

**END TERM EXAMINATION**

SECOND SEMESTER [B.COM(HONS.)] MAY-JUNE 2018

**Paper Code: B.COM-110****Subject: Business Studies  
(Batch 2017)****Time: 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 75****Note: Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

- Q1 Discuss concept of business as a system. What are the elements of Macro Environment that surrounds the Business? Discuss these environmental variables in brief by bringing out their impact on Business.
- Q2 What are Business Ethics? How are they different from Social Responsibility of Business? Discuss both these concepts with examples.
- Q3 What are different forms of Business Organizations? Discuss them and the procedure involved in raising them.
- Q4 What are Money Markets? Discuss various instruments used in Money Market stating their important features.
- Q5 What is Loan Syndication as a source of finance? Explain the process and documents involved in Loan Syndication.
- Q6 What are Small Business? Define MSMEs as per MSMED Act of 2006. Discuss rationale of MSME and government policy towards promoting Small Business in India.
- Q7 Explain the role of FICCI, CII, ASSOCHAM and other institutions in industrial and economical growth of India. Give examples to prove your point.
- Q8 (a) Role of MNCs and TNCs in India.  
(b) Capital Structure – Concept and factors affecting it.

(Please write your Exam Roll No. ....)

Exam Roll No. ....

# END TERM EXAMINATION

SECOND SEMESTER [BBA] MAY-JUNE 2018

Paper Code: BCOM-104

Subject: Business Laws and Company Laws

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Attempt all questions as directed. Internal Choice is indicated.

- Q1 Define and explain the following definitions given in relevant laws:(2.5x10=25)
- Consideration
  - Contract of sale
  - Prospectus
  - Share capital
  - Holder in due course
  - Statutory meeting
  - Preference Shares
  - Indemnity
  - Proposal
  - Unpaid Seller

## UNIT-I

- Q2 Promise made by husband to his wife will not create any legally binding obligations. Explain using relevant case law. (12.5)

OR

- Q3 The Indian Contract Act, 1872 contains explicit provisions under which certain agreement are expressly declared as void agreements. Briefly discuss such void agreements. (12.5)

## UNIT-II

- Q4 Conditions and warranties are considered as exceptions to the general rule of 'caveat emptor'. Discuss. (12.5)

OR

- Q5 Explain the circumstances under which sale by non-owners is regarded as legitimate sale and the buyer acquires better title than that of the seller over the goods. (12.5)

## UNIT-III

- Q6 Explain the contents of Memorandum of Association (MoA) and its significance under the 'doctrine of ultravires'. (12.5)

OR

- Q7 Discuss the provisions related to the appointment of Directors of a company and their role vis-à-vis the company and share holders. (12.5)

## UNIT-IV

- Q8 Explain different types of Negotiable Instruments and discuss the characteristics of each type of negotiable instrument. (12.5)

OR

- Q9 (a) The rights of a holder in due course are superior to the rights of a holder. Elucidate. (6.5)  
(b) Briefly explain different types of crossing of cheques. (6)

(Please write your Exam Roll No.)

Exam Roll No. ....5.....

# END TERM EXAMINATION

SECOND SEMESTER [B.COM(HONS).] MAY-JUNE 2018

Paper Code: BCOM-106

Subject: Macro-Economics

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1 Macro economics examines 'forests' but not 'trees'. Analyse the statement in the light of scope and limitations of macro economics.
- Q2 Explain circular flow of income in three and four sector of economy.
- Q3 (a) Explain expenditure method of measurement of National Income.  
(b) Discuss the problems associated with measurement of National Income in India.
- Q4 Explain Keynes Theory of full employment and income and discuss how it differs from the postulates of classical economists.
- Q5 Discuss Friedman's Quantity Theory of Money and mention the criticism it is subjected to.
- Q6 What are the different measures of money supply? Explain them in detail.
- Q7 Discuss IS-LM model and analyse its relevance and implications for economic policy making.
- Q8 Write short notes on the following:-  
(a) Leakages and injections in circular flow model.  
(b) Marginal efficiency of Capital and Investment.  
(c) Instruments of fiscal policy.

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# END TERM EXAMINATION

SECOND SEMESTER [B. COM] MAY-JUNE 2018

Paper Code: BCOM-108

Subject: Cost Accounting  
(Batch 2017)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q1 "Cost accounting is becoming more and more relevant in the emerging economic scenario in India". Comment.

Q2 You are given the following information by a company related to the first week of March 2011:

Days	Receipts		Issues
	Units	Rate (Rs./unit)	Units
1 <sup>st</sup>	40	15.00	-
2 <sup>nd</sup>	20	16.50	-
3 <sup>rd</sup>	-	-	30
4 <sup>th</sup>	50	17.10	-
5 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	20
6 <sup>th</sup>	-	-	40

Calculate the cost of materials issued under:

- (a) FIFO Methods;
- (b) LIFO Method;
- (c) Weighted Average Method of issue of materials and value of closing stock under the methods aforesaid.

Q3 What earning will a worker receive under the following incentives schemes if he executes a piece of work in 120 hours as against 150 hours allowed to him. His hourly wage rate is Rs. 0.25 and he gets a dearness allowance of Rs. 1 per day of 8 hours worked in addition to wages:

- (a) Halsey Premium Plan
- (b) Rowan Premium Plan
- (c) Emerson Efficiency Plan.

Q4 The following particulars relate to a manufacturing company which has three production departments A, B and C and the two service departments X and Y.

Particulars	Departments				
	A (Rs.)	B(Rs.)	C (Rs.)	X (Rs.)	Y (Rs.)
Total Overheads as per Primary distribution	6,300	7,400	2,800	4,500	2,000

The percentage for charging service overheads are as follows:-

Service Department	A	B	C	X	Y
X	30%	30%	20%	-	20%
Y	40%	30%	20%	10%	-

Find out the total overheads of production departments charging service departments cost to production departments on simultaneous equation method.

P.T.O.

Q5

From the following information prepare a monthly cost sheet of the Sand-lime Brick Works, showing cost and profit per 'S' bricks.

**Material used:**

Lime: 895 tonnes at Rs. 500 per tonne  
 Coal: 820 tonnes at Rs. 300 per tonne  
 Sand: Rs. 15 per 'S' bricks made  
 Stores: Rs. 1,46,500

**Labour:**

Sand digging and running : Rs. 1,00,000  
 Bricks making : Rs. 4,00,000  
 Factory Overheads : 25% on direct charges  
 Office overheads : 10% on direct charges  
 Bricks sold : 3,500 'S' at Rs. 550 per 'S'  
 Opening Stock of Bricks : 100 'S'  
 Closing Stock of Bricks : 600 'S'

Q6

A product passes through three processes known as process I, II and III. The output each process is treated as raw material for the next process, and the output of the third process is treated as Finished Product and transferred to Stock.

	Processes		
	I	II	III
Material Issued (Rs.)	40,000	20,000	10,000
Labour (Rs.)	6,000	4,000	1,000
Manufacturing Overheads (Rs.)	10,000	10,000	15,000
Output (units)	9,750	9,400	8,000
Normal Loss of Input	2%	5%	10%

10,000 units were issued to process I in the beginning. No stock of materials or WIP was left at the end. Calculate the cost of finished product.

Q7

A contractor commenced a contract on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009 and the contractor provides the following information on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010.

Particulars	Rs.
Material	42,000
Labour	1,02,000
Other charges	12,500
Administrative Expenses	25,500
Material in hand	4,400

A machine costing Rs. 36,000 had been on site for 6 months. The working life of machinery is estimated six years and the scrap value at Rs. 6,000. A supervisor who is paid Rs. 21,600 per year has spent 1/2 (one half) of his time on the contract. The contract price was Rs. 4,00,000 and on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 the 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the contract was completed. Cash received Rs. 1,50,000 being 75% of work certified. Prepare Contract A/c and Work in progress A/c.

Q8

What is Job Costing? Explain its characteristics and accounting procedure. How does Job Costing differ from Contract Costing?

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