत्रव्यवहाराचे वि	वेविध प्रकार स्पष्ट करा	ī.			
	जि गं	त्रणाची तंत्रे स्पष्ट करा.					१४
٦.	144	प्रभाषा (प्र स्पन्ट फरा. किंवा					20
		ાવાવા					
	बदत	नास होणारा विरोध स्पष्ट	ट करा.				



Seat	Set P
No.	Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

FINANC	CIAL ACCOUNTING
Day and Date: Wednesday, 5-12-20	018 Max. Marks : 70
Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	
2) Figures t 3) Attempt a	tions are compulsory . To the right indicate full marks. any one question from Q. No. 4(a) and 4(b) . any one question from Q. No. 5(a) and 5(b) .
1. Choose the correct alternative :	14
1) Consignee is the	of consignor.
a) Principal b) Emplo	oyee c) Employer d) Agent
	to consignee. b) Plan of action d) Proforma invoice
 The relationship between the an Buyer and seller 	b) Debtors and creditors d) Principal and agent
 4) A statement send by the corgoods sold by him is called a) Proforma Invoice c) Statement of Affairs 	b) Statement of Sale d) Account Sale
5) To find out sales, we are recapitala) Total Debtorsc) Bills Receivable	quired to prepare account. b) Total Creditors d) Bills Payable
6) Single Entry System isa) Unscientificc) Good	method. b) Scientific d) None of the above
7) Under Single Entry Systema) Statement of Affairsc) Journal	is prepared to trace out capital. b) Ledger d) Cash Book

2.



Set P

8)			an be traced out by preparing b) Total Creditors A/c d) Bills Receivable A/c		
9)	If branch expenses are debited.	paid	I by the head office A/c is		
40)			c) Debtors d) Creditors		
10)	a) Branch Stock Adjustn	nent A	ranch stock A/c is opened. A/c b) Branch Reserve A/c d) None of the above		
11)	11) When goods are transferred from one department to the other, debit is given to department.				
	a) Stockc) Debtors		b) Receivingd) None of the above		
12)	Credit purchases can be a) Total Debtors c) Sales		ed out by preparing A/c. b) Total Creditors d) Trading		
13)	a) Godown Rent b) Fre	ecurrir eight	ng expenses. c) Salary d) Insurance		
14)			usiness segregated physically from the main		
,	section.				
	a) Profit and Loss A/cc) Branch		b) Balance Sheetd) None of the above		
Wri	te short notes and proble	m:			
a) l	Proforma Invoice.		7		
b) I	From the following informa	ation	you are required to prepare Account Sales. 7		
7	Consignor	_	M/s Madhuri Fruit Corner, Pune		
7	Consignee	_	M/s Pooja Health Centre, Solapur		
*	Sales	_	3 boxes of dry fruits at Rs. 6,000 each and 5 boxes at Rs. 7,500 each (out of 10 boxes received)		
7	Advance	_	Rs. 30,000 paid by the consignee		
7	Consignee's expenses	_	Wages - 500		
			Rent – 300		
			Discount - 690		
			Commission – 2,760		
I	Balance due is sent by B	ank D	Praft along with the account sales dated on		
;	31 st March 2018.		Cot D		



3. a) Cost of goods sent on consignment Rs. 20,000

7

7

Cost of stock with consignee Rs. 5,000

* Expenses incurred by the consignor:

Freight Rs. 600, Insurance Rs. 200 and Sundry expenses Rs. 100

* Expenses incurred by the consignee :

Carriage – Rs. 50, Octroi – Rs. 250, Insurance – Rs. 125, Advertisement – Rs. 100

Ascertain the value of closing stock.

Sheet as on 31st March 2018.

- b) From the following information prepare Total Debtors and Total Creditors Account and ascertain credit sales and credit purchases.
 - 1) Balance on 1-1-2017 Debtors Rs. 50,000, Creditors Rs. 40,000
 - 2) Balance on 31-12-2017 Debtors Rs. 60,000, Creditors Rs. 30,000
 - 3) Discount allowed Rs. 1,000 and discount received Rs. 800
 - 4) Return inward Rs. 700, return outward Rs. 800
 - 5) Cash from customer Rs. 70,000 and cash paid to suppliers Rs. 50,000
 - 6) Cash sales Rs. 20,000 and cash purchases Rs. 15,000.
- a) Miss Anjali who keeps her books of account under single entry system.
 You are required to prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance

Receipt and Payment A/c For the year ending 31st March 2018

Receipts	₹	Payment	₹
To Balance b/d	6,000	By Creditors	81,000
To Sales	34,000	By Salary	4,500
To Debtors	1,25,000	By Rent	2,000
		By Wages	14,000
		By Trade expenses	8,000
		By Purchases	6,000
		By Drawings	15,000
		By Balance c/d	34,500
	1,65,000		1,65,000



The assets and liabilities as follows:

Particular	1-4-2017	31-3-2018
1) Stock	25,000	36,000
2) Creditors	13,000	14,000
3) Debtors	27,000	32,000
4) Furniture	12,000	12,000
5) Machinery	40,000	40,000

Provide for depreciation on Furniture at 5% and on Machinery at 10%, make provision for doubtful debts at 5% on debtors.

OR

b) On 1st January 2018 Anjali Co. Ltd. Pune consigned goods of Rs. 11,000 to Rana Co. Ltd. Kolhapur at a proforma invoice value of Rs. 15,000. Anjali Co. Ltd. paid Rs. 400 for freight and insurance, Rana Co. Ltd. paid Rs. 1,000 for carriage and other expenses. Rana Co. Ltd. sent a bank draft of Rs. 2,000 to Anjali Com. Ltd. as an advance. Rana Co. Ltd. sold all goods for Rs. 16,000. Rana Co. Ltd. entitled to a commission at 5% on sale proceeds. Rana Co. Ltd. remitted balance to Anjali Co. Ltd. after deducting the commission and expenses.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of Anjali Co. Ltd.

14

5. a) From the following Trial Balance, prepare Departmental Trading, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2018.

Trial Balance

	Illai Dalalice	
Particular	₹ Dr.	₹ Cr.
Capital	_	30,000
General Reserve	_	20,000
Stock on (1-4-17)		
1. Dept. – Solapur	29,500	_
2. Dept. – Pune	26,000	_
Purchases		
1. Dept. – Solapur	50,000	_
2. Dept. – Pune	30,000	_

Wages		
1. Dept. – Solapur	12,000	_
2. Dept. – Pune	10,000	_
Carriage and freight	800	_
Salaries	20,000	_
Travelling expenses	1,500	_
Rates and taxes	6,000	_
Insurance	10,500	_
0 1		

Sales:		
1. Dept. – Solapur	_	1,20,000
2. Dept. – Pune	_	80,000
Sundry Debtors and Creditors	12,500	7,500
Bills Receivable and Payable	2,500	2,000
Premises	14,000	_
Managers Salary	5,000	_
Printing and Stationery	500	_
Discount	1,000	_
Advertisement	3,500	_
Plant and Machinery	15,500	_
Furniture	500	_
Fuel and water	1,750	
Incidental expenses	450	_
Cash in hand	1,200	_
Cash at bank	4,800	_

2,59,500

2,59,500

Additional Information:

- 1) Stock on 31st March 2018:
 - A) Dept. Solapur Rs. 20,000
 - B) Dept. Pune Rs. 15,000.



- 2) Provide R.D.D. at 5% on debtors.
- 3) Wages outstanding:
 - A) Dept. Solapur Rs. 600
 - B) Dept. Pune Rs. 400
- 4) Salary outstanding Rs. 4,000.
- 5) Rates and taxes prepaid Rs. 1,500.
- 6) Depreciation on plant and machinery at 10%.
- 7) Value of services Rs. 100 rendered by Department Pune to Department Solapur.
- 8) All unallocated expenses are to be apportioned on the basis of sales.

OR

b) Following are the particulars relating to a Solapur Branch of Ganesh & Co., Pune for the year ended 31st March 2018.

14

	Particulars	Rs.
1)	Stock at branch on 1st April 2017	1,500
2)	Goods supplied to the branch	24,000
3)	Salaries	1,200
4)	Rent	360
5)	Telephone expenses	100
6)	Petty cash (remittance)	150
7)	Remittances received from the branch	27,500
8)	Stock on 31st March 2018	1,250
9)	Petty cash balance on 31st March 2018	10
10)	Petty expenses	140

All the branch expenses are paid by Head Office. Petty cash being supplied on imprest system.

Give the Journal Entries and The Branch Account in the Head Office Books.

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SLR-CO - 17

Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS ECONOMICS

•	nd Date : Thursda 10.30 a.m. to 1.0	•				Max. Marks	: 70
In	2) Fi	II questions are co gures to the right raw diagram wher	indic	ate full marks.			
1. Ch	noose the correct	alternatives given	belo	<i>N</i> :			14
1)	The concept of _	firstly intr	oduc	ed by Marshall			
	a) Rent	b) Quasi rent	c)	Wage	d)	Profit	
2)	Schumpeter intro	oduced the	_ the	ory of profit.			
	a) Innovation	b) Old	c)	Modern	d)	All the above	
3)	In market	average revenue	curv	e is parallel to	ʻox'	axis.	
	a) Perfect comp	etition	b)	Monopoly			
	c) Monopolistic	competition	d)	All the above			
4)	Product discrimi	nation is the featu	re of	mark	et.		
	a) Perfect comp	etition	b)	Monopoly			
	c) Monopolistic	competition	d)	All the above			
5)	means o	creation of utility.					
	a) Cost		b)	Demand			
	c) Production	Chango in total o	d)	None of these	,		
6)	Marginal cost =	Change in total c	051				
	a) Change in ou	tput	b)	Change in pro	fit		
	c) Change in av	erage cost	d)	None of these	}		
7)	Cross elasticity	of demand is		$_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}$ in monopoly r	narl	ket.	
	a) Greater than	one	b)	Less than one	;		
	c) Zero		d)	Equal to one			

	8)	In monopolistic competition der	mand c	u	rve is			
		a) Downward from left to the rig	ght b)	Parallel to 'x'	axis	3	
		c) Upward from left to the right	C	l)	Parallel to 'y'	axis	3	
	9)	situation occur in brea	ak ever	1	point.			
		a) Total revenue = total cost	b)	Total revenue	e > t	otal cost	
		c) Total revenue < total cost	C	l)	None of these	9		
	10)	According to Marshall	determ	in	ed rent.			
		a) Price b) Cost	C	;)	Profit	d)	Wages	
	11)	No profit no loss analysis is use	eful in					
		a) short period	b)	medium perio	d		
		c) long period	C	l)	very long peri	od		
	12)	The law to returns to scale assu	umes _		situat	ion.		
		a) Short run b) Long run	C	;)	Medium run	d)	None of these	
	13)	The functional relationship betw	veen ir	p	ut and output	is ca	alled as	
		a) Demand function	b)	Production fu	nctio	on	
		c) Cost function	C	l)	None of these	9		
	14)	means the labour paid	d remu	n	eration for the	r wo	ork.	
		a) Rent b) Profit	C	;)	Wages	d)	None of these	
2.	Wr	ite short answer of the following	:					
	A)	State the internal economies sc	ale.					7
	B)	Features of monopolistic compe	etition.					7
2	,							
ა.		ite short notes :						7
	,	Quasi rent.						7
	B)	Wage differentiation.						7
4.	An	swer any one of the following:						14
	A)	Explain the features of monopol	ly mark	(e	t.			
	B)	Explain the dynamic theory of p	rofit.					
5.	An	swer any one of the following:						14
٠.		Explain the loanable funds theo	rv of in)† <i>e</i>	erest.			
	-	•						
	B)	Explain the law of returns to sca	ale.					

१४



सूचना: १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.

ड) 'y' अक्षाशी समांतर

मराठी रूपांतर

		२) उजवीक	डील अंक पूर्ण गुण र	दर्शवितात.	
		३) आवश्य	क तेथे सुबक आकृत	या काढा.	
१. योग्य	य पर्याय निव	डा :			
१)		ही संक	ल्पना सर्वप्रथम मार्शल	ा यांनी मांडली.	
	अ) खंड		ब) आभास खंड	क) वेतन	ड) नफा
۲)	नफ्याचा		_ सिद्धांत शुंपीटर यांर्न	ो मांडला	
	अ) नवप्रव	ार्तन	ब) जुना	क) आधुनिक	ड) वरील सर्व
3)		या बार	नारात सरासरी प्राप्तीच	ा वक्र 'अक्ष' या अक्षास	समांतर असतो.
	अ) पूर्ण स	पर्धा	ब) मक्तेदारी	क) मक्तेदारी स्पर्धा	ड) वरील सर्व
8)	वस्तुभेद हे _		या बाजाराचे वैशि	ष्ट्ये आहे.	
	अ) पूर्ण स	पर्धा	ब) मक्तेदारी	क) मक्तेदारी स्पर्धा	ड) वरील सर्व
५)		म्हणजे	उपयोगितेची निर्मिती	होय.	
	_			क) उत्पादन	ड) यापैकी नाही
ξ)	सीमांत खर्च	= एकूण ख	र्चातील बदल		
.,	अ) उत्पाद			ब) नफ्यातील बदल	ī
	क) सरास	री खर्चातील	बदल	ड) यापैकी नाही	
(9)	मक्तेदारी बा	जारात माग	गीची छेदक लवचिकत	n अस	ते.
,	अ) एकापे	क्षा जास्त		ब) एकापेक्षा कमी	
	क) शुन्य			ड) एका बरोबर	
(ک	मक्तेदारीयुक	त स्पर्धेत मा	गणी वक्र	असा असतो.	
	अ) डावीव	फ्टू न उजवी	कडे वरून खाली येण	ारा	
	ब) 'x' अ	क्षाशी समांत	ार		
	क) डावीव	फडून उजवी	कडे खालून वर जाणा	रा	

अ) आभास खंड	

ब) वेतन भिन्नता.

४. खालीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :

अ) मक्तेदारी बाजाराची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.

ब) मक्तेदारीयुक्त स्पर्धेची वैशिष्ट्ये सांगा.

ब) नफ्याचा गतिमानतेचा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

५. खालीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा:

अ) कर्जाऊ निधीचा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.

ब) प्रमाण फलाचा नियम स्पष्ट करा.

9

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SLR-CO - 18

Seat	
No.	

Set P

		B.Com. – I (Sem. – II) (Old) MARATH	-	•	ion,	2018
			''सृज	•	- /		
Day and	Date	e : Friday, 7-1	2-2018				Max. Marks: 70
Time: 10	0.30	a.m. to 1.00 p	o.m.				
१. वस्तुनि	नेष्ठ प्र	।श्न : योग्य पर्याय	निवडा :				88
१)	रयते	चा वाटा रयतेशी	द्यावा असे पत्र छत्रपत	ी शि	वाजी महाराजांनी कोप	गास '	लिहले आहे ?
	अ)	रामजी सुभेदार		ৰ)	छत्रपती संभाजी राज	ने	
	क)	मल्हार चिटणीस		ड)	कृष्णाजी सोहणी		
۶)	यश	वंतराव चव्हाण यां	च्या आत्मचरित्राचे न	ाव क	ाय आहे ?		
	अ)	सह्याद्रीचे वारे		ब)	युगांतर		
	क)	दिवस असे होते		ड)	कृष्णाकाठ		
3)	'अः	क्षराच बेट' हा पाट	उ कोणत्या लेखकाच्या	। पुस्त	कातील आहे ?		
	अ)	चंद्रकुमार नलगे		ब)	डॉ. प्रकाश आमटे		
	क)	यशवंतराव चव्ह	ाण	ड)	अरविंद ताटके		
8)	'मह	गराष्ट्र चेंबर ऑफ	कॉमर्स' या संस्थेची स	थापन	ा कोणी केली ?		
	अ)	जे. आर. डी. ट	प्रटा	ब)	शेठ बालचंद		
	क)	शेठ हिराचंद		ड)	सर धनजीशहा कपूर	Ĺ	
4)	डॉ.	प्रकाश आमटे यां	ना कोणत्या स्वरूपाचे	पारि	तोषिक मिळाले आहे	?	
	अ)	भारतरत्न		ৰ)	ज्ञानपीठ		
	क)	रॅमन मॅगसेसे		ड)	साहित्य अकादमी		
ξ)	संत	नामदेवांना कोणर्त	ो भक्ती महत्त्वाची वा	टते ?			
	अ)	अर्चन	ष) वंदन	क)	कीर्तन	ड)	प्रवचन

٦.

(e)	श्रीच	क्रिधरांची सर्वात ब्	बुद्धीमान शिष्या कोणर्त	ft ?				
	अ)	संत जनाबाई		ब)	संत मुक्ताबाई			
	क)	महदंबा		ड)	बाईदेवबास			
۷)	फाद	र स्टीफन्स यांनी म	गराठी भाषेला कोणत्य	ा रत्ना	ची उपमा दिली आहे	?		
	अ)	पाचू हिरवा	ब) माणिक लाल	क)	हिरा निळा	ड)	पिवळा	
९)	सज	जनांचे चित्त कसे अ	मसते ?					
	अ)	वज्राप्रमाणे		ब)	लोण्याप्रमाणे			
	क)	हिऱ्याप्रमाणे		ड)	पाण्याप्रमाणे			
१०)	जळ	ज्ञात पाय टाकून को	ण बसला आहे ?					
	अ)	पिंपळ	ष) वड	क)	बाभूळ	ड)	औदुंबर	
११)	अरु	ण कोल्हटकर यांच	या कवितेचे नाव काय	। आहे	:?			
	अ)	वामांगी		ৰ)	कविता कशी स्फुरत	ì		
	क)	ज्ञानाचा महिमा		ड)	उंची			
१२)	उद्यो	गि-धंद्याशी सामान	य माणसाशी नाते जो	डणारा	ं दुवा म्हणजे कोण ?			
	अ)	वर्तमानपत्र	ब) बातमी	क)	जाहिरात	ड)	आकाशवाणी	
१३)	एक	ा माणसाशी बोलण	ो म्हणजे काय ?					
	अ)	वक्तृत्व	ब) स्वगत	क)	संवाद	ड)	भाषण	
१४)	स्पद	टोच्चारीत अनुनारि	सेकांबद्दल काय द्यावे	?				
	अ)	काना	ब) मात्रा	क)	शीर्षबिंदु	ड)	बिंदू	
होन है	ने तीन	र वाक्यात उत्तरे लि	नहा (कोणतेही सात)		-		-	१४
			ा जीवनातील पहिला [†]		चा प्रमंग कोणवा ?			, 0
,						2		
,	•		जोणत्याही दोन ललित			!		
•			ाुळ्याचा क्षण कोणता ्					
४) ड	र . प्र	काश आमटे यांचा	हेमलकसा प्रकल्प क	ोणास	ाठी उभा केला आहे	?		

- ५) महानुभाव संप्रदायातील पहिली कवयित्री व तिच्या ग्रंथाचे नाव लिहा.
- ६) संत तुकारामांच्या मते साधुंच्या अंगी कोणते दोन गुण असावेत ते लिहा.
- ७) बालकवी यांचे संपूर्ण नाव व गाव कोणते ते लिहा ?
- ८) कवी 'संजीवनी' यांचे संपूर्ण नाव लिहा.
- ३. अ) लघुत्तरी प्रश्न टीपा लिहा (कोणतेही दोन):

6

- १) छत्रपती शिवरायांची कुणब्याविषयी असणारी तळमळ.
- २) मंगेश पाडगांवकर यांच्या कवितेतील सामाजिक विचार.
- ३) वृत्तपत्रासाठी बातमी लिहताना घ्यावयाची काळजी.
- ब) लघुत्तरी प्रश्न : ससंदर्भासह स्पष्टीकरण (कोणतेही दोन) :

દ્દ

- १) राखावी बहुतांची अंतरे हे बालचंद यांच्या जीवनाचे सूत्र होते।
- २) दया करणे जे पुत्रासि । तेचि दासा आणि दासी।।
- ३) आयुष्य रोज चिंध्या झाले।तुझ्याइतके कोणी फाटले नाही।।
- ४. दीर्घोत्तरी प्रश्न :

88

१) डॉ. प्रकाश आमटे यांच्या जीवनातील प्राण्यांचे महत्त्व विशद करा.

किंवा

- २) स्त्रीयांच्या शोषणाचे व दु:खाचे चित्रण ज्योती लांजेवार यांनी कसे केले आहे ?
- ५. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी 'आशा निराशेचे क्षण' या पाठातून कोणकोणते विचार मांडले आहेत ?

SLR-CO - 19

Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	P

B.Com. I (Semester – II) (CBCS) (New) Examination, 2018 MARATHI (Comp.) Pratibharang

		1 Idibii	arang		
Day and D	Date : Friday, 7-1	2-2018		Max. Marks:	70
Time: 10.	.30 a.m. to 1.00 բ	o.m.			
१. वस्तुनिष	ष्ठ प्रश्न. योग्य पर्याय	निवडा.			१४
१) 'तु	र्डुर्ग' हा उतारा कोणत्य	ा पुस्तकातून घेतला अ	ाहे ?		
अ) आज्ञापत्र	ब) दीपस्तंभ	क) प्रतिभारंग	ड) यापैकी नाही	
•		त, हत्तीला पाहावे रान	ात, गाडगेबाबांना पाहा	वे कीर्तनात'' असे कोणी	
`	हटले आहे ?				
) शिवाजीराव भोसले		ब) आचार्य अत्रे		
क) नरेंद्र दाभोळकर		ड) डॉ. आंबेडकर		
३) ख	गालीलपैकी कोणते पु	स्तक साने गुरुजींचे आ	हे ?		
अ) वसुधा	ब) श्यामची आई	क) आभाळ	ड) पाऊलवाटा	
४) 'च	जपून पेरा बेणं' हे प्रसि	द्ध लोकनाट्य कोणी वि	लेहले आहे ?		
अ) वामन होवाळ	ब) द.मा. मिरासदार	क) वसंत सबनीस	ड) शाहीर साबळे	
५) शं	कर पाटील यांचा जन	न कोणत्या गावी झाला	?		
अ) कोल्हापूर	ब) गडहिंग्लज	क) गारगोटि	ड) पट्टणकोडोली	
६) 'त	नाटीचे अभंग' हे कोण	ाला उद्देशून आहेत ?			
अ) संत ज्ञानेश्वर	ब) निवृत्तीनाथ	क) सोपानदेव	ड) विठ्ठल	
७) सं	त नामदेवांच्या नावे ी	किती अभंग उपलब्ध उ	आहेत ?		
अ) १५००	ब) २५००	क) ३०००	ड) ३५००	
८) सं	त एकनाथांच्या पणजे	बांचे नाव काय ?			
अ) गावबा	ब) भानुदास	क) गहिनीनाथ	ड) यापैकी नाही	

३) 'बहिरा' भारूडाचा आशय



	९)	'नको नको रे पावसा'	ही कविता कोणी लिहर	त्री आहे ?		
		अ) इंदिरा संत	ब) इंदिरा घुगे	क) रवी कोरडे	ड) बालकवी	
	१०)	'प्रेमाचा गुलकंद' या व	क्रितेचा प्रकार कोणता	आहे ?		
		अ) प्रेमकविता	ब) विरहकाव्य	क) विडंबन काव्य	ड) गझल	
	११)	७२ व्या अखिल भारती	ोय मराठी साहित्य संमे	लनाचे अध्यक्ष कोण होते	? 1	
		अ) वसंत बापट	ब) प्र. के. अत्रे	क) ना.धो. महानोर	ड) साने गुरुजी	
	१२)	इंटरनेटद्वारे केलेल्या खं	रेदी-विक्रीस काय म्हण	ातात ?		
		अ) ई-कॉमर्स	ब) ई-सुविधा	क) ई-मेल	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	१३)	खालीलपैकी कोणता श	गब्द शुद्ध आहे ?			
		अ) आशीर्वाद	ब) आशिर्वाद	क) आर्शिवाद	ड) आसिर्वाद	
	१४)	खालीलपैकी कोणते क	वी सोलापूरचे आहेत	?		
		अ) वसंत बापट	ब) रवी कोरडे	क) हेमकिरण पत्की	ड) भा.रा.तांबे	
၃.	दोन	ते तीन वाक्यात उत्तरे वि	लहा. (कोणतेही ७) :			१४
	१) र	रामचंद्रपंत अमात्य यांच्य	प्रामते गडावर पाण्याची	व्यवस्था कशी असावी	?	
	۶) ۶	संत गाडगेबाबांनी कर्मर्व	ोर भाऊराव पाटील यां	चेवरील कोणते संकट दूर	केले ?	
	3) 7	साने गुरुजींच्या मते संयग	न म्हणजे काय ?			
	8) 3	देव घावला ! देव पावल	ा! या कथेतील पात्रांची	ा नावे सांगा.		
	۲) ز	संत नामदेवांच्या मते सज	ज्जन संत कसे असतात	?		
	ξ)]	प्र.के. अत्रे यांच्या व्यक्ि	तेमत्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये सां	गा.		
	७) र	सूत्रसंचालन म्हणजे काय	1 ?			
	() ا	विकिपीडियाचे फायदे स	गंगा.			
₹.	अ)	लघुत्तरी प्रश्न : टीपा लि	हा. (कोणतेही २) :			6
	9	१) अनुस्वाराचे शुद्धलेख	व्रनविषयक दोन नियम			
	;	२) लोकसंस्कारपीठमधी	ील संत गाडगेबाबा			

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ब) संदर्भासह स्पष्टीकरण लिहा (कोणतेही २):

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- १) फुटले मोती तुटले मन। सांधू न शके विधाता।
- २) जोडोनिया धन उत्तम वेव्हारे उदास विचारे वेच करी।
- ३) ''माझे आता फार दिवस राहिले नाहीत हा एवढाच पावसाळा...''
- ४. शंकर पाटील यांच्या 'वाघ गावात येतो' या कथेतील विनोदाचे स्वरूप लिहा.

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किंवा

सूत्रसंचालन म्हणजे काय ते सांगून सूत्रसंचालकाकडे कोणते गुण आवश्यक असतात ते स्पष्ट करा.

५. 'प्रेमाचा गुलकंद' या कवितेतील प्रेमवीराचा भ्रमनिरास कसा होतो याचे वर्णन करा.



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Set P

B.Com. I (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 HINDI (Compulsory) Sahity Sudha aur Vyavharik Hindi

Day and Date: Friday, 7-12-2018	Max. Marks:	70
Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.		
सूचनाएँ : 1) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 2) दाई ओर लिखे अंक प्रश्न के गुण दर्शाते हैं।		
1. निम्नलिखित पर्यायों में से उचित पर्याय चुनकर वाक्य फिर से लिखिए।		१४
1) पापा को न्यायालय ने साल की कैद फरमाई थी।		
(5/4/3/2)		
2) 'सजा' कहानी की अम्मा का नाम था।		
(मालती/शारदा/ कांचन/ सरस्वती)		
3) 'अज्ञेय' की कहानी है।		
(रोज/सजा/पूस की रात/ चीफ की दावत)		
4) वास्को-दी गामा केरल के सी-बीच पर सन् को उतरे थे।		
(1458/1478/1498/1398)		
5) महादेवी : स्मृति की रेखाएँ इस संस्मरण के लेखक है।		
(अमृता प्रीतम/अज्ञेय/अमृतराय/हिमांशु जोशी)		
6) सुधा जी महादेवी के साथ की यात्रा पर गई थी।		
(हरिद्वार/बद्री केदार/द्वारका/ सोरटी सोमनाथ)		
7) ध्रुव की सौतेली माँ का नाम था।		
(सावित्री/सुरुचि/ सुमित्रा/समिधा)		

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8)	रहिमन बहु करत, व्याधि न छाँड़ित साथ।
	(दवाईयाँ/भेषज/औषधी/इलाज)
9)	साज सिंगार बाँध पग लोकलाज तज णाची
	(घूँघट/पैंजण/पायल/घंटियाँ)
10)	शव को दे हम रूप, रंग आदर का।
	(दानव/मानव/देव/राक्षस)
11)	है स्वर्ण-सूत्र से वलयित, मेरी के धन।
	(असफलता/सफलता/ विफलता/पराजय)
12)	संयुक्त 'र' के प्रकार निश्चित माने गये हैं।
	(दो/तीन/चार/पाँच)
13)	भाषा का अलंकार है।
	(मुहावरा/कहावत/लोकोक्ति/रस)
14)	डूबते को का सहारा।
	(लाठी/पेड/तिनके/छड़ी)

2. निम्नलिखित में से सात प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए। मुहवरों के अर्थ लिखिए।

- 1) अ) टका-सा जवाब देना।
 - ब) परलोक सिधार जाना।
- 2) अ) डोरी ढीली करना।
 - ब) धर दबाना।
- 3) अ) हाथ आना।
 - ब) चहल-पहल होना।

लोकोक्तियों के अर्थ लिखिए।

- 4) अ) अंधे के हाथ बहेर लगी।
 - ब) खोटा बेटा और खोटा पैसा समय पर काम आता है।



	5) अ) झोपडी में रहे महलों के सपने देखे।	
	ब) तकल्लुफ में है तकलीफ सरासर।	
	6) अ) यथा राजा तथा प्रजा।	
	ब) गुड़ न दे, पर गुड़ सी बात तो करें।	
	7) 'क' तथा 'त' वर्ग के पाँच -पाँच व्यंजन लिखिए।	
	8) वर्तनी के मानकीकरण में विभक्ति चिन्हों के दो नियम लिखिए।	
3.	अ) निम्नलिखित दो अवतरणों का ससंदर्भ स्पष्टीकरण कीजिए।	14
	1) 'रहिमन' कोऊ का करै, ज्वारी, चोर लबार।	
	जो पत-राखनहार है, माखन-चाखनहार॥''	
	2) ''माई साँवरे रंग राची।	
	साज सिंगार बाँध पग घूँघट, लोकलाज तज णाची।''	
	3) ''हाय ! मृत्यू का ऐसा अमर, अपार्थिव पूजन ?''	
	आ) निम्नलिखित किन्ही दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप में लिखिए।	
	1) जीवन में उत्साह का क्या महत्व होता है ?	
	2) 'आजादी सिर्फ तीन थके हुए रंगों का नाम नहीं' ऐसा किव क्यों कहते हैं ?	
	3) रहीम का नीतिविषयक एक दोहा लिखिए।	
4.	निबंधात्मक प्रश्न :	14
	मालती के घर पर किसी शाप की काली छाया मंड़रा रही हो, ऐसा लेखक बार-बार क्यों कहते हैं ?	
	अथवा	
	मीराबाई की विरह व्यथा का वर्णन कीजिए।	
5.	निबंधात्मक प्रश्न :	14
	'सजा' कहानी की समीक्षा कीजिए।	

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Seat	
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Set

B.Com. – I (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 URDU

Prose, Poetry and Communication

Day and Date: Friday, 7-12-2018 Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B.: i) All questions are compulsory.

ii) Figures to the left indicate full marks.

ا صحیح متبادل کا انتخاب کرکے خانہ پڑی کیجئے :

(ا صحیح متبادل کا انتخاب کرکے خانہ پڑی کیجئے :

(ا صحیح متبادل کا انتخاب کی صف اؤل میں کالج کے طالب علم آتے ہیں۔

(ا صحیح اور میاں دانی کے عربی کے پروفیسر تھے۔

(فرحت اللہ حسین مولوی جمیل الرحمٰن مولوی ضیاء الدین مولوی ذکاء اللہ)

(ا سیاسی لیڈروں مذہبی پیشواؤں عشاق زمینداروں)

(ا سیاسی لیڈروں مذہبی پیشواؤں عشاق زمینداروں)

(مولوی جمیل الرحمٰن مولوی چراغ علی مولوی نذیر احمد مولوی ضیاء الدین خان)

(مولوی جمیل الرحمٰن مولوی چراغ علی مولوی نذیر احمد مولوی ضیاء الدین خان)

P.T.O.



	2			
کے گھر میں جنم لیا ہے۔	کہیے میں نے	کورانی نه فرمائیے، بیگم	ذرامہر بانی کرکے مجھ	(۵
انگریزوں)	<i>ى</i> سلمانو <u>ن</u>	، ہندوؤل	(سکھوں	
دینے ۔	میں انجام	رریسی خدمات	مرحوم عبدالجليل سرتا	۲)
سوشل کالج)	والچند كالج	ديا نند كالج	(سنگمیشور کالج	
کا تحریر کردہ ہے۔	شمون	دو شاعری کا حصه ' یه ^{مط}	"جنگ آزادی میں ار	(4
محمود شيخ سر)	عبدا تجليل سر	غلام دستگير	(قيوم صديقى	
	ِ آنی ہے تو اُسے روزانہ ؟			
خاکساری)	امیری	تونگری	(مفلسی	
نیوں کو غلامی سے جد و جہد			سیوک رام ناصرنے	(9
			کرنے کا جذبہ پیدا کرا	
غلامی کی لعنت)	صبح أزادي	آزار هندوستان	(غلامی کی زندگی	
	۔ پ		أردو كا پهلا عوامى شاع	(1.
نظیر اکبر آبادی)	محمر حسین آزاد	الطاف حسين حالي	(علامه اقبال	
کے واقعات بیان کئے گئے ہیں۔	_ کڑکوں کی بہادری _	، میں ' میں	نظم 'جوال مردی کا کا	(11
چار)	تين	چه	(پانچ	
	. 6	کہا جاتا ہے	علامه اقبال کو	(11
شاعر مشرق)	شاعر مغرب	شاعر جوان	(شاعر دلوان	

۱۱۱) حضرت صغریٰ ہے۔

(حضرت امام حسن حضرت امام باقر حضرت امام جعفر صادق حضرت امام حسين)

۱۲) میرانیس _____شاعر کی حیثیت سے اردو شعری دنیا میں بلند مرتبہ رکھتے ہیں۔

(غزل گو نظم گو قصیده گو مرثیه گو)

۲. مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیئے (کوئی سات):

- ا) منجلے بیٹے نے جواں مردی کی مثال کس طرح قائم کی ؟
- ۲) کالج کے طالب علموں کو کس سے عشق و محبت ہوتی ہے ؟
 - ٣) مرحوم عبد الجليل شيخ كے بارے ميں آپ كيا جانتے ہيں ؟
 - ۴) 'دیا سلائی'کی اہمیت مصنف کس طرح بیان کرتے ہیں ؟
 - ۵) 'چاربائ 'کو ہندوستانیوں کی جائے پناہ کیوں کہا گیا ہے ؟
- ۲) مرزا فرحت الله بیگ کے بارے میں مختصر معلومات لکھیئے ۔
 - ہندوستانی بہوی کا تخیل کس سے اخذ کیا ہے ؟
 - ۸) پہلی جنگ آزادی کس کی قیادت میں لڑی گئی ہ

3 الف) مندرج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھیئے (کوئی دو/2):

ا) جنگ آزادی میں اُردو شاعری کا حصہ کا مرکزی خیال لکھیئے۔



Once, in the faraway land of China, there lived an old man with his three sons. Their house was on a hill, a little away from the village. There was a beautiful garden around the house. All the three sons were good looking and hard working. The old man wanted to find brides for them. He searched far and wide. In another village, he found two sisters. Both the sisters were lovely to look at, and good natured. The old man was very pleased. The two elder sons married the two sisters and they all began to live happily.

 $\frac{1}{3}$ درج ذیل عبارت کا ایک تہائی $\frac{1}{3}$ پیراگراف کیجئے:

بانگ کانگ میں اسلام کی شروعات شاید ۱۵۰ برس سے بھی پہلے ہو پکی تھی۔ لیکن با قاعدہ اس کا آغاز ۱۹۰۰ء کے آس پاس ہوا۔ اس کی دو جہتیں تھیں۔ پہلی تویہ کہ مملکت انگلیشیہ کی فوج میں مسلمان سپاہیوں کی تعداد کا فی تھی لہذا بانگ کانگ میں بھی مسلمان سپاہیوں بڑی تعداد میں تھے۔ پھر اسی زمانہ میں جنوب مشرق ایشیا سے تاجر آگر وہاں آباد ہونے لگے تھے۔ چنا نچ ان مسلمانوں کو مساجد اور قبرستان کی ضرورت پڑی جس کے لیے حکومت نے انھیں زمین دی تاکہ وہ معبد ہیں بھی بناسکیں اور قبرستان بھی۔ ایک اندازہ کے مطابق اس وقت وہاں مسلمانوں کی تعداد تقداد میں اضافہ ہوتا گیا۔ آب ایک صدی کے بعد وہاں مقامی مسلمانوں کی تعداد ستر ہزار سے جس میں نصف مقامی تعداد میں اضافہ ہوتا گیا۔ آب ایک صدی کے بعد وہاں مقامی مسلمانوں کی تعداد ستر ہزار سے جس میں نصف مقامی چینی اور نصف ہی باہر کے ملکوں سے آئے ہوئے مسلمان ہیں جو وہاں سکونت پذیر ہوگئے ہیں۔ ان میں زیادہ تر پاکستان ، ہندھ دیشی انڈو نیشیا اور فی بین کے مسلمان شامل ہیں۔ اس کی علاوہ سری لکا اور کچھ عرب مراکس سے آئے ہوئے مسلمان بیں جو وہاں سکونت پذیر ہوگئے ہیں۔ ان میں زیادہ مالک سے آئے ہوئے مسلمان بیں بہو وہاں کا موروکو، مصراور انگلستان کے مسلمان ہیں۔ یہات د کچسپی سے خالی نہیں کہ تقریباً اتنے ہی مسلمان یعنی ستر ہزار سے کچھ زیادہ مسلمان اور بھی وہاں رہتے ہیں۔ اس کئی ان کی مستقل سکونت نہیں ہی وہاں کام کرتے ہیں اس لئے ان کی تعداد میں بائگ کانگ میں ہو مقامی لوگوں کے گھروں پر صفائی کا کام کرتی ہیں۔ اس طرح اگر دیکھا جائے تو ایک وقت میں بانگ کانگ میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد تقریباً ڈیڑھ لاکھ رہتی ہیں۔ اس طرح اگر دیکھا جائے تو ایک وقت میں بانگ کانگ میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد تقریباً کی تعداد تقریباً کی کانگ میں مسلمانوں

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() نظم" آواز غیب" کا مرکزی خیال لکھیئے۔

() نظم" آواز غیب" کا مرکزی خیال لکھیئے۔

() نظم" مندرج دیل سوال کا مرکزی خیال تحمیر کجئے۔

() نظم" مندرج دیل سوال کا مفصل جواب لکھیئے (کوئی ایک):

() نظم" جوال مردی کاکام" کا خلاصہ اپنے الفاظ میں تحریر کجئے۔

() نظم" جوال مردی کاکام" کا خلاصہ اپنے الفاظ میں تحریر کجئے۔

() "اپنے وطن میں سب کچھ سے پیارے۔"کا خلاصہ لکھیئے۔

() "اپنے وطن میں سب کچھ سے پیارے۔"کا خلاصہ لکھیئے۔

() کا تحریر کردہ مضمون " یاریائی" کا خلاصہ لکھیئے۔

() کا تحریر کردہ مضمون " یاریائی" کا خلاصہ لکھیئے۔

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Seat No.	Set	Р

B.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018

	PRINCIPLES O	F MARKETING
-	d Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks: 70
ı	Instructions: 1) All questions are co 2) Figures to the right	
1. Ch	oose the correct alternative from giv	en alternatives : 14
1)	Distribution is concerned with move to the point of consumption, therefore	ement of goods from the point of production ore it creates utility.
	a) Place b) Time	c) Possession d) Ownership
2)	increase the present volume sales.	
	a) Service promotionc) Price promotion	_
3)	and from whom to purchase goods a) Social behaviour	b) Religious behaviour
4)	c) Consumer behaviour	,
4)	All disputes of compensation upto Fa) National Commissionc) International Commission	b) State Commission
5)	means buying and sell internet.	ing of goods and services with the help of
	a) e-Business b) e-Branding	c) e-Advertising d) e-Security
6)	is systematic attermarketing problems.	npt to get information useful in solving
	a) Sales Researchc) Marketing Research	b) Product Researchd) Customer Research
7)	The study of consumer behaviour he a) Distribution b) Sales	lps the marketer to decide policy. c) Buying d) Promotion
8)	Amazon.com was established by a) Joseph Benz c) Rahul Bajaj	b) Mukesh Ambanid) None of the above



Set P

	9) is the first step in the process of marketing research.					
	Í	a) Follow-up	b) Setting-up objectives			
		c) Collection of data	d) Analysis of da	ata		
	10)	As per Consumer Protection Act, the C a) District Judge	b) Supreme Cou	urt Judge	be	
	44\	c) High Court Judge	d) None of these			
	11)	India Mart, a mobile e-Business comp a) 1996 b) 1991				
	12)	A person aggrieved by an order of Distr such order to the State Commission from the date of order.	ict Forum may refe	er an appeal against		
		a) 45 b) 21	c) 30	d) 20		
	13)	Amazon, flipcart, snapdeal etc. are th a) Business to Business (B2B) c) Business to Employees (B2E)	b) Business to C	Govt. (B2G)	SS.	
	14)	In the salesman of potential customers to buy goods we conferening facility. a) Tele-marketing c) Both a) and b)		elephone or video- eting		
2.	Wr	ite short notes :				
		Types of distribution channels.			7	
	,	Illustrations/examples of mobile busine	ess.		7	
3.	Wr	ite short answers :				
	a)	State the significance of consumer be	haviour.		7	
	,	State the features of Tele-marketing.			7	
4.	•	swer any one of the following questior	ns :		14	
	a)	What is 'Distribution'? State the factors Define the term 'e-Business. Explain the	s affecting choice		el.	
5.	a) b)	swer any one of the following question Explain the grievance redressal mach What do you mean by 'Marketing Reseating the process of marketing research.	inery under Cons		14	



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** आहेत.

		۶) :	उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण	ग दशं	वितात.			
۶.	दिल	ल्या पर्यायातून योग्य प	र्यायाची निवड करा.					१४
	१)		उत्पादन केंद्रापासून उपभोग उपयोगिता निर्माण करते	केंद्राप	गर्यंत वस्तूंची हालन	वाल व	करणे असल्यामुळे	
		अ) स्थळ	ब) समय	क)	स्वामित्व	ड)	मालकी	
	۲)	वर्तमान विक्री प्रमाण व	प्राढविणारी किंवा वाढविण्य होय.	ास म	दत करणारी कोणत	ीही वृ	नृती अथवा निर्णय	
		अ) सेवा वृद्धी	ब) विक्रय वृद्धी	क)	किंमत वृद्धी	ड)	कोणतेही नाही	
	3)		अशी प्रक्रिया आहे की जिन् गेणाकडून खरेदी करावी या			कोणर् <u>त</u>	ो वस्तू किंवा सेवा	
		अ) सामाजिक वर्तणूव	क र्णिूक	ब)	धार्मिक वर्तणूक			
		क) उपभोक्त्यांची वर्त	<u>णू</u> क	ड)	राजकीय वर्तणूक			
	8)	रुपये २० लाख रकमेप	र्यंतच्या नुकसान भरपाईच्य	ा सर्व	तक्रारी	_ मध	ये सोडविल्या जा	तात.
		अ) राष्ट्रीय आयोग		ৰ)	राज्य आयोग			
		क) आंतरराष्ट्रीय आ	योग	ड)	जिल्हा न्यायमंच			
	५)		इंटरनेटद्वारे वस्तु आणि सेव					
		अ) ई-व्यवसाय	ब) ई-चिन्हांकन	क)	ई-जाहिरात	ड)	ई–सुरक्षा	
	ξ)	विपणन समस्या सोडवि होय.	प्रण्यासाठी आवश्यक माहित	ीच्या	प्राप्तीसाठी केलेले	पद्धत	शीर प्रयत्न म्हणजे	
		अ) विक्री संशोधन	ब) वस्तु संशोधन	क)	विपणन संशोधन	ड)	ग्राहक संशोधन	
	७)	उपभोक्त्यांच्या वर्तणूर्व	तीचा अभ्यास विक्रेत्याला _.		विषयक धोर	ण ठर	विण्यास मदत कर	ते.
		अ) वितरण	ब) विक्री	क)	खरेदी	ड)	वृद्धी	
	(ع	ॲमेझॉन.कॉम या कंप	नीची स्थापना	_ यांर्न	ो केली.			
		अ) जोसेफ बेन्झ		ब)	मुकेश अंबानी			
		क) राहूल बजाज		ड)	वरीलपैकी कोणते	ोही न	ाही	
	$\varsigma)$	हा विपण	गन संशोधन प्रक्रियेतील पर्रि	हेला र	टप्पा आहे.			
		अ) पाठ-पुरावा		ৰ)	उद्दिष्ट निश्चिती			
		क) माहितीचे संकल	ान	ड)	माहितीचे विश्लेष	ण		
							S	et P



\$	(0)	ग्राहक संरक्षण कायद्यानुसार हे राष	ट्रीय आयोगाचे अध्यक्ष असता	त.
		अ) जिल्हा न्यायाधीश	ब) सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे न्य	गयमूर्त <u>ी</u>
		क) उच्च न्यायालयाचे न्यायमूर्ती	ड) यापैकी कोणतेही नाही	
5	११)	इंडियामार्ट ही मोबाईल व्यवसाय कंपनी	मध्ये स्थापन झाली.	
		अ) १९९६ ब) १९९१	क) १९७५ ड) १	१९९४
5	(२)	जिल्हा न्यायमंचचा आदेश ज्या व्यक्तिस मान्य नसेत	न ती व्यक्ती या आदेशा विरुद्ध रा	ज्य आयोगाकडे
		आदेशाच्या तारखेपासून दिवसांच्या	आत अपील दाखल करू शक	ते.
		अ) ४५ ब) २१	क) ३० ड) २	0
5	(3)	ॲमेझॉन, फ्लिपकार्ट, स्नॅपडिल ही ई-व्यवसायान	च्या या प्रकारची उ	उदाहरणे आहेत.
		अ) व्यावसायिकांशी व्यवसाय (B2B)	ब) सरकारशी व्यवसाय (B2	2G)
		क) कर्मचाऱ्यांशी व्यवसाय (B2E)	ड) ग्राहकांशी व्यवसाय (B2	2C)
१४)मध्ये विक्रेता किंवा त्याचा प्रतिनिधी फोन वरून किंवा व्हीडिओ कॉन्फरन्सिं				फरन्सिंग सेवेद्वारे
		संभाव्य ग्राहकास वस्तुंची खरेदी करण्यास प्रवृत्त व	हरतो .	
		अ) टेलि-मार्केटिंग	ब) ऑफ-लाईन मार्केटिंग	
		क) अ) आणि ब) दोन्ही ड)यापैकी कोणतेही	नाही	
٦.	टीप	ा लिहा :		
	अ)	वितरण मार्गाचे प्रकार		9
	ৰ)	मोबाईल व्यवसायाची उदाहरणे		9
₹.	थोड	डक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :		
	अ)	उपभोक्त्याच्या वर्तणूकीचे महत्त्व सांगा.		9
	ब)	टेलि-मार्केटिंगची वैशिष्ट्ये सांगा.		9
٧.	खा	लीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :		88
	अ)	'वितरण' म्हणजे काय ? वितरण मार्ग निवडीवर प	गरिणाम करणारे घटक सांगा.	
	ब)	'ई-व्यवसाय' या संज्ञेची व्याख्या द्या. ई-व्यवसा	याचे विविध प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.	
५.	खा	लीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :		88
	अ)	ग्राहक संरक्षण कायद्याअंतर्गत तक्रार निवारण यंत्र	गा स्पष्ट करा.	
	ब)	'विपणन संशोधन' म्हणजे काय ? विपणन संशोध	न प्रक्रियेतील विविध टप्पे सांग	П.
				Set P

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Seat	
No.	

B.Com. (Part – I) (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 **KANNADA Modern Prose and Poetry – II**

Day and Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.							Max. Marks	s : 70
1. ಸರೀ	ಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿ	ಸಿ ಬಾ	ರೆಯಿರಿ.					14
1)	ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡದ ಆರಂಭದ	ಶ ಸಾಶಿ	ක්ෂ					
	ಆ) ಮುದ್ದಣ	ಆ)	ಪಂಪ	ಇ)	ರನ್ನ	ಈ)	ಹರಿಹರ	
2)	ವರಕವಿ ಎಂದರೆ							
	ಅ) ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ	ಆ)	ಲಂಕೇಶ್	ಇ)	ಚಂಪಾ	ಈ)	ಕರ್ಕಿ	
3)	ತತ್ವಪದ ಎಂದರೆ		ಪದ.					
	ಅ) ಭಜನೆ	ಆ)	ಸುಗ್ಗಿ	ಇ)	ಕೋಲು	ಈ)	ಹೋಳಿ	
4)	ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ತತ್ವಪದಕಾರರು							
	ಅ) ಕಣವಿ	ಆ)	ರನ್ನ	ಇ)	ಗುರುರಾಜ	ಈ)	ಮಡಿವಾಳಪ್ಪ	
5)	ಮಡಿವಾಳಪ್ಪನ ಊರು							
	ಅ) ಚಿಣಮಗೇರಿ	ಆ)	ಸೇಡಂ	ಇ)	ಇಂಡಿ	ಈ)	ದುರ್ಗ	
6)	ಮಡಿವಾಳಪ್ಪನ ತತ್ವಪದ	ಗಳ ಅ	೨೦ಕಿತ					
	ಅ) ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರ	ಆ)	ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ	ವ)	ರಾಮನಾಥ	ಈ)	ಮಹಾಂತ	
7)	ಕಡಕೊಳ ಎಂಬುದು ಒಂ	ದು						
	ಅ) ನಗರ	ಆ)	ಪಟ್ಣ	ವ)	ಹಳ್ಳಿ	ಈ)	ಅಡ್ಡಹೆಸರು	
8)	ಆಯ್ದ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಸ	ರಿಪಾ	ದಿಸಿದವರು					
	ಅ) ಕಣವಿ	ಆ)	ಲಂಕೇಶ	ವ)	ಸಿದ್ಧಯ್ಯ	ಈ)	ದೊಣ್ಣೆಗೌಡ	
9)	ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರೇ	ರಣೆ						
	ಅ) ಗುಜರಾತಿ	ಆ)	ಬಂಗಾಳಿ	ವ)	ತಮಿಳು	ಈ)	ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್	
10)	ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಪ್ರಸಿ	ುದ್ಧ ೬	ುಲಿತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಕಾರ					
	ಅ) ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳೆ	ಆ)	ಸೋಮಯ್ಯ	ವ)	ವೀರೇಂದ್ರ ಸಿಂಪಿ	ಈ)	ರಘುಶಂಖ	D T O

	11)	ಕನ್ನಡಮ್ಮನ ಕೊರಗಿಗೆ ಕಾ	ರಣ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ						
		ಅ) ನಿರಭಿಮಾನ	•	ಇ) ಧೈರ್ಯ	ಈ) ನಿದ್ದೆ				
	12)	್ ಬೋರ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿದ್ದ ತಂ	,	, 3	,				
		0 00	ಆ) ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿ	ಇ) ಮಾಣಿ	ಈ) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು				
	13)	ತ್ರಿಪುರ ಸಂಹಾರ							
		ಅ) ವಿಷ್ಣು	ಆ) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ	ಇ) ಶಿವ	ಈ) ಹಿಟ್ಲರ್				
	14)	ನನ್ನ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ							
2.	ಏಳಕ	ಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.				14			
	1)	ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಏನೇನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಃ	ದೆ?						
	2) ಅಪ್ಪಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಟ್ರಂಕ್ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ?								
	3)	ಬೋರ್ ಏಕೆ ಹೊಡೆಸಲಾ	ಾಯಿತು ?						
	4) ಸಾಲ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ?								
	5)	ಕನ್ನಡಮ್ಮನ ಕೊರಗು – ಇ	ಇದರ ಲೇಖಕರು ಯಾರು	?					
	6)	ಆರು ವೈರಿಗಳೆಂದರೆ ಯಾ							
	7)	ಗುರುವಿನ ಮಹತ್ವವೇನು							
	8)	ನನ್ನ ನೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿಗಳ	ර්						
3.	ಎರಾ	ತರ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಪಡಿಸಿ				14			
	1)	ಬಾಯಿಲೊಂದಾಡತೀರಿ	ಮನಸೀನೊಳಗೊಂದು ಕ	ಮಾಡತೀರಿ!					
	2)	ಉಚ್ಚ ನೀಚ ಅನತಿದ್ದಿ ಹು	ಚ್ಚನಾಯಿ!						
	3)	ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬೋರ್ ಹೊ	ಾಡೆಸಬೇಕು!						
4.	ಒಂಡ	ವಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿರಿ.				14			
	1)	ಮಡಿವಾಳಪ್ಪನವರು ನೀಡಿ	ಡಿದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿಚಾರ	ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.					
	2)	ಅಪ್ಪ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಟ್ರಂಕ್ ಹ	ಕೇಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂ	ದಿತು ? ವಿವರಿಸಿರಿ.					
5.	ಕನ್ನಡ	ತವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು	? ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕ	ಹೇಳಿರಿ.		14			

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Seat No.

Set

Max. Marks: 70

B.Com. – I (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 **BUSINESS MATHEMATICS**

Day and Date: Saturday, 8-12-2018

Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B.: 1) Use of soundless calculators is **allowed**.

- 2) All questions are compulsory.
- 3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
- 4) Assume suitable data, if required.

1. Choose the most appropriate alternative from the following.

14

1) In Geometric Progression (G.P.) sum of first n-term is given by

a)
$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

b)
$$S_n = a \left[\frac{1-r^n}{1-r} \right]$$

c)
$$S_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$2) If lim \left[\frac{3^x - 2^x}{x} \right] =$$

c)
$$\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

d) none

3) If
$$y = a^x$$
, $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

- a) log a
- b) x loga
- c) a^x log a
- d) none of these

- 4) Marginal average cost =
 - a) $\frac{d^2C}{dx^2}$
- b) $\frac{d(AC)}{dx}$
- c) AC
- d) none of these
- 5) If each term of a G.P. is multiplied by a constant then the resulting sequence is
 - a) G.P.
- b) A.P.
- c) A.M.
- d) None of these
- 6) If elasticity of demand is greater than one, then demand is said to be
 - a) Elastic

b) Inelastic

c) Perfectly inelastic

d) None of these

7)
$$\int 5^x dx =$$

- a) 5^x
- b) $\frac{5x}{\log 5}$
- c) 5^x log 5
- d) none of these



- 8) If $\lim_{x\to 2} (4) =$ a) 2

- b) 4

- d) 0
- 9) The nth term of an A.P. 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, is
 - a) 3n 1
- b) 2n 1
- d) 5n

- 10) $\int x^n dx =$

 - a) nx^{n-1} b) $\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ c) $n \cdot x^{n+1}$
- d) $\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$

- 11) $\int_{1}^{a} f(x) dx = _____ if f(x) is odd.$
 - a) 0
- b) 2a
- c) a
- d) 3a
- 12) The limits of the product of two functions is equal to _____ of their limits.
 - a) product b) sum
- c) difference d) addition

- 13) $\int 2^{x+3} dx =$
- a) $\frac{2^{x+3}}{\log 2}$ b) 2^{x+3} c) $2^{x+3}\log(x+3)$ d) $\frac{2}{\log 2}$

- 14) If $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 1$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is
 - a) $3x^2 + 6x + 4$ b) 6x + 6 c) $3x^2 + 6x$ d) 3x + 6

- 2. A) Evaluate the limits
 - i) $\lim_{x\to 3} \left[\frac{1}{x-3} \frac{3}{x(x^2-5x+6)} \right]$
 - ii) $\lim_{x\to 3} \left| \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x-2}-\sqrt{4-x}} \right|$
 - B) How many numbers are between 101 and 304 which are exactly divisible by 3?
- 3. A) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 1}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ using the first principles.

7

7

B) If the total cost function is $Q = x^3 + x + 16$ find

- i) average cost
- ii) marginal cost function
- iii) marginal average cost function.

- 4. Attempt any one out of A and B.
 - A) i) If u and v are two functions of x and y = uv then $\frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}. \text{ Hence find } \frac{d}{dx} (x \log x).$
 - ii) If $y = \frac{x^2 2x}{x^2 + 7}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
 - B) i) If u and v are two functions of x then $\int uv \, dx = u \int v \, dx \int \left[\int v \, dx \right] \frac{du}{dx} dx$. Hence find $\int x \log x \, dx$.
 - ii) Evaluate $\int_{1}^{2} (8x^3 5x^2 + 3x + 2) dx$.
- 5. Attempt any one out of A and B.
 - A) i) Find the maximum and minimum values of function $y = 2x^3 3x^2 12x + 12$.
 - ii) If $y = \frac{x^2}{2^x}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
 - B) i) Find $\int_{0}^{5} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x+4}}{\sqrt[4]{x+4} + \sqrt[4]{9-x}} dx$.
 - ii) $\int_{1}^{a} (4x + 7) dx = 13$, find a.

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Seat No.	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – I (Semester – II) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 INSURANCE

	INSURA	NCE		
-	d Date : Saturday, 8-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.		Max. Marks	3:70
	N. B. : 1) All questions are 2) Figures to the rig	•	•	
1. Ch	oose the correct alternatives and rew	ite the sente	ence:	14
1)	is a contract of inde	mnity.		
	a) Marine and Fire Insurance	b) Marine I	nsurance	
	c) Life Insurance	d) Fire Insu	ırance	
2)	policy is designed to give situated at different location in the sa a) Floating policy c) Valued policy		policy	3
2)	, ,	•	-	
3)	a) Mixed policy b) Time policy			
4)	The Central Govt. opened Insurance year.			_
	a) 2000 b) 1999	c) 1991	d) 1998	
5)	The Insurance Regulatory and Deve	lopment Act	was passed in the yea	r
	a) 1999 b) 1993	c) 1956	d) 1963	
6)	Fire Insurance provides compensation	n for loss du	ue to	
	a) Accidental fire	b) Producti	ve fire	
	c) Chemical process	d) Volcano		
7)	Marine Insurance Act was passed in		year.	
	a) 1963 b) 1956	c) 1938	d) 1999	
8)	Loss due to Jettison is compensated	under		
	a) Marine Insurance	b) Fire Insu		
	c) Life Insurance	d) Acciden	Insurance	

 The Head Office of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority situated at 								
	a) Hyderabad b) Mumbai c) Delhi d) Chennai							
10	First step of taking Fire Insurance is							
	a) Payment of Insurance premium b) To fill proposal form							
	c) Survey of the property d) Selection of Insurance company							
11	Burglary Insurance is important type of insurance.							
	a) Fire b) Marine c) Time d) Accident							
12	Crop Insurance Scheme was started by the Govt. of India in the year							
	a) 1984 b) 1986 c) 1987 d) 1985							
13	According to Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, every motor owner has to take Insurance.							
	a) Vehicle b) Goods							
	c) Accessories d) Third party liability							
14	is the oldest type of Insurance.							
	a) Life Insurance b) Fire Insurance							
	c) Accident Insurance d) Marine Insurance							
2. V	Write short notes:							
Д	A) Fidelity Guarantee Insurance.							
В	Importance of Marine Insurance.	7						
	·							
	Write short answers : A) Cattle Insurance.							
	A) Cattle Insurance.							
В	B) Characteristics of Fire Insurance.							
4. E	plain the various types of Marine Insurance Policy.	14						
	OR							
E	plain the functions of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.	14						
5. E	plain the procedure of settlement of claim of Fire Insurance Policy.	14						
	OR							
	plain the merits and demerits of foreign direct investment in surance sector.	14						



मराठी रूपांतर

	सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक . २) उजवीकडील अंक प्रश्नाच	चे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.	
१. योग्य	पर्याय निवडून विधाने पुन्हा लिहा.		१४
٤)	हा नुकसान भरपाईचा व	करार असतो.	
	अ) सागरी व अग्नि विमा	ब) सागरी विमा	
	क) आयुर्विमा	ड) अग्नि विमा	
۶)	एकाच शहरात विविध ठिकाणी असलेल्या म	मालमत्तेला विमा संरक्षण देण्यासाठी तयार करण्यात	
	आलेल्या विमापत्रास म्हण	ातात.	
	अ) तरते विमापत्र क) निश्चित मूल्य विमा		
	क) निश्चित मूल्य विमा	ड) घोषित विमा	
3)	मुदत आणि प्रवास या दोन्हीं घटकांचा समावे	वेश या विमापत्रात असतो.	
·	अ) मिश्र विमा ब) मुदती विमा	क) प्रवास विमा ड) आयुर्विमा	
8)	साली केंद्र सरकारने विमा	ा खाजगी क्षेत्रासाठी खुला केला.	
,	अ) २००० ब) १९९९	क) १९९१ ड) १९९८	
4)	विमा नियमन व विकास प्राधिकरण कायदा _	मध्ये अस्तित्त्वात आला.	
.,	अ) १९९९ ब) १९९३		
(3	अग्निविम्याच्या द्वारे मुळे हो	णाऱ्या हानीची भरपाई दिली जाते.	
٦/	अ) अपघाती आग	ब) उत्पादक आग	
	अ) अपघाती आग क) रासायनिक प्रक्रिया	र ड) ज्वालामुखी	
(9)	सागरी विमा कायदा वर्षी सं		
• ,	अ) १९६३ ब) १९५६		
<i>(</i>)	जेटीसन् (माल समुद्रात फेकणे) मुळे होणारी		
0)		क) आयुर्विमा ड) अपघात विमा	
٥)			
5)	विमा नियमन व विकास प्राधिकरणाचे मुख्य अ) हैद्राबाद ब) मुंबई	क) दिल्ली ड) चेन्नई	
. \	, , , , ,		
४०)		_ ही पहिली अवस्था होय.	
	अ) विमा हप्ता भरणे क) मालमत्तेचे सर्वेक्षण करणे	ब) प्रस्ताव अर्ज भरणे ड) विमा कंपनीची निवड करणे	
	क) मालमत्तच सवदाण करण	७) ।वमा कपनाचा ।नवड करण	

	११)	घरफोडीचा विमा हा		विम्याचा	महत्त्वाचा प्रकार	समजल	ा जातो.	
	·	अ) अग्नि	ब) सागरी	क)	मुदती	ਫ)	अपघात	
	१२)	पीक विमा योजना भा अ) १९८४	रत सरकारने		या वर्षी सुरू	केली.		
		अ) १९८४	ब) १९८६	क)	१९८७	ਫ)	१९८५	
	(इ १	मोटार वाहन कायदा,	१९३९ नुसार प्रत्येव	क्र वाहन म	ालकास		विमा घेणे सकतीचे	
		आहे.						
		अ) वाहनाचा		,	मालाचा			
		क) उपसाधनांचा		ड)	तृतीय पक्ष जब	ाबदारी रि	वेमा	
	१४)	हा	सर्वात जुना विमा प्र	कार आहे	•			
		अ) आयुर्विमा			अग्नि विमा			
		क) अपघात विमा		ड)	सागरी विमा			
२.	टीपा	लिहा.						
	अ)प्र	गमाणिकपणाचा हमी वि	वेमा.					9
	ब) स	गागरी विम्याचे महत्त्व.						9
₹.	थोडव	म्यात उत्तरे लिहा.						
	अ)प	शुधन विमा.						9
	ৰ) 3	भग्नि विम्याची वैशिष्ट	ये.					9
٧.	सागर्र	ो विम्याचे विविध प्रक	ार स्पष्ट करा.					१४
		किंव	Γ					
	विमा	नियमन व विकास प्रा	धिकरणाची कार्ये स्प	ग्ष्ट करा.				१४
५.	अग्नि	[*] विमा नुकसान भरपाई	मिळविण्याची कार्य	र्पिद्धती स्प	ष्ट करा.			१४
		किंव	Γ					
	विमा	व्यवसायामधील परदेः	शी थेट गुंतवणुकीचे	फायदे व	तोटे स्पष्ट करा.			१४



Seat	
No.	

		GEO	6 Pattern) GRAPHY Geography – I	I	
•	d Date : Saturday 10.30 a.m. to 1.0	, ,		Total Marks: 70)
	2)	All questions are Figures to the rig Neat diagrams a necessary. The use of maps	ght indicate full nd maps should	l be drawn wherever	
1. Rev	write the following	g sentences by ch	noosing appropr	iate words : 14	ļ
1)		Geography is a	branch of Econo	omic Geography.	
	a) Social	b) Political	c) Cultural	d) Marketing	
2)	The nature of co	ommercial geogra	phy is		
	a) Static	b) Natural	c) Physical	d) Changing	
3)	C	ountry is rank firs	st in cotton prod	uction in the world.	
	a) India	b) USA	c) China	d) Russia	
4)	far	ming maximum u	tilization of land	is under cultivation.	
	a) Intensive	b) Extensive	c) Mixes	d) Subsistence	
5)	is a	a backbone on Ir	ndian economy.		
	a) Agriculture	b) Fishing	c) Industry	d) Animal Husbandry	
6)	is a	a longest rail rout	e in the world.		
	a) Cape-Cairo		b) Canada-Pa		
	c) Trans-Siberia	an	d) Mumbai-De	elhi	
7)		the longest Natior			
	a) Mumbai-Pun	е	b) Mumbai-Ch	nennai	

c) Varanasi-Kanyakumari d) Mumbai-Delhi

P.T.O.

	8)	company was started first time internet service in India.						
		a) BSNL	b) VSNL	c)	ATCI	d)	ISDI	
	9)	Lakes and cold p	laces are the		type of	tou	rist centers.	
		a) Cultural	b) Historical	c)	Political	d)	Geographical	
	10)	Trade is	_ types of occup	ati	on.			
		a) Primary	b) Secondary	c)	Tertiary	d)	Quaternary	
	11)	Shimla tourist pla						
		a) Hot place	b) Desert place	e c)	Cold place	d)	None of these	
	12)	The GATT organi				-		
		a) 1947	b) 1948	c)	1949	d)	1950	
	13)	In EEC organizati			-			
		a) 9	b) 10	,		•	13	
	14)	If value exported as tr	_	thai	n imported goo	ds s	such trade is called	
		a) Unfavourable		c)	Balanced	d)	Imbalanced	
2.	Ans	swer the following	questions :					14
	A) l	EEC						
	B) <i>i</i>	Agra tourist center						
3.	Ans	swer the following	questions :					14
	A) l	Major water route	in the world					
	B) l	Indian Rice produc	ction.					
4.	Ans	swer the following	questions (any o	one) :			14
	1) :	State the objective	s of WTO and C	PE	iC.			
	2)	Explain the differe	nt types of Agric	ultu	ıre.			
5.	Ans	swer the following	questions (any o	one) :			14
	1) (Give an account o	f Sugarcane pro	duc	tion in India.			
	2)	Define the comme	rcial geography	and	d give its nature	e ar	nd scope.	



मराठी रूपांतर

२) **उजविकडील** अंक प्रश्नाचे **पूर्ण** गुण दर्शवितात.

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

		३) आवश्यक तेथे सु ब ४) नकाशा स्टेन्सिलचा	-	गनगी आहे	
٧.	योग्य पर्याय निवडन	रिकाम्या जागा भरा :	4111 471-4111 414		१४
•		्भूगोल ही आर्थिक भूगोल	नाची एक शाखा आहे		·
	•	ब) राजकीय			
	२) व्यापारी भूगोला	चे स्वरूप	_ आहे.		
		ब) नैसर्गिक		ड) परिवर्तनशील	
	३) कापूस उत्पादना	त या देश	ाचा जगात प्रथम क्रम	iक लागतो.	
		ৰ) USA			
	8)	्शेती पद्धतीत जिमनीचा	जास्तीत जास्त उपयोग	लागवडीसाठी केला जातो.	
		ब) विस्तृत			
	५)	्हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच	ग कणा आहे.		
	अ) शेती	ब) मासेमारी	क) कारखानदारी	ड) पशुपालन	
	ξ)	्हे जगातील सर्वात जास्त	लांबीचा लोहमार्ग अ	ाहे.	
	अ) कैप-कैरो		ब) कॅनडा-पॅसिप	<u> </u>	
	क) ट्रान्स-सैबे		ड) मुंबई–दिल्ली		
	<i>ه</i>)	भारतातील सर्वात जास्त	लांबीचा राष्ट्रीय महाम	गार्ग आहे.	
	अ) मुंबई-पुणे		ब) मुंबई-चेन्नई		
	क) वारानसी-	कन्याकुमारी	ड) मुंबई–दिल्ली		
	د)	्या कंपनीने भारतात सर्वप्र		नुरू केली.	
	अ) BSNL	ब) VSNL	क) ATCI	ड) ISDI	
	९) तलाव व थंड हरे	वेची ठिकाने ही	प्रकारची पर्यटन	न स्थळे आहेत.	
	अ) सांस्कृतिक	ब) ऐतिहासिक	क) राजकीय	ड) भौगोलीक	

	१०)	व्यापार हा	प्रकारचा व्यवस	ाय आहे.		
		अ) प्राथमिक	ब) द्वितीय	क) तृतीय	ड) चतुर्थ	
	११)	शिमला पर्यटन स्थळ _	सार्ठ	ो प्रसिद्ध आहे.		
		अ) तप्त ठिकान		ब) वाळवंटी ठिकान		
		क) थंड हवेची ठिकाने		ड) यापैकी नाही		
	१२)	GATT या व्यापारी सं	घटनेची स्थापना	साली झात	ती.	
		अ) १९४७	ब) १९४८	क) १९४९	ड) १९५०	
	१३)	EEC व्यापारी संघटनेत	त कायम सदस्य	देश आहेत	•	
		अ) ९	ৰ) १०	क) ११	ड) १३	
	१४)	जेव्हा निर्यात मूल्य हे	आयात मुल्यापेंक्षा ज	नास्त अस्ते तेव्हा आश	ा व्यापारास	_
		म्हणतात.				
		अ) प्रतिकूल	ब) अनुकूल	क) संतुलीत	ड) असंतुलीत	
၃.	. थोड	डक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :				१४
	अ)	EEC व्यापारी संघटना				
	•	आग्रा पर्यटन स्थळ.				
_						0
₹.		इक्यात उत्तरे लिहा : 	2			१४
	,	जगातील महत्वाचे जल				
	ब)	भारतातील भात उत्पादन	₹.			
8.	. खा	तील प्रश्नाचे थोडक्यात	उत्तरे लिहा (कोणत	ाही एक) :		१४
	१)	WTO व OPEC या व	त्र्यापरी संघटनेचे उद्दी	ष्ट स्पष्ट करा.		
	۲)	शेतीच्या प्रकाराची सवि	स्तर माहिती द्या.			
L	ग्तात	लील प्रश्नाचे थोडक्यात	उन्हें लिहा (क्रोणत	ादी गद्ध े .		१४
-\.		भारतातील ऊस उत्पदन	,	161 (41).		, 0
	•	_	_	anial 11151 2 11		
	۲)	व्यापारी भूगोलाची व्यार	<u>७५। ५७न स्वरूप व</u>	प्याप्ता स्पष्ट करा.		



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – III) Examination, 2018 (CBCS Pattern) ENGLISH (Compulsory) (Gems of Wisdom)

			(Gems	` .	• ,			
•	d Date : Tuesday 2.30 p.m. to 5.00	•	12-2018				Max. Marks	: 70
	Instructions :	-	-		mpulsory . indicate full m	narks	5.	
	mplete the folloven below.	ving s	tatements b	y choo	osing correct f	rom	the alternatives	14
1)	India according because it resp					conq	uered the minds	
	a) justice	b)	fraternity	c)	liberty	d)	equality	
2)	The third vision	that [Dr. Kalam ei	nvision	s in his speed	h is		
	a) moral power	r		b)	economic pov	wer		
	c) military pow	er		d)	all together			
3)	Rakesh, the de	voted	son scanne	d his e	exam results ir	n		
	a) The website	;		b)	Newspaper			
	c) T.V. news			d)	The scanner			
4)	Remove the od	ld one	out.					
	a) devoted	b)	sincere	c)	kind	d)	dedicated	
5)	With the photog	graphe	<i>er</i> is	st	ory.			
	a) comic	b)	serious	c)	serio-comic	d)	tragic	
6)	The synonym for	or bou	ndless					
	a) finite	b)	limited	c)	strong	d)	infinite	
7)	The tone of the	poem	, Song: Go	and C	atch a Falling	Star	ris	
	a) critical	b)	serious	c)	cynical	d)	comic	
8)	The figure of sp	eech	in Ride ten	thousa	and days and r	night	is	
,	a) simile		metaphor		hyperbole		irony	



9)	The climate in the f Evening is	irst stanza of the	ooem, <i>Stopping by</i>	Woods on a Snowy		
	a) rainy	b) summer	c) winter	d) dry		
10)	What did attract the Evening?	e traveler in the p	oem, <i>Stopping by</i>	Woods on a Snowy		
	a) field	b) river	c) see	d) jungle		
11)	The man fed the deal The dog was fed by The dog is fed by The dog fed by	d by the man by the man ed by the man	orm of this senten	ce is		
12)	 A big fish was being caught by Pradeep. The active voice of this sentence is a) Pradeep was catching a big fish b) Pradeep catching a big fish c) Pradeep is catching a big fish d) Pradeep had cought a big fish 					
13)	He said that the su a) He says, "The s b) He said, "The s c) He said "The su d) He says, "The s	sun rose in the Ea un raised in the E un rises in the Ea	ast" East" st"	of this sentence		
14)	He said to his friend sentence a) He ordered his b) He requested by	friend to wait for	a moment	ect narration of this		

- b) He requested his friend to wait for a moment
- c) He asked his friend to wait for a moment
- d) He warned his friend to wait for a moment
- 2. Answer **any four** of the following questions.
 - 1) What are the three visions that Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam envisions for his country?
 - 2) What are the four blissful things in Dr. Kalam's career?
 - 3) Present irony in the title of the story A Devoted Son.



- 4) What changes you notice in the nature of the *Devoted Son*?
- 5) Describe the studio in With the Photographer.
- 6) Bring out the elements of humor in the story With the Photographer.
- 3. Answer **any two** of the following questions.

- 1) What are the tasks enlisted to prove female fidelity in *Song: Go And Catch A Falling Star*?
- 2) Write a note on the humorous ending of the poem *Song: Go And Catch A Falling Star*?
- 3) What is the central idea of the poem *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*?
- 4) What are the characteristics of a good business letter?
- 4. Answer **any one** of the following questions.

14

- 1) As a manager of Sudesh Electronics, Solapur, write a letter to Samsung Limited Company requesting them to send you the catalogue of mobile phones, discounts, packages, business terms and conditions.
- 2) Draft an application letter for the post of a manager in Laxmi Hydraulics, Solapur.
- 5. Suppose you are applying for educational loan from Bank of Maharashtra. Draft a cover letter to go with your application.



SLR-CO - 29

Seat	·	
No.	Set	P
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B.Com. – II (Semester – III) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS ECONOMICS – II

	d Date: Wednesday, 19-12-2018 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Total Marks :	70
	N.B. : 1) All questions are 2) Figures to the ri g	e compulsory . ght indicate full marks.	
1. Ch	oose the correct alternative and re	ewrite the sentences:	14
1)	The concepts of micro and macro	o economics were first introduced by	
	a) Dr. Marshall b) Ragnar Fis	h c) J. M. Keynes d) Prof. Boulding	
2)	GNP = GDP + Export -		
	a) Total expenditure	b) Import	
	c) Subsidy	d) None of these	
3)	is a state in which trising.	the value of money is falling, prices are	
	•	c) Deflation d) All of the above	
4)	,	ment Interest and Money" this book is	
	a) Prof. Shumpter	b) J. M. Keynes	
	c) J. R. Hicks	d) Dr. Marshall	
5)	Full employment means		
	a) Absence of voluntary unemplo	oyment	
	b) Absence of involuntary unem	ployment	
	c) Enough vacancies		
	d) None of these		
6)	According to Keynes the level of		
	a) Level of income	b) Effective demand	
	c) Rate of interest	d) None of these	
7)	Marginal propensity to consume		
	a) $\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta P}$ b) $\frac{Y}{P}$	c) $\frac{C}{Y}$ d) $\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$	



	8)	$P = \frac{MV + M'V'}{T}$ in this equation 'T'	' staı	nds for	
	-,	a) Quantity of money	b)	Velocity of money	
		c) Total transaction			
	9)	In construction of index number b	-		
	,			d) None of these	
	10)	According to Prof. Fisher the value	-	•	
		a) Demand for commodity	b)	Demand for money	
		c) Supply of money	d)	None of these	
	11)	are the methods of	con	puting national income.	
		a) Income method	b)	Expenditure method	
		c) Product method	d)	All of the above	
	12)	According to Say's law of market	total	supply is equal to total	
		a) Demand b) Production	c)	Expenditure d) None of these	
	13)	In a cash balance approach importance.		function of money has given	
		a) Medium of exchange	b)	Measurement	
		c) Store of value			
	14)	Average propensity to consume =	= To	tal income	
		a) Total consumption expenditure	e b)	Total saving	
		c) Total investment	d)	None of these	
2.	Wri	te short notes :			
	a)	Gross National Product (GNP).			7
	b)	Marginal Propensity to Consume (I	MPC	8).	7
3.	Wri	te short answers :			
		Explain the scope of Macro Econor	mics		7
	,	Explain the determinant factors of ϵ			7
4	,	swer any one :			14
••		Explain the various causes and me	easu		•
	,	What is consumption function? Ex			
	,	consumption function.		. and radions in majorite in grant	
5.	Ans	swer any one :			14
	a) '	What is National income? Explain national income.	the	various methods of computing	
		Explain the Fisher's quantity theory	v of i	monev.	



मराठी रूपांतर

	सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.	
	२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.	
ξ.	. योग्य पर्याय निवडा :	१४
	१) या अर्थतज्ञाने अंशलक्षी व समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र या संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम	
	उपयोगात आणल्या.	
	अ) डॉ. मार्शल ब) रॅग्नर फिश क) जे. एम. केन्स ड) प्रो. बोल्डींग	
	२) स्थुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन (GNP) = एकूण देशांतर्गत उत्पादन (GDP) + निर्यात –	
	अ) एकूण खर्च ब) आयात क) अंशदान ड) यापैकी नाही	
	३) पैशाचे मूल्य कमी होऊन किंमत पातळी वाढते अशी अवस्था म्हणजे	
	अ) चलनवाढ ब) चलन प्रतिवाद क) चलनघट ड) यापैकी नाही	
	४) ''रोजगार, व्याज व पैसाविषयक सर्वसाधारण सिद्धांत'' हा ग्रंथ यांनी लिहीला.	
	अ) प्रा. शुंपीटर ब) जे. एम. केन्स क) जे. आर. हिक्स ड) डॉ. मार्शल	
	५) पूर्ण रोजगार म्हणजे	
	अ) ऐच्छिक बेकारीचा अभाव ब) अनैच्छिक बेकारीचा अभाव	
	क) पुरेसा रोजगार ड) यापैकी नाही	
	६) केन्सच्या मते उपभोग पातळी वरून ठरते.	
	अ) उत्पन्न पातळी ब) प्रभावी मागणी क) व्याजदर ड) यापैकी नाही	
	७) सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ती म्हणजे होय.	
	ঙ্গ) $\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta P}$ জ) $\frac{Y}{P}$ জ) $\frac{C}{Y}$ ঙ্গ) $\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}$	
	८) $P = \frac{MV + M'V'}{T}$ या सुत्रात 'T' म्हणजे होय.	
	अ) पैशाची संख्या ब) पैशाचा भ्रमणवेग	
	क) एकुण व्यवहारांची संख्या ड) यापैकी नाही	
	९) निर्देशांक तयार करताना मुळ वर्षातील वस्तूची किंमतमानली जाते.	
	अ) १००० ब) १०० क) १० ड) यापैकी नाही	
	१०) पा फिशरच्या मते पैशाचे मल्य वर अवलंबन असते	

अ) वस्तुची ब) पैशाची मागणी क) पैशाचा पुरवठा ड) यापैकी नाही

११) या	राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न मापना	च्या पद्धती आहेत.		
	अ) उत्पन्न पद्धत	ब) खर्च पद्धत	क) उत्पादन पद्धत	ड) वरील सर्व	
१२) सेच्या बाजारपेठेविष	यक सिद्धांतानुसार एव	लण पुरवठा हा एकुण	बरोबर असतो	•
	अ) मागणी	ब) उत्पादन	क) खर्च	ड) यापैकी नाही	
१३) रोख शिल्लक दृष्टि	क्रोनात पैशाच्या	कार्याला मह	त्व दिले आहे.	
	अ) विनिमय माध्यग	गच्या	ब) मापनाच्या		
	क) मूल्य संग्रहाच्या		ड) यापैकी नाही		
१४	') सरकारी उपभोग प्रवृ	त्ती = एकुण उत्पन्न			
	अ) एकुण उपभोग ख	र्चि ब) एकुण बचत	क) एकुण गुंतवणुक	ड) यापैकी नाही	
२. र्ट	ोपा लिहा :				
	।) स्थुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादः	T (GNP).			9
) सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्त				9
		(1111 - 0)1			
	डिक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :				
	ा) समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र 	_			9
0) प्रभावी मागणीचे निध्	ग्रीरक घटक स्पष्ट करा	•		9
४. ख	गलीलपैकी एका प्रश्ना	चे उत्तर लिहा :			१४
अ) भाववाढीची विविध	कारणे आणि भाववाद	: नियंत्रीत करण्याचे उपार	प्रस्पष्ट करा.	
			नावर प्रभाव टाकणारे घ		
	,				
५. ख	गलीलपैकी एका प्रश्ना	चे उत्तर लिहा :			88
अ) राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न म्हण	ने काय ? राष्ट्रीय उत्प	न्न मापनाच्या विविध प	द्धती स्पष्ट करा.	
ब) पैशाचा चलनसंख्या	नान सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा	ī.		



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	

B.Com. II (Semester – III) Examination, 2018 (CBCS Pattern) CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

CORPORATE	E ACCOUNTING	
Day and Date : Thursday, 20-12-2018 Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Max. Marks	3:70
Instructions: 1) All questions a 2) Figures to the	are compulsory . • right indicate full marks.	
1. Choose the correct alternative from g	given below each question.	14
 If face value of the share is 30 ar as shares issued at 	nd it is issued for Rs. 40 then it is known	า
a) discount	b) par	
c) premium	d) lumpsum	
Dividend declared between two dividend.	o financial year is known as	_
a) interim	b) proposed	
c) unclaimed	d) final	
Expenses of fixed nature can be to and after incorporation.	classified in ratio for profit prio	r
a) time	b) specific	
c) sales	d) varied	
4) Accounting standard – 6 is in resp	pect of	
a) Depreciation	b) Construction contract	
c) Changes in financial position	d) Fixed assets	
 5) Accounting standard 3 relates to a) Disclosure of Accounting policing b) Cash flow statement c) Depreciation Accounting d) Accounting for Fixed Assets 		
The part of issued share capital w known as capital.	which is agreed to take up by the public is	S
 a) Authorised capital 	b) Issued capital	
c) Subscribed capital	d) Paidup	

a) Unsecured loan b) Secured loan c) Current liabilities d) Contingent liabilities 11) Gross profit is divided in the ratio of a) Period b) Time c) Sales of two period d) None of these	a) 30 b) 21 c) 14 d) 12 8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as expenses. a) Pre-paid b) Outstanding c) Capital d) Revenue 10) Unless otherwise stated debentures are considered as a) Unsecured loan b) Secured loan c) Current liabilities d) Contingent liabilities 11) Gross profit is divided in the ratio of a) Period b) Time c) Sales of two period d) None of these	 a) 30 b) 21 c) 14 d) 12 8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as 	 a) 30 b) 21 c) 14 d) 12 8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as 	 a) 30 b) 21 c) 14 d) 12 8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as expenses. 		7) A days notice of demand must be issued before forfeiture of	7) A days notice of demand must be issued before forfeiture of
8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as expenses. a) Pre-paid b) Outstanding c) Capital d) Revenue 10) Unless otherwise stated debentures are considered as a) Unsecured loan b) Secured loan c) Current liabilities d) Contingent liabilities 11) Gross profit is divided in the ratio of a) Period b) Time c) Sales of two period d) None of these	8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as expenses. a) Pre-paid b) Outstanding c) Capital d) Revenue 10) Unless otherwise stated debentures are considered as a) Unsecured loan b) Secured loan c) Current liabilities d) Contingent liabilities 11) Gross profit is divided in the ratio of a) Period b) Time c) Sales of two period d) None of these	 8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as 	 8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as 	 8) Dividend is generally paid on a) Authorised capital b) Issued capital c) Called up capital d) Paid up capital 9) Expenses which are payable but not paid up to year end are known as expenses. 	shares.		
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2.

a) Forfeiture of shares.

7

b) Depreciation Accounting AS-6.

7



3. Answer the following.

a) XYZ Ltd., having an authorized capital of 4,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, issued 3,000 shares at Rs. 24 each. The applications were received for 4,000 shares. The amount were called as: Application money Rs. 5, allotment money Rs. 10 (including premium), First call Rs. 5, Final call Rs. 4.

The Directors refunded the application money on 400 shares and adjusted that on 600 shares towards the allotment money due.

All the amounts were received except the following:

Mr. A holding 100 shares did not pay first and final call.

Mr. B holding 200 shares did not pay final call.

Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of XYZ Ltd.

b) J.S. Pvt. Ltd., which was incorporated on 1st May 2017 acquired the business of J.S. Enterprises with effect from 1st January 2017. The accounts of the company were closed for the first time on 30th September 2017, disclosing a gross profit of Rs. 84,000. The establishment expenses were Rs. 21,330, directors fees Rs. 1,500 p.m. and preliminary expenses Rs. 2,250. Rent up to 30th June, 2017 was Rs. 150 p.m. but thereafter it was increased to 375 p.m. Included in the directors fees was salary to the Manager at Rs. 750 p.m. He was appointed as a director at the time of incorporation

Prepare a statement showing profit prior and subsequent to incorporation assuming that the net sales were Rs. 12,30,000 the monthly average of which for the first four months of 2017 being half of that of the remaining period. The business earned profit at a uniform rate.

4. Attempt any one of the following.

of the company.

a) Kishor Industries Ltd. issued prospectus inviting applications for 12,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 each. Payable as follows:

On Application Rs. 20

On Allotment Rs. 50 (including premium)

On first call Rs. 30 On final call Rs. 20

Application were received for 18,000 shares and allotment made pro-rata to the applications of 14,400 shares. Money over paid on application was employed on account of sum due on allotment and excess money refunded. Mr. Rahul, the holder of 360 shares failed to pay first and second call and his shares were forfeited after final call. The forfeited shares were sold to Ajit as fully paid for Rs. 70 each. Journalise the transactions.



- b) Anand Traders Ltd. was registered on 1st January 2017 to take Business of M/S Vidya and Manisha as from 1st October, 2016. The company received its certificate of business on 1st February 2017. The accounts of the company prepared for year ending 30th September, 2017 showed the following:
 - 1) Total Turnover for the year amounted to Rs. 2,40,000 of which Rs. 40,000 related to the period from 1st October 2016 to 1st February 2017.
 - 2) Trading Account showed Gross Profit of Rs. 96,000.
 - 3) Following expenses were debited to Profit and Loss A/C.

Particulars	Rs.
Salary	12,000
Rent	4,800
General expenses	1,800
Printing and stationery	2,400
Advertising	4,800
Travelling expenses	8,400
Bad debts (Rs. 500 related to debtors taken	
over from vendors)	1,500
Directors fees	2,000
Audit fees	800
Debenture Interest	5,000
Depreciation	3,600
Preliminary expenses	3,000
Commission on sales	3,600
Interest on Vendors (Up to 31st May 2017)	4,000

Find out profit made by the company prior to and after incorporation.

14

- 5. Attempt any one of the following.
 - a) ABC Company Ltd., was registered with a capital of Rs. 2,00,000 divided in 2000 equity shares. The Trial Balance of the company as on 31-3-2018 was as follows.

	Trial	Balance
ticulare		

Particulars	Dr.	Cr.
	Rs.	Rs.
Issued share capital	_	1,00,000
Motor Car	37,000	_
Sundry Debtors	9,600	_
Salaries	15,000	_

Set P

Bank Interest	400	_
Rent received	_	3,500
Travelling expenses	4,000	_
Machinery	80,000	_
Sales	_	1,05,000
Building	50,000	_
Discount allowed	1,500	_
Sundry Creditors	_	16,800
Wages	8,000	_
Bank Overdraft	_	12,200
Stock on 1-4-2017	7,000	_
Profit and Loss appropriation a/c	_	22,500
Purchases	30,000	_
Carriage	2,000	_
Cash in hand and at Bank	1,000	_
Printing and stationery	2,000	_
Repairs and Renewals	1,500	_
Directors Remuneration	2,500	_
Audit fees	500	_
Calls in arrears	3,000	_
Interim Dividends	5,000	_
	2,60,000	2,60,000

Prepare a statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-3-2018 and Balance Sheet as on that date in prescribed vertical form as per the provisions of Schedule VI to the Indian Companies Act 2013, after considering the following.

- 1) Stock on 31-3-2018 is Rs. 6,000
- 2) Create R.D.D. at 5% on Debtors
- 3) Depreciate machinery by Rs. 2,000, Building by Rs. 7,000 and Motor car by Rs. 620.
- 4) Outstanding wages Rs. 1,000.
- 5) Directors declared a final dividend at 20% on paid up capital. 14
- b) What do you mean by accounting standards? Explain their need.

SLR-CO-30-RE

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Seat	Sat	D
No.	Set	

		CORPORATE AC	-	•	
•		Date: Wednesday, 26-12-2018 ⁄₂ Hours		Max. Marks:	70
Instru	ıcti	ons: 1) All questions are compulsory. 2) Figures to the right indicate full n	nark	KS.	
Q.1	_	oose the correct alternative: If face value of the share is 30 and it is is shares issued at a) Discount c) Premium	b)	ed for Rs. 40 then it is known as Par Lump sum	14
	2)	Dividend declared between two financial a) Interim c) Unclaimed	b)	ar is known as dividend. Proposed Final	
	3)	Expenses of fixed nature can be classified and after incorporation. a) Time c) Sales	b)	n ratio for profit prior to Specific Varied	
	4)	Authorized capital is also known as a) Called-up c) Registered	b)	capital. Subscribed Paid-up	
	5)	As-3 relates to a) Amalgamation c) Loan fund	,	Investment Cash flow statement	
	6)	If company registered on 1 st May 2018 to 2018, closes its account every year on 3 be a) 2:3 c) 3:4	1 st b)		
	7)	A company is allowed to give maximum a) 5 c) 9	b)	% discount on issue of shares. 10 20	
	8)	Dividend declared can be calculated on a) Issued c) Paid-up	b)	capital. Subscribed Authorized	
	9)	As-10 relates to a) Fixed asset c) Depreciation	,	Current asset Cash flow	
	10)	Sales – Cost of goods sold = a) Net profit c) Capital	,	Gross-profit Assets	

SLR-CO-30-RE

8	R after in-corporation. a) Specific		b)	Sales	
12)5	Shares issued at prema) Loss	nium is fo	r th b)	e company. Profit	
13)E	Equity shareholders a Owner	re of the	cor b)	npany. Borrower	
_	expenses. a) Capital	ayable but not paid	b)	Outstanding	
	te short note on follo Types of preference	shares	۵,	. To paid	14
a)	premium of Rs.20 per On application - 20 On allotment - 50 (in On first call - 20 On final call - 30 Applications were ret the applicants for 20 being refused and received adjusted a except Mr. Mohan to He fails to pay fir to Mr. Sohan as fully	er share payable and cluding premium) eceived for 3000 solutions. The result applicants money gainst allotment. Whom 100 shares st and final call. His paid for Rs.80 per	har har ey All s we s s	es, 2400 shares were allotted to ining applications for 600 shares was refunded. Excess money the amounts were duly received ere allotted. hares were forfeited and reissued hare.	07
b)	1 st January 2017. The December 2017 disconnected Sales for the year for the period up to 3 Trading account should be	ne accounts of the closed the following ear was Rs.5,00,00 80 th April 2017. wed Gross profit of 1000 700 9000 2100 3500	corr g fa 00 (npany for the period ended 31 st cts. of which sales Rs.2,00,000 were s.70,000	07
	12) S 13) E 20 14) E Writta) b) a)	& after in-corporation. a) Specific c) Time 12) Shares issued at premal Loss c) Capital loss 13) Equity shareholders all all Owner c) Creditor 14) Expenses which are pereses. a) Capital c) Revenue Write short note on folka Types of preference b) As-6 Depreciation Ada a) Ajit Steel Ltd, issued premium of Rs.20 pereses on application - 20 On allotment - 50 (in On first call - 20 On final call - 30 Applications were resulted and received adjusted and received and received adjus	& after in-corporation. a) Specific c) Time 12) Shares issued at premium is for a) Loss c) Capital loss 13) Equity shareholders are of the a) Owner c) Creditor 14) Expenses which are payable but not paid expenses. a) Capital c) Revenue Write short note on following: a) Types of preference shares b) As-6 Depreciation Accounting a) Ajit Steel Ltd, issued for subscription 2d premium of Rs.20 per share payable a On application - 20 On allotment - 50 (including premium) On first call - 20 On final call - 30 Applications were received for 3000 s the applicants for 2000 shares. The rebeing refused and applicants more received adjusted against allotment. except Mr. Mohan to whom 100 shares. He fails to pay first and final call. Hi to Mr. Sohan as fully paid for Rs.80 pe Pass necessary journal entries in reshares. b) A company was incorporated on 1st Ma 1st January 2017. The accounts of the December 2017 disclosed the following Total Sales for the year was Rs.5,00,0 for the period up to 30th April 2017. Trading account showed Gross profit of Debenture interest 1000 Audit fee 700 Salary 9000 General expense 2100 Carriage outward 3500	& after in-corporation. a) Specific b) c) Time d) 12) Shares issued at premium is for the a) Loss b) c) Capital loss d) 13) Equity shareholders are of the cona) Owner b) c) Creditor d) 14) Expenses which are payable but not paid up expenses. a) Capital b) c) Revenue d) Write short note on following: a) Types of preference shares b) As-6 Depreciation Accounting a) Ajit Steel Ltd, issued for subscription 2000 premium of Rs.20 per share payable as un On application - 20 On allotment - 50 (including premium) On first call - 20 On final call - 30 Applications were received for 3000 share the applicants for 2000 shares. The rema being refused and applicants money received adjusted against allotment. All except Mr. Mohan to whom 100 shares we He fails to pay first and final call. His sl to Mr. Sohan as fully paid for Rs.80 per sheas necessary journal entries in rega shares. b) A company was incorporated on 1st May 2 1st January 2017. The accounts of the condecember 2017 disclosed the following fares a count showed Gross profit of R Debenture interest 1000 Audit fee 700 Salary 9000 General expense 2100 Carriage outward 3500	a) Specific c) Time d) Period d) Period 12) Shares issued at premium is for the company. a) Loss

14

Q.4 Bipin Trading Co. Ltd.; invited the public to subscribe for 20,000 equity shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.10 per share payable on allotment. Payment to be made were as follows:

On application – Rs.20, on allotment – Rs.40 (including premium); on first call – Rs.30; on second and final call – Rs.20.

Applications were received for 26,000 shares. Applications for 4000 shares were rejected and applicants money were refunded and allotment was made proportionately to the remaining applicants. Both the calls were made and all the money were received except the money on final call for 500 shares which were forfeited after due notice. Later on these forfeited shares were reissued as fully paid at Rs.85 per share. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Bipin Trading Co. Ltd.

OR

Vishal Trading Co. Ltd.; was registered on 1st June 2017 to take over business of M/S Vidya as from 1st January 2017. The accounts of the company prepared for year ending 31st December 2017 showed the following.

- **a)** Total turnover for the year amounted to Rs. 12,00,000 of which Rs. 4,00,000 related to the period from 1st January 2017 to 31st May 2017.
- b) Trading account showed Gross profit of Rs. 1,08,000

c) Following expenses were debited to P&L A/C.

Particulars	Rs.
Salary	12,000
Rent	7,200
General Expenses	4,800
Printing & stationary	3,600
Advertising	3,000
Travelling expenses	2,700
Bad debts	1,500
Director's fees	2,500
Audit fee	1,500
Debenture interest	2,000
Depreciation	6,000
Preliminary expenses	3,000
Commission on sales	2,400
Interest to vendors (up to 30 th June, 2017)	6,000

Q.5 Sharad Company Ltd., was registered with a Nominal Capital of Rs. 6,00,000 in equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Following is the list of balances taken from its books on 31-3-2017.

Particulars	Rs.
Premises	3,30,000
Machinery	3,00,000
Call in Arrears	7,500
Interim Dividend paid	37,500
Furniture	12,000
Goodwill	20,200
Sundry Debtors	87,000
Opening stock	75,000
Cash at bank	40,650
Share broker's Commission	5,000
Wages	84,000
Purchases	1,85,865

Freight	13,115
Sundry Expenses	16,000
Salaries	15,335
Director's fees	5,000
Bad debts	2,835
Debenture interest paid	9,000
Called-up Capital	4,00,000
7% Debenture	3,00,000
P&L A/C (Cr. Balance)	14,000
Bills payable	38,500
Sales	4,20,000
Sundry Creditors	38,000
General Reserve	32,000
Bad debts Reserve (1-4-2016)	3,500

Prepare Trading and P&L A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2017 and Balance sheet as on that date, in vertical form as per the provisions of Schedule VI to the Indian Co. Act, 2013 after considering the following adjustments:-

- **a)** Depreciate Machinery by 10%, premises by 5% and Furniture by 10% p.a.
- b) Write off 50% of Share Broker's commission.
- c) Provide for bad and Doubtful debts at 5% on Sundry Debtors.
- d) Stock on 31-3-2017 was valued at Rs. 1,30,000.
- e) Transfer Rs. 2000 to General Reserve.

OR

The Vijay co. ltd; was registered with the nominal capital of Rs. 10,00,000 dividend into 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. On 31st December, 2016 following were the ledger balances of the company.

Particulars	Rs.
Plant and Machinery	30,000
Insurance	3,000
Sales	4,10,000
Audit fee	2,000
Purchases	2,05,000
Purchase return	5,000
Sales return	10,000
Bad debt	2,000
Wages	70,000
Salaries	20,000
Printing and stationery	4,000
Stock on 1-1-2016	50,000
Rent	6,000
Rates and taxes	3,000
Trade expenses	4,000
Bank charges	8,000
Carriage Inwards	9,000
Travelling expenses	10,000
General expenses	1,000
Cash in hand	2,000
Cash at bank	10,000
Furniture	12,000
Sundry debtors	2,00,000
Sundry creditors	2,50,000

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Bad debts provisions	5,000
Advertisements	6,000
Legal charges	1,000
P&L A/c (credit balance)	4,00,000
Goodwill	11,00,000
Bills Receivable	70,500
Bills Payable	12,000
Freehold property	6,30,000
5% debentures	5,00,000
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000
Calls in arrears	1,000
Debenture Interest	12,500
Final dividend paid for 2015	1,00,000

Prepare Trading Account, Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 2016 and Balance Sheet as on that date in vertical form as per the provisions of Schedule VI to the Indian Co. Act, 2013 after making following adjustments:

- **a)** Insurance prepaid Rs. 500, rent outstanding Rs. 1000 and salaries unpaid Rs. 2000.
- **b)** Provide depreciation on plant and machinery @ 10% and furniture @ 10%.
- c) Create a reserve for bad and doubtful debts @ 5% on sundry debtors.
- **d)** Stock on 31st December, 2016 Rs. 1,00,000.
- e) Provide for taxation Rs. 30,000
- f) Transfer to General Reserve Rs. 1,20,000.
- g) Propose Equity Dividend Rs. 1,50,000.

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Seat	
No.	

B.Com. (Part – II) (CBCS) (Sem FUNDAMENTALS OF E	
Day and Date : Friday, 21-12-2018 Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Max. Marks : 70
N.B.: 1) All questions a	re compulsory . ght indicate full marks.
 Choose correct alternative and rewrite t One who undertake an enterprise ac 	
2) The entrepreneur who is engaged in	c) Organiser d) Entrepreneur business of purchase and sale of
goods is known as a) Women entrepreneur c) Trading entrepreneur	b) Private entrepreneurd) Technical entrepreneur
3) Innovation theory of entrepreneurshinga) Joseph Schumpeterc) William Diamond	· ·
•	eur undertakes to earn profit is known as b) Entrepreneurship d) Leadership
5) The women entrepreneurs who unw problems are known as	•
a) Chance women entrepreneurc) Trained women entrepreneur	b) Forced women entrepreneurd) Natural women entrepreneur
6) is natural quality of we entrepreneurship development.	
a) Communication skillc) Travelling skills	b) Family supportd) Social traditions
 7) entrepreneurs find the sust a) Women entrepreneur 	tainable solution for the social problem. b) Group entrepreneur
c) Agri entrepreneur	d) Social entrepreneur
8) Limited sense mean co-	-
a) Group entrepreneurshipc) Social entrepreneurship	b) Women entrepreneurshipd) Technical entrepreneur

	9) The ability to bring something new in	nto e	existing is	
	a) Risk taking b) Checklist	c)	Creativity d) Organising	
	 The proposal for capital investment t and services means 	o de	evelop facilities to provide goods	
	a) Project	b)	Balance sheet	
	c) Profit and loss A/c	d)	Bank proposal	
	11) The first step in project management	t is		
	a) Project formulation	b)	Project appraisal	
	c) Project selection	d)	Project identification	
	12) Industrial focus group this method of	ide	a generation has been given by	
	a) F. W. Taylor	b)	Fern E. F.	
	c) Alex Osborn	d)	Joseph Schumpeter	
	13) is a spontaneous discus	sion	in the search of new idea.	
	a) Brainstorming	b)	Checklist	
	c) Industry focus group	d)	Creativity	
	14) Checking the business idea before ir	mple	ementation is known as	
	a) Idea Generation	b)	Project	
	c) Idea screening	d)	Checklist	
2.	Write short answers : 1) Explain the functions of entrepreneu 2) Explain the significance of group ent		reneurship.	14
3.	Write short answers: 1) Explain the concept of brainstorming 2) Explain the different contents of projections.		report.	14
4.	Answer any one : What is meant by entrepreneur? Explaientrepreneur.	in th	e advantages of becoming	14
	OR What is meant by women entrepreneur problems of women entrepreneurs?	ship	? What are the solutions for the	
5.	Answer any one : Explain the different factors which are to OR	o be	considered for idea screening.	14
	Prepare the project report of hotel busin	ness		



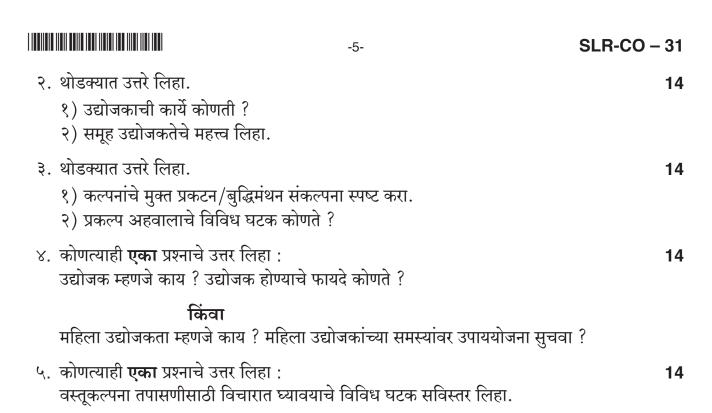
8

मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गु	गुण दर्शवितात.
. खाली दिलेल्या पर्यायातून योग्य पर्याय निवडून वाव	म्ये पुन्हा लिहा.
१) भांडवल आणि मजूर यातील मध्यस्थ म्हणून व	नाम करून उद्योग उभारणाऱ्या व्यक्तीस
म्हणतात.	
अ) व्यवस्थापक	ब) भांडवलदार
क) संघटक	ड) उद्योजक
२) वस्तू खरेदी विक्रीचा व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या उद्यो	जकास असे म्हणतात.
अ) महिला उद्योजक	ब) खाजगी उद्योजक
क) व्यापारी उद्योजक	ड) तांत्रिक उद्योजक
३) उद्योजकतेचा नवनिर्मितीचा सिद्धांत	_ यांनी मांडला.
अ) जोसेफ शुंपीटर	ब) जेफ्री तिमोन्स
क) विल्यम डायमन्ड	ड) ये. एच. कोल
४) नफा मिळवण्याच्या उद्देशाने उद्योजक जी प्रक्रि	या आणि किया करतो त्याला म्हणतात.
अ) संघटन	ब) उद्योजकता
क) व्यवस्थापन	ड) नेतृत्व
५) कुटुंबाच्या समस्येमुळे नाईलाजाने ज्या महिला	कुटुंबाचा उद्योग सांभाळतात त्यांना
महिला उद्योजक म्हणतात.	
अ) योगायोगाने झालेल्या महिला उद्योजक	
ब) अनिवार्यतेतून झालेले महिला उद्योजक	
क) प्रशिक्षित महिला उद्योजक	
ड) निसर्गत: महिला उद्योजक	
६) महिला मधील हे उपजत गुणवैशिष	ट्य महिला उद्योजकता विकासास उपयुक्त ठरते.
अ) संप्रेषण कला	ब) कुटुंबाचे सहकार्य
क) प्रवास कैशल्य	ड) सामाजिक परंपरा

७)) सामाजिक समस्यांवर शाश्वत विकासाच्या स्वरूपात उपाय शोधणाऱ्या उद्योजकास			
	उद्यो	जक म्हणतात.		
	अ)	महिला उद्योजक	ब)	समूह उद्योजक
	क)	कृषी उद्योजक	ਫ)	सामाजीक उद्योजक
(ک	मर्या	देत अर्थाने म्हणजे सहकारी सं	स्था ह	होय.
	अ)	समूह उद्योजकता	ब)	महिला उद्योजकता
	क)	सामाजिक उद्योजकता	ਫ)	तांत्रिक उद्योजकता
९)	कार्ह	। नवीन गोष्टी निर्माण करण्याची क्षमता म्हप	गजे _	होय.
	अ)	जोखीम स्वीकारणे	ब)	चेकलिस्ट
	क)	सृजनशीलता	ਫ)	संघटन
१०)	वस्तू	्व सेवा पुरव्यासाठी, सुविधा विकसित कर	ण्यास	गठी भांडवल गुंतवणुकीचा प्रस्ताव म्हणजे
		होय.		
	अ)	प्रकल्प	ब)	ताळेबंदपत्रक
	क)	नफा तोटा पत्रक	ਫ)	बँक प्रस्ताव
११)	प्रकल	त्य व्यवस्थापनातील हा पहिला	टप्प	। आहे.
	अ)	प्रकल्प निर्मिती	ब)	प्रकल्प छाननी
	क)	प्रकल्प निवड	ਫ)	प्रकल्प शोध
१२)	औद्य	ोगिक लक्ष्यकेंद्री समूह हि वस्तुकल्पना निर्गि	र्मेतीच	गी संकल्पना यांनी मांडली.
	अ)	एफ. डब्लू. टेलर	ब)	फर्न इ. एफ.
	क)	ॲलेक्स ओसबॉर्न	ਫ)	जोसेफ शुंपीटर
१३)	नवीन	। कल्पनांचा शोध घेण्यासाठी केलेली उस्फु	र्त च	र्वा म्हणजे होय.
	अ)	कल्पनांचे मुक्त प्रकटन/बुद्धिमंथन	ब)	चेकलिस्ट
	क)	औद्योगिक लक्ष्यकेंद्रीत समूह	ਫ)	सृजनशीलता
१४)		ा व्यवसाय सुरू करण्या अगोदर प्रकल्पाची	व्यव	हार्यता जाणणे म्हणजेच होय.
		वास्तुकल्पना निर्मिती	,	प्रकल्प
	क)	वास्तुकल्पना तपासणी	ड)	चेकलिस्ट



किंवा

हॉटेल व्यवसाय सुरू कारण्यासाठी प्रकल्प अहवाल लिहा.

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Seat	
No.	

c) 0.6

Set P

B.Com. – II (Semester – III) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS STATISTICS

BUSINESS	STATISTICS	
Day and Date : Saturday, 22-12-2018 Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.		Max. Marks : 70
Instructions: i) All questions are considerations ii) Figures to the right iii) Use of soundless consideration iv) Graph paper will be	t indicate full marks alculator is allowed	<i>1.</i>
1. Choose correct alternative :		14
1) A quantity which changes its value	is called	
a) Constant b) Variable	c) Data	d) Class
 In a skewed distribution the values respectively. The valued mean is 	s of median and m	node are 24 and 28
a) 24 b) 28	c) 22	d) 26
3) Rank correlation co-efficient develo	ped by	
a) Karl Pearson	b) Spearman	
c) Fisher	d) Galton	
4) The limits of correlation coefficient	are	
a) 0 to - 1	b) 0 to + 1	
c) - 1 to + 1	d) Greater than 1	
5) Coefficient Range =		
a) L + S	b) L – S	
c) $\frac{L+S}{L-S}$	d) $\frac{L-S}{L+S}$	
6) If $bxy = 1.2$ and $byx = 0.3$. So that r	·=	
a) 1.2	b) 0.3	

d) 1.5

7	7) With the help of an	Ogive curve we o	an determine		
	a) Median	I	b) Quartile		
	c) Decile	(d) All of these		
8	3) For a perfect negati	ive correlation			
	a) $r = +1$	I	b) $r = -1$		
	c) $r = 0$		d) None of these		
ç	9) Stub refers to				
	a) Heading or rows	; l	b) Heading of colu	umns	
	c) Heading of data	(d) Side heading		
10)) If each observation	in data increased	d by 5 then their si	mple mean is	
	a) Increased by 5	ł	b) Decreased by	5	
	c) Constant	(d) None of these		
11	Quartiles divide the	data into	equal parts.		
	a) 2 b) 4	c) 10	d) 100	
12	2) Data taken from figu	ures collected by	others are termed	d as	
	a) Primary data	ŀ	b) Secondary data	a	
	c) Both	(d) None of these		
13	B) The data are arrang	ged according to t	time it is called		
	a) Geographical cla	assification I	b) Chronological	classification	
	c) Qualitative class	sification	d) None of these		
14	 The value having m 	naximum frequenc	cy is		
	a) Mean		b) Median		
	c) Mode	(d) None of these		
2. <i>A</i>	A) Define simple mear	n. Explain merits a	and demerits of si	mple mean.	7
Е	B) For a distribution C	C.V. and mean ar	e 80% and 20 re	spectively. Find the	
	variance of the distr	ribution.			7
3. <i>A</i>	A) Draw an Ogive curv	e and determine	the median form	the following data.	7
	Marks :	0-10 10-20	20-30 30-40	40-50	
	No. of Students:	5 8	15 16	6	
Е	B) Define classification	n. Explain the diffe	erent bases of cla	ssification.	7



4. Find the missing frequency in the following distribution, if median of the distribution is 33.

Age (years) : 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60

No. of persons: 18 23 - 15 14

And also find out the value of mode.

OR

Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between x and y.

14

14

x: 100 200 300 400 500 600 700

y: 100 90 80 70 60 50 40

5. The following information about the workers of two factories as under.

14

	Factory A	Factory B
i) No. of workers (N)	50	100
ii) Mean wages per month per worker (\bar{x}) (Rs.)	120	85
iii) Variances (Rs.)	9	16

- a) Which Factory A or B has large wages bill?
- b) In which factory there is greater variation in distribution of Bill?

OR

Calculate the standards deviation from the following data: 14

x: 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

y: 4 6 9 12 9 6 4



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – II (Semester – III) (CBCS Pattern) Examination, 2018 MONEY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

•		nd Date : Mono 2.30 p.m. to 5	lay, 24-12-2018 .00 p.m.	}			Max. Marks :	70
		N. B. :	i) All question ii) Figures to th		-	-		
1.	Ch	oose the corre	ect alternatives	:				14
	1)		Market is Prime	marke	t of shor	t term funds.		
		A) Commodit	ty	B)	Cloths			
		C) Gold		D)	None of	these		
	2)	In the Co-ope	erative Banking	structui	re	Bank is not	Shikhar Bank.	
		A) Nationaliz	е	B)	Comme	rcial		
		C) Foreign		D)	All the a	above		
	3)	RBI Accepted	d co	ncept f	or mone	/ supply.		
		A) M ₁	B) M ₂	C)	M_3	D) M ₄		
	4)	The price sta	bility is a prime	objectiv	/e of	polic	y.	
		A) Monetory		B)	Commo	dities		
		C) Gold		D)	All the a	lbove		
	5)	Ministry.	(note) or curren	cy is pri	nted by o	central Govern	ment's Finance	
		-	B) Two	C)	Five	D) Ten		
	6)	The problem	of	_ syste	m is resu	ılted the origin	of money.	
	,	A) Money		-	Commo	_	•	
		C) Gold		D)	None of	these		
	7)	State Finance	e Corporations	establis	hed by _	Act (year).	
		A) 1950	B) 1951	C)	1952	D) 1953		
	8)		_ market is illeg	al.				
		A) Capital			Hawala			
		C) Money		D)	All the a	lbove	P.7	Т.О.



	9)	Share capital is	te	erm of source for	r finance supply.	
		A) Short	B) Medium	C) Long	D) None of these	
	10)	In 1955	Bank is Na	ationalized.		
		A) RBI	B) SBI	C) A) and B)	D) None of these	
	11)	In India	paper curre	ncy system acce	epted.	
		A) Convertable		B) Non Conve	rtable	
		C) A) and B)		D) None of the	ese	
	12)	How many instru	uments of Monit	ory Policy of RB	1?	
		A) Four	B) Three	C) Two	D) One	
	13)	=	= C + DD + OD.			
		A) M ₁	B) M ₂	C) M ₃	D) M ₄	
	14)	From 1951, RBI	m	onetary Policy a	ccepted.	
		A) Active	B) Passive	C) Qualitative	D) None of these	
2.	An	swer the following	g :			
		Hawala market				7
	,	Objective of Mon	nitory Policy.			7
_	,	•				-
3.		swer the following	g :			_
	a)	Types of Money				7
	b)	Financial Instrum	nents.			7
4.	An	swer the any one	of the following	g :		14
	a)	Explain the comp	onents of India	- n Financial syste	em.	
	,		OR	•		
	h)	Explain the Instru		n Monitory Policy	I	
	•	·			•	
5.	An	swer the any one	⇒ of the following	g:		14
	a)	What is money n	narket ? Explain	the features of I	Indian money market.	
			OR			
	b)	State the definat	ion of money?	And explain the f	functions of money.	

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मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत. २) उजवीकडील अंक प्रश्नांचे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

१. योग	१. योग्य पर्याय निवडा :					
१)	हा प्रा	मुख्याने अल्पकार्ल	ोन निधीचा बाजार अ	सतो.		
	अ) वस्तु बाजार		ब) कापड बाजार			
			ड) यापैकी नाही			
۲)	सहकारी बँकींग रचनेत	ह	ही शिखर बँक नाही.			
	अ) राष्ट्रीयकृत बँक	ब) व्यापारी बँक	क) विदेशी बँक	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
३)	रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडिय	गने पैशाच्या पुरवट	च्याची	_ संकल्पना स्विकारली आहे.		
	अ) M ₁	ৰ) M ₂	ক) M ₃	ভ) M ₄		
8)	किंमतीत स्थैर्य हे	विषयव	_ह धोरणाचे प्रमुख उद्दि	ष्ट आहे.		
	अ) चलन	ब) वस्तु	क) सोंना	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
५)	केंद्र सरकारच्या वित्त मं	त्रालयाकडून	नोट छापर	ती जाते.		
	अ) एक रुपयाची	ब) दोन रुपया	क) पांच रुपये	ड) दहारुपये		
$\epsilon)$	पद्धती	मधील अडचणी म्	ुळे पैशाचा उगम झाल	ſ .		
	अ) पैसा विनिमय	ब) वस्तु विनिम	यक) सोंन विनिमय	ड) यापैकी नाही		
(9)	राज्य वित्तिय महामंडळे		कायद्यानुसार निर्माण वे	मेली आहेत.		
	अ) १९५०	ब) १९५१	क) १९५२	ड) १९५३		
(ک	बाजार	हा बेकायदेशीर ३	नाहे.			
	अ) भांडवल	ब) हवाला	क) नाणे	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
۶)	भाग-भांडवल हा	मुदती [.]	च्या वित्त पुरवठ्याचा	मार्ग आहे.		
	अ) अल्प	ब) मध्यम	क) दीर्घ	ड) यापैकी नाही		

भाग-भाडवल हा	मुदतीच	त्र्या वित्त पुरवठ्याचा म
अ) अल्प	ब) मध्यम	क) दीर्घ
१९५५ मध्ये	बँकेचे राष्ट्री	य करण केले.
अ) आर.बी.आय.		ब) एस्.बी. आय.
क) अ) आणि ब)		ड) यापैकी नाही
सद्या भारतात	कागदी चल	न पद्धती आहे.
अ) परिवर्तनीय		ब) अ-परिवर्तनीय
क) अ) आणि ब)		ड) यापैकी नाही
	अ) अल्प १९५५ मध्ये अ) आर.बी.आय. क) अ) आणि ब) सद्या भारतात अ) परिवर्तनीय	अ) अल्प ब) मध्यम १९५५ मध्ये बँकेचे राष्ट्री अ) आर.बी.आय. क) अ) आणि ब) सद्या भारतात कागदी चल अ) परिवर्तनीय

	१२)	आर.बी.आय.च्या चल	ानविषयक धोरणाच	ी साधने किती आहेत	?	
		अ) चार	ब) तीन	क) दोन	ड) एक	
	(\$?	= C -	+ DD + OD.			
		अ) M ₁	ৰ) M ₂	क) M ₃	ভ) M ₄	
	१४)	१९५१ पासुन आर.बी.	आय. ने	चलन विषयक	ह धोरण स्विकारले आहे.	
		अ) सक्रिय	ब) निष्क्रिय	क) गुणात्मक	ड) यापैकी नाही	
۲.	खात	नील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा	Γ.			
	अ)	हवाला मार्केट				9
	ৰ)	चलन विषयक धोरणांर्च	ो उद्दिष्ट्ये.			9
₹.	खात	नील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा	ſ .			
•		पैशाचे प्रकार				9
	,	वित्तिय साधने.				9
x	ग्वात	तीलपैकी एका प्रश्नांचे र	रना लिहा			१४
υ.		वित्तिय रचनेचे (भारतीय				, 0
	91)	`				
	,		केंवा			
	ब)	भारताच्या चलन विषयव	क्र धोरणाची साधने	स्पष्ट करा.		
۹.	खात	तीलपैकी एका प्रश्नांचे र	उत्तर लिहा.			१४
	अ)	नाणे बाजार म्हणजे काय	। ? भारतीय नाणे ब	ग्राजाराची वैशिष्ट्ये सा	गा.	
		f	केंवा			
	ৰ)	पैशांची कारका सांगून पै	शाची कार्ये स्पष्ट व	ऋरा.		
		·				



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	

B.Com. II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2018 (New CBCS Pattern) ENGLISH (Compulsory) 'Gems of Wisdom'

'Gems of	Wisdom'
Day and Date : Monday, 10-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks : 70
Instructions: 1) All questions are 2) Figures to the rig	e compulsory . ght indicate full marks.
 Fill in the blanks with suitable words fro sentence. 	m the alternatives given in each
 The chief beauty of the Angel of the a) purity b) eyes 	e House was supposed to be her c) smile d) personality
2) 'Professions for Women' is part of t for the National Society for Womena) bookc) written script	the given by Virginia Woolf 's Service. b) speech d) none of the given options
3) Of all the sciences, Geography finda) natureb) action	ls its origin in c) inaction d) maps
4) According to the author, ma) global warmingc) discovery of America	b) discovery of the New World
5) 'Geography and some Explorers' is the written bya) Joseph Conradc) Jim Corbett	he first essay in the collection of essays b) Virginia Woolf d) Nissim Ezekiel
6) In the lesson 'Draupadi', the name ofa) Dulna Mejhenc) Dulna Draupad	b) Dulna Majhi
7) After Operation Bakuli, Dopdi change being caught.a) Upi Mejhen b) Uma Mejhen	ed her name to in order to avoid c) Devi d) Uttara

2.

8)	'May the poison pur said' (Ref.'Night of		of desire, and your s	spirit of ambition, they	
	a) Skin		c) Bones	d) Mind	
9)	The poem 'Mother woman.	to Son' is in the for	rm of a of	an African American	
	a) Sonnet	b) Monologue	c) Soliloquy	d) Letter	
10)	The poem 'Night of a) a mother's love		oout the selflessnes c) the father		
11)	Rajesh went to the sentence) a) Simple sentence		parded the train. (b) Compound ser	Identity the type of ntence	
	c) Complex senter		d) Compound cor		
12)	There are many sta a) Declarative		ne given sentence is c) Exclamatory		
13)	I entered politics oua) My entry in politicsb) I entered politicsc) I entered politicsd) No correction	tics out of compulsi s out of compulsior	ion 1	e, if necessary).	
14)	Please answer to r a) Please answer b) Please, you ans c) Answer my que d) Request to plea	my question swer to my question stion!	n		
An	swer any seven of t	he following question	ons in two or three	sentences each .	14
1)	Who is Virginia Woo	olf addressing in the	e essay 'Profession	s for women'?	
2)	What is meant by A	ngel in the house?			
3)	What are the different and some Explorers		graphy described in t	the essay 'Geography	
4)	Name the navigator contribution to the ki			ath? Describe his	
5)	How does Draupadi	symbolize female	emancipation?		
6)	Write a note on the	character of Dopdi.			
7)	What is the messag	e given in the lesso	on 'Professions for v	women'?	
8)	Who is Senanayak '	? Describe his char	racter traits.		



3. A) Attempt any two of the following questions:

8

- 1) What is a paraphrase? Give hints to make Paraphrasing effective.
- 2) Paraphrase the following proverbs:
 - a) 'Necessity is the mother of invention'.
 - b) 'Birds of a feather flock together'.
- 3) Paraphrase the given passage from 'What is Courage'? by William Slim: The two types of courage, physical and moral, are very distinct. I have known many men who had marked physical courage but lacked moral courage. Some of them were in high places but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked it. On the other hand, I have seen men who have undoubtedly possessed moral courage were very cautious about taking physical risk, but I've never ever met a man with moral courage who wouldn't, when it was really necessary, face bodily danger. Moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage.
- B) Explain the following lines with reference to context (any two).

6

- 1) "I' se still climbin
 And life for me ain't been no crystal stair"
- "May he sit still, they said
 May the sins of your previous birth be burned away tonight, they said."
- "It's had tacks in it,And splinters, and boards torn up".

4. Attempt any one:

- As the owner of a furniture store how would you negotiate with a customer who
 is haggling for discounted rates on home furniture package including bedroom,
 living room and dining room furniture? Write a conversation between the two
 resulting in successful negotiation.
- 2) Explain how team work and team building help in learning how to function in the job market and also develop social competence. List the qualities required to be a good team member.



5. Write a précis of the following passage to one-third of its length and also give a suitable title.

14

We all know what we mean by a "good" man. The ideally good man does not drink or smoke, avoids bad language, converses in the presence of men exactly as he would if there were ladies present, attends prayers regularly and holds the correct opinion on all subjects. He has a wholesome fear about wrong-doing and considers it as sin. He has a still greater fear about wrong thinking and considers it the business of the authorities to safeguard the young against those who question the wisdom of the views generally accepted by middle-aged successful citizens. Apart from his professional duties, at which he is very sincere, he spends much time in good work. As part of his good work he may encourage patriotism and military training among youth; he may promote industry, sobriety and virtue among wage earners and their children by seeing to it that failures in these respects receive due punishment. Further, he may be a trustee of a university and prevent an ill-judged respect for learning by disallowing the employment of professors with revolutionary and subversive ideas. Above all, of course, an ideally good man must be a person whose thoughts and principles are irreproachable and one who practices what he preaches.



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	

B.Com. (Part – II) (Semester – IV) (New CBCS) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS ECONOMICS – II

BUSINESS EC	ONOMICS – II
Day and Date : Tuesday, 11-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks : 70
, -	re compulsory . ight indicate full marks. vherever necessary.
1. Choose the correct alternative.	14
 Public finance deals with the incom a) Expenditure c) Deficit financing 	ne and of public authority. b) Debt d) None of these
2) 'Purchasing Power Pariety Theory'a) Malthusc) Dr. Ricardo	is associated with b) Gustav Casel d) None of these
3) Business cycles are seen ina) socialistc) socialist and capitalist	b) capitalist
4) Terms of trade = $\frac{\text{Export price inde}}{$	$\frac{2x}{x} \times 100$
a) Import price indexc) Export price index	b) Base year index
5) is only a price of one currency.a) Rate of exchangec) Terms of trade	b) Balance of payments d) None of the above
6) is a Indirect Tax.a) Income Taxc) Sale Tax	b) Wealth Tax d) Capital Gain Tax
7) are the causes of disequala) Trade cyclec) Increasing population	uilibrium in the balance of payments. b) Large government expenditure d) All above

	8)	In India initially (VAT).	State h	nas implemented	Value Added Tax	
		,	b) Haryana	c) Punjab	d) Gujarat	
	9)	When impact and tax.	incidence of tax fa	lls on the same per	rson means	
		a) Direct	b) Indirect	c) Proportional	d) Regressive	
	10)	The "Innovation tha) Hawtray	-	e" is associated wi c) Hayek		
	11)	The terms of trade a) Unfavourable		-	. d) None of these	
	12)	The concept of sh a) Income tax c) Tax on goods a	_	b) Property tax		
	13)	Short term debts a a) Funded debts c) Internal debts	are also called	b) Unfunded deb d) None of these		
	14)	G.S.T. meansa) General Servicc) Goods and Ser		b) General Social		
2.		swer the following of Explain the merits of				7
	,	Explain the causes		ic expenditure.		7
3.	A) I	te short notes on : Purchasing power Floating exchange				7 7
4.	a)	swer any one of the What do you mea disadvantages of Explain Schumpet	n by International International trade).	he advantages and	14
5.	a)	swer any one of the Explain the kinds of What is the diseque of disequilibrium in	of public debt and uilibrium in balanc	•	debt. Vhat are the causes	14



मराठी रूपांतर

	सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक			
	२) उजवीकडील अंक १ ३) आवश्यक तेथे आकृ	U, U		
१. योग्य	<i>२७ ७॥ वर पदा एवं जानू.</i> । पर्याय निवडा.	MI 47161.		१४
	'सार्वजनिक आयव्यय' ही संकल्पना सरकार आहे.	चे उत्पन्न आणि	यांचेशी निगडीत	·
	अ) खर्च क) तुटीचा अर्थभरणा	ब) कर्ज ड) यापैकी नाही		
۲)	'खरेदी शक्ती समता सिद्धांत'	यांनी मांडल.		
	अ) माल्थस क) डॉ. रिकार्डो	ब) गुस्ताव कॅसेल ड) यापैकी नाही		
३)	व्यापारचक्रे अर्थव्यवस्थेत दिस्	ुन येतात.		
	अ) समाजवादी क) समाजवादी आणि भांडवलशाही	ब) भांडवलशाही ड) यापैकी नाही		
٨)	व्यापारशर्ती = $ + - + + - + + - + + + - + + - + - + + - + - + + - + + +$	(00		
	अ) आयातीचा किंमत निर्देशांक क) निर्यातीचा किंमत निर्देशांक		शांक	
५)	एका चलनाची अन्य चलनात व्यक्त केलेली वि अ) विनिमय दर क) व्यापारशर्ती	केंमत म्हणजे ब) व्यवहारतोलाचा स ड) यापैकी नाही		
६)	हा अप्रत्यक्ष कर आहे. अ) उत्पन्न कर क) विक्री कर	ब) संपत्ती कर ड) भांडवली नफ्यावरी	ल कर	
७)	व्यवहारतोलतील असमतोलची कारणे अ) व्यापारचक्र क) वाढती लेकसंख्या	आहेत. ब) मोठा सरकारी खर्च ड) वरील सर्व	:	
۷)	भारतात सर्व प्रथम या राज्याने व अ) महाराष्ट्र ब) हरियाणा		Γ) अमंलबजावणी केली. ड) गुजरात	

	۶)	जेव्हा कराघात आणि	करभार एकाच व्यक्तिव	ार पडतो तो म्हणजे	कर होय.		
		अ) प्रत्यक्ष	ब) अप्रत्यक्ष	क) समप्रमाण	ड) प्रतिगामी		
	१०)	यांनी व	यापारचक्राचा 'नवोन्मेग	व सिद्धांत' मांडल.			
	·			क) हायेक	ड) डॉ. मार्शल		
	११)	विकसित देशांना व्याप	ारशर्ती या	असतात.			
				क) समतोल	ड) यापैकी नाही		
	१२)	कर संक्रमणाची संकल्प	गना शी	संबंधित आहे.			
		अ) आयकर		ब) मालमत्ता कर			
		क) वस्तू व सेवांवरि	ल कर	ड) देणगी कर			
	(\$?	अल्पकालीन कर्जाल _	कर्जे असेही	म्हणतात.			
		अ) निधिक कर्जे	ब) अनिधिक कर्जे	क) अंतर्गत कर्जे	ड) यापैकी नाही		
	१४)	जी. एस. टी. (GST)	म्हणचे				
		अ) साधारण सेवा क	ज् र	ब) साधारण सामाजि	क कर		
		क) वस्तू व सेवा कर		ड) यापैकी नाही			
٦.	खाल	ील प्रश्नांची थोडक्यात	उत्तरे लिहा:				
	अ) प्र	प्रत्यक्ष कराचे गुण स्पष्ट	करा.			9	
	ब) र	<u> </u> रार्वजनिक खर्चाच्या वा	ढीची कारणे स्पष्ट कर	Т.		9	
₹.	टिपा	लिहा:					
	अ) द्र	क्रयशक्ती समता सिद्धांत	ī			9	
	ब) त	ारता विनिमय दर.				9	
٧.	खाल	ीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उ	उत्तरे लिहा :			१४	
	अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार म्हणजे काय ? आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराच्या फायद्यां, तोट्यांचे स्पष्टीकरण						
	•	करा.	Total and a continuous		, (110911-11111111111111111111111111111111		
		 गुपिंटरचा व्यापार चक्रान	वा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.				
५.	खाल	ीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे र	उत्तरे लिहा :			१४	
	अ) र	प्तार्वजानिक कर्जाचे प्रक	ार सांगा आणि सार्वज	निक कर्जाची कारणे सांग	π.		
	ৰ) ই	असमतोल व्यवहारतोल	म्हणजे काय ? व्यवह	रतोलातील असमतोला	वी कारणे सांगा.		

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Seat		
No.	Set	P

B.Com. – II (Semester – IV) (CBCS Pattern) Examination, 2018 CORPORATE ACCOUNTING (New)

Day and Date : Wednesday, 12-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Total Marks : 70
Instructions: 1) All questions are cor 2) Use of calculator is a 3) Figures to the right in	llowed.
1. Choose the correct alternatives :	14
 Increase in working capital is shown a) Application of fund 	under in fund flow statement. b) Sources of fund
c) Profit and Loss adjusted A/c	d) Balance Sheet
2) Premium on redemption of Preferer	
a) Share Premium A/c	b) Forfeited Shares A/c
c) Depreciation Reserve	d) None of above
Net Asset value of the share is Rs. then fair value of share is Rs.	20 and Yield value of share is Rs. 25
a) 25 b) 22.5	c) 30 d) 21
4) Debenture holders having a floating	charge have priority in payment over
a) Preferential creditors	b) Secured creditors
c) Unsecured creditors	d) Liquidaton Expenses
5) Purchase of asset is of the	fund.
a) Source	b) Application
c) Profit	d) Depreciation
 Profit for the last four years is Rs. Rs. 1,10,000; then the value of goo of the profit will be 	20,000; Rs. 80,000; Rs. 90,000 and dwill on the basis of 2 years purchase
a) 2,00,000	b) 1,50,000
c) 2,50,000	d) 75,000

7)	is the legal procedure by which company will be dissolve.						
	a) Amalgamation	b) Insolvent					
	c) Liquidation	d) All the above					
8)	is the important tool for	the management for financial analysis					
	in short period.						
	a) Cash flow	b) Fund flow					
	c) Depreciation	d) None of the above					
9)	Debenture holders are of the	e company.					
	a) Owner	b) Creditors					
	c) Debtors	d) Directors					
10)	Liquidator's final statement of Accou	unt is prepared					
	a) In all modes of winding up						
	b) Only in case of company winding up						
	c) In voluntary winding up						
	d) Insolvency of company						
11)	Current assets minus current liabilities =						
	a) Long term capital						
	b) Gross working capital						
	c) Net working capital						
	d) Fixed capital						
12)	Redemption of preference share is	of fund.					
	a) Application	b) Source					
	c) Profit	d) All of these					
13)	A person appointed for liquidation of a company is called						
	a) Director	b) Share holder					
	c) Liquidator	d) Creditor					
14)	A statement which shows sources statement.	and application of fund is termed as					
	a) Balance Sheet	b) Profit or Loss					
	c) Fund flow	d) Working capital					

14



- 2. Write short notes on:
 - A) Use of cash flow statement.
 - B) Need of valuation of shares.
- 3. A) The Balance sheet of Anand Ltd., as on 31st March 2004 revealed the following:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital of		Fixed Assets 9,00,000	
Rs. 10 each Rs. 8 paid	8,00,000	Less Depreciation	
		1,10,000	7,90,000
Reserves	2,00,000	Good will	80,000
Profit and Loss A/C	20,000	Current Assets	4,90,000
10% Debentures	1,00,000	Discount on Debentures	10,000
Current Liabilities	2,50,000		
Total	13,70,000	Total	13,70,000

- 1) Fixed Assets and Goodwill were revalued at Rs. 7,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively.
- 2) The net profit after tax for the immediately preceding three years were; Rs. 1,10,000, Rs. 1,05,000 and Rs. 1,45,000 of which 25% were transferred to reserves.
- 3) A fair return in the industry in which the company is engaged is considered to be 10%.

Compute the value of company's shares by

- 1) Net Assets Method.
- 2) Yield Value method.

B) Following particulars are available in respect of the business of Mahesh Co. Ltd.

1) Profit earned after tax 2000 Rs. 1,20,000 2001 Rs. 1,00,000 2002 Rs. 1,10,000

- 2) Normal rate of profit 20%.
- 3) Average capital employed Rs. 4,00,000.

Calculate the Value of Goodwill at five years purchase of Super Profit computed on the basis of past three years profit.



4. Following is the Balance Sheet of Reena Ltd. As on 30th June, 2004.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
1500 8% Preference		Land and Building	75,000
Shares of Rs. 100 each	1,50,000		
4500 Equity Shares of		Plant and Machinery	1,80,000
Rs. 100 each Rs. 50 paid	2,25,000		
6% Debentures		Furniture	30,000
(having floating charge)	1,20,000		
Outstanding Debenture		Fitting	15,000
Interest	7,200		
Sundry Creditors (on		Loose Tools	1,50,000
mortgage of Plant and			
Machinery)	90,000		
Preferential Creditors	9,300	Stock	75,000
Unsecured Creditors	75,000	Debtors	37,500
		Cash in Hand	1,500
		Profit and Loss Account	1,12,500
Total	6,76,500	Total	6,76,500

The company went into voluntary liquidation as on 30th June 2004.

- 1) Preference Dividend was in arrears for one year and as per the Articles of the company it was to be paid.
- 2) The liquidator realised the assets as under:

Land and Building Rs. 1,50,000 Loose Tools Rs. 1,27,500 Plant and Machinery Rs. 1,65,000 Furniture Rs. 18,000 Stock Rs. 63,000 Debtors Rs. 31,500

- 3) The liquidation expenses amounted to Rs. 8,190.
- 4) The liquidator is entitled to remuneration at 2% on the assets realised; 2% on the amount distributed to unsecured creditors and 10% on the amount paid to equity shareholders.
- 5) In addition to the above liabilities; the liquidator has to pay Rs. 2,700 as repairs bill of plant and machinery.
- 6) Debentures were paid on 31st December 2004.

Prepare Liquidators Final Statement of Account.



XYZ Ltd. issued on 1st January 2003 Rs. 5,00,000; 10% Debentures at 5% discount and repayable at the end of fifth year at a premium of 6%. The debenture Redemption fund was created by transferring Rs. 1,00,000 from profit each year and it was invested in 10% Govt. Securities. Every year the accounts were closed on 31st December.

You are require to prepare:

- 1) Debenture Redemption fund A/c
- 2) Debenture Redemption fund investment A/c, for the first three years.
- 5. Steel company Ltd., issued 50000 Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each on 1st January 1998, Redeemable at the option of the company on or after 31st March 2001, in whole or in part. The following redemption was made out of profits.

On 31st March 2002 - Rs. 1,00,000

On 31st March 2003 - Rs. 1,50,000

On 31st March 2004 the company issued 40000, equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium Rs. 2 per share and redeemed the balance of the preference shares.

Pass Journal Entries to record the above transactions.

14

14

OR

From the following Balance Sheets of Asha Ltd. Prepare:

- 1) Statement of changes in Working Capital
- 2) Fund Flow statement

Balance Sheets							
Liabilities	2009	2010	Assets	2009	2010		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Equity share			Goodwill	1,15,000	90,000		
capital	3,00,000	4,00,000					
8% Preference			Land and				
Share capital	1,50,000	1,00,000	Building	2,00,000	1,70,000		
General Reserve	40,000	70,000	Plant	80,000	2,00,000		
Profit and Loss			Debtors	1,60,000	2,00,000		
Account	30,000	48,000			Set P		

SLR-CO - 36	-6-	-6-			
Proposed Dividend	42,000	50,000	Stock	77,000	1,09,000
Creditors	55,000	83,000	Bills		
			Receivable	20,000	30,000
Bills payable	20,000	16,000	Cash in hand	15,000	10,000

Taxation 40,000 50,000

6,77,000

8,17,000 Total 6,77,000 8,17,000

10,000

8,000

Cash at bank

Additional Information:

Provision for

Total

- 1) Depreciation of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 have been charged on Plant and Buildings respectively in 2010.
- 2) An Interim Dividend of Rs. 20,000 have been paid in 2010.
- 3) Income tax Rs. 35,000 has been paid during the year 2010.

SLR-CO - 37

Set	Р

Seat No.

B.Com. (Part – II) (CBCS) (New) (Semester – IV) Examination, 2018 FUNDAMENTALS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

-	and Date : Thursday, 13-12-2018 : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Marks: 7	0
	N.B.: 1) All questions are c 2) Figures to the right	•	
	Chose correct alternative and rewrite that 1) Entrepreneurship development procally a control of the following is the objective Programme (EDP)? a) Five year plan b) Project management c) Creating the future entrepreneurs	ess has number of stages. c) Three d) Five re of Entrepreneurship Development	4
į	 d) Planning and development of Na 3) From 1992 management and contro transferred to a) United Nations c) Central Government 	l of district industrial center b) Local Governing Body	
	4) In district MIDC has a) Thane b) Solapur	established its first industrial area. c) Satara d) Kolhapur	
	5) According to the Micro, Small and M	ledium Enterprises Development ale industry means who has invested machinery. b) Rs. 15 lakhs to 3 crore	
	6) Refinance to the banks and financial small industries this is the main object a) Technical Consultancy Organisation (RBI) Beserve Bank of India (RBI) c) Small Industries Development Organisation (RBI) and Small Industries Development Basis	ctive of tion (TCO's) rganisation (SIDO)	
	7) Transport subsidy is given only to th situated in area.	e small scale industries which are	



	8)	On 1st Nov. 2011 Central Government has made compulsory to various			
		Central Ministries and Government In	ısti [.]	tutions to percent	
		of annual purchase should be made f	ror	n small scale industries.	
		a) 10% b) 50%	c)	35% d) 20%	
	9)	The industry which is facing cash loss	which is facing cash loss from two years is known as		
		a) Healthy industry	b)	Small scale industry	
		c) Sick industry	d)	Normal industry	
-	10)	Which of the following is the corrective	me	easure to cure industrial sickness?	
	•	a) Tax subsidy	b)	Finance with low interest rate	
		c) Tanning to entrepreneur	d)	All of these	
-	11)	The industry which situated in less than twenty thousand populated areas			
	,	and invested less than three crore in plant and machinery is known as			
			-	Software industry	
		c) Rural industry		Social industry	
-	12)	Which of the following is agriculture b	us	ness?	
	,	a) General store		Software company	
		c) Fisheries	d)	Chemical factory	
	13)	Which of the following entrepreneur a	awa	rded with 'Bharatratna' ?	
	,	a) Stive Jobs		J.R.D. Tata	
		c) Dhirubhai Ambani	d)	Narayan Murti	
-	14) Who is the founder of 'Microsoft' company?				
	,	a) Stive Jobs	•	J.R.D. Tata	
		c) Dhirubhai Ambani	d)	Bill Gates	
2	Write short answers :				14
۷.		1) Explain the problems in entrepreneurship development?			
	,	Explain the functions of Small Industr		•	
0	-		.00	Development Organication (C.D.G.)	
3.	Write short answers:				14
	,	 What are the reasons of industrial sickness? Explain the need of rural entrepreneurship. 			
		·	1151		
4.		Answer any one :			
	Ex	Explain the need of small scale industry in detail.			
		OR			
	Ex	plain the problems of agri entrepreneu	ırs	nip and give its solutions?	
5.	Ar	Answer any one:			
	Ex	Explain in detail different types of intensives given to the small scale industries			
	by	the government.			
		OR			
	Ex	plain in detail the success story of Bill	ga	tes.	



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत. २) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात. १. खाली दिलेल्या पर्यायातून योग्य पर्याय निवडून वाक्ये पुन्हा लिहा : 88 १) उद्योजकता विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये _____ अवस्था आहेत. अ) दोन ब) सहा क) तीन २) हे उद्योजकता विकास कार्यक्रमाचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट्ये आहे. अ) पंचवार्षिक योजना ब) प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापन क) भविष्यकालीन उद्योजक तयार करणे ड) देशाचे नियोजन आणि विकास ३) १९९२ पासून जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्राचे नियंत्रण आणि व्यवस्थापन हस्तांतर झाले आहे. अ) संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ ब) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था क) केंद्र सरकार ड) राज्य सरकार ४) महाराष्ट्र इंडस्ट्रियल डेव्हलोपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन (MIDC) ने पहिले औद्योगिक वसाहत ठिकाणी वसवली. ब) सोलापुर क) सातारा ड) कोल्हापूर अ) ठाणे ५) सूक्ष्म, लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योग विकास कायदा, २००६ नुसार लघु उद्योग निर्मिती म्हणजे ज्यामध्ये सयंत्रासाठी _____ गुंतवणूक केलेली असते. अ) १० लाख ते २ करोड ब) १५ लाख ते ३ करोड क) २५ लाख ते ५ करोड ड) ३० लाख ते ७ करोड ६) देशातील लघुउद्योगांना कर्जपुरवठा करणाऱ्या विविध अर्थसंस्थाना फेरकर्जपुरवठा करणे हे _____ संस्थेचे मुख्यकार्य आहे. अ) तांत्रिका सल्लागार संस्था (TCO's) ब) भारतीय रिजर्व बँक (RBI) क) लघु उद्योग विकास संस्था (SIDO) ड) लघु उद्योग विकास बँक (SIDBI) ७) वाहतूक मदत (Transport Subsidy) _____ प्रदेशात वसलेल्या लघु उद्योगांना देण्यात येते. अ) किनारपट्टी ब) डोंगराळ क) खडकाळ ड) माळरान ८) १ नोव्हेंबर २०११ रोजी केंद्र सरकारने, केंद्र सरकारची मंत्रालये व विविध संस्थानी लघु उद्योगांकडून आपल्या वार्षिक खरेदीपैकी _____ टक्के खरेदी करण्याचा दंडक समाविष्ट केला आहे. স) १০%
ब) ५০%
क) ३५%
ड) २০%



	9) ज्या उद्योगास सतत दोन वर्षांपासून रोख नुकसान होत असेल तर अश्या उद्योगाला	
		उद्योग म्हणतात.	
		अ) सशक्त उद्योग ब) लघु उद्योग क) आजारी उद्योग ड) साधारण उद्योग	
	१०) खालीलपैकी कोणते लघुउद्योगांच्या आजारपणावरील उपाययोजना आहे.	
		अ) करविषयक सवलती ब) कमी व्याजदराने कर्जपुरवठा	
		क) उद्योजकांना प्रशिक्षण ड) वरील सर्व	
	११) वीस हजारपेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या नसलेल्या ठिकाणी, संयंत्रासाठी ३ कोटी रुपयांपर्यंत गुंतवणूक	
		असणाऱ्या उद्योगास उद्योग म्हणतात.	
		अ) रसायन उद्योग ब) सॉफ्टवेअर उद्योग क) ग्रामीण उद्योग ड) सामाजिक उद्योग	
	१२) खालीलपैकी कोणते कृषी उद्योग आहे ?	
		अ) किराणा दुकान ब) सॉफ्टवैर कंपनी क) मस्त्यउत्पादन ड) रसायन उद्योग	
	१३) खालीलपैकी कोणत्या उद्योजकाला 'भारतरत्न' पुरसकार मिळाला आहे ?	
		अ) स्टीव्ह जॉब्स ब) जे. आर. डी. टाटा क) धीरूभाई अंबानी ड) नारायण मूर्ती	
	१४) मायक्रोसॉफ्ट हि कंपनी कोणी स्थापन केली ?	
		अ) स्टीव्ह जॉब्स ब) जे. आर. डी. टाटा क) धीरूभाई अंबानी ड) बिल गेट्स	
٦.	थं	ोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :	१४
	8) उद्योजकता विकासाच्या समस्या कोणत्या ?	
	2) लघु उद्योग विकास संस्थेची (SIDO) कार्ये लिहा.	
3	શં	ोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :	१४
7.) औद्योगिक आजारपणाची कारणे कोणती ?	, •
) ग्रामीण उद्योगाची गरज सविस्तर लिहा.	
	•		0.4
8.			१४
	M	ाघु उद्योगाची गरज सविस्तर लिहा.	
		किंवा 	
	कृ	ज्षी उद्योगासमोरील विविध समस्या कोणत्या आणि त्यावरील उपाययोजना लिहा.	
५.	क	जोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :	१४
	ल	ाघुउद्योगांना सरकारकडून मिळणाऱ्या विविध प्रोत्साहनपर मदत कोणत्या त्या सविस्तर लिहा.	
		किं वा	
	उ	द्योजक बिल्स गेट्स्ची यशोगाथा सविस्तर लिहा.	
		· · ·	

Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. II (Semester – IV) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS STATISTICS (New)

		BUSINESS	STATIS	IICS (New)			
•	d Date : Friday, 0.30 a.m. to 1.0				Max. Marks	: 70	
Instructions: 1) All questions 2) Figures to rig 3) Use of sound 4) Graph paper				cate full mark lculator is all	owed.		
1. Cho	ose the correct	alternative.				14	
1)	For binomial dis	stribution stand b) npq		ation is \sqrt{npq}	d) none of these		
2)	The set of all po	,	,		,		
۷)	a) event			sample spac			
	c) probability		,	none of thes			
3)	known as	•			he's Index Number is		
	a) Fisher's Indexc) Walsh Index		,	Kelly's Index None of thes			
4)	Random variati		,				
.,	a) controllable	on (onance) in		b) not controllable			
	c) both a and b)	,	none of thes			
5)	In time series d	lata arranged					
	a) geographica	ally	b)	qualitatively			
	c) chronologica	ally	d)	none of thes	е		
6)	Use of an umbi	-					
	a) secular tren		,	seasonal var			
- 7\	c) cyclic variati		a)	irregular vari	ation		
/)	For normal dist a) mean > med		h)	median > mo	nde		
	c) mean = med		,	none of thes			
	-,		۵,	500	-		

2.

3.

8)	Control lin	Control limits of p and np charts are based upon the concept of									
	a) Binomi	al Distribu	tion	b)) Normal Distribution						
	c) Poisso	n Distribut	ion	d)) None of these						
9)	Upper cor	ntrol limits	in Range	control cha	art is giver	n by					
,	a) D ₂ R				$D_3\overline{R}$	•					
	c) D₄R̄			d) 1	none of the	ese					
10)	If	e upper co	ontrol limit	s ⊂ contro	l charts is						
,	a) 9) 18	c) 2			one of these				
11)	Years	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975]				
	Values	20	24	25	30	40					
	The 3 yea	rly moving	average	for the yea	ar 1972 is						
	a) 20	b) 24	c) 2	23	d) 25	5				
12)	Find the p	robability t	hat there		_	a leap ye	ar is				
	a) $\frac{1}{7}$	b	$\frac{2}{7}$	c)	$\frac{3}{7}$	d) $\frac{1}{6}$					
13)	A result of	an experi	/ ment may		/	О					
·	a) trial	_	-		an outcom	ne d) no	one of these				
14)		takes	into acco	unt the pri	ce and qu	antities for	r both current				
,	year and b			·							
	a) Fishers	s Index Nu	mber	b)	Laspeyres	Index Nu	mber				
	c) Paasch	ne's Index	Number	d)	None of th	ese					
۸۱۱	Define Bind	omial Dietr	ibution St	tata maan	and variou	nco of Rine	omial				
-	Distribution		ibution. Si	iale illean	and vanai	ice of bill	Jillai	7			
								·			
B) I	Explain the	•						7			
		ly Exclusiv	e Events								
	ii) Sample	•									
	iii) Indepe	ndent Eve	nts.								
A) -	The first qu	artile (Q₁)	and stand	ard deviati	on (σ) of a	a normal di	stribution are				
	250 and 75	•						7			



1948.

B) The five-yearly moving average of the profits of LR and Company for the years 1942 – 1946, 1943 – 1947 and 1944 – 1948 are Rs. 2,400, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,200 respectively. If profit for the year 1942 and 1943 are Rs. 500 and Rs. 700 respectively. Find the average profits for the year 1947 and

4. State the important properties of Normal curve.

14

7

OR

Calculate the progressive average from the following data and draw a graph paper trend values and actual values.

14

Years	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Values	230	250	200	230	250	240	260	280	290	300

5. Construct \overline{X} and R control charts on separate graph papers.

14

Sample Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mean (X)	43	49	37	44	45	40	55	60	40	50
Range (R)	5	6	7	8	4	3	7	8	9	10

[Given that n = 5, A_2 = 0.58, D_3 = 0, D_4 = 2.11] OR

What is Time Series? Explain the components of Time series.

14

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ЭL	.п-	しし	<i>,</i> —	Jy



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – II (Semester – IV) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 ECONOMICS (New) Money and Financial System

		Money and F	inancial S	,	
-	nd Date : Mon 10.30 a.m. to	nday, 17-12-2018 o 1.00 p.m.			Max. Marks : 70
	N.B. :	 All questions ar Figures to the ri 	-	•	
1. Ch	noose the cor	rect alternative and re	ewrite the s	entences :	14
1)	Overdraft fa a) Fixed c) Current	cility is given only on	b) Sa		nt.
2)	Generally ba a) Time dep c) Current of		b) Sa	 ving deposit ne of the abov	
3)	a) Current A		b) Mo	mmercial Ban ney transfer of the above	ks.
4)	a) Fixed c) Saving	Account has not p	b) Cu		
5)	No frill acco a) Labour c) Bank Ma	unt is related to nager	b) NF	II of the above	
6)	-	World Interbank Fin in the yearb) 1970			n (SWIFT) was
7)	Credit creati a) Demand c) National	•	•	pply of money of the above	
8)	In India Elec	tronic Fund Transfer	(NEFT) is in	nplemented by	RBI in the year
	a) 2000	b) 2001	c) 20	04 d)	2005

	9)	is not a) Debit card	plastic money. b) Credit card	c) Gift card	d) Cheque	
-	10)	Liquidity of a bank a) Cash credit b) Credit creation c) Capacity to prod d) All of the above		and		
	11)	a) ATM facility c) Profitability	e basic principle of		que	
_	12)	a) Cheque c) Withdraw slip	d to withdraw cash	n from account. b) Debit card d) All of the abo	ove	
	13)	If the primary depos of the bank will be a) Increases			credit creation power d) Smaller	
-	14)	a) Money transfer c) Deposits	creates lending	and lending cre b) Capital d) Investment	ates deposits.	
2.	a)	swer the following q Describe difference Types of an accoun	between NEFT ar	nd RTGS.		14
3.	a)	ite short notes : Debit card KYC.				14
4.	a)	ite the answer to an Importance of techr Explain the seconda	nology in banking s	sector.		14
5.	a)	ite the answer to an Describe the process Explain the process	dure for opening ba	ank account.	S.	14



क) भेट कार्ड

मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना: १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

	२) उज	वीकडील अंक प्रश्नाच	वे पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.				
१. योग्य	पर्याय निवडून विधाने :	पुन्हा लिहा :				१४	
१)	अधिकर्ष सवलत ही		खात्यावर दिली जाते.				
	अ) मुदत	ब) बचत	क) चालु	ड)	वरीलपैकी सर्व		
۶)	सामान्यत: बँका	या टे	हेवीवर जास्त व्याजदर देता	त.			
	अ) मुदत ठेवी	ब) बचत ठेवी	क) चालु ठेवी	ड)	वरीलपैकी नाही		
३)		्हे व्यापारी बँकाचे दुय	यम कार्य आहे.				
			क) बचत खाते	ड)	वरीलपैकी सर्व		
٧)		् खात्याला खातेपुस्ति	का (पासबुक) सुविधा बँवे	कडून	दिली जात नहीं.		
	अ) मुदत	ब) चालू	क) बचत	ड)	वरीलपैकी सर्व		
५)	'नो फ्रिल खाते'(मुल	ामारहित खाते) हे	शी संबं	धित ३	भाहे.		
	अ) कामगार		ब) अनिवासी भारती	ोय			
	क) बँक व्यवस्थाप	क	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व				
ϵ	६) विश्वस्तरीय आंतर बँकिंग वित्तीय दूरसंचार संस्थेची स्थापना या वर्षी इ						
	अ) १९८२	ब) १९७०	क) १९७५	ड)	१९७३		
(<i>e</i>)	पतपैशाच्या निर्मितीम्	ලු	मध्ये वाढ होते.				
	अ) पैशाची मागणी		ब) पैशाचा पुरवठा				
	क) राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न		ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व				
(٤	**		प्रणाली रिझर्व्ह बँकेकडून		या		
	वर्षी अंमलात आणल						
	अ) २०००	•	क) २००४	ड)	२००५		
۶)			र्न ओळखले जात नाही.				
	अ) डेबिट कार्ड		ब) क्रेडिट कार्ड				

ड) धनादेश

	१०)		ज्वी रोखता म्हण [्] रोख कर्जे	जे	_होय.				
		,	पतनिर्मिती						
		क) ग्राहकाच्या मागणीनुसार रोख पैसा देण्याची क्षमता							
		ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व							
	११)			_ हे व्यापारी बँकाचे मुर	ड्य तत्त्व 	आहे. क्रिक्ट केले			
			ए.टी.एम. सुवि लाभता	धा	ष <i>)</i> ड)) धनादश दण) कर्जदेणे			
	85)	•		ग्यासाठी	,	•	तो.		
	, \ /	अ)	धनादेश (चेक)	ৰ)	े डेबिट कार्ड			
		क)	पैसे काढण्यार्च	, ो स्लिप	ड)	वरीलपैकी सर्व			
	१३)	जर	व्यापारी बँकेच्या	प्राथमिक ठेवी जास्त ः	असतील	। तर बँकांची पत नि	ोर्माण	करण्याची क्षमता	
		अ)	वाढेल	ब) घटेल	क)	संकुचित होईल	ड)	कमी होईल	
	१४)			_ कर्जे निर्माण करतातः ब) भांडवल	आणि व	कर्जे ठेवी निर्माण क	रतात.		
		अ)	पैसे पाठविणे	ब) भांडवल	क)	ठेवी	ड)	गुंतवणूक	
٦.	खार्ली	ल प्र	श्नांची उत्तरे लिह	Τ:					१४
	अ)रा	ष्ट्रीय	इलेट्रानिक निधी	हस्तांतरण व तात्काळ	निधी वि	नेपटान पद्धती याती	ल फ	रक लिहा.	
	ब) बं	क ख	गातेदाराचे प्रकार.						
₹.	टिपा	लिहा	:						१४
	अ)डे	बिट	कार्ड						
	ब) ग्र	ाहक	परिचय (के.वाय	.सी.).					
٧.	खाली	लिपैव	की एका प्रश्नाचे :	उत्तर लिहा :					१४
	अ) बँ	किंग	क्षेत्रातील तंत्रज्ञान	गाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ठ करा.					
			ी बँकांची दुय्यम						
५.	खाली	लिपैव	की एका प्रश्नाचे :	उत्तरे लिहा :					१४
		_		घडण्याची कार्यपद्धती र्	लहा				
	,				_				
	ष <i>)</i> प	ताना	मताचा प्राक्रिया स	पष्ट करा आणि पतनिगि	નતાच્યા	मयादा सागा.			



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – II (Semester – IV) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ENGLISH (Compulsory) "Staying Ahead"

		•			
-	nd Date : Monday 10.30 a.m. to 1.0			Max. Marks :	70
	N. B. : 1)	All questions ar	re compulsory .		
	2)	Figures to the ri	i ght indicate ful l	l marks.	
1 Re	ewrite the followin	a sentences hy i	ising the correct	ontions ·	14
		_	_	•	
1)	My words are like		-		
0)	a) Comets	•	c) Stars	,	
2)	The money-box		-		
	a) Tomb	•	c) Mountain	,	
3)	Philip Stanhope	was the fourth $_$	of	Chesterfield.	
	a) Duke	b) knight	c) Earl	d) Soldier	
4)	The white men r	must treat the	of th	nis land as their brothers.	
	a) men	b) beasts	c) martyrs	d) politicians	
5)	wa	s a famous Britis	sh artist.		
	a) Cruikshank	b) Falstaff	c) Murdstone	d) Tantalus	
6)	The father advis	ed the son to de	vote the two yea	ars to the pursuit of	
,	a) Friends	b) Perfection	c) Wealth	d) Assets	
7)	Leave this chan	nting and singing	and telling of	!'	
,	a) Lies		c) Beads		
8)	,	,	•	ow the of the	
	a) Shadow	b) Quiver	c) Flight	d) Flash	
9)	Deliverance ? W	here is this deliv	rerance to be	?	
,	a) Ground				



	10)	The song was fo	ound in the	of a frier	nd.	
		a) Handset	b) Clothes	c) Heart	d) Hearth	
	11)	They went				
		a) upstair	b) upstairs	c) up stairs	d) up stair	
	12)	He wore the gog	ggles, after he bo	ought	_ in Mumbai.	
		a) it	b) them	c) that	d) this	
	13)	The bell rang				
		a) three time	b) third times	c) three times	d) three timely	
	14)	Bread and butte	r	my favourite dish	١.	
		a) were	b) are	c) is	d) have	
2.	An	swer the following	questions in two	to three sentence	s each (any seven) :	14
	1)	What was the pro	oposal of the Gr	eat Chief ?		
	2)	Why did Robert L	ynd feel that mo	ney box was a w	aste of time and money?	
	3)	Why did Philip S	tanhope write a	letter to his son '	?	
	4)	How did the Nati	ve Americans in	terpret the earth	?	
	5)	How has Robert	Lynd defined the	e <i>self</i> ?		
	6)	What would a du	III father recomm	nend to his son?		
	7)	What is the com	mon destiny of th	he people in Ame	erica ?	
	8)	What do you me	an by the prover	b 'Take care of t	he pence and the	
		pounds will take	care of themselv	ves' ?		
3.	A)	Answer the follow	wing questions in	n fifty words eac	h (any two) :	8
		1) Where is God	d found accordin	ng to Tagore?		
		2) What is the d	lifference betwee	en the arrow and	the song?	
		3) How is delive	erance achieved	?		
	B)	Edit and rewrite to spellings, punctu		= -	necessary corrections in	6
		he is mostly k	nown for his fant	asy poem The Fa	the English Renaissance aerie Queen an allegory of his cycle of love sonnets	



- 2) the first two editions of john Donne's poems was published posthumously in 1633 and 1635 after having circulated widely in manuscript copies readers continue to find stimulus in his fusion of witty argument with passion his dramatic rendering of complex states of mind and his ability to make common words yield up rich poetic meaning.
- 3) william blake was born in london on November 28 1757 to James a hosier and Catherine Blake tow of his six siblings died in infancy from early childhood Blake spoke of having visions at four he saw God put his head to the window; around age nine while walking through the countryside he saw a tree filled with angels.
- 4. Answer **any one** of the following questions:

14

- 1) Imagine that you have conducted an interview of Virat Kohli, the famous cricketer. Write a script of the interview by using questions and answers.
- 2) You underwent an interview for the post of a teacher in English. Write the script of the interview consisting 7 to 8 questions and their suitable answers.
- 5. Make a detailed list of directions required for conducting a formal meeting along with the tips for Chairperson's responsibilities.

14



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	_

B Com (Part - II) (Semester - IV) (Old CGPA) Examination 2018

	B.Com. (Part – I	, ,	CONOMICS – II	taiiiiiatioii, 2010	
-	and Date : Tuesday : 10.30 a.m. to 1.0			Max. Marks	: 70
	,	All questions are Figures to the rig	compulsory. ht indicate full ma	rks.	
1. C	hoose correct alte	rnative.			14
1) In a business cyc a) depression		f recession is called c) prosperity	d as d) none of these	
2) Schumpeter's the cycle.	eory of business cyc	le is known as	theory of business	
	a) Monetary	b) Innovation	c) International	d) None of these	
3) Value Added Taa a) 2001	k is implemented ir b) 2005	n Maharashtra from c) 2010	n year. d) 2017	
4) are t	he scope of Public	Finance.		
	a) Public Reverc) Public Debt	iue	b) Public Expend) All above	diture	
5) Direct taxes are	basically			
	a) progressive	b) regressive	c) proportional	d) none of these	
6	,	er parity theory of ϵ	exchange rate is pro	opounded by	
	a) Recardo		b) Malthus	_	
-	c) Gustav Cass		d) None of these	е	
7		e implemented VAT		d) None of those	
8) When current ex budget.	xpenditure is less	than current rever	d) None of these nue is called	
	a) deficit	b) surplus	c) balanced	d) none of these	
9			expenditu		
	a) Private	b) Personal	c) Government	d) None of these	

	10)	Comparative cost theory of Internation	onal Trade is propounded by	
		a) Ohlin	b) Malthus	
		c) Recardo	d) None of these	
	11)	"Business cycle is purely monetary p		
		a) Schumpeter	b) Hawtray	
		c) Keynes	d) None of these	
	12)	Terms of Trade = $\frac{\text{Index of Expo}}{}$	*100	
		a) Index of import price	b) Index of internal price	
		c) Index of external price	d) None of these	
	13)	debts are called as funded	debt.	
		a) Long term b) Short term	c) Medium term d) None of these	
	14)	Incidence of tax and burden of tax falls	s on different person is called	
		tax.		
		a) Direct	b) Indirect	
		c) Direct and indirect	d) None of these	
2.	An	nswer the following questions briefly.		
		Explain the kinds of Public Debt.		7
	-	Explain the causes of growth of Publ	ic Evnenditure	7
	D)	Explain the dadded of growth of Fabr	o Experience.	•
3.	Wı	rite short notes on.		
	a)	Balance of Payment.		7
	b)	Scope of public finance.		7
4.	An	nswer any one of the following.		14
		Explain the Hawtrey's theory of busin	ness cycle.	
	,	Explain advantages and disadvantage	·	
	D)	Explain advantages and disadvantag	es of international frade.	
5.	An	nswer any one of the following.		14
	a)	What is direct tax? Explain its merits	and demerits of direct tax.	
	b)	Explain Recardian theory of internation	onal trade.	



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

٤.	योग	य पर्याय निवडा.				१४
	٤)	घसरणीच्या तळबिंदुला	व्यापार चक्रात	असे म्हणतात.		
	·	घसरणीच्या तळिबंदुला अ) मंदी	ब) पुनरूज्जीवन	क) तेजी	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	۲)	शुम्पीटरचा व्यापारचक्रा जातो.	चा सिद्धांत	व्यापार चक्राचा ी	सेद्धांत म्हणून ओळखळा	
		अ) चलनजन्य	ब) नवनिर्मितीचा	क) आंतरराष्ट्रीय	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	3)	महाराष्ट्रात मुल्य वर्धित व	कर साल	नी अंमलात आणला.		
		अ) २००१	ब) २००५	क) २०१०	ड) २०१७	
	8)	हे सार्वज अ) सार्वजनिक उत्पन्न	जनिक आयव्ययाचे व्या	प्ती आहेत.		
	·	अ) सार्वजनिक उत्पन्न		ब) सार्वजनिक खर्च		
		क) सार्वजनिक कर्ज		ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
	(۲)	प्रत्यक्ष कर हे मुलत:	असतात.			
		अ) प्रगतशील	ब) प्रतिगामी	क) प्रमाणशीर	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	ξ)	क्रयशक्ती समता सिद्धांत	ा यांनी ⁻	मांडला.		
		अ) रिकार्डो		ब) माल्थस		
		क) गुस्ताव कॅसल		ड) यापैकी नाही		
	૭)	हे राज्य	भारतात सर्व प्रथम व्हॅट	कराची अंमलबजावणी	केली.	
		अ) महाराष्ट्र		ब) हरियाणा		
		क) कर्नाटक		ड) यापैकी नाही		
	(ع	ज्योवेळी चालु खर्च च	गलु उत्पन्नापेक्षा कमी	असते त्यास	अंदाजपत्रक असे	
		म्हणतात.	-			
		अ) तुटीचा		ब) आधिक्याचा		
		क) समतोल		ड) यापैकी नाही		
	8)	सार्वजनिक खर्च	खर्चाशी निगर्ड	रोत आहे.		
		अ) खाजगी	ब) वैयक्तीक	क) सरकारी	ड) यापैकी नाही	
8	(0)	आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचा	तुलनात्मक खर्चाचा रि	प्रेद्धांत य	ांनी मांडला.	
		अ) ओहलीन		ब) माल्थस		
		क) रिकार्डो		ड) यापैकी नाही		
8	(१)	''व्यापार चक्र ही संपूर्ण	चलनविषयक घटना अ	गहे '' हे विधान	यांनी केले.	
	•			क) केन्स		

१२) व्य	गपार शर्ती = निर्यात मुल्याचा निर्दोशांक ×	१००	
अ)) आयात मुल्याचा निर्देशांक	ब) अंतर्गत मुल्याचा निर्देशांक	
•		ड) यापैकी नाही	
१३)	कर्जास निधीक कर्जे असे म्हणत	गत.	
) दिर्घकालीन	ब) अल्पकालीन	
क)) मध्यम कालीन	ड) यापैकी नाही	
,	भार व कराघात दोन्ही भिन्न व्यक्तीवर पर गतात.	इत असतील तर त्यास	_ कर असे
अ)) प्रत्यक्ष	ब) अप्रत्यक्ष	
क)) प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	न प्रश्नाची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.		
अ) साव	र्वजनिक कर्जाचे प्रकार सांगा.		G
ब) साव	र्वजनिक कर्ज वाढीची कारणे सांगा.		G
३. टिपा लि	नहा.		
अ) व्यव	वहार तोल.		_G
ब) साव	र्वजनिक आयव्ययाची व्याप्ती.		G
४. खालील	नपैकी एकाचे उत्तर लिहा.		88
अ) हॉट्रे	ट्रेचा व्यापारचक्राचा सिद्धांत स्पष्ट करा.		
ब) आं	तरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचे फायदे, तोटे सांगा.		
५. खालील	नपैकी एकाचे उत्तर लिहा.		88
अ) प्रत्य	यक्ष कर म्हणजे काय ? प्रत्यक्ष कराचे गुण-व	रोष सांगा.	
,	जर्डोचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचा सिद्धांत स्पा		

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Set	P
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Seat No.

B.Com. II (Semester – IV) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 CORPORATE ACCOUNTING (Old)

-	nd Date : Wednesday, 12-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	3	Max. Marks : 70
	N.B.: 1) All questions a 2) Figures to the r 3) Use of calculate	ight indicate full marks.	
1. Ch	oose the correct alternative from	the following:	14
1)	Issue of debentures is a	of fund.	
	a) Source	b) Application	
	c) Transfer	d) Reduction	
2)	Decrease in working capital is statement.	nown under	_ in fund flow
	a) Source of fund	b) Application of fund	
	c) Funds from operation	d) Balance Sheet	
3)	Net working capital means		
	a) Current assets - current liabi	lities	
	b) Assets - liabilities		
	c) Assets - current liabilities		
	d) Fixed assets - current liabiliti	es	
4)	As per Section	$_{\scriptscriptstyle -}$ of the Companies Act, all re	venue taxes,
	ceases etc. payable within 12 more up are the preferential creditors.		ent of winding
	a) 530	b) 540	
	c) 561	d) 560	



5)	A fund created for redemption of	debentures is known as
	a) Provident fund	b) Compensation fund
	c) Sinking fund	d) All the above
6)	In case of voluntary winding up a	liquidator is appointed by the
	a) Government	b) Court
	c) Board of directors	d) Members
7)	A per intrinsic method, in the abasset book value to be considered	ed for valuation of shares.
	a) Earning value	b) Market value
	c) Yield value	d) Historical cost
8)	If there are sufficient funds the baid to shareh	palance available with the liquidator lastly olders.
	a) Preference	b) Equity
	c) Private	d) None of the above
9)	The balance of sinking fund A/c af to	ter redemption of debentures is transferred
	a) P/L A/c	b) Debenture A/c
	c) General Reserve A/c	d) Sinking Fund Investment A/c
10)	Intrinsic value is calculated by fo	rmula
	a) Assets – liabilities	
	b) Current Assets - Current liab	ilities
	Amount Available for Equity	
	No. of equity shares issued a	nd subscribed
	d) Market value + Intrinsic value	
	2	
11)	Debenture holders are	of the company.
	a) Owner	b) Creditors
	c) Debtors	d) Directors
12)	A statement which shown source as	es and application of fund is termed
	a) Balance Sheet	b) P and L A/c
	c) Fund flow	d) Working capital



- 13) In case of preference shares, rate of dividend is _____
 - a) Fixed

b) Unfixed

c) Increasing

- d) Decreasing
- 14) Unless otherwise stated debentures are presumed to be
 - a) Secured loan

- b) Unsecured loan
- c) Current liabilities
- d) Current assets

2. Write short note:

14

- a) Necessity of valuation of shares.
- b) Liquidator's remuneration.
- 3. a) Following is the Balance Sheet of Asha Co. Ltd. as on 31-3-2016.

7

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
20000 shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,000	Land and building	75,000
General reserves	50,000	Plant and machinery	80,000
Crs.	50,000	Trade marks	10,000
Workmen's saving A/c	50,000	Stock	1,00,000
P and L A/c	25,000	Drs.	54,000
		Investment	20,000
		Cash at bank	20,000
		Preliminary exp.	16,000
	3,75,000		3,75,000

Find out intrinsic value after taking into account.

a) Market value of assets as follows:

Rs.

Land and building 1,50,000
Plant and machinery 1,00,000
Trade mark 8,000

- b) Interest payable to creditors Rs. 1,000/-
- c) Bad debts amounted to Rs. 2,000.
- d) Investment are worth Rs. 16,000.

2,60,000

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b) From the following information prepare a statement showing changes in working capital.

Liabilities	2015	2016	Assets	2015	2016
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Equity capital	1,40,000	1,40,000	Fixed asset	90,000	87,000
Reserves	74,000	1,05,000	Cash	75,000	97,000
Sundry Crs.	32,000	35,000	Sundry Drs.	43,000	40,000
Wages outstanding	3,000	4,000	Inventory	49,000	58,000
Bills payable	11,000	3,000	Prepaid rent	3,000	5,000

4. Following are the Balance Sheets of Pune Ltd. as on 31st Dec. 2015 and 31st Dec. 2016.

2,87,000

Balance Sheets

Liabilities	2015	2016	Assets	2015	2016
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Share capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Plant and Mach.	2,00,000	2,50,000
Preference share	1,00,000	1,20,000	Land and Bldg.	1,50,000	1,35,000
Capital			Furniture	50,000	40,000
General Reserve	50,000	70,000	Debtors	60,000	80,000
P and L A/c	70,000	90,000	Stock	55,000	1,23,000
Sundry Crs.	1,20,000	1,50,000	Cash	5,000	17,000
B.O.D.	50,000	30,000	Dis. on issue		
Provision for tax	30,000	40,000	of equity share	_	5,000
	5,20,000	6,50,000		5,20,000	6,50,000

7

2,87,000

14

2,60,000



Additional information:

- 1) All fixed assets are subject to depreciation at 10% on the opening balance.
- 2) Preference shares are issued in part consideration of the new machinery purchased. The balance of the amount due of the new machine is paid in cash.
- 3) Taxes paid during the year Rs. 35,000.
- 4) Interim dividend paid Rs. 15,000.
- 5) During the year furniture of Rs. 5,000 is destroyed by fire.

You are required to prepare:

- a) Fund flow statement.
- b) Schedule of changes in working capital.
- c) All other necessary accounts.

OR

Calculate the fair value of shares of Sunrise Ltd. on the basis of following balance sheet and additional information.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
5000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each	5,00,000	Sundry assets	9,80,000
Reserve and surplus	3,50,000	Preliminary exp.	20,000
12% debentures	1,00,000		
Current liabilities	50,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

Additional information:

- a) Normal rate of return 20%.
- b) Average profit of the co. before $\tan 3,00,000$
- c) The rate of tax 30%.
- d) Transfer to reserve is Rs. 25,000 per year.





- 5. XYZ Ltd. issued on 1st April 2005 Rs. 1,00,000 8% debentures at 5% discount and repayable at the end of 10th year at a premium of 4%. The sinking fund was created by transferring Rs. 10,000 from profit and it was invested in 10% Government Securities. Accounts are closed on 31st March show:
- 14

- a) Sinking Fund Account
- b) Sinking Fund Investment A/c.
- c) Int. on Sinking Fund Investment A/c for 1st three years.

OR

Star Ltd. went into voluntary liquidation on 31st March 2016 on which date its position was as follows.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
2000 equity shares of 100 each	2,00,000	Cash at bank	1,700
Loans:		Machinery	40,000
Secured by machinery	30,000	Furniture	10,000
Secured by floating charge	20,000	Stock	1,00,000
Creditors		Debtors	1,80,000
(1000 preferential)	1,51,000	Investment	5,000
		P and L A/c	64,300
	4,01,000		4,01,000

Additional information:

- 1) The secured creditors holding charge over machinery realised it for Rs. 35,000.
- 2) Other assets realised at par except there were bad debts of Rs. 10,000.
- 3) Investment fetched nothing.
- 4) The liquidator's remuneration is 2% on assets realised by him.

Prepare liquidator's final statement of A/c.



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. – II (Semester – IV) (FUNDAMENTALS OF	Old – CGPA) Examination, 2 F ENTREPRENEURSHIP	2018
Day and Date : Thursday, 13-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Ma	ax. Marks : 70
Instructions: 1) All questions ar 2) Figures to the ri	re compulsory . ight indicate full marks.	
1. Choose the correct alternative from a	among the given alternatives.	14
 The scheme of Starting District Inc a) State Government c) District Administration 	b) Central Government	
2) District Industries Centre functions industries.a) small and rural industriesc) medium scale industries	b) large scale industries	_
3) Vocational training to unemployeCentres fora) employment generationc) self employment		
 4) Developing industrial zones in the a) District Industries Centre [DIC] b) Maharashtra Entrepreneurship c) Maharashtra Industrial Develo d) None of these 	c] p Development Centre [MEDC]	
5) As per 2006 Act, the investmen manufacturing is undertaken, is ma) 25 lakhs upto 5 croresc) 60 lakhs upto 75 lakhs	nore than and upto b) 10 lakhs upto 1 crore	
6) An Industry which is suffering los more is known as sick industry. a) Four b) Two		ears and



	7)	supply of capital is the main a) Sufficient b) Insufficient c			
	8)	The participation of is prominated a) Male members by the control of the participation of is prominated by the participation of	nent in self help (b) Prospective end) Government	groups. trepreneurs	
	9)	The National Small Industries Corporat a) 1999 b) 1960 c	tion is established		
	10)	Due to Small Scale Industries, thedevelopment.			
	11)	 a) Rural b) Urban c) Is not the role of Government in a providing training c) Taking over the industry 	in promoting smal	I scale industries.	
	12)	The scheme of establishing district indea a) 1960 b) 1965 c			
	13)	J.R.D. Tata is the founder of of a) Air India by c) Infosys	company. b) Reliance India d) Microsoft		
	14)	is the founder of Reliance Indu a) Mukesh Ambani b c) Anil Ambani d		ani	
2.	a)	rite short notes on. The objectives of District Industries Ce Define Small Scale Industries.	entre.		14
3.		nswer in brief.	du atria a		14
	,	Explain the major symptoms of sick inc Explain the objectives of Maharashtra		ment corporation.	
4.	a)	nswer any one of the following. Explain in detail the functions of Mahar Corporation [MIDC]. Define Industrial sickness and explain		·	14
		sickness.	m dotali in rodosi	io or irradotriar	
5.	An	swer any one of the following.			14
	a)	Explain the need of Small Scale Indus development of the country.	stries in the econo	omic and industrial	
	b)	Explain the contribution of J.R.D. Tata	as a successful e	entrepreneur.	



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सूचना: १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत. २) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

٤.	खाली दिलेल्या पर्यायातून योग्य पर्याय निवडा.			१४
	१) जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्र स्थापन करण्याची योजना _	सुरू केर्ल	1.	
	अ) राज्य सरकारने ब) केंद्र सरकारने	क) जिल्हा प्रशासनान	ने ड) यापैकी नाही	
	२) जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्रे ही उद्योगांच्य	या विकासासाठी कार्य व	_{फरतात} .	
		ब) मोठ्य आकाराच		
	क) मध्यम आकाराच्या	ड) सर्व		
	३) जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्राद्वारे किमान कौशल्य प्रशिक्ष		दिले जाते.	
		ब) मोठा उद्योग स्था		
		ड) यापैकी कोणतेही		
	४) राज्यात औद्योगिक वसाहती स्थापन करणे हे _	कार्य होय	ſ .	
	अ) जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्राचे			
	ब) महाराष्ट्र राज्य उद्योजकता विकास केंद्राचे			
	क) महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाचे	1		
	ड) यापैकी नाही			
	५) २००६ च्या कायद्यानुसार, ज्या लघु उद्योगात	उत्पादनाचे कार्य चालते	्त्या उद्योगातील भांडवली	
	गुंतवणूक पेक्षा जास्त ते	पर्यंत असार्व्	<u>.</u>	
	अ) २५ लक्ष ते ५ कोटी	ब) १० लक्ष ते १ क्	ोटी	
	क) ६० लक्ष ते ७५ लक्ष			
	६) एखाद्या उद्योगाला सतत वर्षांपेक्ष	ग अधिक काळ तोटा हो	त असेल, तर त्या उद्योगाला	
	आजारी उद्योग म्हणतात.	_\	_\	
	अ) चार ब) दोन	क) पाच	ड) दहा	
	७) वित्त पुरवठा हे उद्योगांच्या आर	जारपणाचे महत्वाचे कार	ण ठरते.	
	अ) पुरेसा ब) अपुरा	_	ड) कमा	
	८) बचत गटामध्ये मुख्यतः सहभा		•	
	अ) पुरुष सदस्यांचा		ाचा	
	क) महिला सदस्यांचा	ड) शासनाचा		
	९) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग महामंडळाची स्थापना	साली झाली	•	
	अ) १९९९ ब) १९६०	क) १९७८	ड) १९५५	
	१०) लघु उद्योगांमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेच्य	गा विकासाला चालना वि	मेळते.	
	अ) ग्रामीण ब) शहरी			

११)	हे कार्य लघु उद्योग वाढीसाठी व	परकारच्या कक्षेत येत नाही.	
	अ) प्रशिक्षण देणे	ब) विपणनात मदत	
	क) उद्योगांचे अधिग्रहण	ड) वीजपुरवठा	
१२)	जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्रे स्थापन करण्याची योजना _	मध्ये सुरू झाली.	
	अ) १९६० ब) १९६५	क) १९७५ ड) १९७	1
१३)	जे.आर.डी. टाटा हे कंपनीचे ज	नक होत.	
	अ) एअर इंडीया	ब) रिलयन्स इंडिया	
	क) इन्फोसिस	ड) माइक्रोसॉफ्ट	
१४)	रिलयन्स उद्योग समूहाची स्थापना	_ यांनी केली.	
		ब) धीरूभाई अंबानी	
	क) अनिल अंबानी	ड) टीना अंबानी	
२. टिप	ग लिहा.		88
अ)	जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्राचे उद्देश स्पष्ट करा.		
ब)	लघु उद्योगांची व्याख्या द्या.		
३. थो	डक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.		88
अ)	आजारी उद्योगांची लक्षणे स्पष्ट करा.		
ब)	महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाचे उद्देश	स्पष्ट करा.	
४. खा	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा.		88
अ)	महाराष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळाची कार्	र्ग सविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.	
ब)	लघु उद्योगांच्या आजारपणाची व्याख्या द्या आ	णि आजारपणाची कारणे सविस्तर र्	वेशद करा.
५. खा	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा.		१४
अ)	देशाच्या आर्थिक आणि औद्योगिक विकासाम	ध्ये लघु उद्योगांची गरज स्पष्ट करा.	
ब)	यशस्वी उद्योजक म्हणून जे.आर.डी. टाटा यांच	ी कामगिरी स्पष्ट करा.	



Seat	
No.	

B.Com. – II (Semester – IV) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 **BUSINESS STATISTICS (Old)**

Day and Date: Friday, 14-12-2018 Total Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

- **N.B.**: 1) **All** questions are **compulsory**.
 - 2) Each question carries equal marks.
 - 3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
 - 4) **Use** of **soundless** calculators is **allowed**.
 - 5) Graph papers will be supplied on request.
- 1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question: **14**
 - I) If two events A and B cannot occur simultaneously, then they are called as
 - a) Independent events
- b) Mutually exclusive events
- c) Equally likely events
- d) None of these
- II) Probability of an impossible event is equal to
 - a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 0.5
- d) None of these
- III) Variance of a Binomial distribution is given by
 - a) np
- b) nq
- c) npq
- d) None of these

- IV) ${}^{n}C_{r} = ?$

 - a) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ b) $\frac{r!}{n!(n-r)!}$ c) $\frac{(n-r)!}{r!n!}$
- d) None of these
- V) Mean deviation in normal distribution with mean M and S.D. is given by
- b) $\frac{4}{5}\sigma$ c) $\frac{4}{3}\sigma$
- d) None of these

- VI) Normal curve is a
 - a) U shaped
- b) V shaped c) Bell shaped
- d) None of these
- VII) Variations due to use of substandard raw material is a _____ cause.
 - a) Natural
- b) Assignable c) Tolerable
- d) None of these

VIII)	A control chart was devised by				
	a) Hungarian	b) Karl Pearson			
	c) Walter A. Schwartz	d) None of these			
IX)	Control limits of C-chart are base	ed on			
	a) Binomial distribution	b) Normal distribution			
	c) Poisson distribution	d) None of these			
X)		l as a designed to measure omenon in relation to a characteristic like			
	a) A.M.	b) Geometric mean			
	c) Specialised average	d) None of these			
XI)	In Paache's Price Index Number	what is used as weight?			
	a) Quantity in base year	b) Price in current year			
	c) Quantity in current year	d) None of these			
XII)	Fisher's Ideal Index number is a square root of Laspeyre's Index Number and Paache's Index Number.				
	a) Product of	b) Summation of			
	c) Division of	d) None of these			
XIII)	More demand for umbrella in rai	ny season is an example of			
	a) Secular trend	b) Seasonal variation			
	c) Irregular variation	d) None of these			
XIV)	Increase in an industrial product	ion is an example of			
	a) Secular trend	b) Seasonal variation			
	c) Cyclic variation	d) None of these			
2. A)	State the additive and multiplicati	ve laws of probability.	7		
B)	For a binomial distribution mean constants of it. Also find $P[X = 4]$.	s 3 and variance is 3/2. Find all the	7		
3. A)	cotton piece goods inspected events, 1, 1, 3, 7, 8, 1, 2, 6, 1, 1, 1, 10, 5, 0 3, 14, 6, 8.	, 19, 16, 20, 1, 6, 12, 4, 5, 1, 8, 7, 9, 2,	7		
	Draw the c-chart and comment of	n it.			



B) Explain in detail progressive averages method. Following are the infant mortality rates in a region from 1922 to 1931. Find the progressive averages from the following:

Year:

1922 23

24 25 26

27 28 29

30 31

Infant mortality: 77, 69, 75, 75, 70,

70, 65, 74, 60, 66

14

7

4. Attempt **any one** of the following:

A) What are the components of time series? Explain each of these in brief.

Calculate 5-yearly moving averages for the following time series. Plot the actual and trend values on the same graph paper.

Year:

1 2

data treating 1933 as a base year.

3

4

5

6

7

9 8

10

Values:

78, 67, 107, 142, 152, 155, 160, 177, 155, 163

B) Define Laspeyre's, Paache's and Fisher's index numbers. Calculate Laspeyre's, Paache's and Fisher's price index numbers from the following

Commodity	1933		19	934
	Prize	Quantity	Prize	Quantity
Wheat	170	562	72	632
Rice	192	535	70	756
Sugar	195	639	95	926
Ghee	187	128	92	255
Fuel	185	542	92	632
Gold	150	217	180	314

5. Attempt **any one** of the following:

14

- A) Define normal distribution. Also define standard normal variate. State mean and variance of SNV. State various properties of normal curve.
- B) What is a control chart? On what principle control limits of control chart are based. Give the construction of \bar{X} and R-charts.

For the following data construct \bar{X} and R-charts and comment on the findings.

Sample No.: 1

3

4

5

6

7

8,

8

Mean X:

Range R:

11.2, 11.8, 10.8, 11.6, 11.0, 9.6, 10.4, 9.6, 10.6, 10.0

2

7, 4, 8, 5, 7, 4,

4. 7, 9

(Given, for n = 5, $A_7 = 0.58$, $D_3 = 0$, $D_4 = 2.11$)

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Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	

B.Com. II (Semester – IV) (CGPA) (Old) Examination, 2018 MONEY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Day and Date : Monday, 17-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks : 70
N.B. : 1) All questions are 2) Figures to the ri g	e compulsory. ght indicate full marks.
1. Choose the correct alternative and rewr	ite the sentences. 14
a) Fixed deposits account c) Saving account	
2) is the primary function of ca) Money transferc) Promote to cashless economy	b) Investment
3) Overdraft facility is given only ona) currentc) fixed	account. b) saving d) all of the above
4) Demand draft is alwaysa) crossc) bearer	b) open d) all of the above
5) is the types of bank acca) Joint accountc) Minor's account	ount holder. b) Personal account d) All of the above
6) Liquidity of a bank impliesa) Credit creationb) Cash creditc) Capacity to produce cash on derd) None of these	mand
7) ATM meansa) Automated Teller Machine	b) Automated Teller Money

c) Automated Tailar Machine d) None of these

	8)	a) RBI banks are	e creates credit i			d)	None of these	
	9)	The objectives of K'a) Risk managements b) Keeping of custon c) Determination of d) All of the above	YC norms are nt omer account tra	nsa	action	- /		
	10)	is the ba	asic principle of t	the	Commercial Ba	ank	S.	
		a) Safetyc) Profitability		,	Liquidity All of the abov	e		
	11)	Society for World In established in the year	ear				,	
		a) 1971 b) 1972	c)	1973	d)	1974	
	12)	SWIFT is a working a) Commercial				d)	Banking	
	13)	No frills account ope a) farm labour c) unorganised sec		b)	self employed	-	rson	
	14)	Core banking conce a) Banking service b) Bank service ext c) Group of bank be d) None of these	ension	t th	rough internet			
2.	Ans	wer the following qu	estions.					
	A) I	Explain the process	of opening bank	ac	count.			7
	B) I	Explain the limitation	of credit creatio	n.				7
3.	Wri	te short notes.						
	A) -	A) Types of bank account holders.					7	
	B) [Methods of remittand	ce.					7
4.	Ans	swer any one of the	following.					14
	A) I	A) Explain the lending principles of Commercial Banks.						
	B) I	Explain the importan	ce of technology	ı in	banking.			
5.	Ans	swer any one of the	following.					14
	•	Explain the function of						
	B) \	What is debit card? Explain the merits and demerits of debit card.						



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सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.	
२) उजव्या बाजूचे अंक पूर्ण गुण <i>दर्शवितात.</i> १. योग्य पर्याय निवडून विधाने पुन्हा लिहा.	१४
१) या ठेवी बँका मागाणी ठेवी म्हणून स्विकारतात.	••
अ) मुदत ठेव खाते ब) आवर्ती ठेव खाते क) बचत खाते ड) यापैकी नाही	
 २) हे व्यापारी बँकेचे प्राथिमक कार्य आहे. अ) पैसे पाठवणे ब) गुंतवणूक क) रोकडिवरहित अर्थव्यवस्थेला प्रोत्साहन देणे ड) कर्ज देणे 	
३) अधिकर्ष सवलत ही खात्यावर दिली जाते. अ) चालू ब) बचत क) मुदत ड) र	वरीलपैकी सर्व
४) डिमांड ड्राफ्ट हा नेहमी असतो. अ) रेखांकित ब) खुला क) बेरर ड) र	वरीलपैकी सर्व
५) हे बँक खातेदाराचे प्रकार आहेत. अ) संयुक्त खाते ब) व्यक्तिगत खाते क) अज्ञान व्यक्तिचे खाते ड) वरील सर्व	
६) बँकेची रोखता म्हणजे होय. अ) पतनिर्मिती ब) रोख कर्ज क) ग्राहकाच्या मागणीनुसार पैसा देण्याची क्षमता ड) यापैकी नाही	
७) ATM म्हणजे अ) Automated Teller Machine ब) Automated Teller N क) Automated Tailar Machine ड) यापैकी नाही	M oney
८) बँका पतपैसा निर्माण करतात. अ) रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडिया ब) नाबार्ड क) व्यापारी ड) यापैकी नाही	Set P

	९) ग्राहक परिचयाचे उद्देश म्हणजे			
	अ) जोखीम प्रबंधन	ब) ग्राहक व्यवहाराच्य	या नोंदी	
	क) ग्राहक स्वीकृती धोरण ठरविणे	ड) वरील सर्व		
	१०) हे व्यापारी बँकाचे मुख्य तत्व	आहे.		
	अ) सुरक्षितता ब) रोखता	क) लाभता	ड) वरील सर्व	
	११) विश्वस्तरीय आंतर बँकिंग वित्तीय दूरसंचार र	गस्थेची स्थापना	या वर्षी झाली.	
	अ) १९७१ व) १९७२			
	१२) स्विफ्ट ही एक संस्था म्हणून	कार्य करते.		
	अ) व्यापारी ब) औद्योगिक	क) सहकारी	ड) बँकिंग	
	१३) मुलामारहित खाते उघडण्यास हे प	ात्र असतात.		
	अ) शेत मजुर	ब) स्वंयरोजगारीत व्य	<i>क्</i> ती	
	क) असंघटीत क्षेत्रातील कामगार	ड) वरील सर्व		
	१४) कोर बँकिंग ही संकल्पना साठी वापर अ) बँकिंग सेवेसाठी ब) बँक सेवा विस्तारासाठी क) इंटरनेटद्वारे जोडलेल्या बँक शाखा समृ ड) यापैकी नाही			
٦.	खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा:			
	अ) बँक खाते उघडण्याची प्रक्रिया स्पष्ट करा.			G
	ब) पतनिर्मितीच्या मर्यादा स्पष्ट करा.			6
₹.	टिपा लिहा:			
	अ)बँक खातेधारकांचे प्रकार.			G
	ब) निधी स्थानांतरणाच्या पद्धती.			G
٧.	खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा	:		88
	अ) व्यापारी बँकांची कर्ज विषयक तत्वे स्पष्ट कर			
	ब) बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील तंत्रज्ञानाचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.			
५.	खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा	:		88
	अ) व्यापारी बँकाची कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.			
	ब) डेबीट कार्ड म्हणजे काय ? डेबीट कार्डचे गुण	-दोष स्पष्ट करा.		

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Seat	Set	П
No.	Set	

B.Com. III (Semester – V) (CBCS) (New) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

	BU31	NESS REGULA	IORY FRAMEWO	JKK	
-	d Date : Monday, 10.30 a.m. to1.00			Max. Marks	: 70
) All questions are f) Figures to the ri	e compulsory . ght indicate full m	arks.	
1. Cho	oose the correct a	Iternatives.			14
·	A) 2008	B) 2002	s passed in the ye C) 2005	ar D) 1986	
2)	_	rning human beha		D) Duamias	
0)	A) Law	•	C) Agreement	D) Promise	
3)	A) Contract	g consideration for B) Agreement		D) None of these	
4)	Proposal when a A) Contract	ccepted becomes B) Agreement		D) None of these	
5)	Contract become A) Valid	es due to B) Voidable		D) Void	
6)	•	ut consideration is B) Voidable	3	D) Void	
7)	Consideration mu	ust be given at the	desires of		
	A) Promisee	B) Promisor	C) Any person	D) None of these	
8)	Breach of Contra A) Actual breach C) Breach of Pro		erformance is calle B) Anticipatory b D) None of these	reach	
9)	Sale of Goods A	ct was passed in th	ne year		
	A) 1872	B) 1986	C) 1956	D) 1930	
10)	Stipulation subside A) Warranty	diary for contract o B) Condition	of sale is C) Guarantee	D) None of these	
11)	Unpaid seller has A) Buyer	s right against	B) Goods		
	C) Buyer and Go	ods	D) None of these	9	

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	12) Auction sale is completed by A) Contract B) Agreement C) Fall of third hammer D) Fall of fifth hammer	
	 13) Right to Information Act was passed in year A) 1872 B) 1930 C) 2000 D) 2005 14) Under Right to Information Act information relating to life and liberty of any person must be given in 	
	A) 30 days B) 48 hours C) 48 days D) 1 month	
2.	Write notes on. 1) Limited Liability Partnership. 2) Consideration.	14
3.	Write notes on. 1) Essentials of Contract of Sale. 2) Right to Information.	14
4.	Explain – "Every Contract is agreement, but every agreement is not contract." OR	14
	Who is Unpaid seller? What are his rights?	
5.	Explain Capacity of Parties for Contract. OR	14
	Explain Constitution, powers and functions of State Information Commission.	
	मराठी रूपांतर	
	सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक . २) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.	
१.	दिलेल्या पर्यायांमधून योग्य पर्याय निवडा.	१४
	१) मर्यादित जबाबदारीच्या भागीदारीचा कायदा साली पारीत झाला. अ) २००८ ब) २००२ क) २००५ ड) १९८६	
	२) मानवी वर्तनाचे नियमन करणाऱ्या नियमांचा संच म्हणजे	

अ) कायदा

ब) करार

क) ठराव ड) वचन



ξ)	एकमेकांची प्रतिफले ब					
	अ) करार	ब) ठराव	क)	पुर्तता	ड)	यापैकी नाही
8)	प्रस्तावाची स्विकृती के	ल्यास त्यापासून		तयार होतो.		
	अ) करार	•		वचन	ड)	यापैकी नाही
५)	चूकीमुळे करार	बनतो.				
	अ) वैध	ब) वर्जनीय	क)	बेकायदेशीर	ड)	व्यर्थ
ξ)	प्रतिफलाशिवाय झालेत	ने करार	_ अस	गतात.		
·	अ) वैध				ड)	व्यर्थ
(e)	प्रतिफल	च्या इच्छेनुसार असार	वे लाग	ाते.		
	अ) प्रस्तावता				ड)	यापैकी नाही
(ک	पूर्तवेच्या वेळेअगोदर इ	ब्रालेल्या करारभंगास <u>_</u>		म्हणतात.		
·	अ) प्रत्यक्ष करारभंग					
	क) वचनभंग		ਫ)	यापैकी नाही		
९)	मालविक्रिया कायदा _	साली पा	ारीत झ	ाला.		
	अ) १८७२	ब) १९८६	क)	१९५६	ड)	१९३०
१०)	मालविक्रिच्या करारास	ाठी पूरक असणाऱ्या अ	गटीस	 	रणता	त.
	अ) दुय्यम अट	ब) प्रमुख अट	क)	हमी	ड)	यापैकी नाही
११)	अदत विक्रेत्याला	विरुद्ध हक्क	असर	तात.		
	अ) खरेदीदार			माल		
	क) खरेदीदार आणि म	ाल	ड)	यापैकी नाही		
१२)	लिलावाने मालाची विः	क्री ने [·]	पूर्ण हे	ति.		
	अ) करार		ब)	ठराव		
	क) हातोडीचा तिसरा त	<u>रोल</u>	ਫ)	हातोडीचा पाचवा	टोल	
१३)	माहितीच्या अधिकाराच	वा कायदा	<u>. </u> स	ाली पारीत झाला.		
·	अ) १८७२				ड)	२००५
१४)	माहितीच्या अधिकार	ाच्या कायद्यानुसार व	व्यक्ति	ाच्या जिवित अथ	वा	स्वातंत्र्याची माहिती
	मध्ये र	च्यावी लागते.				
	अ) ३० दिवस	ब) ४८ तास	क)	४८ दिवस	ਫ)	१ महिना

२. टिपा लिहा.

- १) मर्यादित जबाबदारीची भागीदारी.
- २) प्रतिफल.
- ३. टिपा लिहा.
 - १) मालविक्रिच्या करारासाठी आवश्यक घटक.
 - २) माहितीचा अधिकार.
- ४. ''प्रत्येक करार हा ठराव असतो, परंतु प्रत्येक ठराव हा करार नसतो'' स्पष्ट करा.

किंवा

अदत विक्रेता म्हणजे कोण ? त्याचे हक्क स्पष्ट करा.

५. करार प्रात्रता म्हणजे काय ते स्पष्ट करा.

किंवा

राज्य माहिती आयोगाची रचना, अधिकार आणि कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.

१४

Seat	Cat	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS ECONOMICS (Paper – III)

	BUSINESS ECONO	VIIV	55 (Paper – III)	
Day ar	nd Date : Tuesday, 4-12-2018		Total Marks:	70
Time :	10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.			
Ins	structions: 1) All questions are com 2) Figures to the right in	-	-	
1. Ch	oose the correct alternative.			14
1)	Which of the following explains the te a) Increase in per capita production c) Structural change in the economy	b)	Increase in per capita real income	
2)	The concept of HDI was popularized	by		
	a) Morris D Morris	b)	Adam Smith	
	c) Keynes	d)	Mahbub UI Haq	
3)	The component/s of HDI is/are			
	,	•	Infant mortality rate	
	c) Population growth rate	d)	All the above	
4)	Parallel economy refers to existence	of		
	a) Credit money	,	Black money	
	c) Foreign money	d)	High-powered money	
5)	Which of the following is not a compon (MPI)?	en	t of Multidimensional Poverty Index	
	a) Health	b)	Education	
	c) Occupation	d)	Standard of living	
6)	required for developmer	nt c	f Indian Economy.	
	a) Population growth	b)	Capital formation	
	c) Technical progress at global level	d)	All the above	
7)	unemployment may res	ult	when some workers are temporarily	
	out of work while changing job.			
	a) Seasonal b) Frictional	c)	Disguised d) Technical	
8)	According to W. W. Rostow, the stage	es	of economic growth are	
	a) Two b) Three	c)	Four d) Five	
9)	Investment in leads to fas	stei	economic growth.	
ŕ	a) Share market	b)	Human capital	
	c) Money market	d)	Secondary sector	



10) The formula to calculate economic growth from 2016 to 2017 is given by a) $[(GDP_{2017} + GDP_{2016})/GDP_{2016}]*100$ b) $[(GDP_{2017} - GDP_{2016})*GDP_{2016}]*100$ c) $[(GDP_{2017}^2 - GDP_{2016}^2)/GDP_{2016}^2]*100$ d) $[GDP_{2017} - GDP_{2016}]*100$ is below the income that secures the bare essentials of food, 11) _ clothing and shelter. a) Income inequality b) Absolute poverty c) Sen's poverty index d) Purchasing-power poverty 12) The unemployment rate is the a) Total unemployed persons divided by labor force b) Total employment divided by population c) Labor force divided by population d) Unemployed divided by employed 13) Disguised unemployment refers to a) When marginal revenue productivity of labor is zero b) The same as seasonal unemployment of LDC c) The rigid factor proportions in agriculture and industry d) The capital formation and the level of technology remaining constant 14) Lewis's theory of economic development refers to a) Unlimited supply of labour at subsistence wage level b) Higher expected income in urban areas c) Better infrastructure in urban areas d) The availability of labor-intensive jobs in urban areas 2. Answer the following questions in short: A) Explain in brief, Rostow's stages of economic growth. 7 B) Discuss the causes of economic inequality in India. 7 3. Write short notes: A) Human Development Index. 7 B) Parallel Economy. 7 14 4. Answer **any one** of the following question : A) Explain the role of human resource in economic development. B) Define unemployment; discuss measures to increase employment opportunities in India. 14 5. Answer **any one** of the following question: A) Describe Malthusian theory of economic development. B) What is meant by economics development? Discuss the factors affecting economic development.



सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

मराठी रूपांतर

		२) उजवीकडील अंक गुण दर्शवित	गत.	
ξ.	योग	य पर्याय निवडा :		१४
	१)	आर्थिक वृद्धी ही संकल्पना खालीलपैकी कोणत	ऱ्या घटकाद्वारे स्पष्ट होते ?	
	•	अ) दरडोई उत्पन्न वाढ	ब) दरडोई वास्तव उत्पन्न वाढ	
		क) अर्थव्यवस्थेतील संरचनात्मक बदल	ड) वरील सर्व	
	۲)	मानव विकास निर्देशांकाची संकल्पना कोणामुळे	इ सर्वद्र पोचली ?	
		अ) मॉरीस द मॉरीस ब) ॲडम स्मिथ	क) केन्स ड) महबूब उल हक	
	3)	मानव विकास निर्देशांक घटक	·	
		अ) जीवन आयुर्मान निर्देशांक	ब) अर्भक मृत्यू दर	
		क) लोकसंख्या वृद्धी दर	ड) वरील सर्व	
	8)	समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था ही संकल्पना	शी संबंधित आहे.	
		अ) पत पैसा	ब) काळा पैसा	
		क) विदेशी पैसा	ड) उच्च शक्ती पैसा	
	५)	खालीलपैकी कोणता घटक बहुआयामी दारिद्रच	निर्देशांकाशी संबंधित नाही ?	
		अ) आरोग्य	ब) शिक्षण	
		क) व्यवसाय	ड) राहणीमानाची पातळी	
	ξ)	भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी	आवश्यक आहे.	
		अ) लोकसंख्या वृद्धी	ब) भांडवल निर्मिती	
		क) जागतिक पातळीवर तांत्रिक प्रगति	ड) वरील सर्व	
	७)	एक नोकरी सोडून दुसरी नोकरी मिळवत असत	ाना काही काळ बेरोजगार राहावे लागते, अशा	
		बेरोजगारीस म्हणतात		
		अ) हंगामी बेरोजगार	ब) संघर्षजन्य बेरोजगार	
		क) छुपी बेरोजगार	ड) तांत्रिक बेरोजगार	
	ሪ)	डब्ल्यू. डब्ल्यू. रोस्टो यांच्या मते आर्थिक वृद्धी	चे टप्पे आहेत.	
		अ) दोन ब) तीन	क) चार ड) पाच	
	(۶)	खालीलपैकी मधील गुंतव	षणुकीमुळे, आर्थिक वृद्धी वेगाने होते.	
		अ) शेअर बाजार	ब) मानवी भांडवल	
		क) नाणे बाजार	ड) दुय्यम क्षेत्र	



१०)	२०१६ ते २०१७ या कालावधीतील आर्थिक वृ	द्भी	सूत्रानुसार मोजता येते.	
	अ) [(जीडीपी _{२०१७} + जीडीपी _{२०१६})/जीडीपी _{२०१}	e _ε]*δοο		
	ब) [(जीडीपी _{२०१७} – जीडीपी _{२०१६})∗जीडीपी _{२०१}			
	क) [(जीडीपी _{२०१७} – जीडीपी _{२०१६})/जीडीपी _{२०१}			
	ड) [जीडीपी _{२०१७} – जीडीपी _{२०१६}] _* १००	, 4 -		
११)	अन्न, वस्त्र आणि निवारा या मूलभूत गरजा पू	र्ग करण्यासाठी आव	श्यक उत्पन्न पातळी पेक्षा	
,	कमी उत्पन्न म्हणजे			
	अ) उत्पन्न विषमता	ब) निरपेक्ष दारिद्रच		
	क) सेन यांचा दारिद्रच् निर्देशांक	ड) क्रय शक्ती दारि	द्र्य	
१२)	बेरोजगारीचा दर म्हणजे	-\ -\\		
	अ) एकूण बेरोजगार भागिले कामगार दल क) कामगार दल भागिले लोकसंख्या	ब) एकूण रोजगार १ द) एकण बेगेजगार	भागल लाकसंख्या भागिले एकूण रोजगार	
१३)	प्रच्छन्न (छुपी) बेरोजगारी म्हणजे	७) ५५० वराजनार	1111111 1251 1131111	
,	अ) श्रामिकाची सीमांत उत्पादकता शून्य असणे	ब) अल्प विकसित	देशातील हंगामी बेरोजगार	f
0.4	क) कृषी व उद्योगातील ताठर घटक प्रमाण	ड) स्थिर तंत्रज्ञान प	ातळी व भांडवल निर्मिती	
१४)	लेविस यांचा आर्थिक विकासाचा सिद्धांत अ) निर्वाह वेतन दरावर श्रमिकांचा पुरवठा अम	शी संबंधित	आह.	
	ब) शहरात मिळणारे अधिकचे अपेक्षित उत्पन्न	414 01(1(1)		
	क) शहरातील उत्कृष्ट आधारभूत संरचना ड) शहरात उपलब्ध श्रमप्रधान नोकरीच्या संधी			
	ड) शहरात उपलब्ध श्रमप्रधान नोकरीच्या सधी			
	लील प्रश्नाची थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :	_		
	रोस्टोच्या आर्थिक वृद्धीच्या अवस्था स्पष्ट कर भारतातील आर्थिक विषमतेच्या कारणांची चर्चा			9
,	ा लिहा :	٩/١٠.		9
	मानव विकास निर्देशांक.			9
,	समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था.			9
४. खा	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :			१४
अ)	आर्थिक विकासातील मानव संसाधनाची भूमिक	ा स्पष्ट करा.		
_\	किंवा	0)	• •	
ৰ)	बेरोजगारीची व्याख्या सांगून, भारतात रोजगार सं चर्चा करा.	धा वाढवण्यासाठा या	जल्या जाणाऱ्या उपायाचा	
५. खा	लील पैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :			१४
अ)	माल्थसच्या आर्थिक विकास सिद्धांताचे विश्लेष	ण करा.		
	किंवा			
ब)	आर्थिक विकास म्हणजे काय ? आर्थिक विका	सावर परिणाम करण्य	गऱ्या घटकांची चर्चा करा.	



Set P

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2018 CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

	С	O-OPERATIVE	DEVELOPMEN	IT	
-	d Date : Wednesda 10.30 a.m. to 1.00	•		Total Mark	s:70
I	nstructions : 1) A 2) F	=	compulsory. ht indicate full ma	arks.	
1. Cho	oose the correct al	ternative :			14
1)	Co-operation is _ a) Compulsory			d) None of these	
2)			of Co-operative M c) Robert Owen		
3)	England is famou a) Credit		co-operative s		
4)	The directors of the a) Citizens c) Members	ne co-operative s	society was select b) Social worker d) Government		
5)	Dairy co-operative a) Germany		succeed in c) India	d) Denmark	
6)	The Rochdale equountry. a) Israil	·	society is related v		_
7)	A first country to sa) India	start Co-operativ		nt in a world is	
8)	National Bank for established in the a) 1960			ment (NABARD) wa d) 1975	S
9)	The minimum nur society is	mber of members	s required for regis	tration of co-operativ	е
	a) 8	b) 12	c) 10	d) 20	рт∩

	10)	Maharashtra Stata) 1950	e Co-operative S b) 1904	Society Act was pa c) 1960	assed in the year d) 1991	
	11)	National Co-opera a) 1890	ative Developme b) 1963	ent Corporation wa c) 1971	as established in the ye d) 1912	ear
	12)	The first Co-opera	ative Act was pa b) 1904	ssed in India in the	e year d) 1844	
	13)	Vaikunthlal Mehta a) Pune	National Institut b) Mumbai	e of Co-operative c) Kolhapur	Management is located d) Chennai	at
	14)		eration among pe Act, 1960	•	•	
2.	Wr	ite short notes :				
	a)	Features of Co-ope	eration			7
	b)	Agricultural Co-ope	erative in Israel.			7
3.	Wr	ite short answers :				
	a)	Explain in brief Cre	edit Co-operative	Movement in Ge	rmany.	7
	b)	Discuss about Nat	ional Co-operativ	ve Union of India.		7
4.	An	swer any one of th	e following ques	tions :		14
	1)	Explain the role of	Co-operation in	Economic Develo	pment.	
	,	State the main pr 1960.	ovisions of Mal	harashtra Co-ope	erative Societies Act,	
5.	An	swer any one of th	e following ques	tions:		14
	1)	Discuss the function	ons of NABARD	in detail.		
	,	What do you mean	•	•	in brief the importance	



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत. 2) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

1. दिले	ल्या पर्यायापैकी योग्य प	र्याय निवडा :		14
1)	सहकार हे	प्रकारचे संघटन	। आहे.	
	अ) आवश्यक	ब) ऐच्छिक	क) राजकीय	ड) यापैकी नाही
2)	यांना	सहकार चळवळीचा	। जनक म्हणून ओळखर्	ने जाते.
	अ) शुल्झ	ब) रायफेझन	क) रॉबर्ट ओवेन	ड) विल्यम किंग
3)	इंग्लंड हा देश	सहकारी सं	स्थासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे.	
	अ) पतपुरवठा	ब) ग्राहक	क) दुग्ध	ड) शेती
4)	सहकारी संस्थेचे संचाल	ক	_ मधून निवडले जातात	•
	अ) नागरिक		ब) सामाजिक कार्यक	र्वे
	क) सभासद		ड) सरकार	
5)	येथे ह	दुग्ध सहकारी संस्था	यशस्वी झाल्या.	
	अ) जर्मनी	ब) इस्रायल	क) भारत	ड) डेन्मार्क
6)	'दि रॉश्डेल इक्वीटेबल	पायोनियर्स सोसायटी	' ही	या देशाशी संबंधीत आहे.
	अ) इस्रायल	ब) भारत	क) इंग्लंड	ड) जर्मनी
7)	जगात सर्वात प्रथम सहव	कारी पतपुरवठा चळव	वळ सुरू करणारा देश _	हे होय.
	अ) भारत	ब) जर्मनी	क) इंग्लंड	ड) डेन्मार्क
8)	राष्ट्रीय कृषी व ग्रामीण	विकास बँक (नाबार्ड)) ची स्थापना	साली करण्यात आली.
	अ) 1960	ब) 1947	क) 1982	ड) 1975
9)	सहकारी संस्थेच्या नोंदण	गीसाठी किमान	सभासदां	वी आवश्यकता असते.
	अ) 8	ब) 12	क) 10	ड) 20
10)	महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी	संस्था कायदा	मध्ये संमत	न झाला.
	अ) 1950	ৰ) 1904	क) 1960	ड) 1991
11)	राष्ट्रीय सहकार विकास	महामंडळ ची स्थाप	ना स	गाली करण्यात आली.
	अ) 1890			

	12)	भारतात पहिला सहकार	कायदा	साली संमत झात	ता.	
		अ) 1951	ब) 1904	क) 1947	ड) 1844	
	13)	वैकुंठलाल मेहता राष्ट्री	य सहकारी व्यवस्थाप	ान संस्था	येथे आहे.	
		अ) पुणे	ब) मुंबई	क) कोल्हापूर	ड) चेन्नई	
	14)	मुळे	सहकाराशी संबंधीत	व्यक्तीत सहकाराची	तत्वे, पद्धती, उद्दिष्टे यांची	
		माहिती देऊन एकत्रीतप	णे काम करण्याची कु	व्वत निर्माण होते.		
		अ) सहकारी कायदा,	1960	ब) सहकारी संस्था		
		क) सहकार शिक्षण		ड) यापैकी नाही		
2.	टीप	। लिहा :				
	अ)	सहकाराची वैशिष्ट्ये				7
	ब)	इस्रायल मधील सहकार्र	ो शेती.			7
3.	थोड	क्यात उत्तरे लिहा :				
	अ)	जर्मनीतील सहकारी पत्	पुरवठा चळवळ थोड	क्यात स्पष्ट करा.		7
	ब)	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सहकार्र	ो संघ विषयी चर्चा क	ज्रा.		7
4.	खात	नीलपैकी कोणत्याही एव	हा प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिह	Т:		14
		आर्थिक विकासातील र				
	•					
	2)	महाराष्ट्र सहकारी संस्था	कायदा, 1960 मध	।।ल महत्त्वाच्या तरतूदा	स्पष्ट करा.	
5.	खात	नीलपैकी कोणत्याही एव	हा प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिह	Τ:		14
	1)	नाबार्डची कार्ये सविस्तर	स्पष्ट करा.			
	2)	सहकार शिक्षण म्हणजे	काय ? सहकार शिक्ष	ण व प्रशिक्षणाचे महत्त्व	ा व समस्या थोडक्यात स्पष्ट व	त्रा.

 	 	••••	

Set

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2018 MODERN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Day ar	nd Date: Thursday,		Max. Marks: 7		
Time :	10.30 a.m. to 1.00	p.m.			
Ins	structions : 1) All 2) Fig	•	compulsory. ndicate full marks.		
1. Ch	noose the correct al	ternative from give	en alternatives :		14
1)		-	nsive and integrated ne enterprise are acl		
	a) Strategy	b) Process	c) Structure	d) System	
2)	Benchmarking cor a) 1969	ncept was introduc b) 1989	ed and developed ir c) 1979	n the year d) 1998	
3)			ctives are of c) Personal		
4)	Valuation of Huma a) Human Resour b) Knowledge Ma c) Human Resour d) Human Resour	ce Management nagement ce Accounting	ated to		
5)	In the field of Mana a) Internationalisa c) Privatisation	•	ation concept has of b) Nationalisation d) Liberalisation	ften been used as	
6)	a) Centralisation c) Diversification	a competitive strat	egy. b) Differentiation d) Vertical integrat	tion	
7)	In Business a) Building c) Raw Material	factors app			
8)	a) Interview		Resource Develop	ment Audit. d) All	
9)	The nature of mult a) Large	•		d) Micro	

-	10)	Due to	strategy, compar	ny d	o not make any changes.	
		a) Differentia	ation	b)	Status quo	
		c) Diversifica	ation	d)	Cost Leadership	
-	11)		is the first and oldest typ	pe o	of Benchmarking.	
	,	a) Product			Performance	
		c) Process		d)	Internal	
-	12)		is the component of qua	ality	consciousness.	
		a) Policies		b)	Processes	
		c) Product		d)	All	
-	13)	For analysin technique is		env	vironment of organisation	
		a) SWOT		b)	Benchmarking	
		c) Differentia	ation	d)	Cost Leadership	
_	14)	a) Human Rb) Personnec) Human R	is the traditional concep esource Management I Management esource Development Management	ot.		
2.	a)	rite short note SWOT analy Process of K		<u>.</u>		14
3.	Wı	rite short ansv	vers:			14
	a)	Functions of	Human Resources Man	age	ement.	
	,		Global Involvement.	- 3		
4.	WI	hat is benchm	narking ? Explain the pro OR		s of benchmarking. ource Management and personnel	14
		anagement.				
5.	WI	hat is Human	Capital ? Explain the ele	eme	ents of Human Capital.	14
	Dis	scuss the cha	nging International scen	e ir	ı 21 st Century.	



सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.

मराठी रूपांतर

		?);	उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण	ा दर्शवितात.		
१.	दिल	नेल्या पर्यायातून र	योग्य पर्याय निवडा :			१४
	१)	व्यवसायाची मूल	भूत उद्दिष्टे साध्य होतील र	याची खात्री निर्माण कर	ण्यासाठी तयार केलेली एव	5
		संघ, व्यापक व	एकात्मीकृत योजना म्हणजे	ने		
		अ) व्यूहतंत्र	ब) प्रक्रिया	क) रचना	ड) पद्धत	
	?)	य	। वर्षी बेंचमार्किंग संकल्पन	ा मांडली आणि विकास	गीत केली.	
		अ) १९६९	ब) १९८९	क) १९७९	ड) १९९८	
	(۶	मानव संसाधन व	त्र्यवस्थापनाची उद्दिष्टे	प्रकारची आ	हेत.	
			ब) कार्यात्मक			
	४)	मानव संसाधनाचे	ो मूल्य हे	शी संबंधीत आहे.		
		अ) मानव संसाध	धन व्यवस्थापन	ब) ज्ञान व्यवस्था	पन	
		क) मानव संसाध	धन हिशेब	ड) मानव संसाधन विकास		
	५)	व्यवस्थापन क्षेत्रा	त जागतिकीकरण ही संज्ञा	सातत्याने	_ म्हणून वापरली जाते.	
		अ) आंतरराष्ट्रीय	ीकरण	ब) राष्ट्रीयीकरण		
		क) खाजगीकरण	ī	ड) उदारीकरण		
	ξ)		ही स्पर्धात्मक व्यूहरचना	आहे.		
		अ) केंद्रीकरण		ब) भेदकरण		
		क) वैविद्यता		ड) उभे एकात्मीव	ज् रण	
	७)	0	`	0 11 1		
	,	व्यवसायातील _	घटकाचे ३	अधिमूल्यन केले जाते.		
	ŕ	व्यवसायातील _ अ) इमारत	घटकाचे ३ ब) यंत्र		ड) मानव	
	ر)	अ) इमारत		क) कच्चामाल	ड) मानव	
		अ) इमारत	ब) यंत्र ही मानव संसाधन विकास	क) कच्चामाल		
	ሪ)	अ) इमारत अ) मुलाखत	ब) यंत्र ही मानव संसाधन विकास	क) कच्चामाल न तपासणी पद्धत आहे.		

१०)) या व्यूहरचनेमुळे व्यवसाय संस्था कुठलाही बदल करत नाही.					
	अ) भेदकरण	ब) जैसेथे	क) वैविद्यता	ड) खर्च नेतृत्व		
११)		हा सर्वांत पहिला आणि जुना	बेंचमार्किंगचा प्रकार	् आहे.		
		ब) कामगिरी				
१२)	गुणवत्ता जाणीव	त्र विकासाचे घटक	_ आहे.			
	अ) धोरणे	ब) प्रक्रिया	क) वस्तू	ड) सर्व		
१३)	अंतर्गत व बाह	प्रयावरणाचे विश्लेषण करण्य	ासाठी संघटन तंत्र व	ापरते.		
	अ) स्वॉट	ब) बेंचमार्किंग	क) भेदकरण	ड) खर्चनेतृत्व		
१४)	र्ह	ो पारंपारिक संकल्पना आहे.				
	अ) मानव संस	ाधन व्यवस्थापन	ब) कर्मचारी व्य	ब) कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन		
	क) मानव संस	ाधन विकास	ड) व्यूहरचनात्म	क्र व्यवस्थापन		
२. टीपा लिहा :						
अ)	स्वॉट विश्लेषण	Т.				
ब)	ज्ञान व्यवस्थाप	नाची प्रक्रिया.				
2 017	डक्यात उत्तरे लि				9.	
					88	
,		व्यवस्थापनाची कार्ये.	<u>^</u>			
ৰ)	जागातक व्यवर	प्तायात सहभागी होण्याच्या पद्ध	ાત.			
४. बेंच	ामार्किंग म्हणजे	काय ? बेंचमार्किंगची प्रक्रिया	स्पष्ट करा.		१४	
		किंवा				
मान	मव संसाधन व्यव	वस्थापन आणि कर्मचारी व्यवर	न्थापन यातील फरक	स्पष्ट करा.		
५. मान	नवी भांडवल म्ह	णजे काय ? मानवी भांडवला	वे घटक स्पष्ट करा.		१४	
		किंवा				
२१	च्या शतकातील	। बदलते आंतरराष्ट्रीय चित्राचे	चर्चा करा.			



Seat	
No.	

Set



B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (New-CBCS) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED BANKING (Paper – I) Law and Practice of Banking in India

		La	w and Practic	e of Banking in Ind	dia	
-		d Date : Friday, 7 10.30 a.m. to 1.00			Max. Marks	: 70
	1	Instructions : 1) 2)	•	re compulsory . ks indicate full marks	·	
1.	Ch	oose the correct a	alternative from	the given alternatives	3:	14
	1)			ompany act was pass c) 1932		
	2)	The Banking Reg a) 1947	gulation Act was b) 1948	c) 1949	year. d) None of these	
	3)	known as		anks take loans from		
	1)		-	c) Interest rate	•	
	4)	a) 1921		stablished in the year c) 1949		
	5)	information about	it any bank acco			
	6)	a) 181	,	•	d) None of these	
	0)		ank habit	e of saving account. b) To make mor d) None of these	re saving e	
	7)	The NABARD Ad			N. N	
	٥,	a) 1982	•	c) 1978	•	
	·	a) England	b) America	ulated from the Bank c) France		
	9)	In India Rural Ba a) 1947		assed in the year c) 1976	d) None of these	
	10)	Secrecy of Bank a) 1924	Account Act wa b) 1939	s passed in the year. c) 1949	d) None of these	
	11)	Garnishi order co a) Four		_ stages. c) Two	d) None of these	
	12)	a) 45-Z-A is the	e Nomination Fa	cility Act in India.	d) None of these	

SLF	R-CO – 52		-2-		
	13) is a) Cheque		comer's ledger a/c in raft c) Pass-book	the banker's book. d) None of these	
			lia was passed in th c) 1885	•	
2.	Write short answ A) State the scor B) What is Garni	be of banking laws in	n India.		14
3.	Write short note: A) Types of bank B) Statutory relat		and bank customer.		14
4.	features of pro	understand a nego omissory note.	otiable instruments ferent kinds of cross	? Explain the salient sing.	14
5.	5. Write answer (any one):A) Explain the nature and scheme of law in Indian banking.B) Explain causes for bank failures in India.				
		मरात	डी रूपांतर		
	सूचना :	१) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक २) उजवीकडील अंक पृ			
٤.	योग्य पर्याय निवडा :				१४
	१) भारतात प्रथमत:	मध्ये कंप	नी कायदा संमत झाला.		
	अ) १९१३	ब) १९४७	क) १९३२	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	२) भारतीय बँकींग नि	ोयमन कायदा	मध्ये संमत झाला.		
	अ) १९४७	ब) १९४८	क) १९४९	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	•	पवर्ती बँके कडून ज्या ब्य	जि दराने कर्जे घेतात त्या	ब्याज दरास	
	म्हणतात.	<u> </u>		3 111 	
	अ) रेपोरेट	ब) बँकरेट	क) ब्याजदर	ड) यापैकी नाही	



४)	इंपीरिअल बँकेची स्थाप	ाना मध	ये झाली.	
	अ) १९२१	ब) १९३१	क) १९४९	ड) यापैकी नाही
५)	भारतीय बँकींग	कायद्यानुसार प्र	गप्तीकर अधिकाऱ्यास व	होणत्याही बँक खात्याची
	चौकशी करण्याचा अधि	ाकार आहे.		
	अ) १८१	ब) १७२	क) १२१	ड) यापैकी नाही
६)	हे बचत	खात्याचे मूळ उद्देश ह	होय.	
	अ) बँकींग सवयीत वात	ह करणे	ब) बचत प्रवृत्ती वार्ढा	वेणे
	क) उपभोग		ड) कोणतेही नाही	
७)	नाबार्ड बँकेचा कायदा _	मध्ये व	रण्यात आला.	
	अ) १९८२	ब) १९८०	क) १९७८	ड) यापैकी नाही
(ک	भारतीय बँकींग कायदे _	देशाच्य	ग बँकींग कायद्यानुसार <u>र</u> ि	नेर्माण केले आहे.
	अ) इंग्लंड		ब) अमेरिका	
	क) फ्रान्स		ड) यापैकी नाही	
९)	भारतात ग्रामीण बँकींग	कायदा	_ मध्ये संमत झाला.	
	अ) १९४७	ब) १९४९	क) १९७६	ड) यापैकी नाही
१०)	बँक खात्याची गुप्तता र	ाखण्याचा कायदा	मध्ये संमत	झाला.
	अ) १९२४	ब) १९३९	क) १९४९	ड) यापैकी नाही
११)	गारनिशी आदेश मध्ये _	टप्पे अ	ाहेत.	
	अ) चार	ब) पाच	क) दोन	ड) यापैकी नाही
१२)	हा नार्मा	नेर्देशनाचा कायदा होय	ī.	
	अ) 45-Z-A		ब) 46-Z-A	
	क) 47-Z-A		ड) यापैकी नाही	
१३)	बँक पुस्तकामध्ये	हा ग्राहक ले	।ड्जर मधील उताऱ्याची	हुबेहुब माहिती असते.
	अ) धनादेश		ब) डिमांड ड्राफ्ट	
	क) पासबुक		ड) यापैकी नाही	
१४)	भारतात चलनक्षम दस्ता	एवजाचा कायदा	मध्ये संमत झ	ाला.
	अ) १८८६	ब) १८८१	क) १८८५	ड) यापैकी नाही



२. थोडक्यात उत्तर लिहा:

१४

- अ) भारतातील बँकींग कायद्याची व्याप्ती सांगा.
- ब) गारनिशि आदेश म्हणजे काय ?
- ३. टीपा लिहा:

१४

- अ) बँक ग्राहकाचे प्रकार.
- ब) बँक व बँक ग्राहकाचे कायदेशीर संबंध.
- ४. उत्तर लिहा (कोणतेही एक):

१४

- अ) चलनक्षम दस्तऐवज म्हणजे काय ? वचनचिट्ठीची ठळक वैशिष्ठे सांगा.
- ब) रेखांकन म्हणजे काय ? रेखांकनाचे विविध प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.
- ५. उत्तर लिहा (कोणतेही एक):

१४

- अ) भारतीय बँकींग कायद्याचे स्वरूप व योजना स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) भारतातील बँक अधोगतीची कारणे स्पष्ट करा.

Seat	
No.	

B.Com. - III (Semester - V) Examination, 2018

	ADVAN	ICED ACCOUI	NTANCY (Ne	ew CBCS) (Pap	er – I)
-	d Date : Frida 10.30 a.m. to	•			Max. Marks : 70
	N. B. :	 All question Figures to the 	=	-	
1. Ch	oose the corr	ect alternative :			14
1)	The	accounting	is useful to ta	ake the manager	nent decisions.
	a) Financia	I	b) M	l anagement	
	c) Cost		d) N	lone of the above	е
2)			_	gulation Act, at lobe transfer to sta	
	a) 17	b) 20	c) 1	5 d)	29
3)	Schedule No	o. 9 of Bank Fina	I Accounts st	and for	
	a) Capital	b) Depos	its c) Ir	nvestments d)	Advances
4)	The period fo		ırance policy	is taken out is kn	own as
	a) Accounti	ng	b) F	inancial	
	c) Indemnit	у	d) N	lone of the above	Э
5)		n sale of investr in Bank Final A		under the Sche	dule No.
	a) 13	b) 14	c) 1	5 d)	16
6)		•		rior to acquisitio	n of shares by holding company.
	a) Goodwill			Revenue profit	
	c) Capital p	profit	d) N	lotional profit	
7)	Investment in Final Accour		under the Scl	hedule No	in Bank
	a) 8	b) 9	c) 1	0 d)	11

	8) Loss of stock due to fire is Rs. 60,000. The policy of company is to insured the stock at 90%, then the value of insurance claim is Rs				
		a) 60,000 b) 54,000	c)		
	9)	Gross Profit Ratio = $\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{XI}} \times 1$	100		
		a) Purchase b) Net profit	c)	Capital profit d) Sales	
1	0)	A holding company is one which ho subsidiary company.	old a	at least more than of	
		a) 50% of equity shares	b)	50% of debentures	
		c) 50% of pref. shares	d)	None of the above	
11) Excess value paid by holding company for cost of control is transfer					
		a) Capital Reserve	b)	Goodwill	
		c) Capital Profit	d)	Profit and Loss A/c	
1	2)	Profit earned by the subsidiary corshares by holding company is	-		
		a) Capital profit	b)	Capital Reserve	
		c) Revenue profit	d)	None of the above	
1	3)	A consolidated financial statements o	of h	olding company is prepared as per	
		a) Accounting standard 2	b)	Accounting standard 11	
		c) Accounting standard 21	d)	Accounting standard 10	
1	4)	Reduction in sales during the indem	nity	period is termed as	
		a) Short sales	b)	Salvaged	
		c) Sum insured	d)	Loss of profit	
2.	Wr	ite short notes :		1	14
	A)	Distinguish between Financial Accou	ıntir	g and Management Accounting.	
	B)	Capital Profits and Revenue Profits.			

14



3. Attempt the following:

A) On 31st December, 2017, a fire damaged the building of Solapur Ltd. resulting in a disruption of the business until 31st March, 2018. The company is insured under a loss of profit policy for Rs. 3,15,000 with a six months period of indemnity.

The company's accounts for its financial year ended on 31st March, 2017 showed:

Sales Rs. 10,00,000

Net profit Rs. 1,00,000

Insured standing charges Rs. 3,00,000

Sales for the twelve months ended on 31st December, 2017 was Rs. 9,00,000. During the period of disruption of three months it was Rs. 90,000, where as during the corresponding three months in the previous year it was Rs. 1,80,000.

Find out the claim to be lodged with the insurance company for loss of profit.

B) H Ltd. acquired 4,000 shares of S Ltd. on 1st October, 2017. Their Balance Sheets as on 31St March, 2018 stood as follows:

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	H Ltd.	S Ltd.	Assets	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
Share capital:			Fixed Assets	60,000	50,000
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,00,000	50,000	Investments : Shares in S Ltd.	48,000	_
General Reserve	25,000	15,000	Sundry Debtors	25,000	15,000
Profit and Loss A/c	10,000	5,000	Stock	17,000	10,000
Creditors	15,000	5,000			
	1,50,000	75,000		1,50,000	75,000

On 1st April, 2017 the Profit and Loss A/c and the general Reserve of S Ltd. showed the credit balance of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

Find out the amount of:

- i) Minority Interest
- ii) Goodwill/Capital Reserve (cost of control).



4. Attempt **any one** of the following:

14

A) From the following balances of M Bank Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 2018. Prepare Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet with necessary schedules.

Particulars	Rs.
Paid up capital	5,00,000
Building	1,00,000
Profit and Loss Account balance on 1-4-2017	70,000
Advertising	1,000
Current Accounts	17,06,000
Cash with other Banks	8,02,500
Interest and discount	1,56,000
Investment	1,39,000
Statutory Reserve	1,50,000
Loans, cash credit and overdrafts	42,00,000
Postage and telegrams	375
Directors fees	3,450
Furniture and fixtures	21,000
Cash in hand	58,000
Cash with RBI	1,50,000
Salaries and allowances	11,000
Unexpired insurance	250
Printing and stationary	1,500
Stamps in hand	100
Rent	4,000
Branch Adjustment Account (Cr.)	25,175
Interim Dividend paid	17,500
Final Dividend of last year	50,000

Fixed deposits	25,00,000
Savings deposits	4,45,000
Interest on deposits	15,000
Liability for expenses	22,500

The authorised capital is Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, however, Rs. 50 per share called and paid up. Provide depreciation on Building Rs. 5,000 and Furniture Rs. 1,500. Also provide Rs. 12,500 for bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 2,500 for rebate on bills discounted and Rs. 13,175 for Taxation.

OR

B) The following is the Trial Balance of Mangesh Bank Ltd., Solapur as on 31st March, 2018.

Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit	Credit
	Rs.	Rs.
Subscribed capital:		
3,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
fully paid	_	30,00,000
Statutory Reserve	_	10,00,000
Loans, cash credit and overdraft	11,40,000	_
Premises	12,00,000	_
Government securities	6,00,000	_
Gold	2,00,000	_
Other approved securities	8,00,000	_
Current deposits	_	4,00,000
Fixed deposits	_	5,00,000
Payments to employees	1,12,000	_
Rent, Rates and Taxes	1,09,600	_

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General Expenses	9,200	_
Savings Bank Deposits	_	2,00,000
Directors fees	7,200	_
Profit and Loss Account (1-4-2017)	_	64,000
Interest and discount	_	7,12,000
Stock of stationary	34,000	_
Bills purchased and discounted	3,84,000	_
Interim dividend paid	68,000	_
Recurring deposits	_	80,000
Shares	2,00,000	_
Cash in hand	2,72,000	_
Balance with RBI	5,00,000	_
Balance with other Bank	1,00,000	_
Money at call and short notice	2,20,000	_
	59,56,000	59,56,000

Adjustments:

- 1) The authorised share capital of the Bank is 6,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each.
- 2) Provision for bad and doubtful debts is required to Rs. 20,000.
- 3) Rebate on bills discounted amounted to Rs. 2,000.
- 4) Interim dividend declared was 4% actual.
- 5) Endorsement made on behalf of customers total Rs. 1,80,000.
- 6) Rs. 2,40,000 were added to the premises during the year and depreciation is allowed at 5% p.a. on the opening balance.
- 7) Provision for taxation amounted to Rs. 2,00,000.

You are required to prepare the profit and Loss A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and Balance Sheet as on that date in a prescribed form with necessary schedules.



5. Attempt any one of the following:

14

A) From the following particulars ascertain the value of claim for loss of stock.

Particulars	2015	2016	2017	Up to the date of fire
Opening Stock	30,000	_	_	_
Purchase less return	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,80,000	1,20,000
Sales less return	1,20,000	1,60,000	2,60,000	1,68,000
Wages	6,000	10,000	12,000	8,000
Closing stock	40,000	80,000	1,00,000	_

During the year 2017 closing stock included goods purchased but not recorded Rs. 10,000. The salvage is Rs. 22,000. It is the practice of the firm to insure the goods at 80% of cost.

OR

B) H Ltd. acquired shares in S Ltd. on 1-4-2017. Their Balance Sheets as on 31-3-2018 were :

Balance Sheet Liabilities H Ltd. S Ltd. Assets H Ltd. S Ltd. Share Capital: Land and Shares of Rs. 100 2,00,000 40,000 Building each fully paid 5,00,000 1,00,000 Plant and General Reserve 60,000 Machinery 3,00,000 (1-4-2017)1,00,000 40,000 Investments: Profit and Loss A/c 1,40,000 800 shares in 50,000 1,00,000 Creditors 60,000 10,000 S Ltd. Stock 80,000 50,000 60,000 30,000 Debtors Cash 60,000 20,000 8,00,000 2,00,000 8,00,000 2,00,000

Additional Information:

- 1) Sundry Debtors of H Ltd. include Rs. 10,000 due from S Ltd.
- 2) Stock of S Ltd. includes goods purchased from H Ltd. for Rs. 40,000 on which H Ltd. made a profit of 25% on sale.
- 3) On 1-4-2017 Profit and Loss A/c of S Ltd. showed a credit balance of Rs. 10,000.

Prepare a consolidated Balance Sheet of H Ltd. and its subsidiary S Ltd. in vertical format, working notes are the part of answer.



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – V) (CBCS) Examination, 2018

	•	D COST ACCOU	, ,	
-	d Date : Friday, 7- ⁻ 0.30 a.m. to 1.00			Max. Marks : 70
	2)	All questions are Figures to the rig Use of calculator	ght indicate full m	narks.
1. Cho	oose the correct al	ternative :		14
1)	Factory cost is als a) Works cost	so known as b) Total cost	c) Fixed cost	d) Prime cost
2)	cost is a) Variable cost	remain constant a b) Total cost		
3)	is pre unit. a) Cost sheet	pared to ascertain	total cost of Prod b) Cost account	duction and Cost per
	c) Cost budget		d) Production st	
4)	Showroom rent, va) Works on cost b) Selling and disc) Administrative d) Factory overhead	stribution overhead overheads	·	es of
5)	Request for purchasis termed as	ase of materials in F	Particular Form to _ا	purchase department
	a) Purchase ordec) Purchase rece		b) Purchase recd) Purchase but	•
6)	aims at cost.	improving the ef	ficiency by redu	cing and controlling
	a) Control costc) Office cost		b) Ascertainmentd) Statement of	
7)	Remuneration paknown as	id to Physical and	l Mental efforts u	sed in Production is
	a) Wages	b) Commission	c) Profit	d) Dividend

	8)	Pair, Bale and Litre are the examples of				
		a) Cost unit	b) Cost centre	c) Cost volume	d) All of these	
	9)	shows	the details of rece	eipts, issues and b	alance of materials	
		in stock at any tim	e.			
		a) Bin card		b) Store ledger		
		c) Purchase orde	r	d) Inspection rep	ort	
	10)	The aggregate of termed as	direct materials,	direct labour and	direct expenses is	
		a) Prime cost	b) Total cost	c) Factory cost	d) Works cost	
	11)	recoi	rd gives the inform	ation of receipt, iss	sues and balance of	
		materials with qua	entity and money v	alues.		
		a) Bin Card		b) Store Ledger		
		c) Inspection repo	ort	d) Purchase requ	uisition	
	12)	departm	ent is working for	accounting and co	ntrol of labour cost.	
		a) Payroll departr	nent	b) Time keeping	department	
		c) Personnel dep	artment	d) All of these		
	13)	system	of time keeping is	useful in small wo	rk and when worker	
		attends to several	jobs in a day.			
		a) Daily time shee	et	b) Weekly time s	heet	
		c) Job card		d) Labour cost ca	ard	
	14)	In ind	dustry litre cost un	nit is used to ascert	ain cost.	
		a) Timber	b) Chemical	c) Cement	d) Cotton	
2.	Writ	te short note on.				14
	A)	Bin card.				
	B١	Cost unit and Cos	t centre			



3. Write short answer.

14

- A) Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.
- B) From the following information of Modern Ltd., calculate the amount of material consumed and Prime cost during the month July 2017.

	Rs.
Stock of materials on 1-7-2017	1,25,000
Material purchased	1,65,000
Carriage Inward	5,000
Custom charges	2,500
Stock of materials on 31-7-2017	52,000
Direct wages	1,10,000
Direct expenses	65,000

4. The following expenditure incurred in Ajay Ltd. for manufacturing of Product 'X' for three month ended 31st March 2017

Particulars	Amount
Direct materials used	65,750
Expenses on purchases of materials	5,000
Productive wages payable	900
Materials used in Factory	2,100
Sale of scrap – raw materials	750
Salary to watch and ward staff	1,100
Warehouse rent	3,500
Factory supervision	1,800
Material used in office	600
Cost of special drawings	3,300
Advertising	1,500
Expenses of management	1,200

SLR-CO - 54	-4-	
Delivery van expenses		1,000

Delivery van expenses	1,000
Direct Labour	9,100
Hire of plant	1,700
Office supplies and expenses	2,200

Assuming that all products are sold, what should be selling price to obtain a profit of 20% on value of turnover ?

Prepare a Statement of cost showing Prime, Works cost, Cost of Production, Total cost and Profit during the period.

OR

The following is the record of receipts and issues of material 'A', in 'Ashwini' Ltd. during the month April 2018

Date

- 1 Opening stock 200 kgs
- 3 Received from supplier 400 kgs (GRN 4)
- 5 Issued to Production department 240 kgs (S.R. No. 70)
- 10 Issued to production department 160 kgs (S.R. No. 72)
- 12 Received from supplier 500 kgs (GRN 5)
- 15 Issued to production department 400 kgs (S.R. No. 75)
- 16 Received from supplier 200 kgs (GRN 9)
- 18 Received from supplier 150 kgs (GRN 11)
- 21 Issued to Production department 200 kgs (S.R. No. 79)
- 24 Issued to Production department 150 kgs (S.R. No. 82)
- 28 Issued to Production department 100 kgs (S.R. No. 82)

(GRN denotes – Goods Record Note) and (S.R. No. – Store Requisition No.)

Minimum level of material stock is -20, Re-order level is 35 and Re-order quantity is 50.

Prepare Bin card No. - 83 showing necessary details with all the transactions.

14





5. From the following information, calculate Gross wages and Net carry home wages of workers working in the 'Mohit' Ltd. for the month July 2017 **14**

Particulars	Workers			
	Mohan	Manoj	Rohit	
a) Basic wages	18,000	18,000	18,000	
b) Dearness allowance	62%	65%	70%	
c) Provident fund (on basic wages)	10%	10%	10%	
d) Employees State Insurance				
(on basic wages)	3%	3%	3%	
e) Over time	18 hours	10 hours	15 hours	

Over time is paid for at double the normal rate plus Dearness Allowance. The Normal Working hours are 200 for this month.

OR

Following details have been obtained from the record of 'Rachana' Ltd. Pune for the month ended 30-06-2016				
Opening stock of raw materials	30,000	Show-room expenses	7,000	
Direct wages	55,000	Establishment on cost	12,000	
Purchase of raw materials	87,000	Testing lab expenses	4,000	
Heating and lighting	6,000	Branch office expenses	8,000	
Counting house salaries	20,000	After sale service expenses	8,000	
Carriage inwards	3,000	Sales	2,50,000	
Commission on sales	5,000			
Wages payable	5,000			
Technical Director's fees	10,000			
Closing stock of materials	40,000			

Prepare statement of cost showing:

- a) Prime cost
- b) Factory cost
- c) Cost of production d) Total cost
- e) Profits.



Seat	Cat	Б
No.	Set	

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2018 INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks: 70
Instructions: 1) All the questions are 2) Figures to right indicates	
1. Choose the correct alternative :	14
 1) is the father of scientif a) F. W. Taylor c) Peter Drucker 	ic management. b) Henry Fayol d) Max Weber
2) Factory Act was passed in the year a) 1948 b) 1984	c) 2004 d) 1848
3) Z, theory of management was introdea) Peter Druckerc) Max Weber	uced by b) William Ouchi d) Henry Fayol
4) is an important tool ofa) Bench markingc) Kaizen	total quality management. b) Quality circles d) None of these
5) Concept of Management by Objectivea) C. K. Pralhadc) Henry Fayol	e (MOB) is introduced by b) Peter Drucker d) William Ouchi
6) is the first step in selectiona) Selection regionc) Selection of site	ction of factory location. b) Selection of location d) None of these
 7) is an objective of good a) Optimum use of place b) Speed for production c) Saving in production cost d) All of these 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8) Process plant layout is also known aa) Functional layoutc) Mixed layout	s b) Line layout d) None of these

	9)	pla	ant layout gives ber	nefit saving in mater	ial handling cost.	
		a) Line layout		b) Process layout		
		c) Mixed layout		d) Functional layou	ut	
1	0)	Section	of Factory A	ct, 1948 provisions	for drinking water	
		for employees are	given.	•	_	
		a) 18	b) 28	c) 81	d) 12	
1	1)	'World Environmer	nt Day' is celebrate	ed on		
		a) 5 th July	b) 5 th June	c) 10 th May	d) 11 th June	
1	2)	Indian manageme	nt thinker C. K. Pra	alhad introduced the	concept of	
	,	a) Bench Marking		b) Core competend	•	
		c) Self discipline		d) None of these		
1	3)	The Air Pollution P	Prevention and Con	ntrol Act was passed	l in	
	•	a) 1991	b) 1981	c) 1972	d) 2006	
1	4)	layo	out is used for huge	and bulky machine	ery.	
	•	a) Process layout		b) Mixed layout		
		c) Product layout		d) Stationary layou	ıt	
2	۱۸/،	rite short notes on :				
۷.						7
	,	Steps in selection	•			7
	D)	Process plant layo	out.			-
3.	Wr	rite short answers :				
	A)	Explain the importa	ance of Industrial N	Management.		7
	B)	Explain the types of	of Ventilation.			7
4	١٨/.	.:t				4.4
4.		rite answer any one	_	in a la ation of factor	n. In notion	14
	-	-		in selection of factor		
	B)	What is industrial p	pollution? Explain	the causes of Air Po	ollution and Water	
		Poliution.				
5.	An	swer any one of th	e following:			14
	A)	What is work envir	onment ? Explain	the importance of w	ork environment.	
	B)	Explain the provision	ons in Factory Act, 1	1948 for industrial sa	nitation and health	
		services.				



मराठी रूपांतर

	सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न २) उजवीक	न आवश्यक आहेत. डील अंक पूर्ण गुण दः	र्शवितात.		
१. यो	ग्य पर्याय निवडा :				१४
१)	हे	शास्त्रीय व्यवस्थापना	चे जनक होत.		
	अ) एफ्. डब्ल्यु. टेलर			ड) मॅक्स वेबर	
۲)	कारखाना कायदा	साली संमत कर	ण्यात आला.		
		ब) १९८४		ड) १८४८	
3)	व्यवस्थापनाच्या झेड (Z	2) सिद्धांताची मांडणी	यांर्न	ो केली.	
	अ) पिटर ड्रकर	ब) विलियम औची	क) मॅक्स वेबर	ड) हेन्री फेयॉल	
४)	हे संपूर्ण	ि गुणवत्ता व्यवस्थापन	ाचे एक महत्वाचे स	नाधन होय.	
	अ) बेंच मार्किंग	ब) गुणवत्ता मंडळे	क) कायझेन	ड) यापैकी नाही	
५)	उद्दिष्टांद्वारे व्यवस्थापन	ही संकल्पना	यांनी मांड	ली.	
	अ) सी. के. प्रल्हाद		ब) पिटर ड्रकर		
	क) हेन्री फेयॉल		ड) विल्यम और	त्री	
€)	ही कार	खाना स्थान निवडतील	न पहिली अवस्था/	टप्पा आहे.	
	अ) प्रदेशाची निवड		ब) शहर/गावाच	गि निवड	
	क) जागेची निवड		ड) यापैकी नाही		
७)	हे चांग				
	अ) जागेचा पुरेपूर वापर		ब) उत्पादनास ग	ाती	
	क) उत्पादन खर्चात बच	ात	ड) वरील सर्व		
۷)		या नावनिही उ			
	अ) कार्यात्मक यंत्ररचना	ब) रेखा यंत्ररचना	क) मिश्र यंत्ररचन	ग ड) यापैकी नाही	
९)	यंत्ररच	नेमुळे माल हाताळणी	खर्चात बचत होते.		
	अ) रेखा यंत्ररचना		ब) प्रक्रिया यंत्रर		
	क) मिश्र यंत्ररचना		ड) कार्यात्मक य	गंत्ररचना	

१०)	(०) कारखाना कायदा १९४८ च्या तरतूदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत.		तमामध्ये कर्मचाऱ्यांना	पिण्याच्या पाण्या विषयी	
	अ) १८	ब) २८	क) ८१	ड) १२	
११)	7	हा दिवस 'जागतिक पर	र्यावरण दिन' म्हणून सा	जरा करण्यात येतो.	
	अ) ५ जुलै				
१२)	भारतीय व्यवस्थापन वि	वारवंत सी. के. प्रल्हात	द् यांनी ही	ो संकल्पना मांडली.	
	अ) बेंच मार्किंग		ब) गाभाभूत सक्षमत	ī	
	क) स्वयंशिस्त		ड) यापैकी नाही		
१३)	हवाप्रदूषण प्रतिबंध व नि	नेयंत्रण कायदा	मध्ये संमत झाला		
	अ) १९९१	ब) १९८१	क) १९७२	ड) २००६	
१४)	अवजढ आणि मोठ्या	यंत्रसामग्रीच्या दृष्टीने _	यंत्ररचना उ	पयुक्त असते.	
	अ) प्रक्रिया यंत्ररचना	ब) मिश्र यंत्ररचना	क) वस्तू यंत्ररचना	ड) स्थिर यंत्ररचना	
अ)	ा लिहा : कारखाना स्थान निश्चित प्रक्रिया यंत्ररचना.	गितील टप्पे/अवस्था.			88
अ)	डक्यात उत्तरे लिहा : औद्योगिक व्यवस्थापनाः वायुविज्ञानाचे प्रकार स्प	-			88
अ)	णत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्त कारखाना स्थान निश्चित औद्योगिक प्रदूषण म्हण	ी करताना विचारात घ			१४
अ)	णत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्त कार्यपरिस्थिती म्हणजे व कारखाना कायदा १९४० स्पष्ट करा.	नाय ? कार्यपरिस्थितीच		ग्रा या विषयीच्या तरतूदी	88

SLR-CO - 56

Seat	
No.	

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – V) (New CBCS) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED INSURANCE (Paper – I)

		\ 	
-	d Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	N	Max. Marks: 70
	N.B.: 1) All questions ar	e compulsory .	
	2) Figures to the ri	ght indicate full marks.	
1. Ch	oose the correct alternative :		14
1)	The origin of Life Insurance is a) India b) England	c) America d) Italy	
2)	principle is not applicate a) Utmost good Faith c) Indemnity		
3)	Life insurance contract is in betw a) Two Insurance companies c) Insurance Company only	b) Two Persons	mpany
4)	Principle of utmost and faith is an a) Insurance Agent b) Insurer c) Insurer and Insurance Compa d) None of these		
5)	After payment of first Insurance F a) Cover note c) Proposal form	Premium the insured receipt is b) Renewal receipt d) None of these	called as
6)	a) Insurance Premium c) Insurers	distributing the loss of few am b) Insurance Co. d) Insurance	ong many.
7)	After the death of Insurer, the ama) Daughter c) Father and Mother	ount of insurance claim is giv b) Son d) Nominee	en to
8)	The life insurance business was a) 1938 b) 1956	nationalised in the year	hese



	9)			claim of Life insurance policy amount.	
		a) Registration b) Demand	c)	Discharge d) All of above	
	10)	Following proof of a	_		
		,	,	PAN card	
		,	,	Birth registration certificate	
11) is the first step for taking Life Insurance Policy.				•	
		a) Medical Examinationc) Payment of Premium	•	•	
	12\	The head office of Life Insurance			
	12)	a) Mumbai b) Kolkatta		•	
	13)	The Executive Committee of Li appointed by	ife	Insurance Corporation of India are	
		a) State Government	b)	Central Government	
				None of these	
	14)	Insurance Act was passed in			
		a) 1938 b) 1947	c)	1956 d) 1965	
2.	Wr	ite a short notes :		1	14
	A)	Need of Insurance.			
	B)	Principle of Insurable Interest.			
3.	Wr	ite short answer :		1	14
	A)	Nature of Insurance.			
	B)	Features of Life Insurance.			
4.	Wr	ite any one :		1	14
What is Life Insurance? Explain principles of Life Insurance.					
OR					
Explain social and economical significance of Insurance.				nce of Insurance.	
5.	Wr	ite any one :		1	14
What is Life Insurance contract? Procedure of taking Life Insurance				dure of taking Life Insurance Policy.	
		OR			
	Ro	le of LIC in – Social and Economic	cal	Development.	



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक. २) **उजवीकडील** अंक **पूर्ण गुण** दर्शवितात.

१.	योग्र	य पर्याय निवडा :				१४	
	१)	आयुर्विम्याचे उगमस्थान	Ŧ	हे आहे.			
		अ) भारत	ब) इंग्लंड	क) अमेरिका	ड) इटली		
	۲)	हे र	तत्त्व आयुर्विम्यास	लागू पडत नाही.			
		अ) परमोच्च विश्वास		ब) मालकी हक्क	बदल		
		क) नुकसान भरपाई		ड) वरील सर्व			
	3)	आयुर्विमा हा	मधील	करार आहे.			
		अ) दोन विमा कंपन्या		ब) दोन व्यक्ती			
		क) फक्त विमा कंपनी		ड) विमेदार व विम	ग कंपनी		
	8)	परमोच्य विश्वास तत्त्व		_ स लागू होते.			
		अ) विमा एजंट/प्रतिर्न	धी	ब) विमेदार			
		क) विमेदार व विमा वं	ज्पनी	ड) यापैकी नाही			
	५)	_	यानंतर विमेदाराला ी	मिळणारी पावती	म्हणून ओळखली		
		जाते.			•		
				ब) नूतनीकरण पाव	त्रती		
	,	,		,	_		
	ξ)	मोजक्या लोकांना होण होय.	ारा तोटा अनेकाम	ध्यि विभागण्याचे स	ाधन म्हणजे		
		अ) विमा हप्ता	न् निया संगरी	क्र) विगेटम	त्र निमा		
	(0)	विमेदाराच्या मृत्युनंतर वि	•	•	·		
	9)	अ) मुलगी	अन्याया रयकम <u> </u>		લા ગાલ.		
		क) वडील आणि आई	<u>.</u>	ब) मुलगा ड) वारसास			
	<u>/</u>)	आयुर्विमा व्यावसायाचे		•	ो क्राणीत आले		
	0)	अ) १९३८	**				
	(۶	आयुर्विमा रकयेचा दाव	•	,	•		
	•/	अ) नोंदणी					



	१०)	वयाचा पुरावा म्हणून ख	ग़लीलपैकी	विमा कं	पनीला सादर केले	जाते.	
		अ) रेशन कार्ड	ब) पॅन कार्ड	क) आधार कार्ड	ड) जन्म नोंद दार	<u>ब</u> ला	
	११)	आयुर्विमा उतरविण्यार्च	t	ही पहिली पायरीः	आहे.		
		अ) वैद्यकीय तपासणी		ब) प्रस्ताव अर्ज			
		क) विमा हप्ता भरणे		ड) गोपनीय अहवा	ल		
	१२)	भारतीय आयुर्विमा महा	मंडळाचे मुख्यात	नय	येथे आहे.		
		अ) मुंबई	ब) कोलकता	क) चेन्नई	ड) दिल्ली		
	१३)	भारतीय आयुर्विमा महा जाते.	मंडळाच्या संचालव	क मंडळाची नेमणूक		_ मार्फत केली	
		अ) राज्य सरकार	ब) केंद्र सरकार	क) जनता	ड) यापैकी नाही		
	१४)	विमा कायदा	साली सं	ामत करण्यात आला.			
		अ) १९३८	ब) <i>१९४७</i>	क) १९५६	ड) १९६५		
Ş	टीप	ा लिहा :					१४
` '		विम्याची गरज					, •
	,	विमेय हित तत्त्व.					
2	्रा) न	अ्यात उत्तरे लिहा :					१४
۲.		विम्याचे स्वरूप					20
	,	आयुर्विम्याची वैशिष्ट्ये					
	•	ŭ	^				
ሄ.		गताही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर					१४
	आर्	युर्विमा म्हणजे कया ? अ	•	त्पष्ट करा.			
	_	•	केंवा	_			
	Ia₽	याचे सामाजिक व आर्थि	क महत्त्व स्पष्ट कर	Π.			
۹.	. कोप	गत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्त	ार लिहा.				१४
	आर्	युर्विमा करार म्हणजे कय	। ? आयुर्विमा उतर	विण्याची कार्यपद्धती	स्पष्ट करा.		
		f	केंवा				
	आर्वि	र्थेक आणी सामाजिक वि	त्रेकासातील एल्. ३	आय. सी. ची भूमिका	/योगदान स्पष्ट कर	น.	

Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – V) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – I) (New)

ADVA	NCED STATISTI	CS (Paper – I) (I	vew)	
Day and Date : Friday, 7- Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00			Max. Marks :	70
2) 3)		arries equal marks ght indicate full m		
1. Choose the most appro	opriate alternative a	mongst the given fo	or each question.	14
 From a group of considering their Permutation 	order is called a	_	d) None of these	
2) nP _r = ?	,	,	,	
a) $\frac{n!}{r!}$ 3) $8C_2 = ?$	b) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$	c) $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$	d) none of these	
a) 10	b) 28	c) 16	d) none of these	
4) Number of terms	in the expansion o	of $(x + y)^5$ is		
a) 4	b) 5	c) 6	d) none of these	
5) All possible outcoa) Eventc) Both a and b	mes of a random	experiment forms by Sample space d) None of these	e	
6) When the event A	A is an impossible	event then P(A) is		
a) 1	b) 0.5	c) 0	d) none of these	
7) The probability ofa) 0	any event is alwa b) 1	ys less than c) ∞	d) none of these	
8) If A and B are ind	ependent then			

b) P(A/B) = P(A)

d) All of the above

a) $p(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B)$

c) P(B/A) = P(B)

- 9) If E (X) = 8 then E(2X + 6) is
 - a) 16
- b) 22
- c) 12
- d) none of these
- 10) The parameters in Poisson distribution are
 - a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) None of these
- 11) Which of the following is not a probability distribution?
 - a) (0.2, 0.4, 0.4)

b) (0.4, 0.6)

c) (0.2, 0.8)

- d) (1.2, 0.4)
- 12) Find the constant k, if the probability mass function of x is

X	0	1	2
P(X)	K	2K	5K

a) 0

- b) 1/4
- c) 1/8
- d) 1
- 13) Probability of getting a king card, when a card is drawn from a pack of cards.
 - a) 1/2
- b) 4/32
- c) 13/52
- d) 4/52
- 14) If A is an event and \overline{A} is its complementary event then
 - a) $P(A) = P(\overline{A}) 1$

b) P(A) = 1 + P(A)

c) $P(A) = 1 - P(\overline{A})$

- d) None of these
- 2. A) State and prove the relation between Permutation and Combination.

7

7

7

7

B) A random variable X has the following probability functions as

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P(X)	0	2K	3K	K ²	K ²	2K ²	2K ²

- Find i) K
- ii) P(X > 5) iii) P(1 < X < 4)
- 3. A) State and prove additive law of probability.

 - B) Define Poisson distribution. State its mean and variance. Give two real life situations where Poisson distribution is useful.
- 4. Attempt **any one** of the following.
 - A) Define probability mass function of discrete random variate X. 14 Suppose two dice are thrown and sum of numbers on the upper faces of the two dice are noted. Find its probability distribution.

14



B) The joint pmf of (X, Y).

х	0	1	2	3
0	0	С	4c	9c
1	С	2c	5c	10c

Find:

- i) c
- ii) P(X + Y < 2)
- iii) Conditional distribution of X given Y = 2
- iv) Conditional distribution of Y given X = 0.

5. Attempt any one.

A) Define mathematical expectation of r.v.X. Prove that

$$E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

14

The pmf of X is

Х	0	1	2	3
P(X)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1

Find mean and variance of X.

14

- B) Let (X, Y) be bivariate discrete r.v. Define
 - i) Marginal pmf of X
 - ii) Marginal pmf of Y

The joint probability of X and Y is

х	1	2
1	0	1/3
2	1/3	0
3	0	1/3

Find

- i) Marginal distribution of X and Y
- ii) Are X and Y are independent
- iii) Find E (X + Y)
- iv) Find E (XY).

Set P



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No.	Set	

B.Com. III (Semester – V) (New – CBCS) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED BANKING (Paper – II) Banks and Financial Institutions

Day ar	nd Date : Saturday, 8-12-2018		Max. Marks: 70
Time :	10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.		
Ins	structions : 1) All questions are con 2) Right side marks indic		
1. Ch	noose the correct alternative from the	given alternatives :	14
1)	Delay and red tapism is an important A) Branch C) Mixed	nt feature of B) Unit D) None of these	_ banking system.
2)	Accepting deposits and lending I commercial banks. A) Secondary C) Other	oans are B) Primary D) None of these	functions of
3)	Monetary policy is implemented by A) Central C) Co-operative	B) Commercial D) None of these	
4)	Presently is the govern A) Urjit Patel C) Raghuram Ranjan	B) Dr. Bimal Jalan	/
5)	is the first developmen A) ICICI B) UTI		None of these
6)	In the year fourteen con A) 1979 B) 1969		
7)	All the activities of the agricultural cr A) IDBI B) R.R.B.		transferred to None of these
8)	In the year Regional Ru A) 1969 B) 1982		shed in India. 1975

	9)	Industrial Development Bank of India A) 1955 B) 1950		is established 1964		he year 1948	
1	10)	A) America C) India	B)	nking system. England None of these	Э		
1	l 1)	In India bank is known as k A) S.B.I. C) R.B.I.	B)	er's bank. Land develop None of these		nt	
1	12)	S.B.I. is established in ir A) 1969 B) 1955			D)	None of these	
1	13)	Commercial banks maintain worth lie A) Profitability C) Special fund	B)	ity and Reserve ration None of these			
1	14)	bank provides loans to t A) I.D.B.I. C) S.I.D.B.I.	B)	mall scale ind S.B.I. None of these		ries in India.	
2.	Wr	ite short answer :					14
	A)	State the functions of Regional Rura	al Ba	nks.			
	B)	State the capital adequacy ratio.					
3.	Wr	ite short note :					14
	A)	Profitability and efficiency of private	banl	ks.			
	B)	Structure and organization of SBI.					
4.	Wr	ite answer (any one) :					14
	A)	Explain the role of Indian Commerc development.	cial E	Banks in the p	roc	ess of economic	
	B)	Explain the role of Co-operative ban	nks ir	n agricultural s	sect	or in India.	
5.	Wr	ite answer (any one) :					14
	A)	State the functions of S.B.I.					
	B۱	State the monetary policy of R.B.I.					



सूचना : 1) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक /

मराठी रूपांतर

	2) उजवीव	कडील अंक पूर्ण गुर	ण दर्शवितात ।		
१. योग	य पर्याय लिहा :				१४
१)	दप्तर दिरंगाई हे	बँक पद्ध	तीचे महत्वाचे वैशिष्ट	होय.	
	अ) शाखा	ब) एकावयनी	क) मिश्र	ड) यापैकी नाही	
۲)	ठेवी स्विकारणे व कर्जे	देणे हे व्यापारी बँका	iची व	नार्ये आहेत.	
	अ) दुय्यम	ब) प्राथमिक	क) इतर	ड) यापैकी नाही	
<i>ξ</i>)	बँक च	वलनविषयक धोरणा	ची अंमलबजावणी कर	रते.	
	अ) मध्यवर्ती	ब) व्यापारी	क) सहकारी	ड) यापैकी नाही	
४)	सध्या रिझव्ह बँक ऑप	ह इंडियाचे गव्हर्नर _	हे आहे	इत.	
	अ) उर्जित पटेल		ब) डॉ. बिमल जाल	1 न	
	क) रघुराम रंजन		ड) डॉ. राम रेड्डी		
५)	ही भा	रतातील पहिली विव	कास बँक आहे.		
	अ) आय.सी.आय.सी		. •		
	क) आय.एफ.सी.आय	य.	ड) यापैकी नाही		
$\epsilon)$	भारतात	_ मध्ये चौदा व्यापा	री बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयिकरण	ा करण्यात आले.	
	अ) १९७९	ब) १९६९	क) १९८९	ड) यापैकी नाही	
७)	कृषी पतपुरवठ्याचे सर्व	व्यवहार सध्या	या बँकेच	या विभागामार्फत केले जातात.	
	अ) IDBI	ৰ) R.R.B.	क) NABARD	ड) यापैकी नाही	
(٧	भारतात	_ मध्ये प्रादेशिक ग्र	ामीण बँकेची स्थापना	झाली.	
	अ) १९६९	ब) १९८२	क) १९९१	ड) १९७५	
९)	भारतीय औद्योगिक वि	कास बँकेची स्थापन	ा सन	मध्ये झाली.	
	अ) १९५५	ब) १९५०	क) १९६४	ड) १९४८	



१०)	हे शाख	व्रा बँक पद्धतीचे माहे	रघर आहे.		
	अ) अमेरिका	ब) इंग्लड	क) भारत	ड) यापैकी नाही	
११)	भारतात	_ या बँकेला बाँकांच	त्री बँक म्हणून ओळखत	नी जाते.	
	अ) एस्.बी.आय.	ब) भू. विकास	क) रिझर्व्ह बँक	ड) यापैकी नाही	
१२)	भारतात स्टेट बँक ऑफ	इंडियाची स्थापना _	मध्ये र	झाली.	
	अ) १९६९	ब) १९५५	क) १९४८	ड) यापैकी नाही	
१३)	व्यापारी बँका रोखता व	या	। मध्ये योग्य समन्वय स	ाधतात.	
	अ) लाभता	ब) राखीव प्रमाण	क) विशेष निधी	ड) यापैकी नाही	
१४)	भारतात	_ हे बँक लघुउद्योगा	ना कर्ज पुरवठा करते.		
	अ) आय.डी.बी.आय.		ब) एस्.बी.आय.		
	क) एस्.आय.डी.बी.अ	गय	ड) यापैकी नाही		
२. थोड	क्यात उत्तरे लिहा :				१४
अ)	प्रादेशिक ग्रामिण बँकांच	ी कार्ये सांगा.			
ब)	भांडवल पर्याप्तता निका	ष सांगा.			
३ टीप	ा लिहा :				१४
	ाराला . खाजगी बँकांची लाभक्ष	पना न कार्राक्षपना			, 0
,	स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडियाच				
,					
	र लिहा (कोणतेही एक)				१४
अ)	भारतीय व्यापारी बँकांर्च	ी आर्थिक विकासान्	च्या प्रक्रियेतील भूमिका	स्पष्ट करा.	
ब)	भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्रात	सहकारी बँकाची भू	मिका स्पष्ट करा.		
५. उत्तर	ए लिहा (कोणतेही एक)	:			१४
अ)	स्टेट बँक ऑफ इंडियाच	ी कार्ये सांगा.			
ब)	रिझर्व्ह बँक ऑफ इंडिय	ाचे चलनविषयक ध	ोरण सांगा.		
				_	

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Seat	
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Set P

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (New CBCS) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – II) Auditing

•	and Date : Satu e : 10.30 a.m. to	•		Max. Marks :	70
	N.B. :	1) All questions are c 2) Figures to the righ		marks.	
1.	Choose correct	alternative :			14
	1) Balance she	et audit is different from	າ	audit.	
	A) Continuo	us	B) Interim		
	C) Final		D) All of abo	ve	
	2) The error wh	ich is counter balanced	by the other e	error is called as	
	A) Compens	sating error	B) Errors of	commission	
	C) Errors of	duplication	D) Misappro	priation of goods	
		section o	f Companies A	ct, auditor has right to	
	A) U/S - 221	1	B) U/S - 226	6	
	C) U/S - 228	3	D) U/S – 23	1	
	,	s a watch dog and not ane learned judge in			
	A) The Blue	Band Navigation Co.			
	B) Hindustha	an Rings Co.			
	C) Kingston	Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.			
	D) B.P.L. Ltd	.k			
	continuously	is one where to on the accounts the wlader with tervals fixed or other wi	hole year roun	d or where the auditors	
	A) Continuo	us	B) Interim		
	C) Partial		D) Special		

6)	Cash received from a certain debtor	
	nor to that debtors account but it is n known as	nisappropriated by the cashier is
	A) Errors of omission	B) Errors of commission
	C) Compensating errors	D) Teaming and lading
7)	means systemati	c recording of day to day business
,	transactions in the books of account.	
	A) Book-keeping	B) Accountancy
	C) Auditing	D) Vouching
8)	The main object of auditing is detecti	on and prevention of
	in earlier days.	
	A) Vouching	B) Recording
	C) Errors and frauds	D) None of above
9)	The of assets implies title existence and possession, the p	s enquiry of the value, ownership and resence of any charge on the assets.
	A) Valuation	B) Verification
	C) Vouching	D) All of above
10)	Voucher is evide	nce by which the entries in the books
,	of accounts may be proved.	•
	A) Registered	
	B) Without documentary	
	C) Documentary	
	D) None of above	
11)	Indivision of labo	ur principle is applied.
	A) Internal audit	B) Interim audit
	C) Continuous audit	D) None of above
12)	audit report shou	ld be presented in Form No. 3CA.
	A) Tax	
	B) Cost	
	C) Management	
	D) None of above	



	13)	To develop of management skills and organisation can do	-	
		A) Cost audit	B) Social audit	
		C) Management audit	D) Balance-sheet audit	
	14)	To test whether all the purchases had a sample from a file of		
		A) Purchase bills file	B) Sales bill file	
		C) Bank statement	D) B) and C) both	
2.	W	rite short note (any two):		14
	A)	Advantages of auditing		
	B)	Difference between internal audit and	d interim audit	
	C)	Cost-audit.		
3.	W	rite short notes (any two):		14
	A)	Difference between vouching and ve	rification.	
	B)	Removal of auditor and remuneration	n of auditor.	
	C)	Audit of educational charitable institu	itions.	
4.	Ar	nswer any one :		14
	i)	Explain the provisions for tax audit.		
		OR		
	ii)	As per Banking Regulation Act, 1949 transparent banking business.	which restrictions are imposed for	
5.	Ar	nswer any one :		14
	i)	Define internal check system. Explair requirements of a good internal check	•	
		OR		
	ii)	How would you vouch the following i	tems?	
		a) Sale of investmentsb) Bad-debts recovered		
		c) Payment to creditors		
		d) Income tax and sales tax.		



मराठी रूपांतर

1.	योग्य पर्याय 1	नेवडा :				14
	1) ताळेबंद	लेखापरीक्षण हे		_ लेखापरीक्षणा पासून	वेगळे आहे.	
	अ) सतत	ſ	ब) मध्यवधी	क) अंतिम	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	2) एका चुर्व	तीची भरपाई <u>द</u> ुस	गऱ्या झालेल्या चुकीमुळे	ह होते त्याला	चुका म्हणत	ात.
	अ) भरप	ाईच्या चुका		ब) नजर चुका		
	क) पुनरा	वृत्तीच्या चुका		ड) मालाचे अपहरण		
	3) कंपनी क अधिकार	गयद्याच्या : लेखापरीक्षका	कल ला आहे.	ामान्वये कंपनीच्या शार	ब्रांना भेटी देण्याचा	
	अ) कल	म 221	ब) कलम 226	क) कलम 228	ड) कलम 231	
	4)		कंपनीच्या खटल्याच्या	निकाला संदर्भात न्याय	गधीशांनी असा शेरा दिला	
	की "An	auditor is a	watch dog and no	ot a blood hound".		
	अ) दि ब	ल्यू बँड नेव्हीगेः	रान कंपनी	ब) हिंदुस्थान रींगस्	कं. लि.	
	क) किंग्स	टन् कॉटन मिल	स कं. लि.	ड) बी. पी. एल. लि.		
	-	दर ठराविक म	लेखापरीक्षक अथवा त्य ध्यंतराने नियमीतपणे हि असे म्हणतात.	•	र्षभर सातत्याने किंवा प्रतो अशा लेखापरीक्षणास	
	अ) सतत	ī	ब) मध्यावधी	क) अंशतः	ड) खास	
	-	र्दीत अथवा त्य	करण्यासाठी रोखपाल श 1 ऋणकोच्या खात्यामध असे म्हणतात.	- \		
	अ) विस	र चुका		ब) नजर चुका		
	क) भरप	ाईच्या चुका		ड) टीमिंग ॲण्ड लेंबि	ड ेंग	
	7)		म्हणजे छंद्याची दैनंदिन	व्यवहाराची शास्त्रशुद्ध	पद्धतीने हिशेब पुस्तकांम	
	ध्ये नोंद	करणे.		-	-	
	अ) पुस्त	कपालन	ब) लेखाकर्म	क) लेखापरीक्षण	ड) प्रमाणन	



8)	शोधून काढणे व त्यांना	प्रतिबंध करणे हा लेखापरीक्षणाचा
	अलीकडच्या काळातला मुख्य उद्देश आहे.	
	अ) प्रमाणन	ब) नोंदणी
	क) चुका व अफरातफर	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही
9)	मालमत्तेचे म्हणजे माल	मत्तेचे मुल्य, मालकी हक्क अस्तीत्व, ताबा
	आणि त्यावरील एखादा बोजा याची चौकाशी व	हरणे .
	अ) मुल्यांकन	ब) सत्यापन
	क) प्रमाणन	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व
10)	प्रमाणक हा पुरावा आह	हे ज्यामुळे पुस्तकातील नोंदी अधीकृत आहेत
	याची खात्री होते.	
	अ) नोंदलेला	ब) बिगर कागदोपत्री
	क) कागदोपत्री	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही
11)	पद्धतीमद्ये श्रमविभागर्ण	ो तत्त्वाचा वापर केला जातो.
	अ) अंतर्गत लेखापरीक्षण	ब) मध्यावधी लेखापरीक्षण
	क) सतत लेखापरीक्षण	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही
12)	लेखापरीक्षण अंकेक्षणाचा	अहवाल फार्म न. 3CA मध्ये सादर करावा लागतो.
	अ) कर	ब) परीव्यय
	क) व्यवस्थापन	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही
13)	व्यवस्थापन कौशल्याचा विकास करण्यासाठी,	व्यवस्थापनाची कार्यकुशलता आजमावप्यासाठी
	व्यावसाय संस्था लेखा	गरीक्षण करून घेऊ शकतात.
	अ) परिव्यय लेखापरीक्षण	ब) सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षण
	क) व्यवस्थापन लेखापरीक्षण	ड) ताळेबंद लेखापरीक्षण
14)	सर्व खरेदी व्यवहारांची नोंद झाली आहे किंवा न	गही हे तपासण्यासाठी लेखापरीक्षकाने
	खालीलपैकी कशातून नमुना ध्यावयात हवा.	
	अ) खरेदी बिलाची फाईल	ब) विक्री बिलाची फाईल
	क) बँकेचे स्टेटमेंट	ड) ब) व क) दोन्ही

2. टीपा लिहा (कोणतेही **दोन**):

-6-

- अ) लेखापरीक्षणाचे फायदे स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) अंतर्गत लेखापरीक्षण व मध्यावधी लेखापरीक्षण यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.
- क) कॉस्ट ऑडीट.
- 3. टीपा लिहा (कोणतेही दोन):

14

14

- अ) सत्यापन व प्रमाणन यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) लेखापरीक्षकाला काढून टाकणे व मोबदला या संबंधी तरतूदी स्पष्ट करा.
- क) शैक्षणिक संस्थांचे लेखापरीक्षण (विश्वस्त).
- 4. कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा:

14

i) टॅक्स ॲडीट करीता आवश्यक आसणाऱ्या तरतुदी स्पष्ट करा.

किंवा

- ii) बँकिंग कंपनी कायद्यानुसार ; (१९४९) बँकिंग व्यवसाय निरोगी राहण्यासाठी कोणते निर्बंध घालण्यात आले ते सांगा.
- 5. कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे सविस्तर उत्तर लिहा:

14

i) अंतर्गत नियंत्रण पद्धती म्हणजे काय ? अंतर्गत नियंत्रणाचे उद्देश व चांगल्या अंतर्गत नियंत्रण पद्धतीच्या गरजा विशद करा.

किंवा

- ii) खालील बाबींचे प्रमाणन कसे कराल:
 - अ) गुंतवणुकीच्या विक्रीपासून प्राप्ती
 - ब) बुडीत कर्जाची वसुली
 - क) धनकोचे देणे
 - ड) आयकर व विक्रीकर.



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. III (Semester – V) (New CBCS) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING (Paper – II)

-	d Date : Saturday 0.30 a.m. to 1.00			Max. Marks : 70	О
		, .	are compulsory . right indicate full r ator is allowed .	marks.	
1. Cho	oose correct alter	natives.		14	4
1)	Inter firm compa	rison is not possi	ible without	costing.	
	A) Uniform	B) Batch	C) Operating	D) Marginal	
2)		ting is a practice in same industry		sting principles in the	
	A) Process	B) Uniform	C) Contract	D) Standard	
3)	cost	ing eliminates un	healthy competition	١.	
	A) Differential	B) Service	C) Uniform	D) Job	
4)	In Job costing m	nethod every	is charged	d with its own cost.	
	A) process	B) services	C) income	D) job	
5)	•		e basis of custome cost is called as	ers own specification costing.	
	A) Job		B) Uniform		
	C) Contract		D) Production		
6)	A product which	has practically n	o sales or utility val	ue is called	
	A) Scrap		B) Wastage		
	C) Defectives		D) Finished pro	duct	
7)	Under process on next process.	costing output of	the process becom	es of the	
	A) Production		B) Finished god	ods	
	C) Input		D) Normal loss		
8)	Losses due to m	nachine breakdov	vn and accidents ar	e calledloss	; .
	A) Natural	B) Normal	C) Capital	D) Abnormal	

2.

3.

11 0	actual 1033 13 103	o than the norm	ai ios	s men it is can	eu as	
A)	Abnormal gain		B)	Abnormal loss	3	
C)	Normal loss		D)	Normal gain		
	is that f	orm of operation of	costir	ng which applies	where standardised	
go	ods are produc	ed.				
A)	Batch costing		B)	Process costi	ng	
C)	Operating cost	ing	D)	Contract costi	ng	
	loss ca	ın be estimated in	adva	ance on the bas	is of past experience	
of	the industry.					
A)	Abnormal	B) Capital	C)	Normal	D) Revenue	
Va	lue of work cert	tified minus cash	rece	eived from cont	ractee is equal to	
A)	Notional profit		B)	Work uncertifi	ed	
C)	Contract price		D)	Retention mor	ney	
90	nvice coeting is	also called as _		costina		
36	i vice costing is			0031119.		
		B) Batch			D) Uniform	
A) In	Operating contract costing	B) Batch	C) safe	Process eguard the inte	D) Uniform erest of both parties	
A) In ag	Operating contract costing	B) Batch	C) safe orices	Process eguard the inte	erest of both parties	
A) In ag A)	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoura	B) Batch g is to	C) safe orices B)	Process eguard the inte	erest of both parties	
A) In ag A) C)	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoura Sub-contract	B) Batch g is to ble changes in perfect	C) safe orices B)	Process eguard the inte	erest of both parties	14
A) In ag A) C)	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoura Sub-contract Cost plus contr	B) Batch g is to ble changes in perfect	C) safe orices B)	Process eguard the inte	erest of both parties	14
A) In ag A) C) te s	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoura Sub-contract Cost plus contract short notes on a	B) Batch g is to ble changes in performance the change in performance in per	C) safe orices B)	Process eguard the inte	erest of both parties	14
A) In ag A) C) Ite s Ur	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoura Sub-contract Cost plus contract short notes on aniform costing.	B) Batch g is to ble changes in p ract any two. ete contract.	C) safe orices B)	Process eguard the inte	erest of both parties	14
A) In ag A) C) Ite s Ur Pro Op	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoura Sub-contract Cost plus contract short notes on aniform costing. ofit on incomplementaling costing	B) Batch g is to able changes in p ract any two. ete contract. factory Job Cost	C) safe prices B) D)	Process eguard the inte	erest of both parties	14
A) In ag A) C) Ite s Ur Pro Op According	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoural Sub-contract Cost plus contract cost plus contract short notes on aniform costing. ofit on incomplementing costing cording to the Fowing prime costing costing costing prime costing costing costing costing costing costing prime costing costi	B) Batch g is to able changes in p ract any two. ete contract. factory Job Cost	C) safe prices B) D)	Process eguard the interes. Escalation cla Retention more	erest of both parties use ney 55 has incurred the	14
A) In ag A) C) te s Ur Pro Op Acco	Operating contract costing ainst unfavoural Sub-contract Cost plus contract Cost plus contract short notes on aniform costing. ofit on incomplementing costing cording to the Fowing prime costerials (Direct) 2	B) Batch g is to able changes in p ract any two. ete contract. factory Job Cost st.	C) safe prices B) D)	Process eguard the interes. Escalation cla Retention more	erest of both parties use ney 55 has incurred the	14
	A) C) go A) C) of A) Va A) C)	A) Abnormal gain C) Normal loss is that f goods are produce A) Batch costing C) Operating cost loss ca of the industry. A) Abnormal Value of work cert A) Notional profit C) Contract price	 A) Abnormal gain C) Normal loss is that form of operation of goods are produced. A) Batch costing C) Operating costing loss can be estimated in of the industry. A) Abnormal B) Capital Value of work certified minus cash A) Notional profit C) Contract price 	A) Abnormal gain C) Normal loss D) is that form of operation costing goods are produced. A) Batch costing B) C) Operating costing loss can be estimated in advaor of the industry. A) Abnormal B) Capital C) Value of work certified minus cash received. A) Notional profit B) C) Contract price D)	A) Abnormal gain C) Normal loss D) Normal gain is that form of operation costing which applies goods are produced. A) Batch costing B) Process costing C) Operating costing D) Contract costing Loss can be estimated in advance on the base of the industry. A) Abnormal B) Capital C) Normal Value of work certified minus cash received from conton A) Notional profit B) Work uncertification more	C) Normal loss is that form of operation costing which applies where standardised goods are produced. A) Batch costing B) Process costing C) Operating costing D) Contract costing loss can be estimated in advance on the basis of past experience of the industry. A) Abnormal B) Capital C) Normal D) Revenue Value of work certified minus cash received from contractee is equal to A) Notional profit B) Work uncertified C) Contract price D) Retention money



Budgetted overheads for the year based on normal capacity -

Variable overheads –

Department – X Rs. 54,000 for 9,000 direct labour hours

Department – Y Rs. 75,000 for 10,000 direct labour hours

Fixed overheads -

Total budgetted fixed expenditure Rs. 1,54,000

Total budgetted direct labour hours for whole factory 22,000 hrs.

Calculate the cost of Job No. 555.

7

B) The cost records show the following expenses of manufacturing 200 units of product in a process.

Materials Rs. 4,000 Labour Rs. 1,500 Overheads Rs. 500

The standard normal wastage in production is 10% and it can be sold in the market at Rs. 15 per unit. The actual production is 150 units due to gross carelessness of the workers. Prepare process account.

7

4. The following balances were extracted from the books of a building contractors at 31st March 2018.

Material issued to site	Rs.	62,720
Wages paid	Rs.	73,755
Wages outstanding on 31-3-2018	Rs.	720
Plant issued at site	Rs.	6,000
Direct charges paid	Rs.	2,515
Direct charges outstanding	Rs.	210
Establishment charges	Rs.	5,650
Stock of material at site on 31-3-2018	Rs.	1,200
Value of work certified on 31-3-2018	Rs. 1	,65,000
Cost of work not yet certified	Rs.	3,500
Cash received from contractee	Rs. 1	,41,075

The work was commenced on 1st April 2017 and the contract price agreed at Rs. 2,45,000.

Prepare Contract Account for the year providing for depreciation of plant at 25%. Calculate profit or loss on the contract.

14

Product ABC requires three distinct processes and after the third process, the product is transferred to finished stock. You are require to prepare process I, II and III accounts from the following information.

Particular	Total Rs.	Process I Rs.	Process II Rs.	Process III Rs.
Direct Material	5,000	4,000	600	400
Direct Labour	4,000	1,500	1,600	900
Direct Expenses	800	500	300	_
Production overheads	6,000			

Production overheads to be allocated to different processes on the basis of 150% of direct wages. Production during the period was 200 units. Assume there is no opening and closing stock.

 Maharaja Transport Service Company is running 4 buses between two towns which are 50 kms apart. Seating capacity of each bus is 40 passengers. The following particulars were obtained from the company's books for the month of August 2018.

	Rs.
Wages of drivers, conductors and cleaners	2,400
Salary of office and supervisory staff	1,000
Diesel oil and other oil	4,000
Repairs and maintenance	800
Taxation Insurance etc.	1,600
Depreciation	2,600
Interest and other charges	2,000
Oala lata and an analysis at the sales	

Calculate cost per passenger kilometer.

14

14

OR

From the following data for the year prepare cost sheet showing the cost of electricity generated per Kwh by the power station.

Total units generated	10,00,000 Kwh
Operating labour	Rs. 50,000
Repairs and maintenance	Rs. 50,000
Lubricants, spares and stores	Rs. 40,000
Plant supervision	Rs. 30,000
Administration overheads	Rs. 20,000

Coal consumed per Kwh for the year is 2.5 kg.

- a) Re. 0.02 per kg charge depreciation
- b) 10% on capital cost of Rs. 2,00,000.

14



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (CBCS) Examination, 2018 INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (Paper – II) (New)

Day and Date: Saturday, 8-12-2018 Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks: 70
Instructions: 1) All the questions are c 2) Figures to the right inc	
1. Choose the correct alternative :	14
 Planning, directing, co-ordination are Resource Management. 	e the functions of Human
a) Operativec) General	b) Managerial d) Welfare
2) refers all the functions from resource.	n recruitment to retirement of human
a) Bench Markingc) Human Resource Development	b) Human Resource Managementd) None of these
3) is an important method of	
•	b) Interview method
,	d) All of these
 4) source of recruitment give in Human Resource selection. 	es good opportunities to management
,	b) Contractor
c) Employment exchange	d) All of these
In the year daily working to the State Government.	of employment exchange is handover
a) 1980	b) 1956
c) 1985	d) 1965
6) organises employment deveryouth.	elopment programmes for unemployed
 a) Industrial Development Corporations 	b) District Industrial Centre
c) Employment Exchange	d) None of these
7) is the aim of training.	
 a) Reducing Production Cost 	b) Increase in Production
c) Reducing Accidents	d) All of these

8	 is most important stage final selection. 	in scientific selection procedure before	ore
	a) Madical toot	b) Selection of recruitment source	ce
	c) Evaluation of qualification	d) Knowledge analysis	
9) type of training is useful		the
Ū	employee.	is apaats the fine meage and shin or	
	 a) Induction training 	b) Refresher training	
	c) Job training	d) All of these	
10) is first step in procedu	_	
	a) Determine the objective		
	c) Determine the method		
11) introduced Managem	ent By Objective (M.B.O.) method	for
	performance appraisal. a) F. W. Taylor	b) Peter Drucker	
	c) Henry Fayol	d) C. K. Pralhad	
12	2) training method i	,	nd
12	supervisors.	s used to train the executives a	uiu
		b) Role playing method	
	a) Seminar methodc) Case study method	d) Lectures method	
13	3) is a traditional method of	of performance appraisal.	
	a) Grading method	b) Check list method	
	c) Straight ranking method	d) All of these	
14) method was used for		
		b) Management By Objective (M	/IBO)
	c) Straight Ranking Method	d) Assessment Centre Method	
2. V	Vrite short note :		
Α	Types of training.		7
В	Purposes of performance appraisal	l.	7
3 W	Vrite short answer :		
_	(a) Explain the importance of Human F	Resource Management.	7
В	Explain the aims of training.		7
4. A	inswer any one of the following:		14
	a) What is performance appraisal? Ex	xplain the methods of performance	
B	appraisal. Explain the scientific selection proc	edure of Human Resource	
	2) Explain the scientific selection proc	edure of Human nesource.	
	nswer any one of the following:	a of two in in a	14
	What is training? Explain the methodExplain the external sources of Huma	•	
ם		ar resource regratifient.	Set P



मराठी रूपांतर

	सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत		
	२) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण	ा दर्शवितात.	
१. योग	य पर्याय निवडा.		१४
१)	नियोजन, संचालन, समन्वय ही मानव संसा	धन व्यवस्थापनाची कार्ये आहेत.	
	अ) कार्यात्मक ब) व्यवस्थापिकय	क) सर्वसाधारण ड) कल्याणकारी	
۲)	मानव संसाधन भरती ते निवृत्तीपर्यंतची सर्व	कार्ये म्हणजे होय.	
	अ) बेंच मार्किंग	ब) मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन	
	क) मानव संसाधन विकास	ड) यापैकी नाही	
३)	ही कार्य विश्लेषणाची महत्वा	ची पद्धती आहे.	
	अ) प्रश्नावली पद्धती	ब) मुलाखत पद्धती	
	क) निरीक्षण पद्धती	ड) वरील सर्व	
٧)	भरती मार्गामुळे व्यवस्थापनार	त मानव संसाधन निवडीमध्ये चांगल्या संधी उपलब्ध	
	होतात.		
	अ) जाहिरात	ब) ठेकेदार	
	क) रोजगार विनिमय केंद्र	ड) वरील सर्व	
५)	रोजगार विनिमय केंद्राचे दैनंदिन कामकाज	मध्ये राज्य सरकारकडे देण्यात आले.	
	अ) १९८० ब) १९५६	क) ९९८५ ड) १९६५	
ξ)	द्वारे बेरोजगार तरूणांसाठी रोजग	ार विकास कार्यक्रम आयोजित केले जातात.	
	अ) औद्योगिक विकास महामंडळ	ब) जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्र	
	क) रोजगार विनिमय केंद्र	ड) यापैकी नाही	
७)	हे प्रशिक्षणाचे ध्येय असते.		
	अ) उत्पादन खर्चात कपात	ब) उत्पादन वाढ	
	क) अपघात कमी करणे	ड) वरील सर्व	
(ک	_	रण्यापूर्वी हा टप्पा/अवस्था महत्वाचा	
	असतो.		
	अ) वैद्यकिय तपासणी	ब) भरती मार्गाची निवड	
	क) पात्रता मूल्यमापन	ड) ज्ञान विश्लेषण	



९)	कामगारांचे ज्ञान व कौशल्य अद्यावत करण्य	ासार्ठ	ो प्रकारचे प्रशिक्षण उपयुक्त ठरते.	
	अ) प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण	ब)	उजळणी प्रशिक्षण	
	क) कार्य प्रशिक्षण	ਫ)	वरील सर्व	
१०)	हा प्रशिक्षण कार्यपद्धती मधील प	पहिल	ना टप्पा आहे.	
	अ) उद्दिष्टे निश्चिती	ब)	प्रशिक्षणार्थी निवड	
	क) प्रशिक्षण पद्धती निश्चिती	ड)	अभ्यासक्रम तयार करणे	
११)	कृती मूल्यांकनासाठी उद्दिष्टांद्वारे व्यवस्थापन	(M)	BO) हे संकल्पना यांनी मांडली.	
	अ) एफ्.डब्ल्यु टेलर ब) पिटर ड्रकर	क)	हेन्री फेयॉल ड) सी. के. प्रल्हाद	
१२)	अधिकारी व पर्यवेक्षकांना प्रशिक्षण देण्यासा	<u>ਠੀ</u> _	पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला जातो.	
	अ) चर्चासत्र पद्धती	ब)	भूमिका वढविणे पद्धती	
	क) समस्या अभ्यास पद्धती	ड)	व्याख्याने पद्धती	
१३)	ही कृती मूल्यांकनाची परंपराग	त प	द्वती आहे.	
	अ) श्रेणी पद्धती	ब)	तपासणी यादी पद्धती	
	क) सरळ श्रेणी पद्धती	ਫ)	वरील सर्व	
१४)	१९३० मध्ये जर्मन सैन्यात कृती मूल्यांकनास	गठी	पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला.	
	अ) श्रेणी पद्धती	ब)	उद्दिष्टांद्वारे व्यवस्थापन (M.B.O.)	
	क) सरळ श्रेणी पद्धती	ड)	केंद्र तपासणी पद्धती	
२. टीप	ा लिहा.			
	प्रशिक्षणाचे प्रकार			9
•	कृती मूल्यांकनाचे उद्देश/हेतू.			9
३ भी	डक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.			
-	भानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्व स्पष्ट व	क्रग		9
	प्रशिक्षणाची ध्येये स्पष्ट करा.			9
,				
	गत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा. कृती मूल्यांकन म्हणजे काय ? कृती मूल्यांक	<u>.</u>		88
	मानव संसाधन शास्त्रीय निवडीची कार्य पद्ध			
,		XIII X		
	गत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा.	A		१४
,	प्रशिक्षण म्हणजे काय ? प्रशिक्षणाच्या पद्धर्त मानव संसाधन भरतीचे बाह्य मार्ग स्पष्ट करा		ष्ट करा.	
প)	मानप संसायन मरताच बाह्य माग स्पष्ट करी	۱.		



Seat	Set	D
No.	Jet l	

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – V) (New – CBCS Pattern) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED INSURANCE (Paper – II)

	A	DVANCED IN	SURANC	E (Paper –	II <i>)</i>	
•	d Date : Saturda 10.30 a.m. to 1.0	•			Max. N	Marks :70
		1) All questions 2) Figures to th	-	_	rks.	
1. Ch	oose the correct	alternative:				14
1)	Principle ofa) Insurable into c) Subrogation	erest	b)	roduced in Fi Indemnity Contribution	re Insurance.	
2)	The insurance v	vhich is taken fo	or the ben	efit of employ	ees is known a	เร
	a) Public insura		-	Employer's li Group insura	iability insurand ance	ce
3)	Fire insurance is a) Profit	_			d) All the al	bove
4)	Public Liability A a) 1985			ır 1999		
5)	Cattle Insurance rural farmers for a) 1974	r their Cattles.	-			for
6)	Alla) Life Insurance c) Social Insura	e	b)	ct of indemnit Fire Insurand None of thes	ce	
7)	Re-instatement a) Crop					
8)		is the first ste	ep in the p	rocedure of ta	aking fire insur	ance
	policy. a) Selection of c) Payment of p		,	Information of Valuation of		
9)	Comprehensive	policy is the ty	-		Insurance	
	a) Cropc) Marine		,	Cattle Motor accide	ent	P.T.O.

Explain principles of Fire Insurance.



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक.

२) उजवीकडील अंक **पूर्ण** गुण दर्शवितात.

٤.	योग्य पर्याय निवडा :		88
	१) हे तत्त्व अग्नि विम्यामध्ये नव्यान	ो समाविष्ट करण्यात आले आहे.	
	अ) विमेय हित	ब) नुकसान भरपाई	
	क) मालकी हक्क हस्तांतरण	ड) वर्गणी	
	२) कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या हितासाठी जो विमा घेतला जात	तो त्यास म्हणतात.	
	अ) सार्वजनिक विमा	ब) मालकाच्या जबाबदारीचा विमा	
	क) तृतीय पक्ष विमा	ड) समूह विमा	
	३) अग्नि विमा हा करार आहे.		
	अ) नफ्याचा ब) तोट्याचा	क) नुकसान भरपाईचा ड) वरील सर्व	
	४) सार्वजनिक जबाबदारीचा विमा कायदा	साली संमत करण्यात आला.	
	अ) १९८५ ब) २००५		
	५) ग्रामीण शेतकऱ्यांच्या पशुधनासाठी, पशुधन वि	त्रेमा पासून सुरु करण्यात आला.	
	अ) १९७४ व) १९७१		
	६) सर्व करार हे नुकसान भरपाईचे व	हरार असतात.	
	अ) आयुर्विमा ब) अग्नि विमा		
	७) पुनर्स्थापना मुल्य विमा पॉलिसी हा	विम्याचा प्रकार आहे.	
	अ) पीक ब) जीवन	क) सागरी 🔻 ड) अग्नि	
	८) अग्नि विमा घेण्याच्या कार्यपद्धतीत	ही पहिली अवस्था आहे.	
	अ) विमा कंपनीची निवड करणे	ब) अग्निची माहिती	
	क) विमा हप्ता भरणे	ड) नुकसानीचे मूल्यांकन	
	९) व्यापक विमा हा विम्याचा प्रकार	आहे.	
	अ) पीक ब) पशुधन	क) सागरी ड) मोटार अपघात	
5	१०) एकाच शहरात विविध ठिकाणी असलेल्या मार	लमत्तेला संरक्षण देण्यासाठी तयार करणेत	
	आलेल्या विमा पत्रास म्हणतात.		
	अ) तरते विमापत्र	ब) सरासरी विमापत्र	
	क) मदत विमापत्र	ड) घोषित विमापत्र	

	११)		पॉलिसीम	ध्ये नुकसान भरपाईची	रक्कम स्पष्टपणे	नोंदविलेली	असते.	
		अ) प्रवासी वि	वेमा		ब) तरता विमा	ſ		
		क) निश्चीत	मूल्य विमा		ड) यापैकी नाह	ही		
	१२)		्विमा योज	नना भारत सरकारने १९	१८५ मध्ये सुरु के	ली.		
		अ) पीक		ब) मोटार	क) पशुधन	ड) अपघात	
	(\$?	अग्नि विम्यात	ा, मालमत्ते	चे नुकसान झाल्यामुळे	भरपाई दिल्यानंत	र शिल्लक	राहिलेल्या मालम	त्तेवर
			्चा अधिव	कार असतो.				
		अ) सरकार		ब) अग्निशामक दल	क) विमेदार	ड) विमा कंपनी	
	१४)	अग्नि विम्याम	ाध्ये पहिला	। विमा हप्ता भरल्यानंत	ार विमा कंपनी क	डून मिळणा	ऱ्या पावतीस	
			असे म्हण	ातात.				
		अ) प्रस्ताव		ब) कच्चे विमापत्र	क) अहवाल	ड) बोनस	
၃.	. टीप	ा लिहा :						१४
	अ)	पीक विमा						
	ब)	पशुधन विमा.						
2	्रोट	इक्यात उत्तर लि	जि.					१४
۲,		अग्नि विम्याचे						20
	,			n C um				
	প)	मालकाच्या ज	ग्रवाबदाराच	॥ ।वमा.				
γ.	कोण	गत्याही एका प्र	प्रश्नाचे उत्त	र लिहा :				88
	अगि	- नेविम्याचे विवि	वेध प्रकार व	स्पष्ट करा.				
			वि	फ्रेंवा				
	अगि	नेविम्याची व्या	ाख्या सांगून	न अग्निविमा उतरविण्य	ाची कार्यपद्धती स	पष्ट करा.		
	-							0
۹,	. का ^ण	गत्याही एका प्र	ग्रेनाच उत्त∙	र ।लहा :				88
	अगि	नेविमा पत्रकात	_					
	_		,	फ्रेंबा				
	अगि	नेविम्याची वि	वेध तत्वे र	.पष्ट करा.				



SLR-CO - 63

Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B Com. III (Semester - V) (CBCS) Examination, 2018

B.Com. II	•	Paper – II) (New d Statistics	•		
Day and Date : Saturda	y, 8-12-2018		Max. Marks: 70		
Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.0	Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.				
Instructions	2) Figures to the	are compulsory e right indicate fu ll less calculators is			
1. Choose the most a	opropriate alternat	ives of the following	ng question. 14		
1) The linear functions	tion of variables w	hich is to be maxi	mized or minimized is		
a) constraints		b) basic requi	rements		
c) an objective	function	d) none of the	em		
a) value of theb) use of the ac) values of th	 2) A constraint in an LP model restricts a) value of the objective function b) use of the available resources c) values of the decision variables d) all of the above 				
b) Need not sa	all the constraints tisfy all the constra orner point of the f	simultaneously aints, only some c	of them		
	unction for a L.P. n le of the objective b) 6		, if $x_1 = 20$ and $x_2 = 30$, d) 120		
•	ning problem involv	,	oles only can be solved by ethod		



6)	If the value of an objective functio indefinitely, such solution is called	n Z can be increased or decreased
	a) bounded solution	b) feasible solution
	c) unbounded solution	d) none of these
7)	In the optimal simplex table $cj - zj = a$) an unbounded solution	0 value indicates an existence of b) cycling
	c) alternative solution	d) none of these
8)	In a non-degenerate solution to T.P. of allocated cell is	with m rows and n columns, number
	a) equal to $m + n - 1$	b) equal to m + n + 1
	c) not equal to m + n + 1	d) none of these
9)	An Assignment Problem is considered Problem because	as a particular case of a Transportation
	a) the number of rows equals the nu	umber of columns
	b) all $x_{ij} = 0$ or 1	
	c) all rim conditions are 1	
	d) all of the above	
10)	In a sequencing, if smallest time for belongs to M_2 then that job has to be	r a job on two machines $\mathrm{M_1}$ and $\mathrm{M_2}$ e placed
	a) in the middle	b) in the starting
	c) at the end	d) none of these
11)	Processing time M_{ij} 's and order of p	rocessing the jobs are
	a) dependent	b) negligible
	c) independent	d) none of these
12)	In a sequencing the time involved another is	in moving jobs from one machine to
	a) negligible	b) positive number
	c) significant	d) none of them
13)	If there are in jobs to be performed, of the possible sequences would be	one at a time, on each of m machines,
	a) (n!) ^m b) (n) ^m	c) (m!) ⁿ d) (m) ⁿ
14)	The method used for solving an ass	ignment problem is called
	a) reduced matrix method	b) Hungarian method
	c) MODI method	d) None of the above
		Cat



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14



- 2. A) A manufacturer has two machines A and B. He manufactures two products P and Q on these two machines. For manufacturing product P he has to use machine A for 3 hours and machine B for 6 hours and for manufacturing product Q he has to use machine A for 6 hours and machine B for 5 hours. On each unit of P he earns Rs. 14 and on each unit of Q he earns Rs. 10. How many units of P and Q should be manufactured to get the maximum profit? Each machine cannot be used for more than 2100 hours. Formulate this as an L.P.P.
 - B) Write a procedure of matrix minima method.
- 3. A) Solve the following L.P.P graphically

Maximize
$$Z = 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

Such that
$$x_1 + x_2 \le 1$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 \le 4$$

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0.$$

- B) Explain the standard form of an L.P.P.
- 4. Attempt any one of the following:
 - A) Solve the following assignment problem so as to minimize the time (in days) required to complete all the task.

Task Person	1	2	3	4	5
Α	6	5	8	11	16
В	1	13	16	1	10
С	16	11	8	8	8
D	9	14	12	10	1

B) Write the steps of the algorithm for solving LPP by the Simplex method.

5. Attempt any one of the following:

14

A) A machine operator has to perform three operations: turning, threading and knurling on a number of different jobs. The time required to perform these operations (in minutes) for each job is known. Determine the order in which the jobs should be processed in order to minimize the total time required to perform all the jobs. Also find idle times for all operations. Also find idle time for all operations.

Job	Time for turning (minutes)	Time for threading (minutes)	Time for knurling (minutes)
1	3	8	13
2	12	6	14
3	5	4	9
4	2	6	12
5	9	3	8
6	11	1	13

B) Solve the following L.P.P., by simplex method

$$Max Z = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

Subject to the constraints $3x_1 + 5x_2 \le 15$,

$$5x_1 + 2x_2 \le 10$$
,

where $x_1, x_2 > 0$.

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B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 BUSINESS REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Day and Date: Monday, 3-12-2018						Max. Marks: 70
Time:	10.30 a.m. to 1.00	p.m.				
Ins	structions : 1) All (2) Figu	questions are con ıres to right indica	-	•		
1. Ch	oose the correct al	ternatives :				14
1)	Indian Contract Ac A) Statutes C) Customs	ct, 1872 is derived	B)	n Judicial Dec None of thes	ision	irce of business law.
2)	Consideration may A) Promisee C) Any person	y be given by	,	Promisee or Contracting	•	other person
3)	Due to fraud contr A) Valid	act becomes B) Illegal	C)	Void	D)	Voidable
4)	Due to misreprese A) Valid	entation contract b B) Illegal		mes Void	D)	Voidable
5)	Due to mistake co A) Valid		C)	Void	D)	Voidable
6)	Breach of contract breach. A) Anticipatory C) Present	et before time of	В)	ormance is on Actual None of these		d as
7)	Agreement enforc A) Void C) Contract	eable by law is	,	Voidable Illegal		
8)	Sale of Goods Act	•	_		D)	2003

9)	1 / 5 1		-	
	A) Contract of saleC) Contract and agreement		Agreement to sell None of these	
10)	Sale of Goods Act is applicable to _ A) Movable C) Movable and Immovable	В)		
11)	Stipulation subsidiary for contract of A) Guarantee C) Warranty	B)	e of goods is Condition Secondary	
12)	Right to Information Act was passed A) 1872 B) 1930		the year 2003 D) 2005	
13)	Chief Commissioner of State Inform A) Chief Minister C) Prime Minister	B)	n Commissioner is appointed by Governor President	
14)	Under right to Information Act dema A) 1 month B) 30 days		ed information should be given in 31 days D) 2 months	
2. Wı	rite notes on :		•	14
1)	Objectives of Legal Environment of	busi	iness.	
2)	Acceptance of Proposal.			
3. Wı	rite notes on :		•	14
,	Essentials of Contract sale of goods Procedure of getting information.	6.		
4. Ex	plain what is free consent. OR		•	14
W	no is unpaid seller ? Explain his rights	S.		
5. Ex	plain what are void agreements. OR		-	14
Ex	plain constitution, functions and power	ers (of State Information Commission.	



सूचना: 1) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक.

मराठी रूपांतर

	2) उजवीव	मडील अंक पूर्ण गु ए	ग दर्शवितात.		
१. योग	य पर्यायाची निवडा करा	:			१४
१)	भारतीय करार कायदा, झाला आहे.	१८७२ हा व्यावसायि	ान कायद्याच्या	या स्त्रोतामधून तयार	
	अ) संमत कायदे		ब) न्यायालयिन वि	नेवाडे	
	क) प्रथाप्रघात		ड) यापैकी नाही		
?)	प्रतिफल	_ ने देणे आवश्यक	असते.		
	अ) प्रस्तावता		ब) प्रस्तावता किंव	त्रा दुसरी व्यक्ती	
	क) कोणतीही व्यक्ती		ड) करारातील व्य	क्ती	
3)	फसवणुकीमुळे करार _	बनत	ते.		
	अ) वैध	ब) बेकायदेशीर	क) व्यर्थ	ड) वर्जनीय	
8)	असत्य विधानामुळे कर	ार	बनतो.		
	अ) वैध	ब) बेकायदेशीर	क) व्यर्थ	ड) वर्जनीय	
4)	चूकीमुळे करार	बनतो.			
	अ) वैध	ब) बेकायदेशीर	क) व्यर्थ	ड) वर्जनीय	
ϵ	करारपूर्ततेच्या वेळेअगो	दर झालेल्या करारभं	गंगास	_ करारभंग म्हणतात.	
	अ) मुदतपूर्व	ब) प्रत्यक्ष	क) वर्तमान	ड) यापैकी नाही	
(<i>e</i>)	ज्या ठरावाची कायद्या	ने अमलबजावणी क	ज्रता येते तो	असतो.	
	अ) व्यर्थ	ब) वर्जनीय	क) करार	ड) बेकायदेशीर	
(ک	मालविक्रिच्या कराराच	ा कायदा	साली पारीत इ	गला.	
	अ) १८७२	ब) १९७२	क) १९३०	ड) २००३	
(۶	मालाचा मालकी हक्क	लगेच	मध्ये हस्तांतरीत होतो.		
	अ) मालविक्रिचा करार		ब) मालविक्रिचा ठराव		
	क) मालविक्रिचा करार	र आणि ठराव	ड) यापैकी नाही		

१०)	मालविक्रिच्या कराराच	कायदा	संपत्तीला लागू र	होतो.			
	अ) चल		ब) अचल				
	क) चल आणि अचल		ड) बौद्धिक संपदा				
११)	मालविक्रिच्या करारासा	ठी गौण असणाऱ्या	अटीस	_ म्हणतात.			
	अ) हमी	ब) प्रमुख अट	क) खात्री	ड) दुय्यम अट			
१२)	माहितीच्या अधिकाराच	गा कायदा	साली पारीत झा	ाला.			
	अ) १८७२	ब) १९३०	क) २००३	ड) २००५			
(\$9	राज्य माहिती आयोगाच	या मुख्य आयुक्तार्च	ी नेमणुक	द्वारे होते.			
	अ) मुख्यमंत्री	ब) राज्यपाल	क) पंतप्रधान	ड) राष्ट्रपती			
१४)	माहितीच्या अधिकाराच	या कायद्यानुसार म	ागितलेली माहिती	मध्ये द्यावी लागते.			
	अ) १ महिना	ब) ३० दिवस	क) ३१ दिवस	ड) २ महिने			
२. टिप	ग लिहा :				१४		
٤)	व्यवसायाच्या कायदेशी	र पर्यावरणाची उद्धि	ष्ठे.				
۲)	प्रस्तावाची स्वीकृती.						
३. टिप	ग लिहा :				१४		
•	 मालविक्रिच्या करारासा	ती आवश्यक घटक -			, •		
,	माहिती मिळविण्याची व		•				
ŕ					0.		
४. मुक	त संमती म्हणजे काय ते [:] किंवा				१४		
בוכ	ाफवा त विक्रेता म्हणजे कोण		ما				
			બરા.				
५. व्य	र्थ करार कोणते ते स्पष्ट व				१४		
	किं वा						
राज	य माहिती आयोगाची रच	ाना, कार्य आणि अ	धिकार स्पष्ट करा.				



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B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (Old C.G.P.A.) Examination, 2018 ECONOMICS Business Economics (Paper – III)

-	nd Date : Tuesda 10.30 a.m. to 1.0			Max. Marks :	70
	<i>'</i>	•	are compulsory right indicate fu		
1. Cl	noose the correct	alternative give	en below :		14
1)) W. W. Rostw's year.	Theory of Eco	onomic Growth p	oublished in	
	a) 1950	b) 1955	c) 1960	d) 1965	
2) The book 'Mana a) Pigou	•	cs – Theory and c) Ricardo	perspectives' is written by d) Malhotra	
3	a) Adam Smith		Preference Theo c) Fisher		
4)	a) Harrod – Do	mar	year plan b) W. W. Ros d) Pandit Nel		
5) According to Dr. Marshall, the price of commodities regarding short period means				
	a) Market price	•	b) Supply prid	ce	
	c) Demand price		,	d) Administered price	
6	cause for Indian Unemployment. a) Rise in population b) Seasonal Agricultural Nature c) Use of Capital Intensive Production Technique d) All the above				
7	a) Balanced de b) Imbalanced c) Developed F d) Selective Re	evelopment development Regions develop	oing	t policy.	

	8)	The scheme 'TRYSEM' is start in			year.					
		a) 1971 b) 1975	c)	1977	d)	1979				
	9)	Income inequality is increased by								
		a) Unemployment								
		,	,	All of the						
	10)	introduced the theor				our.				
		a) Thomas Malthus			nith					
	44\	c) Ricardo	,	Marshall		un alvina filma				
	11)	Business economics deals prima a) Investmentb) Saving	-			_				
	12)	In 2009, the Government of India	-							
	12)									
		a) Right to foodc) Right to Black Money	d)	Right to E	Emplo	yment				
	13)	In 1993, under the presidentship								
	,	setup the 'Disinvestment Commis								
		a) C.Rangarajan				m				
		c) Raghuram Rajan								
	14)	Government of India accepted No				-				
		a) 1985 b) 1991	C)	1994	a)	2001				
2.	Giv	Give short answers :								
	a)	Explain the principles of Business	E	conomics.			7			
	b)	Explain the types of Unemployme	nt.				7			
3.	Wr	ite short notes :								
	a)	Concept of Globalization.					7			
	b)	Concept of parallel economy.					7			
4	•	swer any one :					14			
т.		Explain the Malthusian theory of ϵ	200	nomic dev	/elonn	nent				
	,	Discuss on the impact of liberaliza			•					
_			atio	ii oii iiidie	iii eco	nonly.				
5.		swer any one :		_	_		14			
	•	a) Describe on the W. W. Rostow's stages of economic growth theory.								
	h)	Discuss on the causes and meas	ure	s of pover	ty in l	ndian economy.				



सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत. २) **उजवीकडील** अंक **पूर्ण गुण** दर्शवितात.

१.	योग्	य पर्याय निवडा :				१४
	٤)	डब्ल्यू.डब्ल्यू. रोस्टोचां	आर्थिक वृद्धीचा र्	सेद्धांत	या वर्षी प्रसिद्ध जाला.	
		अ) १९५०	ब) १९५५	क) १९६०	ड) १९६५	
	?)	'व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र लिहीले.	त्र रि	नद्धांत आणि दृष्टीकोन	न' हे पुस्तक यांनी	
		अ) पिगु	ब) केन्स	क) रिकार्डो	ड) मल्होत्रा	
	3)	व्याजाचा समय पसंती वि	सेद्धांत	नी मांडला.		
		अ) ॲडम स्मिथ	ब) मार्शल	क) फिशर	ड) केन्स	
	ጻ)	भारताच्या पहिल्या पंचव आला होता.	गर्षिक नियोजनासाट	डी व्यूहरचनेचा	प्रतिमानाचा वापर करण्यात	
		अ) हॅरॉड-डोमर		ब) डब्ल्यू. डब्ल्यू.	रोस्टो	
		क) महात्मा गाँधी		ड) पंडित नेहरू		
	५)	डॉ. मार्शल यांच्यामते व	त्रस्तुची अतिअल्पव	माळात ठरणारी किंमत	ा म्हणजे होय.	
		अ) बाजार किंमत		ब) पुरवठा किंमत		
		क) मागणी किंमत		ड) प्रशासकीय किं	मत	
	$\epsilon)$	भारतीय	बेकारीचे कारण अ	ाहे.		
		अ) वाढती लोकसंख्या		ब) शेतीचे हंगामी	स्वरूप	
		क) भंडवलप्रधान तंत्रा	चा वापर	ड) यापैकी सर्व		
	(e)	हे सरका				
		अ) समतोल विकास		ब) असमतोल विव	ज ास	
		क) विकसीत प्रदेशाचा	विकास	ड) निवडक प्रदेशां ⁻	चा विकास	
	۷)	'ट्रायसेम' (TRYSEM	l) ही योजना	वर्षी सुरु केल	नी.	
		अ) १९७१	ब) १९७५	क) १९७७	ड) १९७९	
	۶)	आर्थिक विषमता वाढण	यापाठीमागे	कारण आहे.		
		अ) बेकारी		ब) वाढती लोकसंर	ख्या	
		क) दारिद्रय		ड) यापैकी सर्व		



	१०)) यांनी श्रमविभागणीचा सिद्धांत मांडला.							
		अ) थॉमस माल्थस	ब) ॲडम स्मिथ	क) रिकार्डो	ड) मार्शल				
	११)	व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र	गाचा संबध प्रामुख्य	ाने मिळ	ठनाऱ्या संस्थाशी आहे.				
		अ) गुंतवणुक	ब) बचत	क) उत्पन्न	ड) नफा				
	१२)	२००९ मध्ये भारत सर	कारने	_ कायदा पास केला.					
		अ) अन्नाचा हक्क		ब) शिक्षणाचा हक्व	क				
		क) काळ्या पैशाचा ह	क्क	ड) रोजगाराचा हक्क					
	१३)	सन १९९३ मध्ये भारत स्थापना केली.	ा सरकारने	यांच्या अध्यक्ष	नेखाली निंगुंतवणूक आयोगाची				
		अ) सी. रंगराजन	ब) पी. चिदंबरम्	्क) रघुरामराजन	ड) डी. सुब्बाराव				
	१४)	भारत सरकारने	या वर्षी नर्व	ोन आर्थिक धोरणाचा	स्वीकार केला.				
		अ) १९८५	ब) १९९१	क) १९९४	ड) २००१				
၃.	थोड	डक्यात उत्तरे द्या :							
	अ)	व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र	ाची तत्त्वे स्पष्ट कर	τ.		9			
	ब)	बेकारीचे प्रकार स्पष्ट क	ज्ञा.			9			
3	टीप	ा लिहा :							
۲.		जागतिकीकरणाची संक	ल्पना.			9			
	•	समांतर अर्थव्यवस्थेची				9			
	,								
8.		लीलपैकी एकाचे उत्तर रि		 		88			
	•	माल्थसचा आर्थिक विव भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची			र्ज करा				
	প <i>)</i>	मारताय अयव्यवस्थचा	उदाराकरणामुळ झ	ालल्या पारणामाचा च	ाचा करा.				
ц.		लीलपैकी एकाचे उत्तर वि				88			
		डब्ल्यू. डब्ल्यू. रोस्टो य							
	ब)	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेती	ल दारिद्रयाच्या का	रणाची आणि उपायांच	ी चर्चा करा.				

S	R	-()() .	_	6	6
	u	•	<i>-</i>		,	v	u



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B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (Old CGPA) Examination, 2018 CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

		CO-OI	PERATIVE I	DEV	'ELOPMENT		
•	d Date : Wednes 10.30 a.m. to 1.0	•	12-2018				Max. Marks: 70
	,		uestions are c es to the righ t		pulsory . licate full marl	ks.	
1. Ch	oose the correct	alterna	tive from give	en a	ternatives.		14
1)	is	knowr	as the origin	n coi	untry of co-ope	erativ	e movement.
	a) England	b) (Germany	c)	Denmark	d)	China
2)	is	knowr	n as father of	co-c	perative move	emen	t.
	a) William King)		b)	Robert Ower	1	
	c) Vaikunthlal	Mehata	à	d)	Prof. D. G. K	arve	
3)	Co-operative su	_	-	-			•
	a) Processing	b) (Consumer	c)	Credit	d)	Marketing
4)	The first co-ope city in India.	rative p	ro-processing	g so	ciety was star	ted a	t
	a) Mumbai			•	Thiruvananth	apur	am
	c) Mysore			d)	Delhi		
5)		l in	as	the	apex body of	CO-O	perative marketing.
	a) 1982	b) ⁻	1964	c)	1959	d)	1958
6)	First co-operative	_	-		•		
	a) Pune	b) F	Pravaranagar	(c)	Solapur	d)	Hyderabad
7)	Land Developm						
	a) Short	b) l	Medium	c)	Very short	d)	Long
8)	The structure of		-				_ in nature.
	a) Two tier	b) ⁻	Three tier	c)	Branch	d)	Four tier
9)	c by landless laborated	-	ative farming	is a	co-operative	socie	ety established
	a) Collective	b) .	Joint	c)	Tenant	d)	None of these

•	10)	District Central Co-operative Bank is working as a bridge between and Primary Agricultural Credit Society.							
		a)		Banks				t	
		c)	Central Gove	ernment	d)	State Co-ope	rativ	e Bank	
-	11)	Ор	eration Flood	is related with _		revolutio	n in	India.	
		a)	Sugar	b) Milk	c)	Water	d)	Credit	
-	12)	Va	idyanathan Co	mmittee, 2004,	is relat	ed to		sector.	
		a)	Private bank		b)	International t	trade)	
		c)	Service sector	or	d)	Co-operative			
-	13)		is l	known as 'Apex	k Bank' i	n co-operative	sec	tor.	
		a)	NABARD		b)	State Co-ope	rativ	e Bank	
		c)	DCC Bank		d)	SBI			
-	14)	Na yea	-	evelopment Bo	ard was	established in	n the)	
		a)	1965	b) 1905	c)	1972	d)	1991	
2.	Wr	ite s	short notes :						
	a)	Imp	ortance of co-	operative farmi	ng.				7
				ce co-operative					7
2	١٨/،	ito c	answers in sho						
Э.					o oporo	tivo 2			7
	-		•	plems of dairy c	-	uve ?			
	D)	vvri	te the principle	es of co-operation	on.				7
4.	An	swe	r any one of tl	he following que	estions				14
	1)		at is co-operat relopment.	ion ? Explain th	ne role c	f co-operation	in E	conomic	
	2)		•	n by co-operati perative marketi		• .	n the	e problems and	
5.	An	swe	r any one of tl	he following que	estions	:			14
	1)	Exp	lain the function	ons and probler	ns of Di	strict Central C	Co-o _l	perative Bank.	
	2)	Fxn	lain the recom	mendations of	Vaidvar	nathan Commi	ttee	in detail	



सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.

२) उजव्या बाजूस आकडे पूर्ण गुण दाखवतात. 1. दिलेल्या पर्यायामधून योग्य पर्याय निवडा. 14 1) _____ देश सहकारी चळवळीचा उत्पत्तिस्थान म्हणून ओळखला जातो. a) इंग्लंड b) जर्मनी c) डेन्मार्क d) चीन 2) _____ यांना सहकारी चळवळीचा पिता म्हणून ओळखले जाते. a) विलियम किंग b) रॉबर्ट ओवेन c) वैकुंठलाल मेहता d) प्रो. डी. जी. कर्वे 3) सहकारी साखर कारखाना _____ सहकारी संस्थेचे एक उदाहरण आहे. a) प्रक्रिया b) ग्राहक c) वित् d) विपणन 4) _____ येथे भारतातील पहिली को-ऑपरेटिव्ह प्रो प्रोसेसिंग सोसायटीची सुरुवात झाली. a) मुंबई b) तिरुवनंतपुरम c) मैसूर d) दिल्ली 5) राष्ट्रीय कृषी सहकारी विपणन महासंघ (नाफेड) ची सहकारी मार्केटिंगच्या सर्वोच्य संस्थेच्या रूपात _____ मध्ये स्थापना करण्यात आली. a) 1982 b) 1964 c) 1959 d) 1958 6) पहिल्या सहकारी साखर कारखान्याने 1933 साली _____ येथे काम करण्यास सुरुवात केली. a) पुणे b) प्रवारानगर c) सोलापूर d) हैदराबाद 7) भू विकास बँक _____ मुदत कर्ज देते. a) अल्प b) मध्यम c) अति अल्प d) दीर्घ 8) भारतीय दुग्ध सहकारी संस्थेचे स्वरूप _____ आहे. a) द्वि स्तरीय b) त्री स्तरीय c) शाखा d) चतुर्थ स्तरीय 9) _____ सहकारी शेती ही भूमिहीन शेतमजूरांनी स्थापन केलेली सहकारी संस्था आहे. a) सामूहिक b) संयुक्त c) कुळ d) यापैकी नाही

	 जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक ही एक दुवा म्हणून काम करत आहे. 						आणि प्राथमिक कृषी पतसंस्था यांच्यात				
						c)	केंद्र सरकार	d)	राज्य सहकारी बँक		
	11)	'अं	ॉपरेशन फ्लड' भा	रतात		_ ॠ	ांती संबंधित आहे.				
		a)	साखर	b)	दुग्ध	c)	पाणी	d)	वित्		
	12)	वैद्य	ानाथन् समिती, 2	004		क्षे	त्रासी संबंधित आहे.				
		a)	खाजगी बँक			b)	आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्याप	ार			
		c)	सेवा क्षेत्र			d)	सहकार				
	13)			यास	सहकारी क्षेत्रामध्ये	'शिर	वर बँक' म्हणून ओ	ळख	ने जाते.		
		a)	नाबार्ड			b)	स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव	ह बँ	क		
		c)	डी.सी.सी. बँक			d)	एस.बी.आय. बँक				
	14)		-				मध्ये करप				
				b)	1905	c)	1972	d)	1991		
2.	टीपा		ग़. गरी शेतीचे महत्त्व.							7	
	,		सहकारी संस्थेचे व							7	
3.	थोड	ऋयात	। उत्तरे लिहा.								
		_	पहकारी संस्थेच्या		या काय आहेत ?					7	
	b) र	तहक	ाराची तत्त्वे लिहा.							7	
4.			की कोणत्याही ए				0 0			14	
							राची भूमिका स्पष्ट ^र 11 समस्या आणि उप		यष्ट्र क्रग		
_	,		की कोणत्याही ए		_	11 95	11 (11)(4) (3)	119 \	1.0 4/(1.	14	
Э.			•		रनाच उत्तर घा. मची कार्ये आणि स	मस्य	संगा.			14	
			1थन् समितीच्या नि								
	,		`								



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	•	DERN MANAGE		•	-	
-	d Date : Thursday 10.30 a.m. to 1.00				Max. Marks	: 70
		1) All questions al 2) Figures to the r			marks of question.	
1) [is the the long term per a) Personnel ma	alternative from giveset of managerial formance of organ nagement agement	decisisation (b)	sions and a on. Marketing r		14
,	The size of the m a) Small	ultinational enterp b) Large			d) Micro	
	Important steps ir a) Licensing c) Global strateg			Exporting All of these		
٠		e Management is atisfactory and sa	tisfie b)		the obtaining and the fors	
· I	Obtaining compe products or servic a) Diversification c) Centralisation	ces means	b)	e basis of s Differentiati Integration	special features in the	
	is a environment. a) Benchmarking c) Cost leadersh		b)	s and evalu SWOT None of the	ation of organisational	
	The concept of 'on year. a) 1947	quality consciousr b) 1949		is came int	d) 1959	
, -		•	d an	alysed the d	concept of 'knowledge	
	management' at f a) Hubert Saint c) Prof. Devenpo			Prof. Ikujiro None of the		

	9)	Human Resource Management is a _	process.	
		a) Traditional	b) Dynamic	
		c) Economical	d) None of the above	
	10)	Continuing the existing policy without strategy.	out making any change is known as	
		a) Growth	b) Retrenchment	
		c) Statuesque	d) Grand	
	11)	Management'.	tant function of 'Human Resource	
		a) Performance Managementc) Health and safety	b) Manpower planningd) None of these	
	12)	The concept of 'Human Resource Aca) Deming c) C.K. Pralhad	counting' is given by b) Rensis Likert d) Thomas Port	
	13)	Natural environment is a factor of a) Internal environment c) Macro environment	b) Micro environmentd) None of the above	
	14)	The element of 'Knowledge Manager	ment' consists	
	,	a) Employee	b) Process	
		c) Technology	d) All of the above	
2.	W	rite short note on :		
	1)	Types of Benchmarking.		7
	2)	SWOT Technique.		7
3.	W	rite short answers :		
		Explain the process of knowledge ma	anagement.	7
		Explain the advantages and disadvar		7
	•		3	
4.	An	swer any one of the following:		14
	1)	Define strategic management. Explaimanagement. OR	in the steps in the process of strategic	
	2)	Explain in brief the changing internat	ional scene in globalization	
	۷)	Explain in blief the changing internat	ional scene in giobalization.	
5.	An	swer any one of the following:		14
	1)	What is global business? Explain the business.	e objectives and steps in going global	
	2)	OR Evolain in brief the role of Human Re	scource Manager	
	(ے	Explain in brief the role of Human Re	source manayer.	



सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत. २) उजवीकडील अंक **पूर्ण** गुण दर्शवितात.

१.	दिलेल्या पर्या	् यातून योग्य प	र्याय निवडा :			88
	१) संघटनेर्च	। दिर्घकालीन क	जमगिरी ठरविणाऱ्या व्यव	वस्थापकीय निर्णयाच्या व	। कृतीच्या संचास	_
	म्हणतात					
	,	चारी व्यवस्थाप		ब) विपणन व्यवस्था		
	,	तेय व्यवस्थापन		ड) व्यूहरचनात्मक व्	यवस्थापन	
	२) बहुराष्ट्री	य उद्योगसंस्थे	चा आकार	असतो.		
				क) मध्यम	ड) सूक्ष्म	
	३) जागतिर्क	ोकरण प्रवेश प्र	क्रियेतील महत्त्वाचे टण	पे/पायऱ्या अ	गहेत.	
	अ) परव	ाना				
	ब) निय					
	•		चनात्मक भागीदारी			
	,	लपैकी सर्व				
				स्थेत कार्य करण्यासाठी य	गोग्य व समाधानी	
		•	न ठेवण्याशी असतो.	,	, , ,	
	•		•	क) व्यवस्थापक	·	
	,		_	ष्ट्यांच्या आधारावर स्प	पर्धात्मक फायदा मिळवि	णे
			_	_\ ~~	_\	
	•		•	क) केंद्रीकरण	·	
				ण व मूल्यमापन करण्या		
) क) खर्च नेतृत्व	ड) यापैकी नाही	
				या वर्षी वापरात आली.	,	
	•		•	क) 1957	•	
				ान' संकल्पना विकसित		
				क) प्रा. डवेनपोर्ट	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही	
	९) मानव सं	साधन व्यवस्थ	पन ही	प्रक्रिया आहे.		
	•		•	क) आर्थिक	•	
5		त्र धोरण कोण -	ताही बदल न करता ए	पुढे चालू ठेवणे म्हणजे	व्यूहरच	ना
	होय.			,		
	अ) विस	_		ब) कपात		
	क) स्थि	र/बदल नको		ड) भव्य		Set P

किंवा

२) मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापकाची भूमिका थोडक्यात स्पष्ट करा.



Seat	
No.	Set

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (Old-CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED BANKING (Law and Practice of Banking in India) (Paper – I)

		(Law and Practice of I	Banking in Ir		
_		d Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.		Total Marks	s : 70
	I	nstructions : 1) Attempt all que 2) Figures to the l		full marks.	
1. (Cho	oose correct alternatives :			14
	1)	The Imperial Bank of India Act	is passed in th	e year	
		a) 1921 b) 1920	c) 1940	d) 1935	
	2)	In the year the fir	rst Company A	ct was passed in India.	
		a) 1913 b) 1947	c) 1932	d) None of these	
	3)	Banker's Lien is			
		a) A special type of mortgage			
	4.	c) A hypothecation	,	of assignment	
	4)	Rule of Clayton's case pertains			
		a) Payment of cheques in cleab) Settlement of duties betwee	_	d quarantor	
		c) Banker's general lien	ir tho barn an	guarantor	
		d) Appropriation of payments in	n a running acc	count	
	5)	The relationship between a bar	nker and a cus	tomer is	
		a) That of a debtor and credito	r		
		b) That of a creditor and debto			
		c) Primarily that of a debtor and	d creditor		
	٥,	d) Both a) and b)			
	6)	An order cheque can be conve			
		a) Sans recourse endorsementc) Blank endorsement	, .	endorsement is endorsement	
	7)	<u> </u>	,	io ondoloomont	
	')	a) Uncrossed cheque	b) Open cl	neane	
		c) Order cheque	d) Bearer	•	

	8)	 The banker has a statutory obligat a) Honour customer's cheque b) Exercise lien c) Maintaining secrecy of customed d) Honour customers bill 			
	9)	The best suited deposit for a tradir	ng community		
	,	a) Savings deposit	_		
		c) Current deposit	d) Recurring dep	oosit	
	10)	The bank account opened more that account.	an one names is	called	
		a) Joint b) Single	c) Saving	d) None of these	
	11)	Bank of England was established	in the year		
		a) 1794 b) 1894	c) 1694	d) None of these	
	12)	According to order bar	nk can stop accou	ınt operations.	
		a) Garnishi b) Kleton	c) Holly	d) None of these	
	13)	The Nabard Bank Act was passed a) 1982 b) 1980	-	d) None of these	
	14)	is the name of first Co	mmercial Bank of	India.	
		a) SBI b) RBI	c) Indian Bank	d) Hindustan Bank	
2.	a)	rite short notes : Origin of the banking. Bank customers.			14
3.	a)	rite short answer : Explain the different types of negoti What are important types of crossin			14
4.	An	swer any one :			14
	a)	Explain the nature and scope of bar	nking laws in India	a.	
	b)	Define the terms 'Banker' and 'Bank special relationship between them.	k Customer' and I	oring about the	
5.	An	swer any one :			14
	a)	What is MICR cheque? Explain its	nature.		
	b)	What do you understand by a 'Cros different kinds of a cheque.	ssing of a cheque'	? Explain the	



सूचना : 1) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत. 2) **उजवीकडील** अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

	\sim		
ನಸನ	नर्ज	प्रश्न	•
21.1	1.1.30	74.1	•

	•								
۱.	योग	य पर्यायांची निवड करून	न खालील प्रश्नांर्च	ो उत्तरे वि	लहा :				14
	1)	इम्पीरिअल बँक ऑफ इ	इंडिया कायदा हा		या व	वर्षी झाला.			
		अ) 1921	ৰ) 1920	क)	1940	ड)	1935		
	2)	पहिला कंपनी कायदा _	या	वर्षी कर	ण्यात आल	ता.			
		अ) 1913	ৰ) 1947	क)	1932	ड)	यापैकी नाह	ही	
	3)	बँकर्स तारण म्हणजे	असते	ì.					
		अ) विशेष प्रकारची ग	हाण स्विकारणारा						
		ब) तारण स्विकारणार	T						
		क) कर्जांच्या मोबदल	यात गहाण ठेवले	ती मालग	नत्त <u>ा</u>				
		ड) एक प्रकारचे ठरव	लेले काम						
	4)	क्लेटन नियमा संबंधीत	हे	आहे.					
		अ) धनादेशाचे प्रदान	पूर्ण करणे						
		ब) बँक व हमीदार यां	च्यामधील अधिव	गराची स	गमजुत				
		क) बँकर्सचे सामान्य त	नारण						
		ड) सुरू असलेल्या ख	ात्यामधुन योग्य प्र	कारे प्रद	ान विनियोग	П			
	5)	बँकर आणि ग्राहकांमर्ध	लि संबंध	;	अशा स्वरू	पाचा असतो	1.		
		अ) ऋणको आणि धन	को	ब)	धनको अ	ाणि ऋणको			
		क) सुरूवातीला ऋणव	को नंतर धनक <u>ो</u>	ਭ)	अ) आणि	ा ब)			
	6)	ऑर्डर (आदेशदेय) धन	ादेश धारक धनादे	शामध्ये	रूपांतरित व	करण्याच्या !	प्रक्रियेस		
		म्हणतात.							
		अ) सॅन्स रेकोर्स पृष्ठव	नंक (प्राप्त होऊ इ	राकणारा)				
		ब) विशेष पृष्ठकांक							
		क) रिकामा पृष्ठकांक							
		ड) सॅन्स फ्राईस पृष्ठव	गंक						
	7)	ज्या धनादेशाचे रेखांकन	न केले जात नाही	त्याला _		असे म्हप	गतात.		
		अ) अरेखांकित धनादे		•	मुक्त धना				
		क) आदेशदेय धनादेश	1	ਫ)	धारक धन	ादेश			



	8) बँकर्स चा संविधानिक	संबंध	असतो.		
	अ) ग्राहक धनादेश		ब) संबंधितांचे उत्तर	दायित्व	
	क) ग्राहकांच्या खात्य	गची गुप्तता पाळणे	ड) ग्राहकांचे बिल		
	9) खालीलपैकी	खाते व्यापारी	समूदायाशी संबंधित अ	गहे.	
	अ) बचत ठेव	ब) मुदत ठेव	क) चालू ठेव	ड) आवर्ती ठेव	
	10) एकापेक्षा जास्त व्यक्ती	ोंच्या नावे उघडलेल्य	ा बँक खात्याला	असे म्हणतात.	
	अ) संयुक्त खाते	ब) एकक खाते	क) बचत खाते	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	11) बँक ऑफ इंग्लंडजी स	थापना	_ या वर्षी झाली.		
	अ) 1794	ৰ) 1894	क) 1694	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	12) आदेश	गने बँकेला खात्याचे ^भ	व्यवहार थांबविण्याचा	अधिकार असतो.	
	अ) गारनिशी	ब) क्लेंटन	क) हॉली	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	13) नाबार्ड बँकेचा कायदा	मध्ये	करण्यात आला.		
	अ) 1982	ৰ) 1980	क) 1978	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	14) ही बँव	त्र वाणिज्य क्षेत्रातील [ः]	पहिली बँक म्हणून ओ	ळखली जाते.	
	अ) स्टेट बँक ऑफ इं	डिया	ब) आर.बी.आय.		
	क) इंडियन बँक		ड) हिन्दुस्तान बँक		
2	थोडक्यात टीपा लिहा :				14
	अ) बँकेचा उगम व इतिहास	व			• •
	ब) बँक ग्राहक.	XI			
	,				
3.	थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :				14
	अ) चलनक्षम दस्तावेजाचे	वेगवेगळे प्रकार स्पष्ट	ट करा.		
	ब) धनादेश रेखांकनाचे म	हत्त्वाचे प्रकार विशद	करा.		
4	कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उ	त्तर लिहा :			14
•	अ) भारतीय बँकींग कायद्य	_	स्पष्ट करा		• •
	ब) बँकर व बँक ग्राहक ही			रू स्म	
	भ) अपार अ अपा प्रारंजा हा	राजार गंगा स्पन्ट जार	न (यानपारा संबंध स्प		
5.	कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उ	त्तर लिहा :			14
	अ) MICR धनादेश म्हण	जे काय ? त्याचे स्वर	ूप स्पष्ट करा.		
	ब) 'धनादेशाचे रेखांकन' ।	म्हणजे काय ते विशद	करा व धनादेशाचे वेग	ावेगळे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.	
		-			Set P



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (Old) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper No. – I)

•	d Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Ma	arks : 70
	Notes : 1) All questions a 2) Figures to the	are compulsory . right indicate full marks.	
1. Ch	oose the correct alternative :		14
1)	An Asset which does not gener	rate income to the bank is	_
	a) Fixed asset	b) Performing asset	
	c) Non-performing asset	d) None	
2)	Loan repayable within 24 hours	s are termed as	
	a) Money at call	b) Branch adjustment	
	c) Short notice	d) None	
3)	Accounting standardstatement.	related to consolidated finan	cial
	a) 19	b) 20	
	c) 21	d) 22	
4)	The profit included in stock which as	ch is not actually realized, hence it is terr	ned
	a) Gross profit	b) Net profit	
	c) Unrealized profit	d) Notional profit	
5)	Out of 10,000 shares, holding minority ratio?	Co. acquired 8,000 shares what will be	the
	a) 1/2	b) 1/5	
	c) 1/4	d) 3/4	
6)	Profit earned by the subsidiary shares by holding company is _	company before to the date of purchas	e of
	a) Capital profit	b) Revenue profit	
	c) Unrealized profit	d) None of the above	



7)	Loss of Stock is Rs. 40,000. It is the policy of company to take the insurance of stock at 90% of cost. The amount of claim will be Rs					
	a) 34,000	b)	36,000			
	c) 44,000	d)	40,000			
8)	Abnormal goods must beto get the value of goods of regul		from the respective items of stock ine.			
	a) Added	b)	Deducted			
	c) Ignore	d)	None of the above			
9)	Standard sales minus actual sale	es =	=			
	a) Short sales	b)	Adjusted sales			
	c) Net sales	d)	None of the above			
10)	Schedule No. 11 is meant for					
	a) Deposit	b)	Fixed assets			
	c) Other assets	d)	Other liabilities			
l 1)	Banking Companies are gove	rne	ed by the Banking Regulation Act,			
	a) 1960	b)	1956			
	c) 1904	d)	1949			
12)	Super profit is the difference between	vee	en			
	a) Current year profit and Last ye	ear	profit			
	b) Net profit and Gross profit					
	c) Average profit and Normal pro	ofit				
	d) None of the above					
13)	No banking companies are allo expenses are completely written		ed to pay dividend till			
	a) Bad debts	b)	Revenue			
	c) Notional	d)	Capitalized			
14)	Cost accounting is mainly related	l to				
	a) Sales	b)	Profit			





2. Write short notes (7 marks each):

14

- A) Explain the advantages and limitations of Cost Accounting.
- B) Explain the term capital profit and revenue profit.
- 3. Solve short answer problems. (7 Marks each):

14

A) The following particulars are available in respect of the business carried on by Mohan.

Sr. No.	Particulars		Rs.
1	Capital Invested		2,75,000
2	Trading Results : Year 2	2014	67,100
	2	2015	82,500
	2	2016	11,000 (Loss)
	2	2017	1,15,500
3	Market rate of Interest of	n investment	8%
4	Rate of risk return on ca	pital invested	
	in business		2%
5	Remuneration of the pro	prietor from	
	alternative employment	(If not engaged	in
	business) per annum		19,800

You are required to compute the value of goodwill on the basis of three years' purchase of the super profits of the business calculated on the average profit of the last four years.





B) A Ltd. acquired shares in B Ltd. on 1st April, 2017. Their Balance Sheets as on 31st, March 2018 were:

Balance Sheets As on 31st March, 2018

Liabilities	A Ltd.	B Ltd	Assets	A Ltd.	B Ltd.
Share capital:			Land and Building	80,000	30,000
Shares of Rs. 100			Plant and Machinery 1	,70,000	10,000
each fully paid	2,50,000	50,000	Investment:		
General reserve	60,000	20,000	400 shares in B Ltd.	50,000	_
(as on 1-4-2017)			Stock	30,000	30,000
Profit and Loss A/c	80,000	25,000	Debtors	50,000	20,000
Creditors	10,000	5,000	Cash	20,000	10,000
	4,00,000	1,00,000	4	1,00,000	1,00,000

Additional information:

- 1) Sundry debtors of A Ltd. includes Rs. 5,000 due from B Ltd.
- 2) Stock of B Ltd. includes goods purchased from A Ltd. for Rs. 10,000 on which A Ltd. made profit of 25% on sales.
- 3) On 1-4-2017 Profit and Loss A/c of B Ltd. showed a credit balance of Rs. 5,000. Calculate the minority interest, capital profit, revenue profit and cost of control.
- 4. Following is the Trial balance of Solapur Bank Ltd. as on 31st March, 2018

Trial Balance

Debit balances	Rs.	Credit balances	Rs.
Printing and stationary	40,000	Share capital	6,00,000
Establishment expenses	3,90,000	Statutory reserve fund	3,60,000
Interest paid	25,50,000	Current deposits	40,00,000
Salaries and allowances	13,00,000	Savings deposits	51,00,000
Dividend (Last year)	60,000	Fixed deposits	26,50,000
Premises	12,00,000	Discount	15,00,000
Cash in hand	1,00,000	P and L A/c (Last year)	8,00,000

	-5-		SLR-CO - 69
Investment in shares	2,50,000	Interest received	36,00,000
Investment in Govt. securiti Cash with other banks	es 3,60,000 7,50,000	Commission and Exchange	8,00,000
Term loans	30,00,000	Dividend received	25,000
Cash credit	60,00,000	Bills payable	11,85,000
Bills purchased and Dis.	46,20,000		
Total	2,06,20,000	Total	2,06,20,000

Additional Information:

- a) Authorized share capital of the bank is Rs. 8,00,000, divided into share of Rs. 10 each.
- b) Rebate on bills discounted as at 31-3-2018 amounted Rs. 60,000.
- c) Provision for doubtful loans to be made at Rs. 20,000.
- d) Make necessary appropriation for statutory reserve.

Prepare Profit and Loss A/c and Balance Sheet in the prescribed form with necessary schedules.

OR

Following are the Balance Sheets of H Ltd. and S Ltd. as on 31st March, 2018.

Liabilities	H Ltd.	S Ltd.	Assets	H Ltd.	S Ltd.
Share capital:			Land and building	2,00,000	1,00,000
Shares of	5,00,000	3,00,000	Plant and Mach.	1,50,000	2,00,000
Rs. 100 each					
General reserve	40,000	10,000	Investment:		
Profit and Loss A/o	70,000	5,000	2,700 shares in S Ltd.	2,97,000	-
Bills payable	50,000	25,000	Stock	40,000	30,000
Creditors	1,40,000	60,000	Debtors	50,000	60,000
			Bills receivable	63,000	10,000
Total	8,00,000	4,00,000	Total	8,00,000	4,00,000

14



Additional Information:

- On the date of purchase of shares there was a credit balance of Rs. 6,000 in General reserve and Profit and Loss A/c showed a debit balance of Rs. 10,000 in the books of S. Ltd.
- 2) Sundry debtors of S Ltd. includes Rs. 40,000 due from H Ltd.
- 3) Bills payable of S Ltd. includes Rs. 18,000 in favour of H Ltd. which has discounted Rs. 3,000 of them.
- 4) Stock of S Ltd. includes Rs. 4,000 being purchased from H Ltd. on which the latter company made a profit of 33¹/₃% on cost.

Prepare consolidated Balance Sheet of H Ltd. and its subsidiary S. Ltd with necessary working notes.

14

5. M/s Amar Traders is insured under a loss of profit policy for Rs. 1,24,000. Their books of accounts are closed on 31st December every year. The fire occurred on 1-7-2017.

The records saved disclosed the following information:

	Rs.
Turnover during the year ended 30-6-2017	14,40,000
Turnover during the year ended 31-12-2016	12,00,000
Turnover from 1-7-2017 to 30-9-2017	60,000
Turnover in the corresponding period of 2016	3,60,000
Standing charges for the year ending 31-12-2016	72,000
Net profit during the year ending 31-12-2016	48,000

It has been ascertained that the business has consistently shown an increase of 25% in turnover in the months preceding the fire over corresponding period of the previous year. Calculate the amount of claim for loss of profit.

14

Set P



The following balances extracted from the books of XYZ Bank Ltd. Solapur, prepare the Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March, 2018 and Balance Sheet as on that date with necessary schedules.

Particulars	Rs.
Share capital (Authorized and issued)	
10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each Rs. 30 paid	3,00,000
Statutory reserve fund	1,00,000
Money at call and short notice Investment at cost	1,25,000 10,00,000
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings	70,000
Law charges	3,000
Postage and Telegrams	2,000
Salaries	45,000
Rent, Taxes and Insurance	4,000
General expenses	7,000
Auditor's fees	3,000
Deposits : a) fixed	5,00,000
b) Savings	2,00,000
c) Current	23,00,000
Premises (after depreciation upto 31-3-2017 Rs. 25,000)	1,75,000
Furniture (after depreciation upto 31-3-2017 Rs. 5,000)	15,000
Cash in hand	35,000
Cash with RBI	2,00,000
Cash with other banks	3,00,000
Borrowings from other banks	3,50,000
Interest and discount	2,23,250
Profit and Loss A/c (Credit balance on 1-4-2017)	50,000
Dividend for the year 2016-17	30,000
Loans, Cash Credit and Overdrafts	16,14,250
Bills payable	25,000

Bills discounted and purchased	3,50,000
Unclaimed dividend	5,000
Branch adjustment (Credit)	12,500
Commission and Exchange	22,500
Library books	6,000
Repairs to bank property	4,000
Non-Banking assets	25,000
Gold Bullion	75,000

Adjustments:

- 1) Provide depreciation at 5% on premises and at 10% furniture (on original cost)
- 2) Provide Rs. 20,000 for Bad and doubtful debts.
- 3) Provide Rs. 25,000 for taxation.
- 4) Rebate on bills discounted for unexpired period amounted to Rs. 750.
- 5) The bank has accepted on behalf of customer's bills worth Rs. 2,00,000 and his bills for collection being bills receivable, worth Rs. 1,00,000.

Set P



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B.Com. III (Semester – V) (Old-CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING (Paper – I)

	ADVAIN	CED COST ACC		JIVIIIVG (Pape	=1 - 1 <i>)</i>	
-	d Date : Friday, 7-1 0.30 a.m. to 1.00 p				Max. Marks :	70
	ii)	All questions are Figures to the rig Use of calculator	ht	indicate full ma	arks.	
1. Cho	oose the correct alt	ernative.				14
1)	High material turn	over ratio indicate		materia	al.	
	a) Slow moving		b)	Fast moving		
	c) Out of fashion		d)	Average movin	ng	
2)	is ma	aintained by Store-	-ke	eper.		
	a) Bin Card		b)	Store Ledger		
	c) Cost Accounts		d)	Financial Acco	ounts	
3)	Annual consumpti E.O.Q. is	•	nd	no. of orders to	placed are 5 then	
	a) 30,000	b) 12,000	c)	10,000	d) 24,000	
4)	The techniques ar	nd process of asce	erta	ining the cost is	s called	
	a) cost accounting	9	b)	cost		
	c) costing		d)	cost sheet		
5)	Under ABC Analys	sis of material con	tro	'A' stands for _	items.	
	a) High value		b)	Low value		
	c) Minimum value	•	d)	Middle value		
6)	cost					
	a) Fixed	b) Variable	c)	Direct	d) Period	
7)	is the cost of carrying ste		at	which cost of p	lacing an order and	
	a) ABC Analysis	b) Bin Card	c)	E.O.Q.	d) Store Ledger	
8)	Period cost is also	called as		_ cost.		
	a) Fixed	b) Variable	c)	Marginal	d) Total	

	9)		method is suitable	in situati	on of rising p	rices	of material.	
		a) FIFO	b) HIFO	c)	LIFO	d)	EOQ	
	10)	Maximum o	consumption × max	imum pe	riod =		-	
		a) Maximu	m stock level	b)	Minimum sto	ock le	vel	
		c) Re-orde	ring level	d)	Average leve	el		
	11)	The purpos	se of cost accountin	g is				
		a) Cost asc	certainment	b)	Cost control			
		c) Avoiding	g wastage	d)	All of the ab	ove		
	12)	Cost unit of	f Tea powder is					
		a) Liter	b) Kg	c)	Metre	d)	Sq.ft.	
	13)	is placed.	level is that level o	of materia	ll at which a	new c	order of material	
		a) Average	b) Minimun	n c)	Maximum	d)	Reorder	
	14)	Factory cos	st + office overhead	s =				
		a) Factory	cost	b)	Cost of prod	luctior	า	
		c) Cost of	sale	d)	Sales			
2.	Wri	te short note	es any two .					14
	1)	ABC Analys	sis.					
	2)	Difference l	between Bin card a	nd Store	ledger.			
	3)	Material Tu	rnover Ratio.					
3.	A) (Compute EC	OQ from the following	ng inform	ation.			14
	,	Annual cons	sumption – 8000 kg					
	(Cost of placi	ing one order – Rs.	50				
	(Cost per uni	t – Rs. 40					
		•	carrying cost 8% o	n averao	e inventorv.			
		•	aterial turnover ratio	_	•			
	-	Particulars			Material X		Material Y	
		i) Opening	g stock (Rs.)		40,000		80,000	
		, . ·	se during the years	(Rs.)	1,92,000		2,60,000	
		iii) Closing	stock (Rs.)		24,000		40,000	

14

4. Two components A and B are used as under

Normal usage – 100 units per week each

Minimum usage – 50 units per week each

Reorder quantity – A – 600 units per week each

B – 500 units

Reorder period - A - 8 to 12 weeks

B-4 to 8 weeks

Calculate for each component A & B -

- a) Reorder level
- b) Maximum level
- c) Minimum level
- d) Average level.

OR

Prepare a Store Ledger Account under FIFO method.

14

Date	Particulars	Quantity	Rate Per unit (Rs.)
1-3-2016	Purchase	2000	10
6-3-2016	Purchase	300	12
9-3-2016	Issued	1200	_
10-3-2016	Purchase	200	14
13-3-2016	Issued	1000	_
15-3-2016	Purchase	300	13
17-3-2016	Issued	200	_
31-3-2016	Purchase	200	10

5. Prepare a cost sheet from the following information

14

Material consumed - Rs. 50,000
Direct wages - Rs. 30,000

Works overheads — 100% of Direct wages

Office overheads – 20% on Factory cost

SLR-CO - 70 -4-

Selling overheads – Re. 1 per unit sold

Units produced – 20,000 units

Opening stock of finished goods - Nil

Sale 18,000 units at Rs. 10 per unit.

OR

Prepare a cost sheet from the following information.

io romo ming innormation.	
Rs.	

14

		ns.
Opening stock –	Raw material	10,000
	WIP	15,000
	Finished Goods	12,000
Closing stock –	Raw material	20,000
	WIP	5,000
	Finished Goods	8,000
Material purchase		90,000
Factory overheads	S	50,000
Office overheads		30,000
Direct wages		40,000
Selling overheads		20,000
Profit		20% on sales

Set P

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SLR-CO - 71

Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – V) (Old-CGPA) Examination, 2018 INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Friday, 7-12-2 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.			Max. Marks :	: 70
Instructions: 1) All the a	questions are co to the right indi	-		
1. Choose the correct alterna	ative.			14
1) management.	nagement think	er is known as fa	ther of scientific	
A) Max Weber B)	F. W. Taylor	C) Peter Drucker	D) Henry Fayol	
Common man can bea decible.	ars noise intens	ity maximum upto		
A) 70-80 B)	120-130	C) 110-115	D) 90-100	
3) Under See are given.	ction of Factory A	Act 1948 provisions	about ventilation	
A) U/S 13 B)	U/S 16	C) U/S 20	D) U/S 9	
4) is the scien	nce of safeguard	ling health of indus	trial workers.	
A) Industrial sanitation		B) Industrial locati	ion	
C) Plant layout		D) None of these		
5) Indian industries starte	d to use Air-con	ditioning since		
A) 1947 B)	1930	C) 1950	D) 1951	
6) is the first s				
A) Selection region			-	
C) Selection of site		D) Preparation of		
7) is the famou		-		
A) Peter Drucker B)	-	C) C. K. Pralhad	D) William Ouchi	
8) Product layout is also l	known as			
A) Line layout		B) Combine layou	ıt	
C) Mixed layout		D) Fixed layout		

	9)	Se	ection 12 of Fac	tory A	Act 1948 giv	en prov	risions for		
		A)	Disposal of wa	ste		B)	Relayout		
		C)	Factory locatio	n		D)	None of these)	
	10)		is the f	ather	of industrial	social	science.		
		A)	C. K. Pralhad	B)	William Ou	chi C)	Peter Drucker	D) Elton Mayo	
	11)		type o	of layo	out is used f	or huge	and bulcky m	achinery.	
		A)	Product layout			B)	Mixed layout		
		C)	Stationary layo	ut		D)	Line layout		
	12)		imp	ortar	nt chart is pr	epared	in procedure of	of plant layout.	
		A)	Operation prod	ess c	hart	B)	Flow process	chart	
		C)	Assembly char	t		D)	All of these		
	13)		ma scientific mana			r contri	buted eight im	portant objectives	3
		A)	Peter Drucker	B)	Max Webe	r C)	Adam Smith	D) None of thes	e
	14)	Ex	risting rules follo	owed	in business	organis	sation means		
		A)	Good planning			B)	An effective d	ecision	
		C)	Discipline			D)	Authority		
2.	W	rite	short note on:						
	A)	lm	portance of ind	ustria	l manageme	ent.			7
	-		r-conditioning.						7
			_						•
3.			er the following						
			plain steps in s				on.		7
	B)	Εx	plain the impor	tance	of plant lay	out.			7
4.	An	ısw	er any one of t	he fol	lowing:				
	A)	WI	hat is work envi	ironm	ent ? Explai	n the in	nportance of w	ork environment.	14
	B)	Ex	plain principles	of so	ientific man	agemei	nt.		14
5.	An	ısw	er any one of t	he fol	lowina :				
			hat is plant layo		_	orocedi	ire of plant lave	out.	14
	-		plain factor det						14
	וט	$-\lambda$	piaiii iaului uel		וווועס נווכ ומט	LUI V IUU	auui.		14



सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत.

	२) ङ	जवीकडील अंक पूर्ण र्	गुण दर्शवितात.		
१. योग	य पर्याय निवडा.				१४
१)	व्यवस्थ	ापन विचारवंतास शास्त्र	ीय व्यवस्थापनाचे जनक	म्हणून ओळखले जाते.	
	अ) मॅक्स वेबर	ब) एफ्. डब्ल्यु. टेलर	क) पीटर ड्रकर	ड) हेन्री फेयॉल	
(۶	सामान्य व्यक्ती जास्त	तील जास्त	डेसीबल पर्यंत ध्वर्न	ो सहन करू शक्ते.	
			क) ११०-११५		
३)	कारखाना कायदा १९ आल्या आहेत.	९४८ च्या	_ कलमामध्ये वायुवीज	ना विषयीच्या तरतूदी देण्यात	
	अ) कलम १३	ब) कलम १६	क) कलम २०	ड) कलम ९	
8)	हे	औद्योगिक कामगारांच्य	ग आरोग्य संरक्षणाचे शा	स्त्र होय.	
	•		ब) औद्योगिक स्थान		
	क) यंत्र रचना		ड) यापैकी नाही		
५)	भारतीय उद्योगांनी वा	ातानुकूलनाचा अवलंब	करण्यास	पासून प्रारंभ केला.	
	अ) १९४७	ब) १९३०	क) १९५०	ड) १९५१	
६)	ही क	गरखाना स्थान निवडीर्त	ोल प्रथम अवस्था होय.		
	अ) प्रदेशाची निवड	ब) स्थानाची निवड	क) जागेची निवड	ड) तक्ते तयार करणे	
(9)	हे उ	द्योग व्यवस्थापनासाठी	च्या 'झेड' सिद्धांतासाठी	प्रसिद्ध आहेत.	
	अ) पीटर ड्रकर	ब) हेन्री फेयॉल	क) सी. के. प्रल्हाद	ड) विलियम औची	
(ک	वस्तूनुसार यंत्ररचना	नावानेही ः	ओळखली जाते.		
	अ) रेखा यंत्ररचना	ब) संयोगी यंत्ररचना	क) मिश्र यंत्ररचना	ड) स्थिर यंत्ररचना	
۶)	कारखाना कायदा १ आहेत.	९४८ च्या कलम १२	मध्ये सं	बंधी तरतूदी देण्यात आल्या	
	अ) कचरा विल्हेवाट	प्रब) पूनर्यंत्ररचना	क) कारखाना स्थान	ड) यापैकी नाही	
१०)	यांनाः	औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र	ाचे जनक असे संबोधले	जाते.	
	अ) सी. के. प्रल्हाद		ब) विलियम औची		
	क) पीटर ड्रकर		ड) एल्टन मेयो	Se	et P

११)	मोठी आणि अवजढ़ यंत्रसामुग्रीच्या दृ	ष्टी	प्रकारची यंत्र	रचना वापरली जाते.	
	अ) वस्तूनुसार यंत्ररचना	ब)	मिश्र यंत्ररचना		
	क) स्थिर यंत्ररचना	ਤ)	रेखा यंत्ररचना		
१२)	यंत्ररचना कार्यपद्धतीमध्ये	हा महत्व	ाचा तक्ता तयार	केला जातो.	
	अ) कार्यात्मक प्रक्रिया तक्ता		_		
	क) एकत्रीकरण तक्ता	ड)	वरील सर्व		
१३)	शास्त्रीय व्यवस्थापनाची आठ उद्दिष्टे आहेत.		या व्य	वस्थापन विचारवंतानी मांड	ली
	अ) पीटर ड्रकर ब) मॅक्स वेबर	क)	ॲडम स्मिथ	ड) यापैकी नाही	
१४)	व्यवसाय संघटने मध्ये प्रस्थापित नियम	गांचे पालन	करणे म्हणजे	होय.	
	अ) आदर्श नियोजन	ब)	परिणामकारक र्	नेर्णय	
	क) शिस्त	ਫ)	अधिकार		
अ)	गा लिहा : औद्योगिक व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्व. वातानुकूलन.				હ
३. खा	लील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा :				
अ)	कारखाना स्थान निवडीतील अवस्था	स्पष्ट करा.			و
ब)	यंत्ररचनेचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.				હ
	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :	-) 2 :			0.
,	कार्यवातावरण (कार्यपरिस्थिती) म्हण शास्त्रीय व्यवस्थापनाची तत्वे स्पष्ट क		कायवातावरणाच	महत्व स्पष्ट करा.	88
બ)	रास्त्रिय व्यवस्थापनाचा तत्व स्पण्ट प	χι.			88
	णत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा.		_		
अ)	यंत्ररचना म्हणजे काय ? यंत्ररचनेची व	नार्यपद्धती ((पद्धती) स्पष्ट क	रा.	88
ब)	कारखाना स्थाननिश्चीतीचे घटक स्पष	ट करा.			88

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SLR-CO - 72

Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (Old – CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED INSURANCE (Paper – I)

•	Day and Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.			Max. Mark	ks : 70		
		,	II questions are c oigures to the right		rks.		
1.	Ch	noose the correct al	ternative :				14
	1)	Principles of inden	nnity is not applica	ble to		_ insurance.	
		a) Fire	b) Marine	c) Life	d)	All of these	
	2)	Head office of Life	Insurance Corpor	ation of India is	at		
		a) Delhi	b) Pune	c) Mumbai	d)	Kolkata	
	3)	In India,					
		a) Company	b) Income Tax	c) Insurance	d)	Wealth Tax	
	4)	is	a social co-operati	ve device.			
		a) Agent	b) Investment	c) Insurance	d)	Security	
	5)	First step of taking	life insurance pol	icy is			
		a) to prepare insu	•	t			
		b) payment of inst					
		c) to fill proposal f					
		d) medical examir					
	6)	Life Insurance Cor	•				
		a) Delhi, Kanpur,					
		b) Pune, Mumbai,	•	•			
		c) Nagpur, Pune,	•				
	٦١	d) Bhopal, Delhi,			l.a.a		Ala.a
	7)	a) Birth certificate	accepted as a pro	or or age by Lire b) Caste certif		rance Corpora	tion.
		c) Mobile card		d) Ration card			
	0/	,	o of	•		augt give true	
	0)	As per the principl and fair informatio			uei ii	iusi give irue	
		a) Utmost good fa		npany. b) Insurable in	teres	t	
		c) Indemnity		d) Investment	.0103		
		-,y		-,			

	9)	The amount receive	ed by		from the insu	ired is called premiu	m.
		a) Insurance compa	any	b)	Nominee		
		c) Insurer		d)	Agent		
	10)	day	s of grace are allo	owe	ed for half yea	rly premium of life	
		insurance policy.					
		a) 30	b) 60	c)	90	d) 15	
	11)	The insurance police	-				
		a) Policy holder	b) Surety	c)	Nominee	d) Insurance ager	ıt
	12)	Life insurance contr	_				
		a) Selection of com	•				
		b) Proposal submit	• •				
		c) Proposal acceptd) Insurance premi		nce	company		
	13)	On early death of p				cy amount is	
	10)	payable to	•	ic i	risurarice poin	by amount is	
		a) Nominee or lega		b)	Agent		
		c) Policy holder		ď)	Government		
	14)	The main purpose of	of protection and	inve	estment is in _		
		insurance contract.					
		a) Marine	b) Fire	c)	General	d) Life	
2.	Wı	rite short notes :					14
	A)	Nature of insurance).				
	,	Principles of protec		nt			
	ט)	Timolpies of protec		,ı ıt.			
3.	Wı	rite short answer :					14
	A)	Explain the settleme	ent of life insuran	се	claim after dea	ath of policy holder.	
		Explain the settleme					
	٥,	Explain the comonic				ato of matarity.	
4.		plain the role of Life I	nsurance Corpor	atio	n of India in so	ocial and economica	
	de	velopment.					14
		OI	3				
	Ex	plain the fundament	als of insurance.				
5.	Ex	plain the procedure	of taking a life ins	sura	ince policy.		14
		. OI	_		. ,		
	Γ.						
	DIS	scuss marketing and	i promotion policy	OT	LIC.		



सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

२) उजवीकडील **अंक** पूर्ण **गुण** दर्शवितात.

٤.	योग्य पर्यायाची निवड करा:				१४
	१) हानीभरण हे तत्त्व	<u>[</u>	व्रमेस लागू होत	नाही.	
	अ) अग्नी	ब) सागरी	क) जीवन	ड) यापैकी सर्व	
	२) भारतीय आयुर्विमा महार	मंडळाचे मुख्य कार्याल	ाय	येथे आहे.	
	२) भारतीय आयुर्विमा महाग् अ) दिल्ली				
	३) भारतामध्ये	कायदा	१९३८ मध्ये सं	मत करण्यात आला.	
				ड) संपत्ती कर	
	४) हे एक	सामाजिक सहकारी स	ाधन आहे.		
	अ) प्रतिनिधि	ब) गुंतवणूक	क) विमा	ड) सुरक्षा	
	५) आयुर्विमापत्र घेण्याच्या	कार्यपद्धतीत	ही प	ाहिली पायरी/अवस्था आहे. प्ता भरणे	
		हवाल तयार करणे	ब) विमा ह	प्ता भरणे	
	क) प्रस्ताव अर्ज भरणे		ड) वैद्यकीय	य तपासणी	
	६) आयुर्विमा महामंडळाची	विभागीय कार्यालये		येथे आहेत.	
				गे, मुंबई, चेन्नई, भोपाल आणि हैद्रा	बाद
	क) नागपुर, पुणे, भोपात	न आणि हैद्राबाद	ड) भं	ोपाल, दिल्ली, पुणे आणि मुंबई	
	७) हे व	याचा पुरावा म्हणून अ	गयुर्विमा महामं	डळ स्विकारते.	
	अ) जन्म दाखला	ब) जातीचा दाखल	ा क) मोबाईल	न कार्ड ड) रेशन कार्ड	
	८) तत्त्वानुसार	विमेदाराने वस्तुनिष्ठ	व सत्य माहिती	विमा कंपनीला देणे बंधनकारक अर	न्रते.
	अ) परमोच्च विश्वास	ब) विमेय हित	क) नुकसान	। भरपाई ड) गुंतवणूक	
	९) विमेदाराकडून	घेतलेल्या र	क्रमेस विमा हप	न्ता असे म्हणतात.	
	अ) विमा कंपनीने	ब) वारसाने	क) विमेकर्र	ोने ड) प्रतिनिधीने	
8	🗘) आयुर्विमा हप्ता भरण्याच	ग्रा कालावधी अर्धवा ^{ष्}	र्षक असेल तर	हप्ता भरण्यासाठी	_
	दिवस सवलत दिली जा	ते.			
	अ) ३०	ब) ६०	क) ९०	ड) १५	



	११) विमापत्र हे विमा कंपनी आणि	यांच्यामधील करा	र आहे.	
	अ) विमेदार ब) हमीदार			
	१२) आयुर्विमाचा करार सुरु हो	ातो.		
	अ) कंपनीची निवड केल्यानंतर		गनीकडे सादर केल्यानंतर	
	क) प्रस्ताव अर्ज कंपनीने स्विकारल्यानंतर	ड) विमा हप्ता विम	ा कंपनीकडे भरल्यानंतर	
	१३) आयुर्विमा मुदत संपण्यापूर्वी विमेदाराचा मृत्यू यांना दिली जाते.	झाल्यास आयुर्विमा पत्र	ाची रक्कम	
	अ) वारसदार किंवा कायदेशीर वारसदार	ब) प्रतिनिधी		
	क) विमा धारकास	ड) सरकार		
	१४) विमा करारात संरक्षण व र्	jतवणूक हा मुख्य हेतू ३	असतो.	
	अ) सागरी ब) अग्नी			
၃.	टीपा लिहा :			१४
	अ) विम्याचे स्वरूप			
	ब) संरक्षण व गुंतवणूक तत्त्व.			
2	थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :			88
۲٠				20
	अ) विमेदाराच्या मृत्युनंतर आयुर्विमा पत्राची रक्क			
	ब) आयुर्विमा पत्राची मुदत संपल्यानंतर आयुर्विम	। पत्राची रक्कम मिळवि	ण्याची कार्यपद्धती सांगा.	
٧.	भारतीय आयुर्विमा महामंडळाचे सामाजिक व आ	र्थिक विकासातील भूमि	का स्पष्ट करा.	१४
	किंवा	-		
	विम्याची मूलतत्त्वे स्पष्ट करा.			
५.	आयुर्विमापत्र घेण्याची कार्यपद्धती स्पष्ट करा.			१४
	किंवा			
	आयुर्विमा महामंडळाच्या विमापत्राचे विपणन व वृ	१द्धि धोरण स्पष्ट करा.		
	-			

Seat	
No.	

Set

B.Com. (Part - III) (Semester - V) (Old CGPA) Examination, 2018 **ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper - I)**

Day and Date: Friday, 7-12-2018 Max. Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B.: 1) **All** questions are **compulsory**.

- 2) Each question carries equal marks.
- 3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
- 4) **Use** of calculators is **allowed**.
- 1. Choose the most appropriate alternative amongst the given for **each** question.
 - 1) A group of some or all of given number, selecting number of things without considering their order is called a
 - a) Permutation

b) Combination

c) Both a and b

d) None of these

- 2) ${}^{n}P_{r} = ?$
 - a) $\frac{n!}{r!}$
- b) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$ c) $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
- d) None of these

- 3) $5C_2 = ?$
 - a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 16
- d) None of these
- 4) Number of terms in the expansion of $(x + y)^n$ is
 - a) n-1
- b) n
- c) n+1
- d) None of these
- 5) All possible outcomes of a random experiment forms the
 - a) Event

b) Sample space

c) Both a and b

- d) None of these
- 6) When the events are mutually exclusive then $p(A \cap B)$ is
 - a) 1

- b) 0.5
- c) 0
- d) None of these



- 7) The probability of any event is always less than
 - a) 0

- b) 1
- c) ∞
- d) None of these

- 8) If A and B are independent then
 - a) $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$
- b) P(A/B) = P(A)

c) P(B/A) = P(B)

- d) All of the above
- 9) If E(X) = 3 then E(2X + 6) is
 - a) 6
- b) 20
- c) 12
- d) None of these

- 10) If k is a constant then variance of k is
 - a) k^2
- b) \sqrt{k}
- d) None of these
- 11) Which of the following is probability distribution?
 - a) (0.2, 0.4, 0.5)

b) (0.4, 0.6)

c) (-0.2, 0.8)

- d) (1.2, 0.4)
- 12) Find the constant K, if the probability mass function of X is

X	0	1	2
P(X)	K	2K	2K

a) 0

- b) 1/4
- c) 1/5
- d) 1
- 13) Probability of getting a red card, when a card is drawn from a pack of cards.
 - a) 1/4
- b) 4/32
- c) 13/52
- d) 26/52
- 14) If A is an even and \overline{A} is its complementary event then
 - a) $P(A) = P(\overline{A}) 1$

b) $P(A) = 1 + P(\overline{A})$

c) $P(A) = 1 - P(\overline{A})$

- d) None of these
- 2. A) State and prove the relation between permutation and combination.
 - 7
 - B) A random variable X has the following probability function as

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P(X)	K	2K	3K	K ²	K ² + K	2K ²	4K ²

- Find i) K ii) P(X > 5) iii) P(0 < X < 4).

7

3. A) State and prove additive law of probability.

B) Expand $\left(x + \frac{4}{x^3}\right)^6$.

7

7

- 4. Attempt any one of the following.
 - A) Define probability mass function of discrete random variate X.
 Suppose three unbiased coins are tossed simultaneously and number of heads is noted. Find its probability distribution and mean.
 - B) The joint pmf of (X, Y).

14

X	0	1	2	3
0	С	2c	3c	4c
1	2c	4c	6c	8c
2	3с	6c	9с	12c

Find

- i) c
- ii) P(X + Y < 3)
- iii) conditional distribution of X given Y = 2
- iv) conditional distribution of Y given X = 0.
- 5. Attempt any one.
 - A) Define mathematical expectation of r.v. X. Prove that if r.v. (X, Y) are independent then E(XY) = E(X) E(Y).

The pmf of X is

X	0	1	2	3
P(X)	1/6	1/3	1/3	1/6

Find mean and variance of X.



B) Let (X, Y) be bivariate discrete r.v. Define :

14

- i) Marginal pmf of X
- ii) Marginal pmf of Y.

The joint probability of X and Y is

X	1	2
1	0	1/3
2	1/3	0
3	0	1/3

Find:

- i) Marginal distributions of X and Y
- ii) Are X and Y are independent?
- iii) Find E (X + Y)
- iv) Find E(XY).

SLR-CO - 74

Seat	
No.	

B.Com. - III (Semester - V) (Old-CGPA) Examination, 2018

		(Bank	and	ADVANĆĖ Financial I			per – I	l)	
		nd Date : Saturday, 10.30 a.m. to 1.00						Max. Marks :	70
		Instructions : 1	,	ttempt all qu gures to the l			marks.		
1.	Ch	noose correct altern	nativ	es:					14
	1)	From 1st January		, the RI	BI beg	an functioni	ing as N	Nationalised Ban	k.
		A) 1950	B)	1949	C)	1939	D)	1955	
	2)	Which one is not of	quar	ititative meas	surem	ent of Rese	rve Bar	k of India ?	
		A) Bank rate	B)	CRR	C)	SLR	D)	PLR	
	3)	The apex organisa	atior	of industrial	finan	ce in India is	8		
		A) IDBI	B)	RBI	C)	ICICI	D)	HDFC	
	4)	American Money	Mark	ket is also kn	own a	S	Money	/ Market.	
		A) New York	B)	Mumbai	C)	Chicago	D)	San fransisco	
	5)	Comn financial reformati			ted the	eir recomme	endatio	ns on	
		A) Dr. Gadgil			B)	M. Narasim	nham		
		C) Dr. Natrajan			D)	None of the	ese		
	6)	Which is not the In	ndiai	n Money Mar	ket?				
		A) BSE	B)	NSE	C)	Chicago	D)	All the above	
	7)	Which of the follow	wing	Pair is not c	orrect	?			
		A) NABARD – Ag	gricu	Iture and Ru	ral Fin	ance			
		B) RBI – Banker'							
		C) IDBI – Industri							
		D) SBI – Private		(
	8)	SBI groups includ			-	0 5			
		A) State Bank of	•		B)	State Bank	•	sore	
		C) State Bank of	ratio	aia	D)	All the abo	ve		

	9)	SBI capital markets u	ındertakes		_ banking servid	ces.		
		A) Co-operative B) Private	C)	Merchant	D)	Public	
	10)	What are the function	ns of Reserve B	ank	of India ?			
		A) Issue of notes		B)	Banker of the	Gov	rernment	
		C) Controller of cred	lit	D)	All the above			
	11)	sector ha	as high suprema	су і	n Indian Money	⁄ Ма	rket.	
		A) Organised B) Unorganised	C)	Government	D)	None of these	
	12)	The Narasimham Co	mmittee submit	ted i	ts report in		1991.	
		A) December B) March	C)	April	D)	November	
	13)	IFCI was the first dev	velopment bank	esta	ablished in India	a in		
		A) 1945 B) 1946	C)	1947	D)	1948	
	14)	Money market where more than a year is o		s ar	e traded and m	atur	ity period is	
		A) Shorter term mar	kets	B)	Capital marke	ts		
		C) Counter markets		D)	Long-term ma	rket	S	
2.	A)	rite short notes : London Money Mark Commercial Banks a		ion.				14
3.	3. Write short answer:A) Discuss on the productivity, profitability and efficiency of Foreign Banks in India.B) Discuss about the RRBs.							14
4.	An	swer any one :						14
	A)	Explain the main fear	tures of Indian N	/lone	ey Market.			
	B)	Explain the role of Condian economy.	ommercial Bank	s in	development o	of		
5.	An	swer any one :						14
	A)	What are the importa			-	ole o	f State Bank	
	B)	Write an essay on th	e Indian Bankin	a Sv	vstem.			

14



मराठी रूपांतर

2) **उजवीकडील** अंक प्रश्नांचे **पूर्ण** गुण दर्शवितात.

सूचना : 1) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

1.	योग	य पर्य	यि निवडा :						
	1) RBI ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बँक म्हणून 1 जानेवरी						पासून कार्य क	रण्या	स सुरूवात केली.
		अ)	1950	ब)	1949	क)	1939	ਫ)	1955
	2)	भारर्त	ीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेचे व	क्रोणत	ो एक संख्यात्मक	मापन	नाही ?		
		अ)	बँक दर	ब)	CRR	क)	SLR	ड)	PLR
	3)	औद्य	ोगिक क्षेत्रात वित्तप्	गुरवठ	ा करणारी भारताती	लि शि	ाखर संस्था		_ ही आहे.
		अ)	IDBI	ब)	RBI	क)	ICICI	ਫ)	HDFC
	4)	अमेरि	रेकेच्या नाणेबाजार	ास _	नाणे	बाजा	र म्हणून ओळखले	जाते.	
		अ)	न्यूयार्क	ब)	मुंबई	क)	शिकागो	ड)	सॅन फ्रॅन्सिस्को
	5)		समितीने	वित्तं	ीय सुधारणेसंदर्भात	199	91 मध्ये तरतुदीचे स	गदरी	करण केले.
		अ)	डॉ. गाडगीळ	ब)	एम. नरसिंहम	क)	डॉ. नटराजन	ड)	यापैकी नाही
	6)	भारर्त	ीय नाणे बाजारात	कोण	त्या बाजाराचा सम	ावेश	नाही ?		
		अ)	BSE	ब)	NSE	क)	शिकागो	ड)	वरील सर्व
	7)	खार्ल	ीलपैकी कोणती जं	ोडी च	वूकीची आहे ?				
		अ)	नाबार्ड-कृषि व ग्र	ग्रमीण	ा वित्त	ब)	RBI–बँकांची बँक	<u> </u>	
		क)	IDBI-औद्योगिक	वित्त	ſ	ड)	SBI–खाजगी बँक	5	
	8)	SBI	गटामध्ये		_ चा समावेश होत	तो.			
		अ)	स्टेट बँक ऑफ है	द्राबा	द	ब)	स्टेट बँक ऑफ मैर	पूर	
		क)	स्टेट बँक ऑफ प	टिया	ला	ड)	वरील सर्व		
	9)	SBI	भांडवली बाजारात	π	बँक से	विचा	समावेश होतो.		
		अ)	सहकारी	ब)	खाजगी	क)	व्यापारी	ਫ)	सार्वजनिक

	10)	भारत	ीय रिजर्व्ह बँकेचे व	कार्य व	क्राय आहे ?					
		अ)	चलन निर्मिती			ब)	सरकारची बँक			
		क)	पत नियंत्रण			ड)	वरील सर्व			
	11)	भारती	ीय नाणे बाजारावर	अधि	क प्रभुत्त्व		_ क्षेत्राचे आहे.			
		अ)	संघटित	ब)	असंघटित	क)	सरकार	ड)	यापैकी नाही	
	12)	नरसिं	हम समितीने त्यांच	ा अह	वाल 1991 मध्ये		महिन्या	ा साद	र केला.	
		अ)	डिसेंबर	ब)	मार्च	क)	एप्रिल	ਫ)	नोव्हेंबर	
	13)	IFC	I या भारतातील पी	हेल्या	विकास बँकेची स	थापन	ा स	ाली इ	प्राली.	
		अ)	1945	ब)	1946	क)	1947	ਫ)	1948	
	,	-	वर्षापेक्षा जास्त क र्विकरण				ध्ये कर्ज आणि शित	लक '	यांचा व्यापार होतो	
		अ)	अल्प कालावधीन	त्रा बा	जार	ब)	भांडवली बाजार			
		क)	काऊंटर बाजार			ਫ)	दिर्घ कालावधीसा	ठीचा	बाजार	
2.	थोः	डक्यात	त टीपा लिहा :							14
	अ)	लंडन	। नाणे बाजार							
	ब)	राष्ट्री	यीकरणानंतरच्या व	ग्राणि	य बँका.					
2	भो	टक्साट	न उत्तरे लिहा :							14
υ.			•		नाटकता नाशत	ਾ ਕ ਕ	नार्यक्षमता स्पष्ट कर	т		
	·		ाताला विदशा जन्म विषयी चर्चा करा.		(4)44(1), (1)4(1	1 4 4	गयदानता स्थय् यम	.1.		
4.			ही एका प्रश्नाचे उ							14
	अ)	भारत	ीय नाणेबाजाराचे र	मुख्य	वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट क	रा.				
	ब)	वाणि	ज्य बँकेची भारता	च्या ३	भार्थिक विकासासा	ठीची	भूमिका स्पष्ट करा	•		
5.	को	णत्याह	ही एका प्रश्नाचे उ	तर लि	ाहा :					14
	अ)	SBI	। ची महत्त्वाची का	र्थे को	णती ? SBI ची भ	ारताच	च्या आर्थिक विकार	तातील	न भूमिका स्पष्ट करा.	
	ब)	भारत	ीय बँक पद्धतीवर [']	निबंध	लिहा.					
	• /	., ,,,								



Seat	Set P	١
No.	Jet F	

B.Com. III (Semester – V) (Old – CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – II) Auditing

Day and D	ate : Saturday, 8	-12-2018		Max. Marks:	70
Time: 10.3	30 a.m. to 1.00 p	.m.			
In	,	All questions are Figures to the rig	e compulsory . ght indicate full n	narks.	
1. Choos	e the correct alte	ernative :			14
		where any entry duplication of err		riginal entry is made	
A)	Four times	B) Three times	C) Two times	D) None of above	
2)	is done	in the manufac	cturing and proc	essing organization	
on A) C)	ily. Management Ai Internal Check	udit	B) Cost Audit D) All of above		
		is also known as	s an ar	nd it is conducted by	
A)	anagement only. Efficiency Audit Interim Audit		B) Balance She D) All of above	et Audit	
Ch	Chartered Account	intant means a peants of India.	erson who is a _	of institute of	
				D) All of above	
5) A _. the	is a e book of accoun	ny documentary its.	evidence in supp	orts of transaction in	
A)	Verification	B) Valuation	C) Auditing	D) Vouchers	
			oank, should be s	hown on	
	de-in Cash Book. Credit		B) Debit		
C)	Credit and Debi	t	D) All of above		
7) If 7		to Govt.		t be used by another	
			C) Verification	D) All of above	
		ousiness and e taken by audito		vn in Balance Sheet	
A)	Floating Assets	_	B) Depreciation		
C)	Goodwill		D) None of above	/e	



	9)	When appointment of auditor is remuneration of auditor is also deci A) Member C) Board of Directors		
	10)	As per Companies Act, the audit of A) Compulsory C) As per choice	a company is B) Illegally D) None of above	
	11)	Under Section of Compand branches of the company. A) U/S - 221 B) U/S - 226	c) U/S - 228 D) U/S - 231	
	12)	the year.	ety is conducted at least in	
	13)	A) TwiceB) Three timesThe principles of is apA) Division of LabourC) Authority and responsibility	plied in internal control system.	
	14)	Before starting the audit of	the auditor should have ask about take information about it and to see B) Dairy D) All of above	
2.	A) B)	te short notes (any two) : Teaming and Lading. Special Audit. Removal of Auditor.		14
3.	A) B)	te short notes (any two): How would you vouch the following i) Rent received ii) Sale of fixed assets. Objectives of auditing. How would you conduct the audit of		14
4.		at do you mean by auditing? State of countancy and Auditing. OR	difference between Book-Keeping	14
	Wh diffe	at do you mean by Verification? Sta erence between verification and vou	ate objectives of verification and state ching.	
5.		plain 'Internal Check System' . Show t d internal audit. OR	the difference between internal check	14
	Exp	plain scope and duties of auditors role u	nder conducting Tax Audit U/S 44 – AB.	



मराठी रूपांतर

1.	खाली दिलेल्या पर्यायातून	योग्य पर्याय निवडा :			14
	 मूल पुस्तकात एखाद्य पुनराव्हत्तीच्या चुका 		न वेळा	केली जाते. त्या चुकेला	
	अ) चार वेळा	ब) तीन वेळा	क) दोन वेळा	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही	
	2) हे आ केली जाते.	शा ठिकाणी केले जाते	ते की जेथे फक्त माला	वे उत्पादन किंवा प्रक्रिया	
	अ) मॅनेजमेंट ऑडीट	ब) कॉस्ट ऑडीट	क) अंतर्गत तापासणी	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	 मॅनेजमेंट ऑडीटला _ असते. 	· ·		नायोजन मॅनेजमेंटने केलेले	
	अ) कार्यक्षम ऑडीट		ब) ताळेबंद ऑडीट		
	क) मध्यावधी ऑडीट		ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
	4) लेखापरीक्षक म्हणजे उ चा अ		stitute of Chartered	Accountant of India	
	अ) भागधारक	ब) सदस्य	क) भागीदार	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	5) लेखापुस्तकातील नोंदी प्रपत्राला, दस्तऐवजाल		याकरीता वापरण्यात येण ला असे		
	अ) सत्यापन	ब) मुल्यांकन	क) लेखापरीक्षण	ड) प्रमाणन	
	6) बँकेत भरणा केल्याच्य	या नोंदी रोखपुस्तकात	बाजूस र	केलेल्या असतात.	
	अ) जमा	ब) नावे	क) जमा व नावे	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	7) बोधचिन्हांची (Trade येत नाही.	emark) शासनाकडे _	करुन घेतर	त्यानंतर ते इतरांना वापरता	
	अ) नोंदणी	ब) छाननी	क) पडताळणी	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	 तोटा होणाऱ्या व्यावस आक्षेप ध्यावा. 	गायाच्या ताळेबंदात	दाखविले र	तर लेखापरीक्षकाने त्यावर	
	अ) अस्थिर संपत्ती		ब) घसारा		
	क) लौकिक मुल्य/ना	व लौकिक	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही		
	9) ज्या वेळी लेखापरीक्ष मोबदला		न मंडळाद्वारे केली जाते	त्यावेळी लेखापरीक्षकाचा	
			क) संचालक मंडळ	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	10) कंपनीचे लेखापरीक्षण	कंपनी कायद्यानुसार _	आहे.		
			क) पसंतीनुसार	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही S e	et P

	11) कंपनी कायद्याच्या कलमान्वये कंपनीच्या शाखांना भेटी देण्याचा अधिकार लेखापरीक्षकाला आहे.	
	अ) कलम – २२१ ब) कलम – २२६ क) कलम – २२८ ड) कलम २३१	
	12) सहकारी संस्थांचे लेखापरीक्षण वर्षातून कमीत कमी वेळा केले जाते.	
	अ) दोन ब) तीन क) चार ड) एक	
	13) अंतर्गत नियंत्रण पद्धतीमध्ये तत्वाचा वापर केला जातो.	
	अ) श्रमविभागणी ब) आदेशातील एकवाक्यता	
	क) अधिकार व जबाबदारी है। कोणतेही नाही	
	14) लेखापरीक्षणाच्या कामाला प्रत्यक्ष सुरवात करण्यापुर्वी लेखापरीक्षकाने अंतर्गत नियंत्रण पद्धती बद्दल विचारणा करावी व या पद्धतीची माहिती घेऊन ती कितपत प्रभावी आहे हे पहावे.	
	अ) बँकेच्या ब) दूधडेअरीच्या क) विमा कंपनीच्या ड) वरील सर्व	
2.	थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही दोन) : अ) टीमिंग ॲण्ड लेडिंग. ब) खास-लेखापरीक्षण. क) लेखापरीक्षकाला काढून टाकणे.	14
3.	थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही दोन) : 3) खालील बाबींचे प्रमाणन कसे कराल ? i) भाडे प्राप्ती ii) स्थिर मालमत्ता विक्री. ब) लेखापरीक्षणाचे उद्देश. क) धर्मदाय विश्वस्त संस्थेचे लेखापरीक्षण कसे कराल ?	14
4.	लेखापरीक्षण म्हणजे काय ? पुस्तकपालन; लेखाकर्म व लेखापरीक्षण यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.	14
	किं वा	
	सत्यापन म्हणजे काय ? सत्यापनाचे उद्देश स्पष्ट करा आणि सत्यापन व प्रमाणन यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.	
5.	अंतर्गत नियंत्रण पद्धती म्हणजे काय ? अंतर्गत नियंत्रण पद्धती व अंतर्गत लेखापरीक्षण यातील फरक स्पष्ट करा.	14
	किंवा	
	U/S 44 – AB नुसार Tax Audit करताना लेखापरीक्षकाचे महत्व व कर्तव्य स्पष्ट करा.	

A) Number

account. A) Contract

					S	LR-CO -	- 7 6
Seat No.						Set	Р
	•	Semester – V) NCED COST A	•	•		•	
-	nd Date : Saturday : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00					Max. Mark	s:70
	Instructions : 1) 2)	All questions at Use of calculate	-	-			
1. C	hoose correct alter	natives :					14
1) In orders and speci	fication.					's
	A) Marginal	,	•		•		
2	 When it is difficult absolutely new to A) Sub contract C) Cost plus 		the		ontract is clause		IS
3	received is credi	the notional pro	fit as re	duced to t			
	A) $\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$	B) $\frac{3}{4}$	C)	$\frac{2^{\text{rd}}}{3}$	D)		
4	 The contractee r a delay in compl A) Interest 	nay impose	ract or t	_ on the co here are d	efects in		is
5	are produced. A) Operating cost C) Process costi		B)	osting whe Uniform co Service co	sting	ardised good	sk
6	A) Normal	s cannot be avoi B) Specific					
7	aris A) Abnormal gai C) Normal loss	ses due to rise ir n	B)	iciency of p Abnormal Normal pro	loss	n departmen	t.

8) Under job costing system, each job is assigned one identifying job

9) In contract costing, cost of the work of sub-contract is debited to __

B) Contractor

B) Specification C) Costs

C) Contractee

10 Buses 50 passengers

15 Buses 40 passengers

On an average, each bus makes 10 trips a day covering distance of 8 kms. In each trip and 75% of the seats are occupied. The annual record shows that 5 buses are generally required to kept away from road each day for repairs.

Calculate effective passenger km. for the month of March 2017.



4. Submit quotation for a job which requires direct materials cost of Rs. 20,000, Direct labour Rs. 25,000 and Direct factory expenses Rs. 5,000.

The job passes through three machines:

Machine X for 10 hrs.

Machine Y for 20 hrs.

Machine Z for 5 hrs.

The machine hour rate for the three machine is Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 per hour respectively. Office overheads are 20% of prime cost, selling overheads are 10% of cost of production. The producer intends to earn a profit of 20% on the quotation price, prepare Job cost sheet.

14

OR

From the following data, find out in an appropriate cost sheet, from the generating cost of electricity per unit in an iron and steel works during the month of April 2017.

1) Fuel:

Cost at the beginning of the month –500 tonnes. Supply during the month 1,100 tonnes. Balance at the end of month 400 tonnes. Annual contract for supply of coal at Rs. 10 per tonne. Add 10% to cover freight and handling charges.

- 2) Oil 10 tonnes at Rs. 250 per tonne.
- 3) Water 50,000 liters, pumping charges at 25 paise per 100 liters.
- 4) Depreciation of steam boiler capital value Rs. 24,000 and rate of depreciation $12\frac{1}{2}$ % p.a.
- 5) Salaries and wages of the boiler house 10 men at Rs. 100 per month each. 40 coolies at Rs. 20 per month each.
- 6) Recovery on account of sale of ashes –100 tonnes at Re.1 per tonne.
- 7) Salaries and wages of the generating station 50 men at Rs. 100 per month each. 20 coolies at Rs. 20 per month each.
- 8) Repairs and maintenance of the generating equipment Rs. 2,600. Depreciation of Generating equipment-capital value Rs. 1,20,000 and the rate of depreciation 12½% per annum.
- 9) Share of administration charges Rs. 1,750.
- 10) Number of units generated 1,46,000.
- 11) Loss in process 2000 units generated.



14

5. The following are the figures relating to process A and process B. Prepare process cost accounts showing cost per ton of each process. There was no stock of work in progress in any process. It is ascertained that in each process normally 5% of the total weight is lost and 10% is scrap which from process A and B realises Rs. 80 per ton and Rs. 200 per ton respectively.

Particular	Process A	Process B
Materials in tons	1000	70
Cost of materials in rupees per ton	125	200
Wages in Rs.	28,000	10,000
Manufacturing Expenses Rs.	8,000	5,250
Output in tons	830	780

OR

The following is the summarised information relating to Contract No. 123.

	Rs.
Contract price	6,00,000
Wages	1,64,000
General expenses	8,600
Raw material	1,20,000
Plant	20.000

As on date, cash received was Rs. 2,40,000 being 80% of work certified. The value of materials remaining at site was Rs. 10,000. Depreciate plant by 10%. Included in the above summarised information are wages Rs. 3,500 and other expenses Rs. 2,500 incurred since certification. Value of material used since certification is Rs. 4,000.

Prepare the Contract Account.



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – V) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (Paper – II) (Old)

	(,	
Day and Date : Saturday, 8-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.		Max. Marks :	70
N.B. : 1) All questions a 2) Figures to the	are compulsory . right indicate full marks		
Choose the correct alternative :			14
 Human resource human capital co Emotional capital Intellectual capital 	nsisting of B) Social capital D) All of these	capital.	
2) techniques areA) General techniquesC) Traditional techniques	used in human resource	e management. les	
3) is the first step inA) selection of placeC) fixing the syllabus	training process. B) determining the old D) collection of training trainin	ojectives ng material	
 4) is the art of increas for doing particular job. 			
5) Placement of employees and their of human resource management	,	objective	
 6) is the popular extern A) Advertisement B) Through the contractor C) By recommendation of political D) All of these 	nal source for recruiting t	he employees.	
7) To create awareness of duties an training method is use	ful.	the executives	
A) Role playingC) Apprenticeship training	B) Intership trainingD) None of these		
8) is the first stage in pA) Establishment of standardC) Measurement of performance	performance appraisal. B) Remedial action D) Comparison actua	al with standard	

	9)	Man to man comparison method of powerld war by	erformance app	oraisal was us	sed in first	
		•	B) British Arm	ıy		
		•	D) None of the	•		
•	10)	Central government forwarded the wagovernments in year.	orking employn	nent exchanç	ge to state	
		A) 1963 B) 1956	C) 1985	D) 1965		
•	11)	training is useful for work.	technical and	mechanical	nature of	
		A) ApprenticeshipC) Induction	B) IntershipD) Seminar			
-	12)	Concept of 'Management By Objective A) Peter Drucker C) C.K. Pralhad	ve' (MBO) is int B) F.W. Taylo D) Edwin Flip	roduced by r oo		
	13)	Employment exchanges working in Ir A) Economic C) Financial		 nent	problem.	
-	14)	A) Assessment centre method C) Check list method		ethod		
2.	A)	rite short note : Importance of training. Ethics of performance appraisal.				7
3.	A)	nswer the following questions: Explain the steps in scientific selection Explain the external sources of recru				7
4.	An	swer any one of the following:				
	A)	What is Human Resource Manageme HRM.	ent ? Explain o	perative func	tions of	14
	B)	What is training? Explain the method	ds of training.			14
5.	An	nswer any one of the following:				
	A)	Define performance appraisal. Explain brief.	n techniques of	performance	appraisal	14
	B)	What is human resource developmen Resource Management (HRM) and (HRD).				14



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना: १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत. २) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

٤.	योग	य पर्याय निवडा :					१४
	٤)	मानव संसाधन हे 'मानवी भांड	इवल' असून त्याम	नध्ये _	भांड	वलाचा समावेश होतो.	
		अ) भावनिक भांडवल	•	ब)	सामाजिक भांडवल वरील सर्व	ī	
		क) बौद्धिक भांडवल		ड)	वरील सर्व		
	२)	मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनामध	ध्ये	_ तंत्रां	वा वापर केला जात	तो.	
		अ) सर्वसाधारण तंत्रे		ब)	व्यूहरचनात्मक तंत्रे यापैकी नाही		
		क) परंपरागत तंत्रे		ड)	यापैकी नाही		
	3)	ही प्रशिक्षण प्र	क्रियेतील प्रथम अ	गवस्थ	ा होय.		
		अ) जागेची निवड		ब)	उद्दिष्टे निश्चिती		
		अ) जागेची निवड क) अभ्यासक्रम निश्चिती		ड)	प्रशिक्षण साहित्य र	पंकलन	
	8)	विशिष्ट कार्य करण्यासाठी कर्मन	वाऱ्यांमध्ये ज्ञान व	कौश	ल्ये वाढविण्याची क	ला म्हणजे	
		होय.					
		अ) प्रशिक्षण ब)	बढती	क)	बदली	ड) कार्यप्रेरणा	
	4)	कर्मचारी नेमणूका आणि त्यांच	वा विकास हे मान	ाव सं	पाधन व्यवस्थापना	चे उद्दिष्ट	
		होय.	•				
		अ) संघटनात्मक ब)	कार्यात्मक	क)	व्यक्तिगत	ड) सामाजिक	
	$\epsilon)$	कर्मचारी भरतीचा				_	
		,	_	,	कंत्राटदारा द्वारे भर	ती	
		क) राजकीय नेत्यांच्या शिफा		•			
	७)	अधिकाऱ्यांमध्ये कर्तव्ये आ		वी ज	ाणिव करून देण्य	ाचे प्रशिक्षण देण्यासाठी	
		प्रशिक्षण पद्धर्त		,	· ·		
		अ) भूमिका करणे		ৰ) _\	प्रात्यक्षिक प्रशिक्षण् यापैकी नाही	П	
	,				_		
	८)	हा कृती मूल्यां					
		•		•	•		
	,	क) कृती मोजमाप	•	•		ाणित कामाशी तुलना	
	९)	पहिल्या महायुद्धामध्ये कृती म	नूल्याकनासाठी व्य	योक्त-	-व्यक्तिशी तुलना	ही पद्धत	
		यांनी वापरली होती.	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- \		-\ 	
		अ) अमेरिकन सैन्य ब)	ब्रीटीश सैन्य	9h)	जपानी सैन्य	ड) यापैकी नाही	

१०)	रोजगार विनिमय केंद्राचे सोपविले.	कामकाज केंद्र सर	कारने राज्य सरकारांक	जडे मध्ये	
	अ) १९६३ 👨	त्र) १९५६	क) १९८५	ड) १९६५	
११)	तांत्रीक व यांत्रीकी स्वरूपाच ठरते.	•	•	•	
	अ) उमेद्वारी प्रशिक्षण क) प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण		ब) प्रात्यक्षिक प्रशिक्षण ड) चर्चासत्र प्रशिक्षण		
१२)	'उद्दिष्टाधिष्ठीत व्यवस्थाप अ) पिटर ड्रकर क) सी.के. प्रल्हाद	न' ही संकल्पना	यांनी मांडली ब) एफ्. डब्ल्यू. टेलर ड) एडविन फ्लीप्पो		
१३)	भारतामध्ये रोजगार विनिम अ) आर्थिक ब				
१४)	ही कृती मूत अ) केंद्र तपासणी पद्धती क) तपासणी यादी पद्धती		जपद्धत आहे. ब) श्रेणी पद्धती ड) वरील सर्व		
२. टीप	गा लिहा :				
अ) प्रशिक्षणाचे महत्त्व.				9
) कृती मूल्यांकनाचे निती श	गास्त्र/निती तत्त्वे.			9
अ	लील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा :) कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या शास्त्रीय ि) कर्मचारी भरतीचे बाह्य म		प्पे स्पष्ट करा.		9
अ	लीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका) मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थाप करा.) प्रशिक्षण म्हणजे काय ? :	न म्हणजे काय ? मा	नव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन	ाची कार्यकारी कार्ये स्पष्ट	१४
५. खा अ	लीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका) कृती मूल्यांकनाची व्याख) मानव संसाधन विकास म यांतील फरक स्पष्ट करा.	प्रश्नांचे उत्तर लिहा. या द्या. कृती मूल्यांक हणजे काय ? मानव	नाची तंत्रे स्पष्ट करा.	नानव संसाधन विकास	88
	नाताता गरभा स्पष्ट पारी.				

SLR-CO - 78

Seat	
No.	 56

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (Old – CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED INSURANCE (Paper – II)

-	d Date : Saturday, ն 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 բ			()	Max. Marks :	70
	,	II questions are con igures to the right in	-	•		
1. Ch	oose correct alterna	atives :				14
1)	is	the oldest type of	insı	ırance.		
	A) Marine Insurance	ce	B)	Crop Insuran	ce	
	C) Fire Insurance		D)	Life Insuranc	е	
2)	Re-Insurance is a	contract between				
	A) Two insurance	company	B)	Two persons		
	C) Policy holder ar	nd Government	D)	None of thes	е	
3)	In case of motor in	surance		policy is c	ompulsory.	
	A) Theft insurance	•	B)	Third party lia	ability insurance	
	C) Fire insurance		D)	Marine insura	ance	
4)	Crop Insurance Scrural farmers.	heme was started b	by G	ovt. of India in	for	
	A) 1990	B) 1985	C)	1995	D) 2000	
5)	Floating policy, re-i		olic	y, declaration	policy are the types	
	A) Life	B) Marine	C)	Fire	D) Accident	
6)	General insurance	corporation of Indi	ia s	arted Cattle I	nsurance from the ye	ar
	A) 1985	B) 1958	C)	1947	D) 1974	
7)	In fire insurance ac should disclose the		cipl	e of utmost go	ood faith the insurer	
	A) Material informa	ation	B)	Personal info	rmation	
	C) Social informati	on	D)	Economic inf	ormation	
8)	If policy holder insu it is called as				insurance company	
	A) Special	B) Private		Separate	D) Double	



	9)		* *	nce that an employed as	-			he be	enefits of all	his
		A)	Public liability	B) Group	C)	Third	party	D)	Liability	
	10)		m surance policy.	ust present in fire	insu	ırance	policy	at the	e time of tal	king
		A)	Indemnity		B)	Insura	able int	erest		
		C)	Fire		D)	Co-or	peration	า		
	11)		Ir	nsurance Act was p	oass	sed in	the yea	r 199	1.	
		A)	Crop	B) Public liability	C)	Cattle)	D) (Group	
	12)	Wł	nich insurance p	provides compensa	ation	for lo	ss due	to ac	cident fire?	
		A)	Fire insurance		B)	Cattle	e insura	nce		
				nce		•	insurar			
		A)	Valuation of los	s first step in the pr ss surance company	B)	Inforn	nation o	of fire		olicy.
	14)	Aft the	er payment of f company is ca	irst premium of fire	e ins	suranc	e the re	eceip	t received f	rom
		A)	Report	B) Cover note	C)	Propo	osal	D)	Bonus	
2.	A)	Cro	short notes : op insurance ttle insurance							14
3.	A)	Exp	short answer : plain the proced plain motor insu	ure of taking fire in rance.	sura	ance p	olicy.			14
4.	Exp	olai	_	pes of fire insuran	ce p	oolicy.				14
	Sta	te t	the conditions u	nder Fire Insuranc	e.					
5.	Exp	olai	•	nd principles of Fire DR	e Ins	suranc	e.			14
	Exp	olai	n the scope and	d protection given ι	ınde	er emp	loyers I	iabilit	y insurance	Э.



8

मराठी भाषांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

		२) उज	ग्वीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण	ग दश	वितात.			
•	योग	य पर्यायाची निवड करा.					?	8
	१)	हा सव	र्वात जुना विमा प्रकार अ	ाहे.				
		अ) सागरी विमा	ब) पीक विमा	क)	अग्नी विमा	ड)	आयुर्विमा	
	۲)	पुनर्विमा हा	मधील करार असतो	ì.				
		अ) दोन विमा कंपण्या		ब)	दोन व्यक्ती			
		क) विमेदार आणि सरव	जार	ड)	कोणतेही नाही			
	३)	मोटर विम्यात	विमापत्र घेणे बंधनका	ारकः	असते.			
		अ) चोरीचा		ब)	तृतीय पक्ष जबा	बदारी ⁻	चे	
		क) अग्नी		ड)	सागरी			
	४)	ग्रामीण शेतकारांासाठी भ	ारत सरकारने पीक विमा	योज	ना	_ मध	ये शुरू केली.	
		अ) १९९०	ब) १९८५	क)	१९९५	ड)	2000	
	५)	तरते विमापत्र, पुनर्स्थापन	ा मूल्य विमापत्र, घोषित	विम	ापत्र हे		्विम्याचे प्रकार आहेत	Ŧ.
		अ) जीवन	ब) सागरी	क)	अग्नी	ड)	अपघात	
	$\epsilon)$	भारतीय सर्वसाधारण विम	ग महामंडळाने पशुधन <u>ि</u>	वेमा	र	तालाप	गसून सुरू केला.	
		अ) १९८५	ब) १९५८	क)	१९४७	ड)	१९७४	
	७)	अग्नी विम्यात विमेदाराने	परमोच्च विश्वास तत्वा	नुसार	·	देणे ः	अपेक्षित असते.	
		अ) वस्तुनिष्ठ/सत्य मा	हिती	ब)	वैयक्तिक माहित	ij		
		क) सामाजिक माहिती		ड)	आर्थिक माहिती			
	۷)	जर विमेदाराने एक सारख	_	नेक्षा र	जास्त विमा कंपन्य	ाकडे '	उतरविल्यास त्यास	
			ासे म्हणतात.		•			
			ब) खाजागी				9	
	8)	आपल्या कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या		मापत्र	। घेतात त्यास		विमा म्हणतात	ſ.
		अ) सार्वजनिक जबाबद	ारीचा		समूह/गट			
		क) तृतीय पक्ष		ड)	जबाबदारीचा		Set	Р

	१०)	अर्ग्न	ी विमा प्रव	हारात विम	ग घेताना		अ	प्तले पाहिजे.				
		अ)	नुकसान	भरपाई	ब) विमेय हिल	त व	क)	अग्नी	ड	;) सह	कार्य	
	११)			_विमा क	ायदा, १९९१ स	ाली संमत	कर	ण्यात आला.				
		अ)	पीक			7	ब)	सार्वजनिक ज	बाबदा	ारीचा		
		क)	पशुधन			•	ड)	समूह				
	१२)	अप	घाती अग्नि	पासून हो।	गाऱ्या नुकसानी ^न	वी भरपाई	को	णत्या विम्याद्वा	रे मिळ	ते ?		
		अ)	अग्नि विम	ग		•	ब)	पशुधन विमा				
		क)	प्रामाणिक	पणाची ह	हमी विमा	•	ड)	पीक विमा				
	१३)	अर्ग्न	ी विमा घेण	ग्याच्या क	ार्यपद्धतीत		_ र्ह	ो पहिली अवस	था/टा	या आ	ाहे.	
		अ)	नुकसानीचे	वे मुल्यांक	न	,	ब)	अग्नीची माहि	हती			
		क)	विमा कंप	नीची निव	ाड करणे	•	ड)	विमा हप्ता भ	रणे			
	१४)	अर्ग्न	ी विम्या मध	ध्ये पहिला	हप्ता भरल्यानंतर	(विमा कंप	नीव	ज्डून मिळणाऱ्य	ा पावर्त	ोला _		
		असे	म्हणतात.									
		अ)	अहवाल		ब) कच्चे वि	मापत्र व	क)	प्रस्ताव	ड	;) बे	ोनस	
٦.	टीप	ा लिह	हा :									१४
	अ)	पीक	विमा									
	ब)	पशुध	ान विमा									
₹.	थोड	उक्यात	त उत्तरे लिह	हा :								१४
	अ)	अग्नी	विमा पत्र	घेण्याची	कार्यपद्धती स्पष्ट	ट करा.						
	ब)	मोटर	विमा स्पष्	ट करा.								
٧.	अग्न	नी विग	मा पत्राचे ि	वेविध प्रव	_{नार} स्पष्ट करा.							१४
				वि	फ्रेंबा							
	अग्न	री वि	मा पत्रा अं	तर्गत अस	लेल्या अटी स्पष्	ट करा.						
५.	अग्न	री वि	म्याचे महत्त	च व तत्त्वे	स्पष्ट करा.							१४
				वि	कवा							
	माल	काच	त्र्या जबाबद	शरीच्या वि	त्रम्याची व्याप्ती	व त्या अंत	र्गत	दिले जाणारे स	तंरक्षण	स्पष्ट	करा.	



SLR-CO - 79

Set P

B.Com. – III (Semester – V) (CGPA) Examination, 2018

STATISTICS (Paper – II) (Old) Advanced Statistics							
Day and Date : Saturday, 8-12-2018 Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Max. Marks : 70						
Instructions : 1) All questions are co 2) Figures to the right							
1. Choose the most appropriate alternativ	re amongst the given for each question. 14						
 1) Critical region is a) region of rejecting H₀ c) region of no decision 	b) region of accepting H₀d) none of these						
 2) The type – I error is a) rejecting H₀ when H₀ is true c) rejecting H₁ when H₁ is true 	· ·						
alternative ?	$\mu_{0},$ which of the following is one sided $\label{eq:condition} \text{c) } \mu \leq \mu_{0} \qquad \qquad \text{d) } \mu \neq \mu_{0}$						
4) Level of significance is always thea) type – I errorc) not committing error	probability of b) type – II error d) none of these						
5) For testing goodness of fit the testa) Z - testc) F - test	t used is b) t – test d) Chi-square test						
6) If the test statistic Z is N(0, 1), then at $\alpha = 5\%$, reject H if	for testing against two sided alternative						

- - a) |Z| > 1.96 b) |Z| > 1.64 c) |Z| < 1.96 d) Z > 1.96

hypothesis.

	7)	Equality of two population variance	es c	an be tested by	у	
		a) Z – test	-	Chi-square tes	st	
		c) t – test	a)	F – test		
	8)	Range of F variate is a) $-\infty$ to ∞ b) 0 to 1	c)	0 to ∞	d) -∞ to 0	
	9)	To test equality of means of several r a) t – test c) F – test	b)	nal populations, Chi-square-tes Z – test		
	10)	Degrees of freedom for Chi-square order $r \times s$ is a) $(r-1)(s-1)$ c) $rs-1$	b)			
	11)	A set of all possible individuals und a) a population b) a sample		-	d) none of these	
	12)	Paired t-test is applicable when the a) paired c) equal in number	b)	eservations in the correlated all of these	he two samples are	
	13)	Whether a test is one sided or two a) alternative hypothesis c) null hypothesis	b)	ed, depends or composite hyp simple hypothe	oothesis	
	14)	Any hypothesis which is compleme a) Simple hypothesis c) Alternative hypothesis	b)	ary to the null h Composite hyp None of these	oothesis	
2.	1	Explain the procedure to test the hy for large samples, at $\alpha\%$ level of signefine t variate. Explain the applica	gnifi	cance.		7 7
3.		Explain the paired t-test for testing two means.	the	significance o	f difference between	7
	B) I	Define the terms parameter, statis	stic,	simple hypoth	nesis and composite	

7



4. Attempt any one of the following:

14

- A) Define F variate. State its p.d.f. and various applications of F distribution. Also explain one of these in detail.
- B) Daily sales figures of 40 shopkeepers showed that their average sales and standard deviation were Rs. 528 and Rs. 600 respectively. Is the assertion that daily sale on the average is Rs. 400 contradicted at 5% level of significance by the sample?

5. Attempt any one of the following:

14

- A) Define Chi-square variate. State its p.d.f. and explain the test procedure to test the goodness of fit.
- B) The machine producing ball bearing is operating properly if the variance of the diameter is 1.44 square cm. A random sample of 14 ball bearings showed variance of 2.08 square cm. Will you conclude that the machine is operating properly based on these data? Given $\chi^2_{14:0.05} = 23.685$.

Set P

SLR-CO - 80

Seat	
No.	

B.Com. – III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018

			BUSI	NES	SS REGULAT	OR	Y FRAMEWO	RK	
-			ite : Monday, 3 p.m. to 5.00 p		-2018				Max. Marks : 70
			,		questions are c res to the righ		pulsory . licate full mark	S.	
1.	Cho	ose	the correct al	tern	atives :				14
	1)	А со	mpany has a			entit	Ty.		
		A)	Legal	B)	Illegal	C)	Natural	D)	All of the above
	2)	The	Consumer Pr	ote	ction Act				
		A)	1985	B)	1986	C)	1987	D)	1988
	3)		establishmen Gove			d Ex	change Board	of In	dia is made by
		A)	State	B)	Company	C)	Central	D)	All of the above
	4)	The	Information a	nd ⁻	Technology Ac	t			
		A)	2000	B)	2001	C)	2002	D)	2003
	5)	The	stage of cond	eivi	ng an idea and	d its	implementation	ı is o	called
		A)	Incorporation	B)	Floatation	C)	Promotion	D)	All of the above
	6)	The	Securities an	d Ex	xchange Board	d of	ndia Act		
		A)	1991	B)	1992	C)	1993	D)	1994
	7)	-					pital by the issu	ie o	f
		-			Association	-	-		
	- \	,				,	All of the abov		
	8)		e Consumer Prest of the			ks t	o provide for t	ette	er protection of
		A)	Consumer	B)	Traders	C)	Sellers	D)	Manufacturers
	9)			_ m	eans the capit		-		ompany shares.
		A)	Share capital				Share warrant		
		C)	Share			D)	All of the above	/e	

Explain powers and functions of SEBI.

5. Explain kinds of companies.

14

OR

Explain consumer disputes redressal agencies.



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न आवश्यक.

___ होय.

			२) उज	वीक	डील अंक पूर्ण गु	ण दश	वितात.			
ጳ.	योग्र	य पर्या	यि निवडा :							१४
	१)	कंप	ानीला		अस्तित्व असते.					
		अ)	कायदेशीर	ब)	बेकायदेशीर	क)	नैसर्गिक	ਫ)	वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	۲)	ग्राह	हक संरक्षण कायदा							
		अ)	१९८५	ब)	१९८६	क)	१९८७	ਫ)	3328	
	٤)	सेब	ीची स्थापना <u> </u>		सरकार व	ज्रते.				
		अ)	राज्य	ब)	कंपनी	क)	केंद्र	ड)	वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	٧)	मार्ग	हेती आणि तंत्रज्ञान	न काय	ादा					
		अ)	2000	ब)	२००१	क)	२००२	ਫ)	२००३	
	4)	कल	त्पनांवर विचार कर	न त्य	गा अंमलात आणण	याच्य	ा स्थितिस		म्हणतात.	
		अ)	एकीकरण	ब)	भांडवल उभारणी	क)	संवर्धन	ड)	वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	ξ)	भाग	रतीय रोखे आणि रि	वेनिम	य मंडळ अधिनिय	म _				
		अ)	१९९१	ब)	१९९२	क)	१९९३	ड)	१९९४	
	७)	साव	र्वजनिक कंपनीला		प्रसि	द्ध कर	ब्न भांडवल गोळा	करावे	। लागते.	
		अ)	घटनापत्रक	ब)	माहितीपत्रक	क)	नियमावली	ड)	वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	(۷	ग्राह	हक संरक्षण कायदा	हा	र	त्र्या हि	ताचे संरक्षण करण्य	ासार्ठ	ी आहे.	
		अ)	ग्राहक	ब)	व्यापारी	क)	विक्रेता	ड)	उत्पादक	
	९)	कंप	मिच्या भागांची वि	क्री व	फरून उभे केलेले १	गंडव	ल म्हणजे		होय.	
		अ)	भाग भांडवल	ब)	भाग अधिपत्र	क)	भाग	ਫ)	वरीलपैकी सर्व	
	१०)	कंप	ानीच्या अंतर्गत व्य	वस्था	पनासाठी असलेले	निय	म, कायदे आणि उप	1-क	ायदे म्हणजे	

अ) माहितीपत्रक ब) घटनापत्रक क) नियमावली ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व

	११) ज्या व्यक्तीविरुद्ध	(तक्रार केलेली आहे अ	ा व्यक्तीने तक्रार अर्जातील नमूद केलेल्य	ग
			विधानांच्या बाबतीत वाद उपस्थित केला	असेल तर
	त्यास	विवाद असे म्हणतात		
	अ) ग्राहक	ब) सभासद	क) व्यापारी ड) विक्रेता	[
	१२)	ृ ही सार्वजनिक कंपनीच	। भागधारकांची पहिली सभा होय.	
	अ) वार्षिक सर्वस		ब) नियामक सभा	
	क) विशेष सर्वस	धारण सभा	ड) संचालकांच्या सभा	
	१३) कंपनी ही कायद्य	ानुसार स्थापन झालेली	व्यक्ती होय.	
	अ) नैसर्गिक	ब) कृत्रिम	क) बेकायदेशीर ड) वरीलपै	की सर्व
	१४) सेबी म्हणजे	अस्तित्व	वारसाहक्क असलेले संयुक्त मंडळ होय.	
	अ) चिरंतन/काय	ामस्वरूपी	ब) कृत्रिम	
	क) तात्पुरते		ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व	
٦.	टीपा लिहा :			88
	१) ग्राहकांचे हक्क.			
	२) ठराव.			
₹.	टीपा लिहा :			88
	१) सायबर गुन्हेगारी			
	२) कंपनीची वैशिष्ट्ये	•		
Y	घटनापुनुकानी लागला	सांग्रन त्यातील कलागे र	गा व घटनापत्रकातील दुरूस्ती स्पष्ट कर	T. १ ४
٥.	_		ना व वटनावम्बमसारा युक्तस्या रवन्ट बर	1. 30
		केंवा 		
	सेबीचे अधिकार व का	र्ये स्पष्ट करा.		
५.	कंपनीचे प्रकार स्पष्ट क	ज्ञा.		88
	f	केंवा		
	ग्राहक तक्रार निवारण म	गध्यमे स्पष्ट करा.		

Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	

B.Com. III (Semester - VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018

•	S ECONOMICS (Paper – III)	
Day and Date: Tuesday, 4-12-20 Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	18 Max. Marks :	70
Instructions: 1) All que 2) Figures	tions are compulsory . to the right indicate full marks.	
1. Choose the correct alternative	es and rewrite the sentences.	14
The main achievement of a) Increase GDP c) Agriculture development	b) Increase per capita income	
2) The implementation perioda) 2007 – 12b) 20	d of 12 th five year plan was 12 – 17 c) 2008 – 12 d) 2011 – 17	
3) has explained under the planning period a) Prof. V.M. Dandekar c) K.C. Pant	"Hindu Rate of Growth" Indian economic growth b) Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao d) Prof. Rajkrishna	
4) Human Development Repair (a) UNOc) UNICEF	ort published by b) WHO d) All of the above	
5) The basic Human Develoa) life expectancyc) standard of living	oment component are b) education d) all of the above	
6) According to 2010 Human a) 119 b) 13	Development Report of India rank index is 2 c) 181 d) 100	
 7) The foreign capital inflow a) Foreign direct investor b) External commercial I c) Borrowing from interned d) All of the above 	ent orrowings	

	8)	World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in the year							
		a) 1996	b) 1991	c)	1995	d)	None of these		
	9)	GAAT was establis	hed in the year						
		a) 1990	b) 1991	c)	1947	d)	1955		
	10)	country	in July 2002 has	rec	ent member of I	MF	·.		
		a) India	b) Finland	c)	East Timor	d)	Iran		
	11)	country	\prime is a member of S	SAA	RC.				
		a) China	b) Indonesia	c)	Malaysia	d)	Maldive		
	12)	At present the num	ber of member of	IBF	RD is				
		a) 180	b) 181	c)	184	d)	189		
	13)	Govt. of India libera	alized it's policy to	war	ds foreign inves	stm	ent in the year		
		a) 1990	b) 1991	c)	1995	d)	2000		
	14)	SAARC was establ	ished in the year						
		a) 1981	b) 1985	c)	1995	d)	2001		
2.	Wr	rite the short answe	rs.					14	
	a)	Importance of forei	gn capital.						
	b)	Objectives of SAAF	RC.						
0	١٨/.							4.4	
პ.		rite the short notes.	on of Model Develo	_				14	
	•	Explain the objective		ί.					
	b)	Human poverty ind	ex.						
4.	An	swer any one of the	e following.					14	
	a)	Explain the achieve	ements and failure	e of	Indian Planning				
	b)	Explain the role of	human resources	in E	Economic Devel	opr	ment of India.		
_	Λ -		. .					4.4	
5.		swer any one of the	_					14	
	,	Explain the objective	·						
	b)	Explain the objective	es and provisions	s of	WTO.				



मराठी रूपांतर

सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

		२) उजवीकडील अंब	रु पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.		
ξ.	खा	लील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे योग्य पर्याय निवडून विध	ने पुन्हा लिहा.		१४
	१)	भारतीय नियोजनाचे प्रामुख्याने आलेले यश	म्हणजे आहे.		
	·	अ) राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाढ	ब) दरडोई उत्पन्नात वाढ		
		क) कृषी विकास	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
	२)	१२ व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या अंमलबजाव	गीचा कालखंड होता		
		अ) २००७-१२ ब) २०१२-१७	क) २००८-१२	ड) २०११-१७	
	३)	यांनी भारतीय आर्थिक नियोज वर्णन केले आहे.	ना अंतर्गत विकास दराला ''	हिंदू विकास दर'' असे	
		अ) प्रा.व्ही.एम. दांडेकर	ब) प्रा.व्ही.के.आर.व्ही.	राव	
		क) के.सी.पंत	ड) प्रा. राजकृष्ण		
	٧)	मानवी विकास अहवाल यांच्य	ा द्वारे प्रकाशीत केला जातो.		
	·	अ) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ (युनो)		गटना	
		क) युनिसेफ	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
	५)	मानवी विकासाचे हे मूलभूत घटक आहेत _			
		अ) आर्युमान	ब) शिक्षण		
		क) राहणीमान दर्जा	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
	ξ)	२०१० च्या मानवी विकास अहवालानुसार	भारताच्या निर्देशांक क्रमांक अ	गहे	
		अ) ११९ ब) १३२	क) १८१ ड	3) १००	
	७)	विदेशी भाडंवलाचा ओध या	वरूपात प्राप्त होतो.		
		अ) थेट विदेशी गुंतवणूक	ब) बाह्य व्यापारी कर्जे		
		क) आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाकडील कर्जे	ड) वरीलपैकी सर्व		
	(ع	जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेची (WTO) स्थापना	या वर्षी झाली.		
		अ) १९९६ ब) १९९१	क) १९९५ ड) यापैकी नाही	
	९)	गॅटची स्थापना वर्षी झाली.			
		अ) १९९० ब) १९९१	क) १९४७ =	s) १९५५	

१०)	जुलै २००२ मध्ये	हा देश आंतरर	ाष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीचा अलि	किडचा सभासद आहे.	
	अ) भारत	ब) फिनलॅंड	क) पूर्व तिमुर	ड) इराण	
११)	हा देश सा	र्कचा सदस्य राष्ट्र आहे			
	अ) चिन	ब) इंडोनेशिया	क) मलेशिया	ड) मालदीव	
१२)	जागतिक बँकेची सध्या	सभासद संख्या	आहे.		
	अ) १८०	ब) १८१	क) १८४	ड) १८९	
१३)	या वर्षी स्वीकारले.	भारत सरकारने परव	कीय गुंतवणूकी बाबत -	चे उदारीकरणाचे धोरण	
	अ) १९९०	ब) १९९१	क) १९९५	ड) २०००	
१४)	सार्कची स्थापना	या वर्षी झाली.			
	अ) १९८१	ब) १९८५	क) १९९५	ड) २००१	
अ)	डक्यात उत्तरे लिहा : परकीय भांडवलाचे महत सार्कची उद्दिष्ट्ये.	च.			88
३. टीप	ग लीहा.				१४
,	जागतिक बँकेची उद्दिष्ट मानवी दारिद्रच निर्देशांक				
४. खा	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे र	उत्तर लिहा.			१४
अ)	भारतीय नियोजनाचे यश	। आणि अपयशाची चन	र्वा करा.		
,	भारताच्या आर्थिक विक		ानाची भूमिका स्पष्ट कर	Γ.	
	लीलपैकी एका प्रश्नाचे र		~ •		१४
•) आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधिच				
ब)	जागतिक व्यापार संघटने	ची उद्दिष्ट्ये आणि तरत	तूदी स्पष्ट करा.		



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. III (Semester - VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018

	2.00	•	/E DEVELOPME		
	y and Date : Wedne ne : 2.30 p.m. to 5.0	•		Max. Mark	ks : 70
	Instructions	•	ns are compulsor e right indicate fu	_	
1.	Choose the correct	t alternative from	given alternatives		14
	1) National Bank the year	for Agriculture an	d Rural Developm	nent was established	in
	a) 1998	b) 1982	c) 1882	d) 1898	
	2) National Co-op year	erative Developr	nent Corporation	was established in th	ne
	a) 1863	b) 1963	c) 1763	d) 2003	
	3) Indian Co-oper		tarted in the year		
	a) 1904	b) 2004	c) 1914	d) 2014	
	 Vaikunthlal Mehat 	nta National Institu	ite of Co-operative	Management is locate	ed
	a) Pune	b) Mumbai	c) Satara	d) Sangli	
	5) Maharashtra S	tate Co-operative	Society Act was p	assed in the year	
	a) 1962	b) 1961	c) 1960	d) 1959	
	a) Lack of fun b) Defective N c) Competitio d) All of the all	ds //anagement n from Private Ag	·	Movement.	
	7) The first Co-op year	erative Society A	ct in England can	ne into existence in th	ne
	a) 1552	b) 1652	c) 1752	d) 1852	
	8) The minimum r Society is	number of membe	rs required for regi	stration of Co-operativ	ve
	a) 10	h) 5	c) 15	d) 50	

	9)	mean border.	s to develop econ	omic transactions bey	ond Nations Political	
			on b) Privatisatio	on c) Co-operation	d) None of these	
	10)	Rochdale Equita a) 1844	able Pioneers Soc b) 1944	eiety was formed in c) 1644	d) 1744	
	11)	The First Mosha a) 1931	av Society was est b) 1921		d) 1821	
		a) Germany	b) Japan	Co-operative Moveme c) India	d) Denmark	
		a) Sangli	b) Amravati	ing Centre is located c) Akola	d) Chandrapur	
	14)	is th a) England		o-operative Movemer c) China		
2.	a)		of Indian Co-opera tives in Denmark.	tive Movement.		7 7
3.	a)		elopmental function	ons of NABARD. perative Development	Corporation.	7
4.	 Answer any one of the following questions: 1) What do you mean by Globalisation ? Discuss the effects of globalisation on Co-operative Movement. 2) Review the Credit Co-operative Movement in Germany. 					
5.	1)	State the main p		estions : arashtra Co-operative f Co-operative Educati		14
			मराट	धी रूपांतर		
		सूचना :	१) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्य	पक आहेत.		
			२) उजवी कडील अंब	क्र पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.		
१.		नेल्या पर्यायपैकी योग्य				१४
	१)	~ ~	ग्रामीण विकास बँकेची न ब) १९८२	स्थापनासाली झाव क) १८८२	त्ती. ड) १८९८	



۲)	राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास	महामंडळाची स्थापना	साली झाली.	
	अ) १८६३	ब) १९६३	क) १७६३	ड) २००३
3)	भारतीय सहकारी चळव	ळीची सुरुवात	_मध्ये झाली.	
	अ) १९०४	ब) २००४	क) १९१४	ड) २०१४
8)	वैकुंठलाल मेहता राष्ट्रीय			
	•	• •	क) सातारा	ड) सांगली
५)	महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी			
	_		क) १९६०	ड) १९५९
६)	हे सहकारी चळ	उवळीच्या अपयशाची	कारणे आहेत.	
	अ) निधीचा अभाव		ब) दोषास्पद व्यवस्था	पन
	क) खाजगी क्षेत्राकडून	स्पर्धा	ड) वरील सर्व	
(9)	इंग्लंडमध्ये पहिला सहक	गरी कायदाम	ध्ये अस्तित्वात आला	
			क) १७५२	ड) १८५२
(ک	सहकारी संस्थाच्या नोदप			
	अ) १०	ৰ) ५	क) १५	ड) ५०
$\varsigma)$	राष्ट्राच्या राजकीय सिमेव			
	•	•	क) सहकार	•
१०)	रॉशडेल इक्वीटेबल पाय			
			क) १६४४	ड) १७४४
११)	पहिली मोशाव् संस्था _			\
,			क) १९२०	ड) १८२१
१२)	जगातील सहकारी पतपुर			
	अ) जर्मनी	ब) जपान	क) भारत	ड) डेन्मार्क
१३)	गुलाबराव पाटील सहका	ार प्रशिक्षण केंद्र	येथे आहे.	
	अ) सांगली	ब) अमरावती	क) अकोला	ड) चंद्रपूर
१४)	हे सहकारी चळ	ठवळीचे जन्मस्थान आ	हे.	
,	अ) इंग्लंड			ड) पुणे
	_	,	,	, 0
२. टीप	ग लिहा :-			
अ)	भारतीय सहकारी चळव	ळीचे यश.		
ब)	डेन्मार्कमधील दुग्ध सहव	नारी सं स ्था.		

9



- ३. थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा:-
 - अ) नाबार्डची विकास विषयक कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.

ब) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास महामंडळाची कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.

9

४. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तरे लिहा:-

88

- १) जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे काय ? जागतिकीकरणाचे सहकारी चळवळी वरील परिणाम स्पष्ट करा.
- २) जर्मनी मधील सहकारी पतपुरवठा चळवळीचा आढावा ध्या.
- ५. खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तरे लिहा :-

88

- १) महाराष्ट्र सहकारी कायदा, १९६० मधील महत्वाच्या तरतुदी स्पष्ट करा.
- २) सहकारी शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षणाची आवश्यकता व महत्त्व स्पष्ट करा.

Set P



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 MODERN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

-	d Date : Thursday, 6-12-2018 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.		Max. Marks : 70
	N.B. : 1) All questions are 2) Figures to the rig	e compulsory . ght indicate full marks.	
1. Cho	pose the correct alternatives from giv	en below.	14
1)	Errors in work increasing absentee are the symptoms of s		rs of seniors
	a) physicalc) behavioural	b) psychologicald) none of the above	
2)	$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$		- S system.
	c) co-operation	d) none of the above	
3)	Kaizen means a) improvement c) continuous improvement	b) implement	nent
4)	is used to describe a	•	nont.
-,		b) quality circle	
5)	Six sigma is concept. a) statistical b) managerial	c) technical d) his	torical
6)	"International Organisation for Stan year.		
	a) 1947 b) 1990	•	
7)	Customers contact services centre ia) knowledge processc) front office	s the type of b) legal process d) third party centre	outsourcing.
8)	is the important feature	,	nt.
- 7	-	b) full time employment	
	c) contract basis employment	d) life time employment	

	9)	ISO meansa) Indian Standard Organisationb) Internal Standard Organisationc) International Standard Organisationd) None of these	tion			
	10)	Ringi system is used in a) planning c) decision making	h)	production	ese Management.	
	11)	Disaster management is aa) temporary b) short term	<u></u>	process.	d) incidental	
	12)	The most effective and additional me as	dia	of two way com	munication is known	
		a) stress managementc) time management			ement agement	
	13)	are the characteristic				
		a) uniquenessc) perishability	,	service all of the above	/e	
	14)	" is a methodology for their causes."	the	prevention of i	dentified errors and	
		a) Six sigma b) Kaizen	c)	Poka-Yoke	d) 5 – S system	
2.	A)	te short notes : Types of functional outsourcing Micro level Techniques of 5 – S sys	stem	ì.		14
3.	A)	te short answer : Explain micro-level techniques of Ka Individual causes of stress.	aize	en.		14
4.		plain the meaning and importance of ndardization (ISO). OR	Inte	ernational Orga	nisation for	14
	Exp	plain the meaning and types of event	ma	nagement.		
5.		at is Waste Reduction System ? E advantages of Waste Reduction Sys OR			ages and	14
	Wh	at is 'Disaster management' ? Expla	in th	ne various type	s of disasters.	



सूचना : १) **सर्व** प्रश्न **आवश्यक** आहेत.

	2) उजवीकडील अंक प्	पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.		
१.	खाली दिलेल्या पर्यायामधून	योग्य पर्यायाचे निवड	करा.		१४
	१) कामातील चुका, वाढ	ती गैरहजेरी आणि वर्र	ीष्ठाच्या आदेशाचा अ	नादर ही तणावाची लक्षणे	
	आहेत.				
	अ) शारीरिक	ब) मानसिक	क) वर्तणुकीय	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही	
	२) हे फा	ईव्ह-एस कार्यपद्धतीच्य	या तत्वज्ञानाचे मार्गदर्शव	न तत्व आहे.	
	अ) वेळेवर कृती करणे	ब) खर्च कपात	क) सहकार्य	ड) वरीलपैकी नाही	
	३) कायझेन म्हणजे				
	अ) सुधारणा	ब) अमलबजावणी	क) सतत सुधारणा	ड) सतत मोजमाप	
	४) प्रमाण विचलनाचे वर्ण	न करण्यासाठी	चा उपयोग हो	ातो.	
	अ) सिक्स सिग्मा	ब) गुणवत्ता मंडळ	क) स्वॉट तंत्र	ड) अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानके	
	५) सिक्स सिग्मा ही	संकल्पना उ	आहे.		
	अ) सांख्यायकिय	ब) व्यवस्थापकीय	क) तांत्रीक	ड) ऐतीहासिक	
	६) 'अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानक सं	घटनेची' स्थापना	वर्षों झाली	•	
	अ) १९४७	ब) १९९०	क) २००५	ड) १९८४	
	७) 'ग्राहक संपर्क सेवा केंद्र	द्र' हा	बाह्यस्त्रोते प्रकार आहे.		
	अ) ज्ञान प्रक्रिया		ब) कायद्येविषयक प्र	क्रिया	
	क) अग्रकार्यालयीन क	ामासाठी	ड) त्रयस्थ केंद्र		
	८) हे जप	ानी व्यवस्थापन पद्धतीन	वे महत्वाचे वैशिषष्ट्यः	आहे.	
	अ) अर्धवेळ रोजगार	ब) पूर्णवेळ रोजगार	क) कंत्राटी रोजगार	ड) आजीवन रोजगार	
	९) आय.एस.ओ.म्हणजे				
	अ) इंडियन स्टाँडर्ड ऑ	र्गिनायझेशन	ब) इंटरनल स्टाँडर्ड उ	भॉर्गनायझेशन	
	क) इंटरनॉशनल स्टाँडः	र्ड ऑर्गनायझेशन	ड) यापैकी नाही		
	१०) जपानी व्यवस्थापनामध	ये प्रवि	क्रेयेत रिंगी पद्धती वापरत	नी जाते.	
	अ) नियोजन	ब) उत्पादन	क) निर्णय घेणे	ड) संघटन	
	११) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन ही	प्रक्रि	या आहे.		
	अ) तात्पूरती	ब) अल्पकालीन	क) दीर्घकालीन	ड) प्रासंगिक	

आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे काय ? आपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाचे विविध प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

Set P



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. – III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED BANKING (Paper – I) Law and Practice of Banking in India

•	d Date : Friday, 7-			Max. Marks	: 70
Time :	2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p	o.m.			
Ins	structions: 1) All	questions are c	compulsory.		
	2) Rig	ht side marks i	indicate full mari	ks.	
1. Ch	oose the correct al	ternative from	given alternative	s:	14
1)	The directors of p	ublic banks are	appointed by _	Govt.	
	A) State		B) Central		
	C) Local		D) None of the	se	
2)	is th	e bailment of g	oods as security	for the payment of debt	
	or performance of	a promise.			
	A) Pledge		B) Mortgage		
	C) Assignment		D) None of the	se	
3)	Co-operative ban amendment Act.	ks were broug	ht under	banking regulation	
	A) 1960	B) 1970	C) 1965	D) None of these	
4)	The directors of p	rivate banks ar	e appointed by		
	A) Central Govt.		B) State Govt.		
	C) Share holder		D) None of the	se	
5)	is the e	fficiency of ban	k to satisfy the de	emand of the depositors.	
	A) Security		B) Profitability		
	C) Liquidity		D) None of the	se	
6)	Overdraft facility is	s provided to _	acco	ount holder.	
	A) Fixed		B) Current		
	C) Recurring		D) None of the	se	
7)	minir	num capital is r	equired for the es	stablishment of local area	
	bank.				
	A) 5 crores	B) 10 crores	C) 1 crore	D) 20 crores	

SLR-C	O – 84	-2	2-			
8)	To honour the	cheque	is	always risky	for paying bank.	
	A) Ante dated	1	B)	Post dated		
	C) Crossed cheque	Ī	D)	Open chequ	e	
9)	A collecting banker	is given protec	ctio	n only when	he collects	
	A) A crossed chequ				-	
	C) A bearer cheque	I	D)	Mutilated ch	eque	
10)	Indian Banking Reg		-			
	A) 1950 I	-	-			
11)	Honouring a cheque					
4.0\	A) Contractual	•	C)	General	D) Banking	
12)	The safest form of o		Β,	0 ' - 1	-1	
	A) General crossing					
12\	C) Double crossing is a pr				y crossing	
10)	A) General manage				anager	
	C) Branch manager					
14)			-		l by bank in	
	A) SBI	1	B)	RBI		
	C) Land developme	nt bank l	D)	None of thes	se	
	ite answer :					14
-	State the qualities of		_			
В)	Explain in brief the	ignts of the bra	and	on manager.		
3. Wr	ite short notes :					14
,	Conversion by colle	cting bank.				
B)	Hypothecation.					
4. Wr	ite answer (any one):				14
A)	Explain the statutor	y protection gra	ant	ed to a colle	cting banker in India.	
B)	State the amendmen	nt of Banking R	egı	ulation Act of	1949 after 1980 in India.	
5 \//r	ite answer (any one	١.				14
	Explain various form		3			
•	Explain the merits a			ortgage.		



सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक. २) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

१. दिल	ल्या प	पर्यायापैकी योग्य पर	र्याय निवडा :			१४
१)	सार्वः	जनिक बँकांच्या संच	वालकांची नियुक्ती	सरकार व	ऋरते.	
	अ)	राज्य	ब) केंद्र	क) स्थानिक	ड) यापैकी नाही	
۶)	ऋ ण	फेडण्यासाठी किंव	ग वचनपूर्तीसाठी प्रतिभ	मूती म्हणून वस्तुंचा ि	नेक्षेप करण्याच्या पद्धतीस	
		म्हणता	ात.			
	अ)	तारण	ब) गहाण	क) अभिहस्तांकन	ड) कोणतेही नाही	
<i>(\x</i>		या भार	तीय बँकींग नियमन का	यद्यान्वये सहकारी बँक	न व्यवसायात आल्या.	
	अ)	१९६०	ब) १९७०	क) १९६५	ड) यापैकी नाही	
8)	खाज	गी बँकांच्या संचाल	नकाची नियुक्ती	कडुन केळी	जाते.	
	अ)	केंद्र सरकार	ब) राज्य सरकार	क) भागधारक	ड) यापैकी नाही	
५)	ठेवीव	रारांची रोख पैशाची	मागणी पूर्ण करण्याची	बँकेची क्षमता म्हणजे	होय.	
	अ)	सुरक्षितता	ब) लाभता	क) रोखता	ड) यापैकी नाही	
$\epsilon)$	अधि	कर्ष सवलत	खातेदारास	दिले जाते.		
	अ)	मुदतबंद	ब) चालू	क) आवर्ती	ड) यापैकी नाही	
७)	_		ा स्थापन होण्यासाठी वि	hमान	_ भांडवलाची आवश्यकता	
	असर					
			ब) १० कोटी रु.			
۷)			प्रदान करणे हे नेहमी प्रव	•		
	•		ब) उत्तरदिनांकीत	•	. •	
९)	• (J			कायदेशीर संरक्षण मिळते.	
	•		ब) आदेशदेय	•	ड) निरुपयोगी	
१०)			कायदा			
	•		ब) १९५५	·	ड) १९४९	
११)			ही बँकेची			
	अ)	कगगत्मक	ब) कायदेशीर	क्र) मर्वमाधारण	द्र) बँकींग	

५. उत्तर लिहा (कोणतेही एक):

१४

- अ) बँक अग्रिमेच्या विविध पद्धती स्पष्ट करा.
- ब) बँक गहाण प्रकाराचे गुणदोष स्पष्ट करा.



Seat	
No.	

Set D

B.Com. – III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper – I)

Day and Date : Friday, 7-12-2018	Max. Marks :70
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Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

		N. B. :	All questions are c	ompulsory.		
۱.	Ch	oose the correct a	lternative :			14
	1)		Methods is purchas	e-consideration meth	od.	
		a) Lump-Sum		b) Net-asset method	I	
		c) Net Payment	method	d) All of above		
	2)			re-construction purcha com		
		a) Vendor		b) Vendee		
		c) Private		d) None of above		
	3)		takes place when a	new company is form	ned to take	
over the business of an existing company.						
		a) External recor	nstruction	b) Amalgamation		
		c) Absorption		d) All of above		
	4)	Liquid-Assets inc prepaid expenses		ts except	and a	
		a) Bank-overdraf	t	b) Preliminary exper	ises	
		c) Inventory		d) None of above		
	5)	To show financia	position better than	it actually exists is ca	lled	
		a) Windo dressin	g	b) Expo dressing		
		c) Liabo-dressing	9	d) All of above		
	6)	A low inventory ra	atio indicates	investmen	t in inventory.	
		a) over		b) under		
		c) equal		d) all of above		



7)	Brokerage paid on sale of investment	is	_ from sales price
	a) Added	b) Deducted	
	c) Multiplied	d) None of above	
8)	Closing balance of "capital" column is Account.	transferred to	
	a) Profit and Loss A/c		
	b) Interest on Investment Account		
	c) Cum-Interest A/c		
٥,	d) All of above		
9)	If the price of investment is cum-interest.		interest.
	a) Deducted	b) Includes	
	c) Adjusted	d) None of above	
0)	In case of sale own	ership in goods pas	ses over to
	purchaser, immediately.	L. V. O. a. da	
	a) Credit	b) Cash	
	c) Credit and Cash	d) All of above	
11)	In Hire Purchase cost of article is paid		_
	a) Installment	b) One time	
	c) At the time of forfeit	d) None of above	
2)	costing is not a sys	tem of costing.	
	a) Operating	b) Departmental	
	c) Standard	d) Marginal	
13)	Costing should not be confused with	ac	counting.
	a) Cost		
	b) Book-keeping		
	c) Financial		
	d) None of above		
4)	Formation of New Company to take o	ver atleast	existing
	companies in Amalgamation of Comp	anies.	
	a) One b) Three	c) Four	d) Two

7



- 2. Write short notes (any two):
 - 1) Advantages or uses of Cost-Accounting
 - 2) Limitations of Cost-Accounting
 - 3) Cum-Interest and Ex-Interest.
- 3. A) 'A' Ltd. purchased a machinery on hire-purchase system on 1-1-2001 from 'B'. The cash price of the machinery was Rs. 80,000. 'A' paid Rs. 20,000 on signing of an agreement and the balance in three annual instalment of Rs. 20,000 plus extra interest @ 12% p. annum on balance outstanding of cash price. Every year the books of accounts were closed on 31st December. Depreciation was to be written-off @ 15% P. annum on written down value method.

Calculate Interest Table and Depreciation Table for each year.

B) On 30th Sept. 2012, the Balance Sheet of Dull-Past was as follows: **7**

Liabilities	Amount	Assets		Amount
Authorised and Issued		Free-hold an	d building	1,00,000
Capital:		Plant and Ma	chinery	
a) 6000, Equity shares		at cost	80,000	
of Rs. 100 each fully paid	60,000	Less : Dep.	30,000	50,000
b) 600, 6% Cumulative		Tools and Pa	itents	10,000
Preference shares of		Stock		70,000
Rs 100 each fully paid	60,000	Trade Debto	rs	30,000
c) 8% Debentures	30,000	Cash-in-hand	d	1,000
d) Trade Creditors	1,30,000	Profit and Lo	ss A/c	80,000
e) Bank overdraft	61,000			
	3,41,000			3,41,000



It was decided to re-construct the company; Named Bright-Future Ltd. as follows:

- The debenture holders, of Dull-Past Ltd; agreed to accept 7%. Pref. Shares in the new company in exchange for their debentures. (Each 7% Pref. Shares @ Rs. 100 each)
- 2) The Preference shareholders were to receive one Preference share in the new company for every three Preference shares help by them in the old company.
 - (Each 7% Pref. Share @ Rs. 100 each)
- 3) Equity shareholders were to be receive/alloted one equity share of Rs. 10, each Rs. 8 called up per share in the new company for every four shares held by them in the old company.
- 4) The cost of Realisation expenses of Dull-Past Ltd. Rs. 250 was paid by the new company.

Calculate Purchase-consideration and show-Mode-of Payment.

- 4. A) M/S Datta Investment Trust Ltd. Submit the following details regarding one of their investments for the year 2002 :
 - 1) 1-1-2002, opening balance face value Rs. 1,00,000 at cost Rs. 95,000.
 - 2) 1-3-2002, purchased worth Rs. 40,000 cum-interest at 5% discount.
 - 3) 1-7-2002, sold worth Rs. 50,000 cum-interest at 2% premium.
 - 4) 1-10-2002, sold worth Rs. 40,000 ex-interest at par;
 - 5) 1-12-2002, purchased worth Rs. 20,000 Ex-interest at 3% discount.
 - 6) Investment carries interest at 6% p.a. Payable on every 31st March and 30th September.
 - 7) The market price of the investment on 31-12-2002 was at 2% discount.

You, are required to prepare Investment Account.

OR



- B) On 1st January, 1984 Shri. Thorat purchased one motor. Truck from Premier Trading Co, for a cash price of Rs. 1,68,000. The purchase is to be made on higher-purchase basis Rs. 45,000 being paid on signing of an agreement and the balance amount is paid as under:
 - I) 31-12-84 Rs. 60,000
 - II) 31-12-85 Rs. 30,000
 - III) 31-12-86 Rs. 45,000.

Particulars

1) Sales for the year

Depreciation is to be written off at the rate of 20% p. annum, on reducing balance method.

Prepare; Motor-Truck Account; Premier Trading Co; Account and Interest Account.

5. A) Following are the Balance Sheets of Arun Ltd. and Shashi Ltd. as on 31st March 2002, together with supplementary information for the year ended on that date:

Arun Ltd. Shashi Ltd. 8,40,000 10,50,000

 2) Average stock-in-hand
 63,000
 1,00,000

 3) Gross profit
 2,10,000
 2,50,000

 4) Net-profit
 1,20,000
 1,35,000

Balance sheets as follows – as on 31-3-2002.

Liabilities	Arun Ltd.	Sheela Ltd.	Assets	Arun Ltd.	Sheela Ltd.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Shares holders			Fixed Assets:		
Equity:			a) Goodwill	30,000	50,000
a) Issued and			b) Buildings	1,20,000	2,40,000
paid up capital	2,00,000	3,50,000	c) Plant and		
b) Reserves	50,000	60,000	Mch.	29,000	42,000
c) Profit and Loss A	/c 12,750	1,02,200			
	2,62,750	5,12,200		1,79,000	3,32,000
Current Liabilities	:		Current Asset	ts:	
a) Bank overdraft	11,250	14,800	Stock	66,000	93,000
b) Sundry creditors	36,000	58,000	Debtors	85,000	1,75,000
c) Provision for					
taxation	20,000	15,000			
	67,250	87,800		1,51,000	2,68,000
	3,30,000	6,00,000		3,30,000	6,00,000

Compute the following Accounting ratio's of two companies as follows:

- 1) Current ratio
- 2) Liquid ratio
- 3) Proprietary ratio
- 4) Stock-Turn-over ratio
- 5) Debtors Turn-over-ratio
- 6) Gross-Profit Ratio
- 7) Net-Profit Ratio.

OR

B) Following is the balance sheet of Govind Ltd. as on 31-3-2002.					
Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.		
Share Capital:		Good will	4,00,000		
20,000; Equity shar	res of	Land and Building	15,60,000		
Rs. 100 each fully	paid 20,00,000	Plant and Machinery	14,00,000		
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	Patents Rights	3,50,000		
Sinking Fund	1,00,000	Stock	2,00,000		
Workmen's Accide	nt	Sundry Debtors	4,00,000		
Compensation Fu	nd 50,000	Investments against			
(Estimated Liability	Rs. 9,000)	Sinking fund	1,00,000		
Employees Profit		Cash at Bank	30,000		
Sharing fund	1,00,000				
Staff Provident Fun	1,50,000				
Sundry Creditors	1,40,000				
'A' - Debentures	4,00,000				
'B' - Debentures	10,00,000				
Total	44,40,000	Total	44,40,000		

Set P



Ramkrishna Ltd. absorbed Govind Ltd. on the date of its above Balance-Sheet. The consideration being:

- 1) The taking over of the liabilities.
- 2) The payment of cost of absorption/liquidation expenses/realisation expenses amounted Rs. 10,000 paid by Ramkrishna Ltd. (as Part of P.C.).
- 3) The repayment of the "B" debentures at a Premium of 5% in cash.
- 4) The discharge of "A" Debentures at a premium of 10% by the issue of 6% Debentures in Ramkrishna Ltd. at Par.
- 5) Payment of Rs. 15 per Equity share in cash in Govind Ltd.
- 6) Allotment of one; 7% Preference Share of Rs. 100 each fully paid and 5 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid in New Company for every 4; Equity share in Govind Ltd.

You are required to prepare following Ledger Accounts in the books of Govind Ltd.

- a) Realisation Account
- b) Ramkrishna Ltd. Account
- c) Equity Shareholders Account and Calculation of Purchase Consideration and Mode of Payment.

Set P



Seat	Set	В
No.	Set	

B.Com. III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING (Paper – I)

ADVANCED COST ACC	COUNTING (Paper – I)
Day and Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Max. Marks: 70
N.B. : I) All questions are c II) Figures to the righ III) Use of calculator is	nt indicate full marks.
 Choose the correct alternatives. Differential piece rate system was in a) Rowan b) Halsey 	troduced by c) F.W. Taylor d) Gantt
,	c) idle time d) overtime
3) Canteen expenses are allocated on aa) capital valuec) no. of employees	the basis of b) sales d) area
4) Who suggested payment bonus equa) Halseyb) Rowan	al to 50% of the time saved ? c) Taylor d) Gantt
5) Usually outworkers are paid wages of a) Timeb) Piece	on basis. c) Merit d) None of these
 6) Which of the following item is not inc a) Interest received on Bank Depos b) Dividend paid on share capital c) Income Tax paid d) All of these 	=
7) Overhead is also called asa) aboveheadsb) underheads	c) on cost d) over cost
8) is the loss of employmera) Labour placementc) Labour absenteeism	nt in an organisation. b) Labour turnover d) All of these
9) When actual overheads are less thata) under absorptionc) under valuation	n the estimated they are known as b) over absorption d) over valuation

SLR-C	CO – 86			-2-					
10)	is that	at lab	our which	can be	identifie	d with th	ne manuf	acture of	
11)	the product. a) Direct labour c) Labour control If time allowed is wages Rs. 10 ear	20 h		d) ime tal		these ours and	d rate pe	r hour of	
	a) 180	b)	200	c)	220	(d) 240		
12)	Indirect material + a) prime cost c) overhead	indi	rect labour	b)	ect exper factory of cost of p	cost	on		
13)	Under Taylor's p piece rate. a) 120%		rate method		-		d) 80%	_ normal	
14)	Cost of abnormal a) Costing Profitb) Costing Profitc) Factory overhedd) None of these	and and	Loss A/c D Loss A/c C	ebit sic	le				
2. Wr	rite short notes. (ar	ny tw	/o)						14
A)	Labour turnover								
,	Need of reconcilia								
C)	Time rate method								
3. A)	Calculate the total the following data: i) Standard product X = 1600 units iii) Piece rate per iv) D.A. at Rs. 50 v) H.R.A. at Rs. 4 vi) Addition product	uction of the control	on per monitive relationships the relationships	th per version that the second	vorker – 1 - 1800 uni s. 10/- er (Fixed) ker (Fixe	2000 ur its ed).	nits.		7

greater than 80% of standard production.

out the actual time.

B) Time Allowed = 20 Hours, Rate per hour = Rs. 10 X worker earned Rs. 190/- according to Halsey Plan, you are require to find Set P





4. Calculate the earning of three workers under Rowan Plan.

14

Particulars	Worl		
	Α	В	С
i) Standard time (Hours) –	160	120	80
ii) Actual time (Hours) -	120	80	60
iii) Rate per Hour (Rs.) -	8	10	12
OR			

From the following particulars, compute Machine Hour Rate.

14

- i) Cost of machine Rs. 1,10,000
- ii) Estimated scrap value Rs. 10,000
- iii) Life of machine 10 years
- iv) Rent and rates of the shop per month Rs. 9,000
- v) General lighting per month of the shop Rs. 4,000
- vi) Insurance of machine per month Rs. 3,000
- vii) Supervisors salary per month Rs. 5,000
- viii) Power consumption per hour 10 units and rate of power per unit is Rs. 2.
- ix) The working hour per year 2000 hours.

The machine occupied $\frac{1}{4}$ area of the shop. The supervisor devotes $\frac{1}{5}$ of his time for this machine.

5. From the following information, you are required to prepare a reconciliation statement.

14

Profit and Loss A/c

For the year ended 31-3-2017

To Opening stock	4,94,358	By Sales	6,93,000
To Purchase	1,64,308	By Closing stock	1,50,242
To D. wages	46,266		
To Factory OH	41,652		
To G.P. c/d	96,658		
	8,43,242		8,43,242

	97,290		97,290
To Net Profit	33,248		
To Selling Expense	44,352	By Sundry income	632
To Administrative Expense	19,690	By G.P. B/D	96,658

The costing records shows

- i) Net profit Rs. 46,126.
- ii) Value of closing stock Rs. 1,56,394.
- iii) Factory overhead absorbed Rs. 39,428.
- iv) Admi. Exp. charged 3% of sales.
- v) Selling Exp. charged 5% of sales.
- vi) Direct wages charged to production Rs. 49,734.
- vii) No mention of sundry income.

OR

Rahul Modern Company Ltd. is having 4 Dept. A, B and C are production and D is service department.

The Expense for the year 2017 are as under

- i) Rent = Rs. 20,000.
- ii) Repairs to plant = Rs. 12,000.
- iii) Lighting = Rs. 8,000.
- iv) Depreciation of Plant = Rs. 18,000.
- v) Fire insurance of stock = Rs. 2,000.
- vi) Supervision expense = Rs. 20,000.
- vii) Canteen expense = Rs. 4,000.

Other information in respect of 4 department are as under

Particulars	Α	В	C	D
i) Area (sq.ft.) -	1500	1100	900	500
ii) Value of plant (Rs.) -	12,000	9,000	6,000	3,000
iii) Value of stock (Rs.) -	15,000	9,000	6,000	_
iv) No. of workers -	40	30	20	10

Apportion the above expenses to various departments by preparing the overhead distribution charts.

14



Seat	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (Paper – I)

-	nd Date : Friday, 7-12 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.				Max. Marks	: 70
Ins	tructions: 1) All q 2) Figu	uestions are comp res to the right indi		-		
1. Ch	oose the correct alte	ernative :				14
1)	ABC techniques is	useful for		control.		
	a) Productivity	b) Profitability	c)	Sales	d) Inventory	
2)	compri	ses the planning,	rou	tine, schedulinç	g and dipatching	
	a) Management		b)	Production pla	nning and control	
	c) Sales promotion		d)	None of these		
3)	techniq	ue is used for inver	ntor	y control in mod	lern days.	
	a) Ratio analysis		b)	Job analysis		
	c) Job specification	1	d)	Quality control		
4)	A new purchase ordered stock le		inte	nance of stock I	evel is known as	
	a) Maximum	b) Re-order	c)	Danger	d) Minimum	
5)	National Productivit	y Council is formed	by	the Central Go	vernment in	
	a) 1958	b) 1995	c)	1985	d) 2005	
6)	Output ÷ Input is a f	formula for measuri	ing			
	a) Organisational p	roductivity	b)	Organisational	behaviour	
	c) Organisational e	fficiency	d)	Organisational	environment	
7)	sched	uling is significant i	n jo	b production sy	stem.	
	a) Order scheduling	g	b)	Machine sched	duling	
	c) Operation sched	luling	d)	None of these		
8)	The Head Office of India.	National Productiv	ity (Council is in	city of	
	a) Mumbai	b) Chennai	c)	Pune	d) New Delhi	

SLR-C	O – 87	-2-			
9)	control is	known as control of	over the materials I	ying in the store.	
	a) Purchase	b) Production	c) Inventory	d) Sales	
10)	Generally human be	eing bears noise up	to de	cibel.	
	a) 70	b) 100	c) 450	d) 200	
11)	is know	vn as actual perm	ission for pre-pla	nned production	
	function.				
4.5	a) Despatching	-		-	
12)	The 'World Environn				
	a) 5 th June	,	,	d) 5" March	
13)	is the tecl	· · · · ·		d) All of the con-	
4.45	a) Routing				
14)	Productivity of capita	al is measured by _			
	a) Total production	tod	b) Total production Cost of land	<u> </u>	
	Net capital invest c) Total production	leu	d) Total production	nn	
	Total expenditure		Total labour ho		
	·		10101100001111		
	rite short notes :				
a)	Objectives of produc	ction planning and	control.		7
b)	Factors affecting the	productivity.			7
3. Wr	rite short answer :				
a)	Explain the methods	s of improving prod	uctivity.		7
b)	Explain the effects of	of industrial pollution	n.		7
4 An	swer any one of the	following :			14
	What is production	_	ntrol 2 Evolain th	ne techniques of	•
a)	production control in	-	introi : Explain ti	ic teeriniques or	
b)	Define productivity.	Explain the importa	ance of productivity	/.	
,					4.4
	swer any one of the	_			14
a)	What is industrial po	oliution? Explain th	e various causes o	ot industrial	
	pollution.				
b)	Explain the different	techniques of inve	ntory control.		



, •	योग	य पर्याय निवडा.				88
	१)	अबक हे तंत्र	नियंत्रणासाठी	उपयुक्त आहे.		
		अ) उत्पादकता	ब) लाभता	क) विक्री	ड) मालसाठा	
	۲)	नियोजन, मार्गनिर्धार	ण कार्यवेळापत्रक, का	र्यारंभ आदेश ही	संबंधीची कार्ये होत.	
		अ) व्यवस्थापन		ब) उत्पादन नियोजन	व नियंत्रण	
		क) विक्रयवृद्धी		ड) यापैकी नाही		
	3)	आधुनिक युगात मार	नसाठा नियंत्रणासाठी _	तंत्राचा अ	विलंब केला जातो.	
		अ) गुणोत्तर विश्लेष	ण	ब) कार्यविश्लेषण		
		क) कार्यविशेषीकरप	ग	ड) गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण		
	४)	ज्या पातळीला नवीन	। मालाच्या खरेदीचा अ	 देश देवून मालसाठा नियं	त्रण केले जाते, त्या पातळीस	
		पातळी म्हणून ओळ	खले जाते.	·		
		अ) महत्तम	ब) पून:र्देश	क) धोका	ड) न्यूनत्तम	
	५)	केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राष्	ट्रीय उत्पादकता मंडळा	ची स्थापना	_ मध्ये करण्यात आली.	
		अ) १९५८	ब) १९९५	क) १९८५	ड) २००५	
	ξ)	एकूण उत्पादन ÷ वाण्येतो.	गरलेली एकूण सामग्री य	ग सूत्राचा उपयोग	मोजमापासाठी करण्यात	
		अ) संघटनात्मक उत	पादकता	ब) संघटनात्मक वर्तन	पद्धती	
		क) संघटनात्मक क	ार्यक्षमता	ड) संघटनात्मक पर्याव	भर ण	
	(e)	हे का	र्यवेळापत्रक कृत्यक उत	पादन पद्धती मध्ये महत्वा	पूर्ण असते.	
		अ) आदेश वेळापत्र	क	ब) यंत्र वेळापत्रक		
		क) क्रिया वेळापत्रक	<u>-</u>	ड) यापैकी नाही		
	(ک	राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता म	iडळाचे मुख्य कार्यालय	प्रभारतातील	_ या शहरामध्ये आहे.	
		अ) मुंबई	ब) चेन्नई	क) पुणे	ड) नवी दिल्ली	
	۶)	नियंत्रण म्ह	णजे गुदामामध्ये असले	ोल्या विविध प्रकारच्या म	ालावर नियंत्रण करणे होय.	
		अ) खरेदी	ब) उत्पादन	क) मालसाठा	ड) विक्री	



१०)	साधरणपणे मानव	डेसिबल पर्यंत आवाज सहन व	रु शकतो.	
	अ) ७०	क) ४५०	ड) २००	
११)	पूर्वनियोजित उत्पादन कार्य सुरु कर	ण्यास प्रत्यक्ष परवनगी देणे म्हण	ाजे होय.	
	अ) कार्यारंभ आदेश	ब) मार्गनिर्धारण		
	क) कार्यवेळापत्रक	ड) पूर्वानुमान		
१२)	जागतिक पर्यावरण दिन	रोजी साजरा करण्यात येत	πે.	
	अ) ५ जुन ब) १५ ऑ	गस्ट क) १० जुलै	ड) ५ मार्च	
१३)	हे उत्पादन नियंत्र	गाचे तंत्र आहे.		
	अ) मार्गनिर्धारण	ब) कार्यारंभ आदेश		
	क) कार्यवेळापत्रक	ड) वरीलसर्व		
१४)	भांडवलाची उत्पादकता	या सूत्राद्वारे मोजली जाते.		
	अ) एकूण उत्पादन	ब) एकूण उत्पादन	<u></u>	
	निञ्चळ भांडवल गुंतवणूक	भूमिघटकाचा ख	ार्च	
	क) एकूण उत्पादन	ड) एकूण उत्पादन		
	झालेला एकूण खर्च	एकूण श्रमिक त	ास	
२. टीप	गा लिहा :			
	 उत्पादन नियोजन व नियंत्रणाची र्जा	हेर्ष्टे.		Q
,	उत्पादकतेवर परिणाम करणारे घटव	·		9
,		•		
	डक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :			
,	उत्पादकता वाढविण्याच्या पद्धती र			9
ब)	औद्योगिक प्रदूषणाचे परिणाम स्पष्	ट करा.		9
४. को	णत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा:			१४
अ)	। उत्पादन नियोजन व नियंत्रण म्हणजे	ो काय ? उत्पादन नियंत्रणाची त	ात्रे थोडक्यात स्पष्ट करा.	
ब)	। उत्पादकतेची व्याख्या द्या. उत्पादव	न्तेचे महत्व स्पष्ट करा.		
५. को	णत्याही एका प्रश्नाचे उत्तर लिहा :			१४
) औद्योगिक प्रदूषण म्हणजे काय ?	औद्योगिक प्रदुषणाची विविध व	नामे स्पष्ट कम	, •
) मालसाठा नियंत्रणाची विविध तंत्रे :	• (11X 1 X 1 30 11XIII	
ч)	י און פאואו ואוויאאייו וטוואואיי	्तर् अ≀राः		



Seat	Sat	D
No.	Set	P

	ADVANCED INSUR	•	118
-	d Date : Friday, 7-12-2018 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	M	lax. Marks : 70
	N. B.: 1) All questions are 2) Figures to the right	compulsory. ht indicate full marks.	
	oose correct alternatives : Head office of the Insurance Regulate is situated at	ory and Development Autho	14 rity (IRDA)
	A) Delhi B) Mumbai	C) Chennai D) Pun	e
2)	For yearly premium policyA) 60 B) 45		ed.
3)	A licence for insurance A) Company C) Agent	_is granted for three years. B) Development Officer D) Policy Holder	
	A) Life C) Group	B) Whole life policy D) Health	nses.
5)	The IRDA Act was passed in the year A) 1956 B) 1938		9
6)	The employer can take the insurance calledinsurance. A) Group	ce for the benefit of his em B) Travel	ployees is
	C) Accident	D) Life	
7)	Life insurance is the exception to the A) Principles of indemnity C) Principles of utmost good faith	B) Principles of co-operat	ion interest
8)	For taking life insurance policy A) Renewal notice C) Nomination form	B) Cover note D) Proposal form	
9)	After payment of first premium insure A) Proposal form C) Premium notice	ed receives receipt is called B) Insurance policy D) Cover note	as

	0) 00111111001011	D) 1 CC3	
	11) Accident Insurance, Group Insurance	e, Travel Insurance, Unit Linked	
	Insurance areof Insura	ance.	
	A) Types	B) Principles	
	C) Purposes	D) Conditions	
	12) The amount paid by Insurance comp	any when the policy holder decided to)
	discontinue the policy is called		
	A) Insurance premium		
	C) Surrender value	D) Amount of policy	
	13) The committee was formed in 1993 un	der the Chairmanship of R. N. Malhotra	
	for the study of		
	A) Insurance agent	B) Insurance sector	
	C) Principles of Insurance	D) Conditions of Insurance	
	14) Endowment policy is also called as _		
	A) Group Insurance policy	,	
	C) Ordinary whole life policy	D) Whole life policy	
2.	Write short notes:		14
	A) Functions of Insurance agent.		
	B) Health Insurance.		
3.	Write short answer:		14
	A) Explain the cover given under Accide	ent Insurance.	
	B) Explain the procedure of appointment	nt of Insurance agent.	
4	State the various conditions of Life Insur	ance policy	14
	OR	and pendy.	•
		ulatamy and Davidanmant Authority of	
	Explain the functions of Insurance Regularia.	diatory and Development Authority of	
5.	Explain the code of conduct for insurance	e agent.	14
	OR		
	Explain the merits and demerits of private	isation of insurance business	
	= 10 monto ana aomonto oi priva		



सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न आवश्यक आहेत. २) उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

٤.	दिल	नेल्या पर्यायातून योग्य पय	याची निवड करा:			१४
	१) विमा नियमन व विकास प्राधिकरणाचे कार्याल			य येथे	ा आहे.	
		अ) दिल्ली	ब) मुंबई	क) चेन्नई	ड) पुणे	
	۲)	वार्षिक विमाहप्ता असण	गाऱ्या विमापत्रासाठी <u></u>	दिवस हप्त	ा भरण्यासाठी सवलतीचे	
		दिवस म्हणून दिले जाता				
		अ) ६०	ब) ४५	क) ३०	ड) ९०	
	3)			न वर्षासाठी मंजुर केला ज		
		अ) कंपनीला		ब) विकास अधिकाऱ्य		
		क) विमा प्रतिनिधीला		ड) विमेदारास		
	8)	म्हणजे इ	इस्पितळात (hospital) होणारा खर्च परत मिळ	वुण देणारा विमा होय.	
				क) समूह विमा		
	५)			साली अ		
				क) १९६१		
	ξ)	कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या हितासाट	री मालक जो विमा घेता	ात त्यास	विमा म्हणतात.	
		अ) समूह	ब) प्रवासी	क) अपघात	ड) आयुर्विमा	
	(e)	आयुर्विमा हा	तत्त्वाला अप	वाद आहे.		
		अ) हाजीभरण तत्त्व		ब) सहकाराचे तत्त्व		
		क) परस्पर विश्वासाचे	तत्त्व	ड) विमेय हित तत्त्व		
	(ک	आयुर्विमा पत्र घेण्यासाट	डी3	मावश्यक आहे.		
		अ) नूतनीकरण नोटीस		ब) तात्पुरते विमापत्र		
		क) वारसनोंद फॉर्म		ड) प्रस्ताव ऊर्ज		
	۶)	पहिला विमाहप्ता भरल्य	गानंतर विमेदाराला मिळ	ष्णारी पावती या	नावाने ओळखली जाते.	
		अ) प्रस्ताव ऊर्ज		ब) विमापत्र		
		क) विमाहप्ता मागणी		ड) तात्पुरते/कच्चे वि		
9	१०)	विमाप्रतिनिधी	मोबदल्यात	विमा व्यवसाय करण्याचे	मान्य करते.	
		अ) सट	ब) नफा	क) दलाली	ड) फी	

११)	अपघात विमा, समूह वि	वेमा, प्रवासी विमा, युनि	ाट लिंक विमा पत्र हे विम्य	गाचे आहेत.	
	अ) प्रकार	ब) तत्त्वे	क) हेतू	ड) अटी	
१२)	जेव्हा विमेदार विमापत्र	बंद करण्याचा निर्णय घे	तो तेव्हा विमा कंपनीकडूप	ग दिल्या जाण्याऱ्या	
	रकमेय	म्हणतात.			
	अ) विमाहप्ता		ब) कर्जाची रक्कम		
	क) समर्पणमूल्य/सोड	किंमत 	ड) विमा रक्कम		
१३)	चा	अभ्यास करण्यासाठी १	९९३ मध्ये आर. एम. मत	तहोत्रा यांच्या	
	अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती	घेतली.			
	अ) विमा प्रतिनिधी	ब) विमाक्षेत्र	क) विमा तत्त्वे	ड) विमापत्रातील अटी	
१४)	हयातीतील विम्यास _	असेही	म्हणतात.		
	अ) समूह विमापत्र		ब) मुदती विमापत्र		
	क) सामान्य आजीवन	विमापत्र	ड) आजीवन विमापत्र		
अ) ब)	ा लिहा : विमाप्रतिनिधीची कार्ये आरोग्य विमा क्यात उत्तरे लिहा :				१ ४
अ)	अपघात विमाअंतर्गत विमाप्रतिनिधीच्या नेमण्				, •
४. विम	गपत्रातील विविध अटी	सांगा.			१४
वि	र्ग मानियमन व विकास प्राध्	किंवा धीकरणाची कार्ये स्पष्ट व	क्रस.		
५. विम	गप्रतिनिधीसाठीची आच	ारसंहिता स्पष्ट करा.			१४
	1	किंवा			
विम	गव्यवसायाच्या खाजगीव	करणाचे गुण दोष स्पष्ट व	करा.		



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B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED STATISTICS (Paper – I)

ADV	ANCED STATIS	STICS (Paper – I)
Day and Date: Friday, 7-12	2-2018		Max. Marks: 70
Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.r	n.		
2) 3)	•	arries equal marks ght indicate full ma	
 Choose the most appropriate of the control of the con	priate alternative	amongst the give	n for each
1) In binomial distribu	tion "p" denotes p	orobability of	
a) Success		b) Failure	
c) Both a and b		d) None of these	
2) Mean is equal to va	ariance in case of	f	
a) Binomial distrib	ution	b) Poisson distrib	oution
c) Normal distribut	tion	d) None of these	
3) Binomial distribution	n is		
a) Discrete		b) Continuous	
c) Both a and b		d) None of these	
4) The parameters in	Poisson distributi	ion are	
a) One		b) Two	
c) Three		d) None of these	
5) Mean of binomial of	listribution is		
a) pq	b) nq	c) np	d) npq
Normal distribution		-	
a) Guass	b) Karl Pearson	c) Fisher	d) Spearman
7) Normal curve is			
a) J shaped	b) S shaped	c) Bell shaped	d) Q shaped

	8)	The mean of standard normal variate is				
		a) 0		b) 1		
		c) 0.5		d) none of these		
	9)	The normal curve	is symmetric at			
		a) mean	b) median	c) mode	d) all of these	
	10)	Which one of the	following death ra	te is a probability r	ate ?	
		a) CDR		b) SDR		
		c) STDR		d) None of these		
	11)	The relation between	een GRR and NR	R is		
		a) GRR > NRR		b) GRR < NRR		
		c) GRR = NRR		d) None of these		
	12)	Which of the follow	wing growth rate o	considers survival t	factor?	
		a) GRR		b) NRR		
		c) Pearl's vital inc	dex	d) None of these	•	
	13)	Which one of the f regions?	following is useful	for comparing ferti	lities in different two	
		a) CBR		b) SFR		
		c) TFR		d) None of the al	bove	
	14)	For binomial distri	bution $P(X = 0)$ is			
		a) p ⁿ	b) q ⁿ	c) 0	d) None of these	
2.	A) I	If an unbiased coin i) Exactly 3 head ii) At least 3 head	ls	s, find the probabili	ty of getting	7
	B) I	Define Poisson dis	tribution. State its	mean and variance	e. Give two real life	
	-	situations where Po			o. Give two rear me	7
3.		Find parameters of Poisson distribution and hence obtain $P(X = 4)$ where $P(X = 2) = P(X = 3)$. (Given $e^{-3} = 0.0493$)				7
				,	_	
	R) /	Write a short note	oi CDK. Give its n	nerits and demerits	5 .	7



4. Attempt any one of the following:

- A) State various properties of normal distribution and sketch $X \sim N(5, 4)$.
- B) Define STDR, compute CDR and STDR of two populations A and B regarding A as standard population from the data given below.

Age group	Α		В			
	Population	Deaths	Population	Death		
Under 10	20000	600	12000	372		
10 – 20	12000	240	3000	660		
20 – 40	50000	1250	62000	1612		
40 – 60	3000	1050	15000	525		
Above 60	10000	500	3000	180		

5. Attempt any one:

- A) Define binomial distribution stating a real life situation. Obtain its mean and variance.
- B) The incomes of a group of 10,000 persons were found to be normally distributed with mean Rs. 520 and SD Rs. 60.

Find:

- i) The number of persons having income between Rs. 400 and Rs. 550.
- ii) The number of persons having income less than Rs. 421.
- iii) The number of persons having income greater than Rs. 619.

(Given for S.N.V.Z. area between 0 and 2 is 0.4772, between 0 and 0.5 is 0.1915 and between 0 and 1.645 is 0.45)

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B.Com. – III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED BANKING Banks and Financial Institutions (Paper – II)

•	d Date : Saturda 2.30 p.m. to 5.00				Max. Marks :	70
	•	All questions ar	-	narks.		
1. Ch	oose the correct	alternative from t	the given alterna	atives :		14
1)	Bank of England	d is established ir	า			
	a) 1964	b) 1980	c) 1694	d) 1946		
2)	is the	basic objective of	of Commercial E	Banks.		
	a) Service	b) Welfare	c) Credit	d) Profit		
3)	is th	e first developme	ent bank establi	shed in India	l.	
	a) IFCI	b) IDBI	c) LIC	d) ICICI		
4)	is th	e only private de	velopment bank	c in India.		
	a) IDBI	b) IFCI	c) LIC	d) ICICI		
5)	IDBI is establish					
	a) 1965	b) 1964	c) 1970	d) 1980		
6)	Bank of England					
	a) 1950	b) 1946	c) 1955	d) 1960		
7)	In the is established.	year America	n Federal Depo	sit Insurance	• Corporation	
	a) 1934	b) 1930	c) 1940	d) 1945		
8)	ATM means a) All Time Mon b) Any Time Mo c) Automated T d) Automated T	oney russing Machine				

	9)	America is a home of	banking system.				
		a) Branch	b) Mixed				
		c) Unit	d) None of these				
	10)	Red tapism is an important featur	re of banking system.				
		a) Branch	b) Mixed				
		c) Unit	d) None of these				
	11)	bank works as banker's bank in England.					
		a) Bank of England	b) Bank of five				
		c) England bank	d) None of these				
	12)	Off-share banking is also called a	as				
		a) Euro-pound market	b) Euro-Doller market				
		c) Doller market	d) None of these				
	13)	The operation of E-banking is ba	sically depend upon				
		a) Mobile	b) Smart phone				
		c) Internet	d) None of these				
	to small-scale industries in India.						
		a) SIDBI	b) IDBI				
		c) ICICI	d) IFCI				
2.	Wri	ite short answer :	14				
	A)	Explain the main features of Bank	of England.				
	-	What is Euro Currency Market?					
	,	•					
3.	Wri	ite short notes :	14				
	A)	Advantages of E-banking.					
	B)	Functions of State Financial Corp	orations.				
4.	Wri	ite answer (any one) :	14				
		Explain the present position and v	working of IDBI in India				
	B) State the present position of commercial banking in USA.						
	D)	State the present position of com	mercial banking in OOA.				
5.	Wr	ite answer (any one) :	14				
	A) Discuss the security measures of E-banking.						
	B)	Explain the role of development E	Banking in Indian Economy.				



٤.	खात	ती दिलेल्या पर्यायापै	की योग्य प	र्याय निवडा :				88
	१) बँक ऑफ इंग्लंडची स्थापना				मध्ये करण्यात आली.			
		अ) 1964	ब) 1	1980 ব	ก) 169 4	ਫ)	1946	
	?)	ह	व्यापारी बँ	कांचा महत्त्वा ^न	वा उद्देश होय.			
		अ) सेवा	ৰ) ব	फल्याण व	n) कर्ज	ਫ)	नफा	
	3)	भारतात	ही प	हिली विकास	बँक स्थापन करण्य	ात अ	गली.	
		अ) IFCI	ब) I	DBI ব	ก) LIC	ड)	ICICI	
	8)	ही	भारतातील	न एकमेव खाज	ागी विकास बँक अ	गहे.		
		अ) IDBI	ब) I	FCI व	ก) LIC	ਫ)	ICICI	
	५)	IDBI ची स्थापना		मध्ये झा	ली आहे.			
		अ) 1965	ৰ) 1	1964 ব	ก) 1970	ਫ)	1980	
	$\epsilon)$	म	ध्ये बँक ऑ	ॉफ इंग्लंडचे रा	ष्ट्रीयीकरण करण्यात	ा आ	ले.	
		अ) 1950	ब) 1	1946 ব	ก) 19 55	ड)	1960	
	(e)	अमेरिकेमध्ये		मध्ये संघ ठेवी	विमा महामंडळाच	ी स्थ	गपना झाली.	
		अ) 1934	ৰ) 1	1930 ৰ	ก) 1940	ड)	1945	
	(۷	ATM म्हणजे						
		अ) ऑल टाईम म			ब) एनी टाईम मनी			
		क) ॲटोमेटेड ट्रेसिं			·	मशी	नि	
	8)	अमेरिका हे		वँक पद्धतीचे म	ाहेरघर आहे.			
		अ) शाखा			ब) मिश्र			
		क) एकावयवी			इ) यापैकी नाही			
\$	(0)	दप्तर दिरंगाई हे						
		अ) शाखा			ब) मिश्र			
		क) एकावयवी			ड) कोणतेही नाही			
\$	११)	बँ					•	
		अ) बँक ऑफ इंग्ल	ांड		व) बँक ऑफ फहि	व्ह		
		क) इंग्लंड बँक		3	इ) यापैकी नाही			



	१२) ऑफ-शेयर बँकींगलाच	_ असे म्हणतात.	
	अ) युरो पौंड मार्केट	ब) युरो डॉलर मार्केट	
	क) डॉलर मार्केट	ड) यापैकी नाही	
	१३) 'इ' बँकींगची कार्यप्रणाली प्रामुख्याने	वर अवलंबून आहे.	
	अ) मोबाईल ब) स्मार्ट फोन	क) इंटरनेट ड) कोणतेही नाही	
	१४) ही बँक भारतातील लघु	उद्योगास कर्जपुरवठा करते.	
	अ) SIDBI ब) IDBI	क) ICICI ड) IFCI	
၃.	थोडक्यात उत्तरे लिहा :		१४
	अ) बँक ऑफ इंग्लंडची वैशिष्ठे स्पष्ट करा.		
	ब) युरो-करेन्सी बाजारपेठ म्हणजे काय ?		
₹.	टीपा लिहा :		१४
	अ) इ-बँकींगचे फायदे.		
	ब) राज्य वित्तीय महामंडळाची कार्ये.		
ర .	उत्तर लिहा (कोणतेही एक):		१४
	अ) भारतातील औद्योगिक विकास बँकेची स	द्यस्थिती व कार्ये स्पष्ट करा.	
	ब) अमेरिकेतील व्यापारी बँकांची सद्यस्थिती	स्पष्ट करा.	
۹.	उत्तर लिहा (कोणतेही एक):		१४
	अ) इ-बँकींग कार्यप्रणालीतील सुरक्षित उपाय	ग्रांची चर्चा करा.	
	ब) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत विकास बँकेची भूर्	मेका थोडक्यात स्पष्ट करा.	

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B.Com. III (Semester - VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018

	ADVANCED ACCOUN	NT/	ANCY (Paper – II)	
-	d Date : Saturday, 8-12-2018 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.		Max. Marks	: 70
	N.B.: 1) All questions are 2) Figures to the rig 3) Attempt any one 4) Attempt any one	ght Q.	indicate full marks.	
1. Cho	pose the correct alternative.			14
1)	Assessment year means the period day of every year.	of	twelve months commencing on 1st	
	a) January	b)	April	
	c) July	d)	September	
2)	Transport allowance to physically I per month.	han	dicapped person is exempt up to	
	a) Rs. 800/-	b)	Rs. 1,500/-	
	c) Rs. 1,600/-	d)	Rs. 1,000/-	
3)	Income tax rates are determined by	the	e following law	
	•	•	Income Tax Act, 1961	
	c) Ordinance of the president	•		
4)	In order to be resident in India the midays.	inin	num stay in India should be	
	a) 182	,	115	
	c) 90	d)	60	
5)	The deduction allowable from the A		•	
	a) Standard Deduction	•	Unrealised Rent	
	c) Vacancy Allowance	-	Interest on housing loan	
6)	Income from lottery is taxable under			
	a) Income from other sources	,	Business Income	
	c) Exempt	a)	Exempt upto Rs. 10,000/-	

2.

7)	Capital Assets includes			
	a) Car incase of car dealer	b)	Rural agricultural land	
	c) Jewellery	d)	None of the above	
8)	Under income from business		_ is allowable expenditure.	
	a) Interest on capital	b)	Salary to staff	
	c) Repairs to house property	d)	Drawings	
9)	The maximum amount of deduction person	n U	/S 80DD for severe disability of a	
	a) Rs. 40,000/-	b)	Rs. 50,000/-	
	c) Rs. 60,000/-	d)	Rs. 1,00,000/-	
10)	Refreshment provided by an employed hours in office premises is a) Exempt from tax b) Chargeable to tax	oye	r to all employees during working	
	c) Exempt from tax upto Rs. 50 per	da	У	
	d) None of the above			
11)	In case of Government employee the allowance is Rs.	ma	eximum deduction for entertainment	
	a) Rs. 5,000/-	b)	Rs. 7,000/-	
	c) Rs. 9,000/-	d)	Nil	
12)	Donations are eligible for deduction	U/	3	
	a) 80C	,	80D	
	c) 80G	d)	80DD	
13)	Free education allowance given to e per child for 2 children p.m.			
	a) Rs. 100/-	•	Rs. 200/-	
	c) Rs. 300/-	d)	Rs. 150/-	
14)	City compensatory allowance is			
	a) 50 % taxable	,	Fully taxable	
	c) Non-taxable	d)	None of the above	
	te short notes (any 2) :			14
1)	Person			
2)	Income from Other Sources			
3)	House Rent Allowance.			

7



3. A) Mr. Udaya has a house property situated in Delhi. From the following particulars compute income from house property for the Assessment Year 2017 - 2018.

Municipal valuation Rs. 90,000

Fair Rent Rs. 1,10,000

Standard Rent Rs. 1,00,000

The house property was let out for Rs. 8,000 per month. It was vacated by the tenant on 30-9-2016 from 1st Dec. 2016, it was let out to another tenant for Rs. 11,0000 per month.

Municipal taxes paid 20 % of municipal value. Interest on loan taken for purchase of this house is Rs. 30,000/-.

B) Shri Raj owns a house in Delhi. During the previous year, 3/4 (Three fourth) portion of the house was self-occupied for full year and $\frac{1}{4}$ (One fourth) portion was let out for residential purposes from 1st April 2016 to 31st Dec. 2016 on a rent of Rs. 700 per month.

Municipal valuation of the house is Rs. 20,000/-. Municipal taxes due but not paid Rs. 6,000/-

A loan of Rs. 1,00,000 was taken on 1st April 2012 @ 9 % p.a. for the construction of the house which was completed on 28th March 2016.

Find out income from property for the A.Y. 2017 – 2018.

4. A) From the following particulars of Mrs. Gouri. Compute her Income from business for the A.Y. 2017 – 2018.

Profit and Loss A/c

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Salary	35,000	By Gross Profit	1,40,000
To Office rent	4,800	By Rent from house property	18,000
To General Expenses	12,200	By Interest on Debentures	3,600
To Advertisement	1,800	By Dividend from Indian compar	ny 5,000
To Interest on borrowed			
capital	3,000		

7

14

SLR-CO – 91 -4-	
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To Interest on Bank loan	4,500
To Fire Insurance	400
To Life Insurance premium	8,250
To Income Tax	3,000
To Drawings	10,000
To Repairs on house property	1,200
To Household expenses	12,000
To Stationery	1,500
To Postage	600
To Legal Expenses	3,750
To Car Expenses	12,400
To Depreciation	4,200
To Net Profit	48,000
1,	,66,600

Adjustments:

- 1) ½ (half) of car expenses are pertaining to personal use.
- 2) General expenses included Rs. 1,000 being donations.
- 3) Stationery included Rs. 900 being cost of book for her son.
- 4) Depreciation allowable as per rules Rs. 3,000/-

OR

B) Mr. Ramchandra is a leading advocate at Solapur. Following is the summary of cash book for the year ending 31-3-2017. Compute his income from profession for the A.Y. 2017 – 18.

Receipts	Rs. Payments	Rs.
To Opening Balance	25,000 By Salary to Assistants	25,000
To Professional Fees	1,60,000 By Rent of Chamber	18,000
To Arbitration Fees	40,000 By Household Expenses	1,20,000



	5,40,000		5,40,000
		By Closing Balance	39,000
		By Telephone Expenses	13,000
		machine	10,000
		By Purchase of type-writing	
		By Bonus and Gifts to staff	20,000
		By Donations	4,000
		By Advance Income Tax	5,000
To Agricultural Income	70,000	By Books for profession	10,000
To Interest on Bank Deposits	20,000	By Fixed Deposits in SBI	2,50,000
To LIC policy amount received	2,00,000	By Car Expenses	20,000
To Gifts	25,000	By Membership Fees	6,000

Additional Information:

- 1) Gifts included Rs. 7,000 received from friends and relatives on family function and balance from clients.
- 2) Depreciation allowable on assets as per income tax rules amounted to Rs. 16,000, including Rs. 5,000 on car but excluding that on cost of books purchased.
- 3) $\frac{1}{5}^{\text{th}}$ (one-fifth) of the car expenses are related to personal use.
- 4) Membership fees included Rs. 2,000 to bar council and balance to private club.
- 5. A) Shri Harsh is a manager in a company in Bangalore. He gives the following information for the previous year 2016 17.
 - 1) Basic salary Rs. 4,000 per month.
 - 2) Dearness allowance Rs. 1,000 p.m. (Rs. 500 p.m. of this enters into retirement)
 - 3) Family allowance Rs. 300 p.m.
 - 4) City compensatory allowance Rs. 200 p.m.



- 5) Education allowance for 2 children at Rs. 400 p.m. per child.
- 6) Company has provided a new telephone at his residence ans paid the telephone bills Rs. 5,000 during the year.
- 7) House Rent Allowance Rs. 1,200 p.m.
- 8) He is allowed to use one motor car of 16 H.P. only for office purpose.
- 9) Reimbursement of medical expenses Rs. 8,000 for his treatment in a private nursing home.
- 10) The company has paid his Income Tax Rs. 3,400 during the year.
- 11) Conveyance allowance Rs. 5,000 per annuam. (p.a.)
- 12) Provision of the following domestic servants and they are paid by the company.

Watchman Rs. 100 p.m.

Sweeper Rs. 60 p.m.

- 13) Entertainment allowance Rs. 700 p.m.
- 14) Company has contributed to his RPF at 14 % of his salary.
- 15) During the year he paid Rs. 50 p.m. as professional tax.
- 16) Rs. 1,000 p.m. paid as rent for his residential house.

Compute income from salary for A.Y. 2017 – 18.

OR

- B) Mrs. Madhavi is employed as Sales Executive in Kinetic Spark Ltd. Chennai. Following are the particulars of her income for the year ending 31-3-2017.
 - 1) Net salary per month Rs. 9,200
 - 2) Income tax deducted at source p.m. Rs. 800
 - 3) Profession tax deducted at source p.m. Rs. 200
 - 4) Provident fund contribution p.m. deducted from salary Rs. 600
 - 5) LIC premium deducted from salary p.m. Rs. 1,200
 - 6) Employer's contribution to RPF p.m. Rs. 2,000
 - 7) Interest credited to RPF @ 15 % p.a. Rs. 3,000



- 8) Allowance for travelling on transfer received from employer Rs. 3,500
- 9) Commission on sales @ 1 % on turnover achieved at Rs. 5,00,000.
- 10) High cost of living allowance during the year (D.A.) Rs. 6,000. (Which enters the retirement benefits).
- 11) She was abroad on company's work during January Expenses incurred by her abroad reimbursed to her Rs. 86,500.
- 12) Entertainment allowance received Rs. 5,000 p.a.
- 13) Domestic servants Gardener @Rs. 200 p.m.

Watchman @ Rs. 250 p.m.

Compute Taxable income from salary of Mrs. Madhavi for A.Y. 2017 – 2018.

Set P



Seat		
No.	Set	P

B.Com. (Part – III) (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING (Paper – II)

	ADVAI	NCED COST A	CCOONTING (F	
-	d Date : Saturday 2.30 p.m. to 5.00			Max. Marks : 70
1	-	_	ght indicate full r	marks.
1. Ch	oose correct alter	natives from the	given below :	14
1)	cost.	_ is the difference	e between the se	elling price and variable
	A) Contribution	B) Fixed cost	C) Profit	D) Margin of Safety
2)	A) Beak Even P	oint	sales at which the B) Standard Co	
3)	,	ting	_	
4)		_ variance is alwa	ys unfavorable va	ariance.
	A) Idle TimeC) Labour Cost		B) Material Cos D) Labour Effic	
5)	-	-	budgets etc. are C) Master	the type ofbudget. D) Long term
6)		_ budget is the mo	ost suitable for fixe	ed expenses.
	A) Fixed	B) Flexible	C) Cash	D) Expenses
7)	The cost of prod A) Pre-determin C) Total Cost		ed under standard B) Marginal Co D) Estimated C	
8)		•		tes to each element of cost.
	A) Standard	B) Marginal	C) Historical	D) Actual

information.

Total

2200



	9)	The difference b material is called		d cost of materials and actual cost of variance.		
		A) Material cost		B) Material effici	ency	
		C) Material usage	Э	D) Material price)	
	10)		budget shows th	e anticipated sources and utilization of cash.		
		A) Cash	B) Capital	C) Flexible	D) Long term	
	11)	The excess of se	lling price over t	he variable cost is	called as	
		A) Variable Cost	B) P/V Ratio	C) Fixed Cost	D) Contribution	
	12)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rtant tools of the co	ost planning.	
		A) Cost Sheet		B) Budget		
	C) Profit and Loss A/c		s A/c	D) None of the above		
	13)	Additional cost of cost.	producing one a	additional unit is c	alled	
		A) Fixed	B) Variable	C) Marginal	D) Semi variable	
	14)	When fixed cost breakeven point			per unit is Rs. 5 the	
		A) 5,000	B) 7,000	C) 9,000	D) 2,000	
2.	Wri	te short notes on a	any two :			14
	A)	Standard Costing	J			
	B)	Types of Budgets	3			
	C)	Margin of Safety	and Break Even	Point.		

Material	Stand	ard	Actual		
	Quantity Kg.	Price Rs.	Quantity Kg.	Price Rs.	
X	1,000	08	1,000	07	
Υ	800	06	900	07	
Z	400	12	500	11	

3. A) Calculate material cost variance and material rate variance from the following

B) From the following information calculate contribution and P/V Ratio.

Selling Price per unit Rs. 1,000, Variable Cost per unit is Rs. 600, Fixed Cost is Rs. 2,00,000. Actual output for the period is 20,000 units.

2400

7

7



4. The Budgeted expenses for production of 5,000 units in a factory are furnished below:

Particulars	Cost Per unit
Materials	Rs. 70
Labour	Rs. 25
Overheads	Rs. 20
Fixed overheads (Rs. 50,000)	Rs. 10
Variables expenses (Direct)	Rs. 05
Selling expenses (10% fixed)	Rs.13
Distribution expenses (20% fixed)	Rs. 07
Administration expenses (Rs. 25,000)	Rs. 05
Total cost of per unit (to make and sell)	Rs. 155

Prepare Budget for production of 4,000 units and 3,000 units. Assume that administration expenses are rigid for all levels of production.

OR

Prepare Cash Budget for the three months ending 31st July 2018 from the information given below:

Month	Credit Sales	Purchases	Wages	Overheads
March	1,40,000	96,000	30,000	17,000
April	1,50,000	90,000	30,000	19,000
May	1,60,000	92,000	32,000	20,000
June	1,70,000	1,00,000	36,000	22,000
July	1,80,000	1,00,000	40,000	23,000

Other Information:

- 1) 50% of the credit sales are collected in the next month and 50% in the following month.
- 2) Period of credit allowed by suppliers two months.
- 3) Lag in the payment of wages and overheads one month.
- 4) Cash and Bank balance on 1st May is Rs. 60,000.

14

14



- 5. The following details relating to Product 'X' during the month of April 2017 are available. You are required to calculate:
 - 1) Material Price Variance
 - 2) Material Usage Variance
 - 3) Labour Rate Variance
 - 4) Labour Efficiency Variance.

Standard Cost Per Unit:

Material 500 Kgs.@ Rs. 40 per Kg.

Labour 400 Hours @ Re. 1.00 per hour.

Actual cost for the month:

Material 4,90,000 Kgs. @ Rs. 42 per Kg.

Labour 3,96,000 Hours @ Rs. 1.10 per hour.

Actual production – 1000 units.

14

OR

From the following particulars calculate:

- 1) Contribution
- 2) Profit Volume Ratio
- 3) Break Even Point
- 4) Margin of Safety

Sales Rs. 1,00,000

Fixed Cost Rs. 20,000

Variable Cost Rs. 60,000 14

Set P

C		D	-C	\cap	١	0	2
J	L	П.	-	U	_	J	J



Seat No.	
No.	

Set P

B.Com. (Part – III) (Sem. – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT (Paper – II)

		INDUSTRIAL MANAG	EMENT (Paper – II)
		d Date : Saturday, 8-12-2018 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Max. Marks: 70
		N.B.: 1) All questions are co 2) Figures to the right	
1.	Ch	oose the correct alternative from giver	n below:
	1)	method is more benefic payment.	cial to the efficient workers for wage
		a) Time rate	b) Piece rate
		c) Rowan wage plan	d) Taylor's differential wage plan
	2)	Economic and non-economic benefit wages and salary is known as	. ,
		a) Loan	b) Dividend
		c) Fringe benefits	d) All the above
	3)	F. W. Taylor is the father of	wage plan.
		a) Time rate	b) Differential
		c) Piece rate	d) None of these
	4)	Feeding, medical, housing, creches, the practices in India.	educational facilities are included in
		a) Labour welfare	b) Employee morale
		c) Industrial relations	d) None of these
	5)	affects in increasi productivity.	ng labour turnover and decreasing
		a) High morale	b) Low morale
		c) Industrial relations	d) Employer
	6)	Halsey wage plan and Rowan wage	plan are wage plans.
		a) Time rate	b) Piece rate
		c) Minimum rate	d) Incentive rate
		c) Minimum rate	d) Incentive rate

2.



7) are the relationship between management and							
	employees or among employees employment.	s and their organisations that grows out of					
	a) Owner relations	b) Labour relations					
	c) Industrial relations	d) Human relations					
8)	Responsibility of employees well	fare is fully depend upon					
	a) Employer	b) Society					
	c) Government	d) Employee					
9)	According to the are more than 250, canteen faci	_ if the number of employees in the factory lity should be started.					
	a) Company Act, 1956	b) Income Tax Act, 1961					
	c) Factory Act, 1948	d) None of these					
10)	is the method	of worker's participation in management.					
	a) Interview	b) Training					
	c) Recruitment	d) Workers suggestions scheme					
11)	In factories, where more than _ provision of creches are made of	women employees are working, compulsory.					
	a) 30 b) 150	c) 250 d) 300					
12)	Questionnaires, observations,	interview are the methods of measuring					
	a) efficiency b) welfare	c) productivity d) morale					
13)	Act was came into	existence in the year 1948.					
	a) Factory	b) Industrial Dispute					
	c) Wages	d) Company					
14)	To look positively towards work, the examples of	working groups and higher authorities are of the employees.					
	a) high morale	b) low morale					
	c) zero morale	d) none of these					
Wr	ite short notes on :	1	14				
A)	Factors affecting on employee m	norale.					
B)	Advantages and disadvantages	of piece wage rate system.					



3.	Write	e sho	ort answers :				14
	A) S	tate	fringe benefits.				
	B) S	tate	types of employee	e welfare fac	cilities.		
4.	Defin relat			nd explain o	bjective	es and importance of industrial	14
			OR				
	Expl	ain f	actors influencing	wage and s	alary st	tructure and administration.	
5.	5. What is meant by workers participation in management? Explain advantages and disadvantages of workers participation in management. OR						14
	Expl	ain r	need of employme	ent welfare.			
					 -		
				मराठा	रूपांतर		
		सू	चिना: १) सर्व प्रश्न		••		
			२) उजवीकड	डील अंक पूर्ण गु	ाुण दर्शवि	ातात.	
ξ.	खाली	दिले	ल्या पर्यायांमधून योग्य	पर्याय निवडा :			१४
	१)	कार्य	क्षिम कामगारांना मजूरी	ची		_ ही पद्धत जास्त फायदेशीर आहे.	
		अ)	काल/समय वेतन		ब)	कार्य/काम वेतन	
		क)	रोवन वेतन योजना		ड)	टेलरची भेदात्मक वेतन योजना	
	۲)	कर्म	चाऱ्यांना वेतन आणि म	जूरी व्यतिरिक्त	जे आर्थि	क आणि आर्थिकेतर लाभ दिले जातात,	
			स				
		अ)	कर्ज		ब)	लाभांश	
		क)	अनुषंगिक हितलाभ		ड)	वरील सर्व	
	३)	एफ्.	. डब्ल्यु. टेलर हे		वेतन यो	जनेचे जनक आहेत.	
		अ)	समय		ब)	भेदात्मक	
		क)	कार्य		ड)	यापैकी नाही	



8)	४) उपहारगृह, वैद्यकीय, निवास, पाळणागृह, शैक्षणिक सुविधांचा समावेश भारतातील प्रथा/पद्धती मध्ये होतो.						
	अ) कामागार कल्याण	ब) कर्मचारी मनोधैर्य					
	क) औद्योगिक संबंध	ड) यापैकी नाही					
4)	मुळे कामगार आदलाबद	इलीचे प्रमाण वाढते व					
	उत्पादकतेमध्ये घट होते.						
	अ) उच्च मनोधैर्या	ब) निम्न/कमी मनोधैर्या					
	क) औद्योगिक संबंध	ड) मालक					
$\epsilon)$	हाल्से वेतन योजना व रोवन वेतन योजना	योजना आहेत.					
	अ) समय/काल वेतन	ब) कार्य/काम वेतन					
	क) किमान वेतन	ड) उत्तेजनात्मक वेतन					
(<i>e</i>)	म्हणजे व्यवस्थापन व क	र्मचारी यांच्यातील संबंध किंवा कर्मचारी आणि					
	त्यांच्या उद्योग संस्थामधून निर्माण झालेल्या त्य						
	•	ब) कामगार संबंध					
	क) औद्योगिक संबंध	ड) मानवी संबंध					
(٢)	कर्मचारी कल्याणाची जबाबदारी पूर्णत:						
	अ) मालका ब) समाजा	क) सरकार ड) कर्मचाऱ्यां					
९)	<u> </u>	जमगारांची संख्या २५० पेक्षा जास्त असेल, तर					
	उपहारगृह सुविधा दिली पाहिजे.						
	अ) कंपनी कायदा, १९५६	ब) प्राप्ति कर कायदा, १९६१					
	क) कारखाना कायदा, १९४८						
१०)	ही कामगारांचा व्यवस्था	पनात सहभाग घेण्याची पद्धत आहे.					
	अ) मुलाखत	ब) प्रशिक्षण					
	क) भरती	ड) कामगारांच्या सूचना पद्धती					
११)	ज्या कारखान्यात पेक्षा ज						
	कारखान्यात पाळणागृहाची व्यवस्था असणे अ	गिनवार्य आहे.					
	अ) ३० ब) १५०	क) २५० ड) ३००					



	१२)	प्रश्न	ावली,	निरीक्षण,	, मुला	खत या			मोजण्याच	त्र्या पद्धर्त	ो आहेत.	
		अ)	कार्यक्ष	मता	ब)	कल्याण		क)	उत्पादकता	ड)	मनोधैर्य	
	१३)	१९४	४८ साल	नी		क	जयदा आ	स्तित्व	गत आला.			
		अ)	कारख	ाना				ब)	औद्योगिक क	लह		
		क)	वतेन					ड)	कंपनी			
	१४)	काय —	•	• (_	व वरीष्ठांव दाहरण आ	_	ात्मव	_ह दृष्टीने पहाणे	ही काम	गारांच्या	
		अ)	उच्च	मनोधैर्या				ৰ)	निम्न मनोधैर्या	Ì		
		क)	शून्य ग	मनोधैर्या				ड)	यापैकी नाही			
၃.	टीपा 1	लिहा	:									१४
	अ) व	कर्मचा	ऱ्यांच्या	मनोबला	वर पा	रेणाम करण	ाारे घटक	•				
	ब) ব	कार्य/व	काम वेत	तन पद्धती	चे गुण	दोष.						
₹.	थोडक	यात उ	उत्तरे लि	हा :								१४
•				लाभ सांग	Т.							•
	•	J				वे प्रकार स	ांगा.					
,	·							ਜੀ ਤ	दिष्ट्ये व महत्त्व	ह स्यास १	ਜ਼ਾ	१४
٥.	जावा	11-197	राजना	ता ज्याख्या किंवा	1 01 9	1 Midilin	गराजना	91 5	दिश्वय य महस्य	1 (440) 4	/Χι.	70
		 -				: परिणाम व		T-T- T				
	मजूरा	व वत	1न रघन	। व प्रशास	तनावर	. पारणाम ०	hरणार घर	८क ५	पष्ट करा.			
۹.	_		ा व्यवस्थ स्पष्ट क		(सहभ	ाग म्हणजे	काय ? क	गमगा	रांच्या व्यवस्था	पनातील	सहभागाचे फाय	दे १४
				किंवा								
	कर्मच	ारी क	ल्याणात्त	त्री आवश्य	गकता,	/गरज स्पष	ट करा.					
					,							



Seat	Set	D
No.	Set	<u> </u>

B.Com. III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 ADVANCED INSURANCE (Paper – II)

•	d Date:Saturday, 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p			Max. Marks :	70
	,	All questions are Figures to the ri	e compulsory . i ght indicate full m	arks.	
1. Cho	oose the correct alt	ternatives from th	e given below.		14
1)	r	nazards are also d	called as direct haz	zards.	
	A) Physical		B) Cheating		
	C) Carelessness		D) All of these		
2)	Burglary Insuranc	e is important typ	e of I	nsurance.	
	A) Accident	B) Marine	C) Fire	D) Life	
3)	In Marine Insuran	cepolicy	covers both voya	ge and time factor.	
	A) Voyage	B) Valued	C) Time	D) Mixed	
4)	The loss due to policy.	Jettison is cover	ed under a	Insurance	
	A) Life	B) Fire	C) Group	D) Marine	
5)	Nationalisation of done in the year _		ce Business by Ce	ntral Government is	
	A) 1977	B) 1971	C) 1947	D) 1950	
6)	The Head Office of	of General Insura	nce Corporation is	at	
	A) Delhi	B) Mumbai	C) Chennai	D) Pune	
7)	In marine Insuran	ce Time Policy is	more useful for	Insurance.	
	A) Hull	B) Warehouse	C) Goods	D) Fire	
8)	In Marine Insurar	nce Policy, Insura	able interest must	exist at the time of	
	A) Claim		B) Taking Policy		
	C) Both taking po	licy and claim	, ,		

	9)	In	Insurance third pa	arty	liability insuran	ce is compulsory.	
		A) Motor	B) Fire	C)	Marine	D) General	
	10)	Marine Insurance				3.	
		A) small scale		,	Internal		
		C) Import-Export		D)	Wholesale		
	11)	Valued policy, floatinsurance.	ating policy, Hull	poli	cy are the type	es of	
		A) Fire	B) Marine	C)	Health	D) Accident	
	12)	Act	was passed in the	е ує	ear 1963.		
		A) Insurance		•	Marine Insurar		
		C) Life Insurance		D)	General Insura	ınce	
	13)	For transfer of Ma policy.	rine Insurance po	licy	is nece	essary in Insurance	
		A) Assignment Cl		,	Attention Claus	se	
		C) Valuation Clau	se	D)	Hull Clause		
	14)	Physical disability	means unable to				
		A) Work		,	Get medical be		
		C) Get salary		D)	Get fringe ben	efit	
2.	Wri	te short notes on a	ny two :				14
	A)	Importance of Ma	rine Insurance.				
	B)	Personal Accident	t Insurance				
	C)	Nature of Marine	Insurance				
0	۱۸/،:	to opourou in buief s	and the				4 /
ა.		te answer in brief o	_				14
	•	Explain fidelity Gua		•			
	•	Explain types of Ma					
	C)	Explain main claus	es of Marine Insui	rand	ce.		
4.	Sta	te the procedure of	f taking Marine Ins	sura	nce policy.		14
		OR					
	Exp	plain in detail the or	ganisation structu	ire (of GIC of India.		
5.	Exp	olain the important	types of Marine In	sur	ance Policy.		14
		OR			-		
	Exr	plain the various pri	inciples of Marine	Ins	urance .		



क) आयात निर्यात

मराठी रूपांतर

	सूचना : १)) सर्व प्रश्न आ वश्यक	आहेत.		
	2)) उजवी कडील अंक प्	पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.		
१. खाल	नी दिलेल्या पर्यायापैकी	योग्य पर्यायाची निवड	करा.		१४
१)	धोक्यांना	प्रत्यक्ष धोके असेही	म्हणतात.		
	अ) शारीरिक	ब) फसवणुक	क) निष्काळजीपणा	ड) वरील सर्व	
?)	घरफोडीचा विमा हा _	विम्याचा ग	महत्वाचा प्रकार समजल	ा जातो.	
	अ) अपघात	ब) सागरी	क) अग्नी	ड) आयुर्विमा	
३)	. •	आणि प्रवास या दोर्न्ह	ो घटकाचा समावेश _	या विमापत्रात	
	असतो.		-1	_	
	अ) प्रवास विमा क) मुदती विमा		ब) निश्चितमूल्य विम द्र) प्रिथ विपा	II	
×)	, 9		्री विम्याद्व नी विम्याद्व	गरे भरपार्ड करून मिलते	
3)			'' । वा		
५)			राष्ट्रीकरण		
,			क) १९४७		
ξ)	सर्वसाधारण विमा महा	मंडळाचे मुख्य कार्यात	तय येथे अ	गहे.	
	अ) दिल्ली	ब) मुंबई	क) चेन्नई	ड) पुणे	
७)	सागरी विम्यामध्ये मुदत	गिविमा स	गाठी अधिक उपयुक्त अ	ाहे.	
	अ) जहाज	ब) गुदाम	क) माल	ड) अग्नी	
(٤	सागरी विम्यामध्ये	विमेय हित ३	अस्तित्वात असावे.		
			ब) विमा करार करता	ना	
	क) वरील दोन्ही वेळ		ड) वरीलपैकी नाही		
९)		_	ोचा विमा सक्तीचा अस		
	•	,	क) सागरी	ड) सर्वसाधारण	
१०)	सागरी विमा हा	व्यवसायासाठी	•		
	अ) लघु उद्योग		ब) अंतर्गत		

ड) घाऊक

	११)	निश्चित मूल्य आहेत.	विमापत्र,	तरते विमापत्र,	जहाज विमापत्र हे	विम्याचे प्रव	कार
			ब)) सागरी	क) आरोग्य	ड) अपघात	
	१२)		नायदा १९६	३ मध्ये संमत क	एयात आला.		
		अ) विमा	ब्) सागरी विमा	क) आयुर्विमा	ड) सर्वसाधारण	
	१३)				मा पत्रात		
		अ) अभिहस्त			ब) साक्षांकन क ड) जहाज कलम्	लम -	
	0 \(\)	क) मूल्यांकन				1	
	<i>38)</i>	अ) काम करण		जे	असमय हाय. ब) वैद्यकीय फा	यदा मिलविण्यास	
		क) पगार मिट	_		,	नाभ मिळविण्यास	
2		्र चित्रा (चोणाः	(a) -) 		, 0		9.4
۲.		िलहा (कोणत्य सागरी विम्याचे	•				88
	,	वैयक्तिक अपध					
	,	सागरी विम्याचे					
	,						
₹.		क्यात उत्तरे लिह	•	•			88
	•	प्रामाणिकपणाच					
	,	सागरी हानीचे !		_			
	क)	सागरी विम्यार्त	ाल मुख्य क	लम स्पष्ट करा.			
٧.	साग	री विमापत्र घेण्य	ाची कार्य प	द्धती सांगा.			88
			किंवा				
	भारत	ीय सर्वसाधारण	विमा महाम	गंडळाची संघटन ग	चिना सविस्तर स्पष्ट	करा.	
५.	साग	री विम्यातील म	हत्वाचे प्रक	ार स्पष्ट करा.			१४
			किंवा				
	साग	री विम्याची विवि	वेध तत्वे स्प	ाष्ट करा.			

SLR-CO - 95

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B.Com. – III (Semester – VI) (CGPA) Examination, 2018 STATISTICS (Paper – II) Advanced Statistics

Day ar	nd Date : Saturday, 8-12-2018		Max. Marks: 7	'C
Time :	2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.			
Ins	structions: 1) All questions are con 2) Figures to the right in	-		
1. Ch	noose the most appropriate alternative	am	ongst the given for each question. 1	4
1)	To find the optimum solution we appl a) L.P.P. c) MODI method	b)	V.A.M. None of these	
2)	The graphical method of L.P.P. uses a) Objective function equation c) Linear equations	•	Constraint equations All of the above	
3)	Assignment Problem (A.P.) is a particle a) L.L.P. c) Both a) and b)	b)	ar case of T.P. None of these	
4)	If the total requirement and total avai a) Balanced c) Degenerate	b)	lity are not equal then T.P. is Unbalanced None of these	
5)	To solve an assignment problem the a) Hungarian c) Elurian	b)	thod used is Hamilton None of these	
6)	Any set of non negative allocations column sums (rim requirements) is ca. Basic feasible solution c) No solution	alle b)	> 0) which satisfies the row and d as Feasible solution None of these	
7)	Which of the following is a valid object a) max. $5xy$ c) max. $5x^2 + 6y^2$	ctiv b)		

- 8) The maximisation or minimisation of a quantity is the
 - a) Constraint of the L.P.P
 - b) Objective of the L.P.P.
 - c) Goal of the management science
 - d) None of these
- 9) An A. P. with cost matrix of m rows and columns is said to be unbalanced if
 - a) m > n

b) m < n

c) m = n

- d) Both a) and b)
- 10) An unbalanced A. P. with m rows < n columns can be converted into balanced A. P. by
 - a) Adding (n m) number of rows
 - b) Adding (n m) number of columns
 - c) Increasing each cost in matrix
 - d) None of these
- 11) A basic feasible solution to the T. P. is said to be degenerate if number of non-negative allocations is
 - a) m + n 1

b) < m + n - 1

c) > m + n - 1

- d) None of these
- 12) A.T.P. with m origins and n destinations and if a is availability of ith origin and b_i is requirement of jth destination is said to be balanced T. P. if
 - a) $\Sigma a_i > \Sigma b_i$

c) $\Sigma a_i = \Sigma b_i$

- b) $\Sigma a_i < \Sigma b_j$ d) None of these
- 13) In an A. P. if number of columns is equal to number of rows then
 - a) Dummy column is added
- b) Dummy row is added
- c) Any column is deleted
- d) None of these
- 14) Processing n jobs through three machines A, B and C in the order ABC is possible only when
 - a) $min\{A_i\} \ge max\{B_i\}$

b) $min\{C_i\} \ge max\{B_i\}$

c) $max{A_i} \le min{B_i}$

- d) Both a) and b)
- 2. A) Solve the following L.P.P. by graphical method.

7

Maximum : $Z = 6x_1 + 11x_2$

Subject to $2x_1 + 11x_2 \le 104$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \le 76$$

$$x_1 \ge 0, x_2 \ge 0$$

B) Define transportation problem and assignment problem.

7



3. A) Four professors are capable of teaching any one of four different courses. The average weekly preparation time (in hours) for each subject by each professor is given below.

	I	II	Ш	IV
Α	2	10	9	7
В	15	4	14	8
С	13	14	16	11
D	4	15	13	9

How to assign each professor, one and only one course so as to minimize the total course preparation time for all four courses ?

B) Explain the procedure of finding an optimum sequencing of n jobs processed through m machines.

4. Attempt any one of the following:

14

7

A) There are seven jobs, each of which has to go through the Machines A and B in the order AB. Processing times in hours are given:

Job: 1 7 Machine A: 3 12 15 6 10 11 9 10 10 1 Machine B: 12 3

Determine a sequence of these jobs that will minimize the total elapsed time T.

- B) Describe Hungarian algorithm.
- 5. Attempt any one of the following:

14

A) Find I.B.F.S. by V.A.M. and optimum solution by MODI.

	I	II	Ш	IV	a _j
Α	15	10	17	18	2
В	16	13	12	13	6
С	12	17	20	11	7
b _i	3	3	4	5	15

B) A firm manufactures two types of Products A and B and sells them at a profit of Rs. 2 on type A and Rs. 3 on type B. Each product is processed on two machines G and H. Type A requires 2 minutes of processing on G and 3 minutes on H. Type B requires one minute on G and one minute on H. The machine G is available for 6 hours 40 minutes, while machine H is available for 10 hours during any working day. Formulate this problem as an L.P.P.