

Question Paper Set of

F.Y.B.B.I. - Sem-II

Regular Exam

University of Mumbai

April, 2017

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicates full marks.

Q.1 (A) Select the appropriate answer and fill in the blanks (Any 8)

- 1) _____ model aims at satisfying the higher level needs of the employees.
a) Custodial b) Autocratic c) Collegial
- 2) Theory X and Y of Motivation is profounded by _____
a) Clayton b) Herzberg c) Mc Gregor
- 3) Understanding ideas and word meaning is _____ ability.
a) Memory b) Verbal Comprehension c) Numerical
- 4) _____ is a group composed of individuals who report directly to given manager.
a) Formal b) Command c) Task
- 5) _____ skills include a wide range of traits and qualities.
a) Interpersonal b) Soft c) Technical
- 6) _____ self contains aspects of our self, that we know and other do not know.
a) Unknown b) Open c) Hidden
- 7) _____ refers to the core values that are shared by a majority of the organizations members.
a) Sub culture b) Dominant Culture c) Weak Culture
- 8) Conflict between two departments of a company is called as
a) Interpersonal b) Intragroup c) Intra personal
- 9) _____ is experienced by remaining employees after a sharp reduction in the workforce of the organization.
a) Lay off survivors sickness b) Work place trauma c) Depression
- 10) _____ is also known as sensitivity training.
a) Survey feedback b) Team building c) T- Group

Q.1 (B) State whether the following statement are true or false. (Any 7)

(7)

- 1) In Autocratic model of OB, managers approach towards the employees is dictoral in nature.
- 2) Hygiene theory of motivation is profounded by Abraham Maslow.
- 3) Virtual teams use computer technology to tie together the members and achieve the common goal.
- 4) In norming stage group really begins to come together as cohesive unit.
- 5) Assertiveness is the process of expressing thoughts and feelings while asking for what one wants in an appropriate way.
- 6) The set of assumptions, beliefs, values and norms that are shared by organization members is called as organizational culture.
- 7) Prolonged exposure to intense stress is called as depression.

(P.T.O)

1.8.8

- (2)
- 8) Career concern is a major sources of extra organisational stressor.
 9) In refreezing stage, change becomes permanent
 10) Intelligence is the ability to learn from experience, think in abstract terms.
- Q.2 a) Explain the different models of Organizational Behaviour.
 b) Define Organizational Behaviour. Explain the nature and scope of Organizational Behavior.
 OR
- Q.2 c) Make a comparison between the Need Hierarchy Theory and Two Factor Theory of Motivation
 d) Describe the ERG Theory of Motivation.
- Q.3 a) Describe the dimensions of Emotional Intelligence
 b) Briefly enumerate the different stages of group development.
 OR
- Q.3 c) Explain how a team can be created.
 d) Write a note on cross cultural skills.
- Q.4 a) What do you mean by Organizational Culture? State its characteristics.
 b) Describe the sources of Conflict.
 OR
- Q.4 c) State the extreme effect of Stress.
 d) Write a note on Time Management.
- Q.5 a) Explain the meaning and nature of Organizational Development
 b) What are major techniques of Organizational development?
- OR
- Q.5 Write short notes on any three of the following
 a) Spiritual Intelligence
 b) Johari Window
 c) Ways to overcome resistance to change
 d) Importance of Organizational development
 e) Theory X and Y

Q.P. Code :05941**[Time: : 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]****[Marks:75]****Please check whether you have got the right question paper.**

- N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory Subject to internal choice.
 2. Figures to right indicate full marks.

Q.1 A Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternatives (any eight)

1. If we reject H_0 when H_0 is actually true, then we are committing -----error.
 - a) Type I
 - b) Type II
 - c) Neither
 - d) Both
2. When there are more than 2 decision variables in a LPP then we need to use the ----- method to solve it.
 - a) Simplex
 - b) Complex
 - c) Duplex
 - d) All the three
3. A matrix of order $1 \times n$ is called a ---- matrix.
 - a) Row
 - b) Column
 - c) Unit
 - d) Square
4. The inverse ratio of 2:3 is
 - a) 3:2
 - b) 1:6
 - c) 6:1
 - d) None of these
5. Return is the profit earned on---- invested in the business
 - a) Capital
 - b) Risk
 - c) Both
 - d) None of these
6. The difference between the merchandise exports and imports is called -----
 - a) Trade deficit
 - b) Trade profit
 - c) Trade revenue
 - d) Trade balance

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7. Infrastructure facilities consist of
- Railways
 - Inflation
 - Income
 - Real income
8. A matrix is said to be null matrix if all the elements of the matrix are
- Ones
 - Zeros
 - Two
 - Three
9. In simplex method the intersecting element of key row and key column is known as element
- Key
 - Non-key
 - Initial
 - None of these
10. In the process of testing, a statistician starts with a hypothesis called hypothesis
- Alternate
 - Level of significance
 - Null
 - None of these
- B State whether the following statements are True or False (any seven)
- A hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference between the statistic calculated from the sample and the population parameter assumed is called the null hypothesis.
 - Linear programming forms the basic foundation for an important branch of Mathematics and Statistics called Operational Research.
 - If the determinant of a square matrix is 1, then the matrix is a identity matrix.
 - If $a:b = 2:3$ and $b:c = 2:3$ then $a:b:c$ is 4:6:9.
 - The expected return is calculated from the mean deviation of the returns.
 - The sum of borrowings (internal and external) and other liabilities and the budgetary deficit is called as Fiscal deficit.
 - GDP growth rate is the least important economic indicator.
 - Business risk is a type of systematic risk.
 - Constraints are the restrictions on the use of limited resources.
 - Test of statistic is used to decide whether to accept or reject H_0 .

Q.2

- a. Solve the LPP graphically

$$\text{Minimize } z = 12x_1 + 20x_2$$

$$\text{Subject to } x_1 + x_2 \geq 7$$

$$5x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 20$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

- b. A coin is tossed 400 times and was found to result in head 245 times. Can we conclude that the coin is fair? Use 5% level of significance.

OR

(5)

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- c. Solve the following using simplex method

$$\text{Maximize } z = 9x_1 + 13x_2$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 18$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

- d. Vitamins A and B are found in foods F_1 and F_2 . One unit of food F_1 contains 3 units of vitamin A and 4 units of Vitamin B. One unit of food F_2 contains 6 units of Vitamin A and 3 units of vitamin B. One unit of food F_1 and F_2 and cost Rs.4 and Rs.5 respectively. The minimum daily requirement for a person of vitamins A and B is 80 and 100 units respectively. Assuming that anything in excess of the daily minimum requirements of the Vitamins is not harmful; formulate the LPP to calculate the optimum mixture of foods F_1 and F_2 at the minimum cost which meets the daily requirements of the two vitamins.

Q.3

- a. Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

07

- b. A, B and C started a business with a total capital of Rs. 3,00,000. At the end of the year, the profits received by A, B and C were Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs 15,000 respectively. Find the amounts of capital invested by A, B and C.

08

OR

- c. Abhigyan purchases 3 pens, 2 bags and 1 instrument box and pays Rs. 41 from the same shop. Ishaan purchases 2 pens, 1 bags and 2 instrument boxes and pays Rs. 29, while shruti purchases 2 pens, 2 bags and 2 instrument boxes and pay Rs.44. Translate the problem into a system of equations. Solve the system of equations by matrix method and hence find the cost of one pen, one bag and one instrument box.

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- d. By selling an article at Rs.3,000 a person earned 20% profit. What would have been the percentage profit or loss, if he had sold it at Rs. 2,750?

05

Q.4

- a. Given is the probability distribution of return of two stocks. Find the correlation coefficient

07

Economic conditions	Probability	Return of stock A (%)	Return of stock B (%)
A	0.4	30	40
B	0.5	25	30
C	0.1	-20	-15

- b. From the following information calculate beta of security

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Year	Return on Security (%)	Return on market portfolio (%)
1	10	12
2	12	11
3	15	14
4	10	12
5	8	11

OR

(6)

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- c. Given below are the likely returns in case of shares of VCC Ltd. And LCC Ltd in the various economic conditions. Both the shares are presently quoted at Rs.100 per share. 10

Economic conditions	Probability	Returns of VCC Ltd.	Returns of LCC Ltd.
High growth	0.3	100	150
Low growth	0.4	110	130
Stagnation	0.2	120	90
Recession	0.1	140	60

- 1) Which of the two companies are risky investment?
- 2) Mr. Suresh has two options for investing Rs.1000
 - I. Only in shares of VCC Ltd.
 - II. Only in shares of LCC Ltd.

- d. The probability distributions of annual returns on a security are given below. Compute the expected return on the security. 05

Return on security	Probability
-0.35	0.04
-0.25	0.08
-0.15	0.14
-0.05	0.17
0.05	0.26
0.15	0.18
0.25	0.09
0.35	0.04

- Q.5 a. Define GDP, GNP, NDP and NNP. Explain briefly electricity generation in infrastructure. 10
- b. Explain level of significance, null hypothesis and Alternate Hypothesis. 05

OR

- Attempt any three questions.
- c. Explain in short the different measures of money supply, giving their formulae.
 - d. What are Type I and Type II errors? Explain briefly.
 - e. Explain the following with examples.
 - I. Transpose of a matrix
 - II. Singular matrix
 - f. What are the different types of risk? Explain.
 - g. Explain duality in linear programming with an example.

10
05

15

Time: 2 1/2 Hours



Please check that you have the correct Question Paper.

N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory.

08

I A Fill in the blanks with suitable options: (Any Eight)

- 1) A Selection or Employment Interview is also known as a Interview.
(Job/ Segregation/ Selector)
- 2) If the Chairperson is the conference activity suffers.
(too weak/ too dominating/either too dominating or too weak)
- 3) A Group Interview is similar to a
(Group Discussion/ Panel Interview/ Structured Interview)
- 4) The first step towards organizing a Meeting is to
(decide the venue/determine the purpose/inform the members)
- 5) refers to a meeting for discussion or an exchange of views.
(Board Meeting/ Committee Meeting/ Conference)
- 6) is an ongoing activity.
(Public Relations/ Group Discussion/ Conference)
- 7) A / An provides a personal touch which promotes goodwill.
(Open House/ Press Conference/ Exhibition)
- 8) Justice delayed is justice.....
(denied/ delivered/ granted)
- 9) are designed to be handed out to people for Sales Promotion.
(Leaflets/ Memos/ Reports)
- 10) A/An Report deals with the assessment and promotion of employees.
(Project / Appraisal / Inspection)

07

B State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Seven):

1. Screening of applications involves short-listing of eligible candidates.
2. The purpose of writing a Letter of Complaint is to start a quarrel.
3. Users of railways and airways are also consumers.
4. Sponsoring sports events promotes the External Public Relations of an organization.
5. In a Seminar, journalists are invited to ask questions which are replied to by a spokesperson of the organization.
6. At a conference, the delegates have no voting right.
7. A Business Report is the same as a Media Report.
8. Public Relations is the same as Advertising.
9. One should never display leadership skills in a Group Discussion.
10. A Summary is the same as a Précis.

F7 B1



Q.P. Code :07688

- Q.II a How should an interviewer prepare himself/ herself to conduct a Job Interview?
b List and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of conferences.

OR

- c When should an Exit Interview be conducted? What are its advantages?
d List and explain the measures that can be taken by an organization to promote External Public Relations.

- Q.III a As the General Manager of Stallion Group of Hotels Pvt. Ltd., write a Letter of Inquiry addressed to Mehta Textiles Pvt. Ltd., asking for a quotation for 2,000 bed sheets and 4,000 pillow covers. Use the Complete Block layout.
b You had ordered three books from Amakon - an online Bookselling Company. Two of the books in the package received by you were in a damaged condition. Write a Letter of Complaint, asking for either a replacement or a refund. Use the Modified Block layout.

Turn over

- c A Committee has been appointed to investigate the feasibility of starting a fruit canning factory at Ratnagiri. Prepare a Report with recommendations for the same.
d Prepare a Notice and Agenda for a Board Meeting of Millenium Industries, Vikhroli, Mumbai.

- Q.IV a Draft a Sales Letter to promote the sales of a Sofa-cum-Bed. Use the Semi Block layout.
b Draft a letter addressed to The President, District Consumer Redressal Forum, Sudarshan Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar, Mumbai complaining about a defective washing machine sold to you by Dedhia Electronics, Charni Road, Mumbai. Use the Complete Block layout.
c A Driver's License has not been issued to you in spite of having passed the Driving Test and submitting all required documents. Draft a letter under the Right to Information Act asking about the reasons for the delay.
d Summarize the following passage:

A concentration camp (or internment camp) is a place where a government forces many people to live. Usually, those people belong to groups the government does not like. The government may think these people are its enemies. In the past, governments have also put people in concentration camps because they belonged to a certain religion, race or ethnic group.

During World War II, Nazi Germany created many concentration camps, slave labor camps and extermination camps (death camps). Nazi Germany's leader, Adolf Hitler, thought that certain groups of people were inferior (not as good as others). He even thought there were groups of people who did not deserve to live - he called them "life unworthy of life." These three groups were Jews, Roma people and people with disabilities. Hitler wanted his Nazis to kill every Jew, Roma and disabled person in Europe.

Hitler also wanted to get rid of other groups he did not like, including people who he thought might challenge or fight the Nazi government. These people included Socialists, Communists, people of certain religions, and members of resistance movements (groups who tried to fight the Nazis in any way they could).

Q.V Write short notes: (Any Three):

1. Grievance Interview
2. The Need and Importance of Meetings
3. Teleconferencing
4. The 'Publics' of Public Relations
5. The AIDA Formula

15

9

PPBI

QP Code : 07035

(2½ Hours)

[Total Marks : 75]

N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory with internal choices.
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Fill in the Blanks (any eight out of ten) :-

(i) E-Banking is also known as _____

1. Electronic Banking
2. Economic Banking
3. Internet Banking

(ii) The schedule banks are included in schedule of _____ Act.

1. Banking
2. RBI
3. Statutory

(iii) Reserve Bank of India was established in _____

1. 1935
2. 1934
3. 1933

(iv) BIS stands for _____

1. Bank for Internal Settlement
2. Bank for International Settlement
3. Bank for International Service

(v) Sec. 23 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 refers to _____

1. Provision related to licensing of banking companies
2. Provision relating to opening of new branch of operation
3. Control over top management

(vi) Minimum paid up capital for Life Insurance is _____ and reinsurance is _____

1. Rs. 100 Cr. and Rs. 200 Cr.
2. Rs. 200 Cr. and Rs. 300 Cr.
3. Rs. 300 Cr. and Rs. 500 Cr.

(vii) _____ risk refers to risk affecting individual but not to a community.

1. Fundamental
2. Dynamic
3. Particular

(viii) Causa proxima means _____

1. Periodic cause
2. Nearer cause
3. Far-off cause

[TURN OVER

(ix) GIC stands for _____

1. General Insurance Corporation
2. General Insurer Corporation
3. General Insured Corporation

(x) The IRDA was incorporated as a statutory body in _____

1. April, 2000
2. April, 2001
3. April, 2002

(b) Match the following (any seven out of ten) :-

Column A

1. Regional Rural Banks
2. Development Banks
3. IDBI
4. IFCI
5. SIDBI
6. DFHI
7. EXIM
8. NHB
9. SHCIL
10. SFC

Column B

- a. 'No industries districts'
- b. To provide capital/finance assistance to large scale industrial concern
- c. To grant direct loans in India and outside, for the purpose of export and import, refinance bank loans, etc.
- d. Provide liquidity to the money market instruments in the market.
- e. Encourage rural entrepreneurship; develop agriculture, etc.
- f. Provide financial & non-financial assistance to small scale industries in country.
- g. Highest protection to domestic industry
- h. To provide comprehensive custodial services
- i. To provide incentives to new industries
- j. To make housing credit more affordable

2. (a) What are the scopes of banking ?

(b) What is a Bank ? What is the need for Banks ?

OR

(c) What are the main functions of Banking ?

(d) Write note on Evolution of Banking in India.

3. (a) What are NBFCs ? Explain in detail ?

(b) Difference between Savings Account and Current Account.

OR

(c) What are the powers and role of RBI over Banking companies ?

(d) What are the financial services provided by Banks ?

[TURN OVER]

4. (a) What is Risk ? What are the different types of Risk in business ?

(b) Explain the methods of handling the Risk ?

OR

(c) What is Insurance ? Explain the need of Insurance ?

(d) Explain the basic Principles of Insurance ?

5. (a) Explain the claim and settlement procedure in Life Insurance Policy ?

(b) What is Marine insurance ? Explain types of Marine Policy ?

OR

(c) Short note (any three out of five) :—

- (i) Co-operative Bank
- (ii) Financial Literacy
- (iii) Fire Insurance
- (iv) Actuary
- (v) IRDA.

8

7

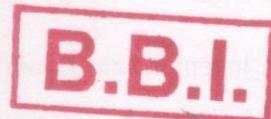
8

7

8

7

15



[Time: 2 1/2 Hours]

[Marks: 75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

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

Q.1 A Fill in the blanks (any 8)

-law is by way of treaties and conventions to which, nation, states have agreed to be binding on them.
-is an introduction of the Constitution and state's guiding purpose and principles of the constitution.
- The literal meaning of 'Quo Warranto' is '.....'.
- Misrepresentation istype of a contract.
-means, 'something in return'.
- In case of pledge, bailor is called as, '.....'.
- Right of lien means, ".....", the possession of the goods, until the claim is paid thereof.
- A cheque which is payable to a person who so, ever bears it is called as a '.....' Cheque.
- The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called as '.....'.
-person is intended by the originator to receive the electronic record.

B True or false (any 7)

- Arbitration, mediation are the types of Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism.
- Independent Judiciary can never be considered as the guardian, protector of fundamental rights.
- If mistake is committed by any one party, then it is called as, 'Bilateral Mistake'.
- Novation means, when a promise dispenses with or remits the performance of promise, made to him.
- The person to whom guarantee is given is called as, 'creditor'.
- Sale is an executory contract.
- Goods are said to be in a deliverable state when the buyer under contract of sale can take delivery of them.
- Negotiable instruments can always be in writing.
- A cheque is always payable on demand.
- Digital signature works on the basis of public key and private key.

Q.2 a What is law? Explain substantive law and procedural law.

b "No man shall be condemned unheard", explain.

OR

- Explain the right to constitutional remedies as per Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India.
- Explain special leave to appeal to the supreme court (S.C.) as per Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

Q.3 a Define, 'Proposals'. What are the rules of proposals?

b Explain, 'Consideration'. Explain the exceptions to the rule, 'no consideration, no contract'.

OR

- Define, 'Coercion' what are the essential of Coercion, explain in brief.
- What is 'Breach of Contract'? Explain the remedies to the breach of contract.

- (13) Q.4 a Define the concept of 'Indemnity and Guarantee'. Distinguish between the Contracts of 'Indemnity and Guarantee'.
 b Explain in brief the rights and duties of a 'Bailor'.

OR

- c Distinguish between 'Sale and Agreements to sell'
 d What are the rules of Transfer of Property in goods? Explain in brief.

- Q.5 a Explain 'E-Contracts' under Information Technology act, 2000 in brief.
 b Write the power of 'Certifying-Authorities.'

Q.5 Shorts Notes :- (any 3)

- a) Crossing of a Cheque
 b) Accommodation Bills
 c) Dishonor of a Cheque
 d) Rights to Freedom under Indian Constitution
 e) Unpaid seller

OR

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Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. Question no. 1 is compulsory.
 2. Question no. 2 to 5 having internal option.
 3. State your assumption clearly.
 4. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8 out of 10)

08

1. The premium payable on redemption can be provided out of _____
a) Statutory reserve
b) Capital redemption reserve
c) Debentures
d) Loan for Bank
2. Super profit is _____
a) Excess of average profit over normal profit
b) Extra profit earned
c) Average profit earned by similar companies
d) None of the above
3. Capital redemption reserve can be utilized for _____
a) Paying dividend
b) Issue of bonus shares
c) Set off against losses
d) Write off fictitious balance
4. Average Profit is Rs 19,167 and normal profit is Rs. 10,000. The Super Profit is _____
a) Rs. 9,167
b) Rs. 29,167
c) Rs. 19,167
d) Rs. 10,000
5. Net Asset value is also called as _____
a) Asset backing value
b) Intrinsic value
c) Liquidation value
d) a, b and c
6. The amount remaining unpaid to preference shareholders is included in Balance Sheet as _____.
a) Share capital
b) Loan
c) Current Liabilities
d) Contingent Liabilities
7. Yield value depends on _____.
a) Future Maintainable profit
b) Paid up equity capital
c) Normal rate of return
d) All of the above

Turn over

- 15
- 8.
- Securities premium may be used for _____.
- Payment of dividend
 - Issue of fully paid bonus shares
 - Issue of partly paid bonus shares
 - None of the above
- 9.
- Interest on sinking fund investment is credited to _____.
- Sinking fund account
 - Profit & Loss account
 - Profit & Loss appropriation
 - None of the above
- 10.
- Maximum buy back in a year can be _____.
- 10%
 - 20%
 - 25%
 - 30%

B) Match the column. (Any 7 out of 10)

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Fresh issue	a) Convertible into equity shares
2. Debenture redemption reserve	b) Only shares
3. Buy back	c) Dividend accumulated
4. Sinking fund	d) Re-Purchase
5. Terms of redemption	e) Part of buy back
6. Convertible preference shares	f) Compulsory under Companies Act
7. Cumulative preference shares	g) Specify at issue
8. Reserves	h) Optional
9. Fictitious asset	i) Based on rate of interest and rate of risk
10. NRR	j) Intangible having no realizable value

Q.2

The Assets and Liabilities of Ajit Ltd., as on 31st December, 2016 were as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
2,500 shares of Rs.100 each	2,50,000	Land and Building	5,25,000
Fully paid		Plant and Machinery	1,50,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	Furniture and Fitting	10,000
Debentures	1,00,000	Delivery Van	20,000
Trade Creditors	3,00,000	Stock	55,000
Provision for Taxation	90,000	Book Debts	25,000
Proposed dividend	20,000	Cash	25,000
	8,10,000		8,10,000

The Net Profit of the Company before tax were as follows:

Year	Profit
2012	Rs. 62,000
2013	Rs. 64,000
2014	Rs. 71,000
2015	Rs. 78,000
2016	Rs. 85,000

Income Tax may be taken @ 30%. Normal Rate of Return may be assumed as 12.5%

Find out the value of goodwill on five years' purchase of the average super-profit for the last five years, and also find out value of goodwill as per capitalization of super profit method.

OR

Turn over

The Balance of the Jindal Ltd. As on 31st March 2016 revealed the following:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital (Issued)		Fixed Assets	9,00,000
Equity share of Rs. 10 each	8,00,000	Less: Depreciation	1,10,000
Reserves	2,00,000	Goodwill	80,000
Profit and Loss Account	20,000	Current Assets	90,000
10% debentures	1,00,000	Discount on Debentures	10,000
Current Liabilities	2,50,000	Bank Balance	4,00,000
	13,70,000		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 the company's share by :

- i) Net Assets Method
- ii) Yield Value Method

Following is the balance sheet of Anish Ltd. As on 31-03-2016.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
8% Redeemable Preference share		Fixed Assets (Net)	25,00,000
Capital (Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up)	13,50,000	Investments	4,05,000
Equity Share Capital (Rs. 10 each)	13,50,000	Bank Balance	3,00,000
Securities Premium	40,500	Other Current Assets	10,50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	13,50,000	Miscellaneous Expenditure	20,000
Directors Loan	50,000		
Sundry Creditors	1,34,500		
	42,75,000		42,75,000

The company exercised the option to Redeem the preference Shares at 10% premium. For this purpose, it issued 67,500 right shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 10 per share.

Investment were sold for Rs. 5,13,000. Pass necessary Journal entries in books of Anish Ltd.

OR

Turn over

17

Q.P. Code :05543

Q.3 The Balance Sheet of Straight Ltd. as on 31st March, 2016 was as under:

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital: 25,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 Each fully paid	25,00,000	Fixed Assets Investments Market Value [Rs. 10,01,000]	15,00,000 10,00,000
10,000 9% redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 100 each Rs. 90 per share paid up	9,00,000	Bank Balance	50,000
General Reserves	3,00,000	Other Current Assets	20,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	2,99,000		
Dividend Equalization Reserves	2,00,000		
Sundry Creditors	3,51,000		
	45,50,000		45,50,000

On 1st April, 2016; the company made a call of Rs. 10 each on its preference shares and call money was duly received. All preference shares were redeemed at a premium of 2%. The company sold all its investments at market value. For the purpose of redemption, the company issued minimum number of equity shares at a premium of 10% after utilizing available resources to the maximum extent, keeping in view the provision of the Companies Act, 1956.

Pass Journal Entries in the book of the company that redemption is duly carried out.

Q.4 The Balance Sheet of Archana Ltd. as on 31st March, 2016 is as follows:

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital: Authorized, Issued, Subscribed and called-up: Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	25,00,000	Fixed Assets: Net Block Investments Current Assets, Loans & Advances:	40,00,000 15,00,000
Reserves & Surplus: Securities premium General Reserve	5,00,000 10,00,000	Current Assets (including Bank balance Rs. 15,00,000)	35,00,000
Profit & Loss A/c	10,00,000	Loan & Advances	5,00,000
Secured Loans: 10% debentures	25,00,000		
Current liabilities & provisions: Sundry Creditors	15,00,000		
Bills Payable	5,00,000		
	95,00,000		95,00,000

Keeping in view all the legal requirements ascertain:

- i) Maximum number of equity shares that Archana Ltd. can buy-back.
- ii) The maximum price it can offer.

Assume that the buy-back is carried out actually on the legally permissible terms, record the entries in the Journal of Archana Ltd.

OR

Turn over

Q.4

A Company gave notice of its intention to redeem its outstanding Rs. 50,000; 10% Debentures of 100 each at a premium of 5% and offered the holders the following options:

1. To accept 12% cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 20 each at Rs. 25 per share.
2. To accept 10% Debentures stock at 96%
3. To have their holding redeemed for cash. Accordingly.
 - i) Rs. 25,000 debentures holders accepted the Proposal 1.
 - ii) Rs. 20,000 debentures holders accepted the Proposal 2.
 - iii) Remaining debentures holders accepted the Proposal 3.

Pass the Journal Entries in the books of Company.

Q.5 A)

Explain the Provision of the Companies Act, 1956, regarding redemption of preference shares.
B) Distinguish between Redemption of Shares and Buyback of Shares.

Q.5

Write short Notes (Any 3/5)

- A. Sources of BuyBack
- B. Bonus Shares
- C. Sinking Fund Method
- D. Yield Value Method of Shares Valuation
- E. Super-profit Method of valuation of goodwill

OR

19

Production manager
 Materials manager
 F.C

A7B25/QFM/QFM/QAF/BPMS

21/04/17

Q.P. Code :08577

[Time: 2 1/2 Hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

A. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct option (any 08) 08

- In the state of _____, the number of farmers suicide is the highest
(Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra)
- As per the new industrial policy, 1991, licensing is required only in _____ industries.
(five, six, seven)
- _____ rights aim at personal good of an individual as well as that of the community
(Fundamental, Natural, Religious)
- Human rights have _____ application.
(Limited, Universal, Maximum)
- The _____ is a layer of gases surrounding our planet.
(Hydrosphere, Biosphere, Atmosphere)
- Acid rain is one of the harmful effects of _____ pollution.
(Air, Land, Water)
- _____ means pre-judgement.
(Violence, Stereotypes, Prejudice)
- _____ arises when goal directed behavior is blocked
(Anger, stress, frustration)
- _____ helps to develop the power of concentration.
(Meditation, social support, physical exercise)
- The _____ needs lie at the highest level of the hierarchy of Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory.
(Esteem, Social, self-actualization)

) State whether the following statements are True or False (any 07) 07

- Forced migration may also be called as forced displacement
- IT has made communication expensive and complex
- Freedom of speech and expression may also include defamation
- The fundamental rights are absolute
- Natural environment provides renewable sources of energy
- The composition of environment is the same everywhere
- Regionalism is the only cause of aggression and violence
- Type B personality generally engages in Instrumental aggression
- Smoothing refers to accommodating other party's interest
- Win-win strategy is to solve a problem and not to shift the blame on other

2. Explain the concept of migration & its causes and effects. 15

OR

Briefly describe the role of corporate farming in India.

3. Define Human rights? Describe the significance and characteristics of human rights. 15

OR

"Environment is a natural capital, connected to the quality of human life". Comment.

(P.T.O)

4. What are the agents of socialization?

Discuss the cause of individual's stress.

OR

5. Enumerate on strategies for coping with conflicts.

OR

Write short notes on (any 03)

- i. Liberalization
- ii. Right to freedom of religion
- iii. Types of Ecosystem
- iv. Significance of values
- v. Coping with stress