

Question Paper Set of

F.Y.B.B.I. – Sem-II

Regular Exam

University of Mumbai

April, 2018

Extra 13/4/18

B51

Q. P. Code : 31200

(2½ Hours)

(Total Marks : 75)

- N. B. : 1. Solve all questions. Each question has internal options.
2. Workings should form part of your answer.

1. a) Match the following (Any Eight) :

(08)

Group A		Group B	
1)	Terms of redemption	a)	Not redeemable
2)	Revaluation Reserve	b)	One mode of redemption
3)	Cumulative preference shares	c)	Transfer to capital reserve
4)	Issue of shares	d)	Specify at issue
5)	Discount on buyback	e)	Not treated as fresh issue
6)	Maximum amount	f)	Not a divisible profit
7)	Capital redemption Reserve	g)	Dividend accumulated
8)	Equity Shares	h)	Net Assets Value
9)	Receipt of call money	i)	25% of capital plus free reserve
10)	Intrinsic Value	j)	Required for redemption out of profit.

b) State whether following statements are true or false (Any Seven) :

(07)

- Goodwill consists of the super earning power.
- A company can buy back any security.
- Bonus shares can be issued out of CRR.
- Debentures cannot be exchanged for new shares.
- FMP is considered in valuation of Goodwill.
- Equity shares can be redeemed by a company.
- Debentures can be redeemed at discount.
- Goodwill is fictitious asset.
- After buy back, Debt- Equity ratio should not exceed 2:1.
- Capital reserve is a divisible profit.

2. ST. Ltd. Provides you with following Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2017 :

(15)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
3750 Equity shares of ₹100 each	3,75,000	Goodwill	52,500
Profit & Loss A/c	90,000	Land & Building	1,50,000
Sundry Creditors	1,35,000	Plant & Machinery	1,40,000
Provision for taxation	90,000	Stock	2,40,000
Bank overdraft	30,000	Sundry Debtors	1,27,500
		Bank	10,000
Total	7,20,000	Total	7,20,000

TURN OVER

Profit before providing for taxation for past five years are : 2013 – ₹ 93,000; 2014 – ₹ 97,500; 2015 – ₹ 1,05,000; 2016 – ₹ 1,25,000; 2017 – ₹ 1,52,500.

Tax rate is 40% and 15% is fair return on capital employed in such type of concerns.

Ascertain goodwill of the business by :

- Capitalization of average profits.
- Five years purchase of super profits.
- Capitalization of super profits.

OR

2. Following figures are extracted from Balance Sheet of KM Ltd. as on 31st March, 2017: (15)

Particulars	₹
Share Capital :	
i) 9% preference shares of ₹100 each	3,00,000
ii) 10,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each ₹5 paid up	50,000
iii) 10,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each 2.50 paid up	25,000
iv) 10,000 Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	1,00,000
Reserves and Surplus :	
i) General Reserves	2,00,000
ii) Profit & Loss A/c	50,000
Total	7,25,000

On revaluation of assets as on 31.03.2017, it was found that they had appreciated by ₹75,000 over their value in aggregate.

You are required to calculate value of each equity share.

3. SK Ltd. a debt company, decided to buyback 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at 20% premium. The balances on account were. (15)

Particulars	₹
Share Capital	50,00,000
Securities Premium	1,10,000
General Reserve	7,00,000
Dividend Equalization Reserve	50,000
Capital Reserve	1,00,000
Capital Redemption Reserve	1,60,000
Profit & Loss A/c	6,00,000

You are required to check whether legal requirements are fulfilled and pass the necessary journal entries.

OR

TURN OVER

3. Following is the Balance Sheet of NG Ltd.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2017

(15)

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Equity shares of ₹10 each	12,50,000	Fixed Assets	46,50,000
Revenue Reserve	15,00,000	Current Assets	30,00,000
Securities Premium	2,50,000		
Profit & Loss A/c	1,25,000		
Secured Loans :			
12% Debentures	18,75,000		
Unsecured Loans	10,00,000		
Current Liabilities	16,50,000		
Total	76,50,000	Total	76,50,000

The company wants to buyback maximum number of Equity Shares at maximum possible price as per applicable provisions. Calculate maximum number of shares that can be bought back and the price that can be offered for the buyback.

Also show journal entries for the buyback.

4. RK Ltd. Issued ₹ 2,00,000 redeemable preference shares at par on 1st January, 2010, redeemable at the option of the company on or after 31st December, 2015 in whole or in part. (15)

The company made following redemptions out of profit :

₹ 80,000 on 30th June, 2016

₹ 60,000 on 30th June, 2017

The company decided to redeem all the remaining preference shares on 31st December, 2017 and issued equity shares of the face value of ₹40,000 at a premium of 10% on the same date.

Pass necessary journal entries to record above transactions.

OR

4. JT Ltd. Issued 50,000 15% debentures of ₹1,000 each at ₹ 952 per debenture. The debentures are redeemable in five annual instalments of ₹200 each. It is decided to write off discount in proportion to the amount of debenture finance usage over the various years. (15)

You are asked to :

- 1) Prepare statement for write off of discount over the period of five years.
- 2) Pass appropriate journal entries for first and second year.

5. a) What are the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 about redemption of preference shares? (08)

b) Explain methods of valuation of shares. (07)

OR

5. Write short notes on **any three** : (15)

a) Capital Redemption Reserve.

b) Intrinsic Value Method.

c) Non-divisible Profits.

d) Capitalization of Super Profit.

e) Sources of buyback.

Duration: 2½ hours

Total Marks: 75

N. B. 1) All questions are compulsory.

Q. I. A. Fill in the blanks with suitable options. (Any Eight): (08)

- 1) A/An provides written intimation about the date, time and venue of a business meeting.
(Notice / Resolution / Agenda)
- 2) A Structured Interview is
(pre – planned / unplanned / planned on the spot)
- 3) are based on the findings of a Business Report.
(Recommendations / Terms of Reference / Summary)
- 4) The primary objective of a/an Interview is to select the best candidate for the job. (Selection / Exit / Appraisal)
- 5) Conferences provide a valuable base for
(Seminars/Committees/Symposia)
- 6) Business meetings have a/an agenda.
(indefinite / dynamic / fixed)
- 7) A Group Interview is similar to a (Group Discussion / Panel Interview / Structured Interview)
- 8) Suggestion Schemes are an example of Communication.
(Upward / Downward / Zigzag)
- 9) Catalogue, Price-list and Product Literature are sent by a seller in response to a Letter of (Order / Complaint / Inquiry)
- 10) A conference should be (need based / choice based / quality based)

Q. 1. B. Match the following (Any Seven):

(07)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Motion | a) Vote of Thanks |
| 2) Conference | b) Review of Performance |
| 3) Promote Sales | c) Open House |
| 4) Last Item in the Agenda | d) Outgoing Employee |
| 5) Exit Interview | e) Give Latest Developments |
| 6) Bulletins | f) Proposal |
| 7) Appraisal Interview | g) Exchange of Views |
| 8) Skype | h) Discounts |
| 9) Group Communication | i) Group Discussion |
| 10) External PR | j) Video Chat |

- Q. 2 A. How should a candidate prepare himself for a Job Interview? (07)
 B. List and explain the factors that must be considered to organize a successful conference. (08)

OR

- C. What is a Grievance Interview? Why should it be conducted? (07)
 D. Define Public Relations. List and explain any five measures to promote the external Public Relations of an organization. (08)

- Q. 3 A. An educational institution requires one hundred and fifty desks for its classrooms. Draft a Letter of Inquiry addressed to Famous Furniture Mart asking for a price-list and catalogue. Use the Complete Block layout. (07)

- B. Mr. Gupta bought two dozen fruit drink cans from Super Bazar. On checking the cans at home Mr. Gupta realized that the cans sold to him were 20 days past their expiry date. Draft a Letter of Complaint on his behalf. Use the Modified Block layout. (08)

OR

- C. Draft an Investigative Report with recommendations about the unhygienic conditions in the canteen of Wonder Works Pvt. Ltd, Chembur, Mumbai. (10)

- D. Draft the Notice and Agenda for the Annual General Meeting of Phoenix Computers, Worli, Mumbai. (05)

- Q. 4 A. Draft a Sales Letter to promote a 'Vedic Maths and Abacus Center'. Use the Semi Block layout. (07)

- B. Amrit Lal had paid his telephone bill in time, yet his telephone line was disconnected on charges of non-payment. This has happened for the third consecutive month. Draft a letter on his behalf addressed to the Consumer Redressal Forum seeking compensation for the harassment and immediate restoration of the connection. Use the Complete Block layout. (08)

OR

- C. Draft an RTI Letter seeking information regarding your application for a driving license that has not been processed in spite of having passed the Driving Test and having submitted the required documents three months ago. (07)

D. Summarize the following passage:**(08)**

The educational philosophy of Swami Vivekananda is a harmonious synthesis between the ancient Indian ideals and modern Western beliefs.

He not only stressed upon the physical, mental, moral, spiritual and vocational development of the child, but also advocated women's education, as well as education of the masses. The essential characteristics of the educational philosophy of Swami Vivekananda are idealism, naturalism and pragmatism.

From a naturalist view point, he emphasized that real education is possible only through nature and natural propensities. From an idealist view point, he insisted that the aim of education was to develop the child with moral and spiritual qualities. From a pragmatist view point, he emphasized the need for Western education of technology, commerce, industry and science to achieve material prosperity. In short, first he emphasized spiritual development, then natural propensity, after that safety of life and then solving the problems of food and clothing of the masses.

Swami Vivekananda considered women to be the incarnation of power. He rightly pointed out that unless Indian women secure a respectable place in this country the nation can never move forward. The important features of his scheme for female education are, "Make women strong, fearless and conscious of their chastity and dignity". He insisted that men and women are equally competent not only in the academic matters, but also in other spheres of life. Swami Vivekananda being a keen observer could distinguish the difference in perception about the status of women in the West and in India. "The ideal woman in India is a mother, a mother first, and a mother last" he declared.

Q. V. Write short notes: (Any Three)**(15)**

- 1) Advantages of Conferences
- 2) Role of a Chairperson in a Business Meeting
- 3) Appraisal Interview
- 4) Videoconferencing
- 5) Functions of the Public Relations Department of an Organization

Time: 2 ½ hours

Marks: 75

Note: 1) All Questions are compulsory.

2) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

1.A Choose the correct alternatives (any eight)

(8)

- (i) _____ means integrating the national economy with the world economy.
(Globalisation, Privatisation, Socialisation)
- (ii) _____ farming is undertaken by large firms either by buying the land or taking land on lease basis.
(Corporate, Contract, Mutual)
- (iii) Human Rights have _____ application.
(Social, Political, Universal)
- (iv) The General Assembly adopted the UDHR on _____ 1948, at Paris.
(10th December, 11th December, 12th December)
- (v) _____ degrades the soil and makes the cultivation of the crops impossible.
(Deforestation, Desertification, soil erosion)
- (vi) _____ is the study of relationship between organisms and their environment.
(Biology, Sociology, Ecology)
- (vii) _____ refer to moral and social norms that are essential for the well-being of an individual, group or society.
(Values, Ethics, Prejudices)
- (viii) _____ are generalisations or assumptions about the characteristics of traits of people belonging to a group.
(Stereotypes, Prototypes, Sociotypes)
- (ix) The _____ needs lie at the highest level of the hierarchy of Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory.
(Physiological, Social, Self-actualisation)
- (x) _____ don't believe in taking risk.
(Concealers, Attackers, Addressors)

1. B State whether the statement is True or False

(7)

- (i) Brain Drain is a positive impact of globalisation.
- (ii) Immigration means moving into a new country.

- (iii) The UDHR consists of 28 articles.
- (iv) Writ can be issued only by Supreme Court.
- (v) Abiotic components are non-living compound and physical elements in the environment.
- (vi) Atmosphere regulates the global temperature.
- (vii) Environmental factors are only factor causing stress.
- (viii) Eustress are also known as negative stress.
- (ix) Maslow's theory is on Human Motivation.
- (x) Meditation is an effective method of relieving stress.

2. Discuss the concept of privatisation. Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of privatisation.

OR

What is migration? Discuss the causes and consequences of migration.

(15)

3. Discuss the civil, political and economic rights under UDHR.

OR

Explain the concept of human rights. What are the important landmarks in the development of modern human rights?

(15)

4. What is Sustainable Development? Discuss the basic components of Sustainable Development.

OR

What are the causes of aggression and violence? Discuss measures for resolving aggression and violence in society.

(15)

5. What is stress? Discuss various strategies to reduce stress.

(15)

OR

Write short notes on (any three):

- (a) Advantages of liberalisation
- (b) Right against exploitation
- (c) Air pollution
- (d) Family as agent of socialisation
- (e) Importance of values in society

Q.P. Code :33102

[Time: 2:30 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)

- 1) ----- law refers to the body of rules that determine the rights and obligation of individuals and collective bodies.
- 2) ----- laws deal with the method and means by which substantive law is administered.
- 3) The constitution of India provides for a ----- form of government with a fairly strong Centre which plays a dominant role.
- 4) The role of the judiciary is not only to dispense ----- between individuals, but also between states, between states and individuals.
- 5) "Every promise and every set of promises, forming consideration for each other is called an, -----.
- 6) A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes-----
- 7) For a contract, ----- is essential.
- 8) If condition or event is certain, it is not a ----- contract.
- 9) Price means, ----- consideration for sale of goods.
- 10) When a bill of exchange is drawn, accepted or indorsed without consideration, it is called as an, ----- bill.

b) True or False (Any 7)

- 1) Negotiable Instruments Act does not recognize crossing of cheques.
- 2) A statement in the form of request can constitute a bill of exchange.
- 3) Transfer of property in the goods is the most crucial aspect in a contract of sale.
- 4) Right of lien means, "right to retain the possession of goods, until the claim is paid thereof.
- 5) The person who delivers the goods is called the, 'Bailee'.
- 6) When a guarantee extends to multiple transactions or debts, it is called as, "special a simple guarantee"
- 7) A minor's agreement is not absolutely void, there can be specific performance of such an agreement.
- 8) The constitution has empowered to declare, three types of emergencies, viz National, State and Financial.
- 9) Articles 14 & 16 highlights the principles of equality, applicable to all citizens as well as non-citizens.
- 10) Every contract consists two parts, namely promise and consideration for promise.

Q.P. Code :33102

Q2

- a) Explain the Indian legal system and give classification of courts in India. 08
- b) Explain any 3 salient features of the Constitution of India and 'Right of Freedom' under article 19 of the constitution of India. 07

OR

- c) Explain briefly the right to constitutional remedies under articles 32 and 226. 08
- d) Explain the Preamble of the Constitution of India and Article 136 special leave to Appeal to Supreme Court. 07

Q.3

- a) What is a Contract? What is the difference between agreement and contract? What are the different types of contracts? 08
- b) What are the exceptions to the rule 'No Consideration No Contract'? What is unlawful consideration or unlawful object? 07

OR

- c) What is Misrepresentation? Explain the types of mistakes. 08
- d) Define, "Contingent Contracts"? State the rules regarding "Contingent Contracts". 07

Q.4

- a) What are the essential features of guarantee and the kinds of guarantee? 08
- b) What are the rights of surety and circumstances under which surety is not discharged. 07

OR

- c) Define, "Bailment". State the essentials and types of Bailment. 08
- d) What is the method of creating an agency and how is an agency gets terminated? 07

Q.5

- a) Explain condition and warranty along with its types. 08
- b) Explain E-Governance. 07

OR

Write Short notes:- (Any 3)

- a) Coercion
- b) Bills of Exchange
- c) Endorsement
- d) Discharge of contract
- e) E-Contracts.

15

Duration 2 ½ hrs

Marks: 75

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory with internal option.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1a.) Match the Column:- (Any 8 out of 10)

8 Marks

Sr. No	A	B
I	Fund transfer	Foreign Bank
II	Recurring Deposits	Flexi Deposits
III	T-Pin	Risk management tool
IV	Standard Chartered Bank	Not to allow profit
V	Hybrid Deposits	IRDA
VI	Risk Financing	Minimum paid-up capital life- insurance
VII	Indemnity	1938
VIII	1999	NEFT
IX	Rs.100 Cr.	Cumulative deposits
IX	Insurance Act	Tele Banking

Q1b.) State the following statements True or False:- (Any 7 out of 10)

7 Marks

- i. Obtaining credit card is easier than obtaining debit card.
- ii. ICICI was incorporated in the year 1955.
- iii. Micro finance is financial service of large quantity provide by financial institutions to the poor.
- iv. Shifting of risk is one of the methods for handling risk.
- v. The principle of subrogation is applicable to life insurance.
- vi. Life insurance is a contract of indemnity.
- vii. Marine losses are classified into total loss and partial loss.
- viii. RBI is also playing a role to regulate insurance sector.
- ix. Personal accident insurance will be categorized under life insurance.
- x. A firm with debt financing has no financial risk.

Q2a.) What is a Bank? What is the need for Bank?

8 Marks

Q2b.) What are the scopes for banking?

7 Marks

OR

Q2c.) Distinguish between public and private sector banks.

8 Marks

Q2.d) Explain the functions of commercial banks.

7 Marks

Q3a.) Explain the types of bank accounts.

8 Marks

Q3b.) Differentiate saving account and current account.

7 Marks

OR

Q3c.) Explain the role and functions of RBI over banking companies. 8 Marks
 Q3d.) What is licensing of banking companies? What are provisions in the act for obtaining a license to start a bank? 7 Marks

Q4a.) What is risk? What are different types of risk in business? 8 Marks
 Q4b.) Differentiate risk and uncertainty with examples. 7 Marks

OR

Q4c.) What are the classifications of Life Insurance Policy? 8 Marks
 Q4d.) What are the basic principles of insurance? 7 Marks

Q5a.) What is IRDA? What are the objectives of IRDA? 8 Marks
 Q5b.) Explain the claim and settlement procedure in insurance business? 7 Marks

OR

Q5.) **Write Short Notes on: - (Any 3)** 15 Marks

- Marine Insurance
- Risk management
- Financial Literacy
- Loan Syndication
- EXIM bank

NOTE: 1. Use of simple calculator is allowed

2. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice

3. For questions 2 to 5, attempt either A and B or C and D

4. Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q1 A Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternatives (any seven)

7

- 1 If we reject H_0 when H_0 is actually false, then we are committing _____ error.
 - (a) Type I
 - (b) Type II
 - (c) right
 - (d) both
- 2 The linear function z which is to be minimized or maximized in a LPP is called _____.
 - (a) Decision variable
 - (b) objective function
 - (c) optimum function
 - (d) logical function
- 3 If the determinant of a square matrix is zero then the matrix is called _____ matrix.
 - (a) singular
 - (b) non-singular
 - (c) unit
 - (d) zero
- 4 The inverse ratio of 4:5 is _____.
 - (a) 3:4
 - (b) 8:10
 - (c) 5:4
 - (d) none of these
- 5 If $0.75:x :: 5:8$ then x is equal to _____.
 - (a) 1.12
 - (b) 1.2
 - (c) 1.25
 - (d) 1.30
- 6 15% of 475 is _____.
 - (a) 49
 - (b) 56
 - (c) 79.2
 - (d) 71.25
- 7 Infrastructure facilities consist of _____.
 - (a) Railways
 - (b) inflation
 - (c) income
 - (d) real income
- 8 A matrix is said to be zero matrix if all the elements of the matrix are _____.
 - (a) ones
 - (b) zeros
 - (c) two
 - (d) three
- 9 In simplex method the intersecting element of key row and key column is known as _____ element.
 - (a) Key
 - (b) non-key
 - (c) initial
 - (d) none of these
- 10 The difference between all receipts (revenue and capital) and all expenditures (revenue and capital) is called the _____.
 - (a) Budgetary deficit
 - (b) budgetary profit
 - (c) fiscal deficit
 - (d) fiscal profit

- B State whether the following statements are True or False (any eight) 8**
- 1 The hypothesis rejecting the null hypothesis is called wrong hypothesis.
 - 2 Linear programming forms the basic foundation for an important branch of Mathematics and Statistics called Operational Research.
 - 3 A matrix of order $1 \times n$ is called a column matrix
 - 4 Fourth proportion to 6,10,21 is 35
 - 5 Percentage of fraction $3/4$ is 25%
 - 6 Constraints are the restrictions on the use of limited resources
 - 7 Railways, roadways, hospitals are not included in infrastructure
 - 8 GDP growth rate is one of the most important economic indicators of a country's economy
 - 9 NNP is GDP minus depreciation
 - 10 Test of statistic is used to decide whether to accept or reject H_0

- Q2 a Solve the LPP graphically 7**
 Minimize $z = 8000x + 12000y$
 subject to $x + 3y \geq 30$
 $3x + 4y \geq 60$
 $x, y \geq 0$

- b Suppose an editor of a publishing company claims that the mean time to write a text book is 15 months. A sample of 16 textbook authors is randomly selected and it is found that the mean time taken by them was 12.5. Assume the standard deviation as 3.6 and using 5% level of significance would you conclude the editor's claim is true? 8**

OR

- c Solve the following using simplex method 10**
 Maximize $z = 9x_1 + 13x_2$
 Subject to $2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 18$
 $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 10$
 $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- d A manufacturer produces two types of steel trunks. He has two machines A and B. the first type of trunk requires 5 hours on machine A and 3 hours in machine B. The second type requires 3 hours on machine A and 2 hours on machine B. Machine A and B can work at most for 24 hours and 15 hours per day respectively. He earns a profit of Rs.30 and Rs.25 per trunk on the first type and second type respectively. Formulate the LPP to make the maximum profit. 5**

- Q3 a A, B and C invested Rs.10000, Rs.20000 and Rs.30000 respectively in a business. At the end of the year B received Rs.3000 as his share in the profit. Find the total profit. Also find A's and C's share of profit. 7**

- b Find the inverse of the matrix 8**

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

OR

- c Food I contains 3 units of vitamin A and 1 unit of vitamin B. Food II contains 2 units of vitamin a and 3 units of vitamin B. If the daily requirement of vitamin A and B are 12 and 11 respectively. Translate the problem into a system of equations. Solve the system of equations by matrix method and hence find the amount of Food I and II that will satisfy the daily requirements 10
- d A 9% loss was incurred by selling an article at Rs.11648. Find the selling price if the article was sold at 6% loss. 5

- Q4 a An investment expert has studied past data and constructed the following table of five possible states of economy with corresponding probabilities and the return of two shares A and B under these states of economy. Find and compare the expected return of both the shares 7

Economic conditions	Probability	Returns of Share A (%)	Returns of Share B (%)
E1	0.1	-3	2
E2	0.3	-1	4
E3	0.2	6	7
E4	0.3	9	8
E5	0.1	12	10

- b From the following information calculate Beta of a security 8

Year	Return on Security (%)	Return on Market portfolio (%)
1	-3	-1
2	5	6
3	10	3
4	6	7

OR

- c Two shares X and Y are in portfolio in the proportions 80% and 20% respectively 10

Economic conditions	Probability	Returns of Share X(%)	Returns of Share Y(%)
Depression	0.1	-3	-1
Recovery	0.2	5	0
Prosperity	0.3	14	8
Recession	0.4	10	4

Find

- (1) Expected return from share X
- (2) Expected return from share Y
- (3) Total risk of share X
- (4) Total risk of share Y
- (5) Covariance of return from share X and Y
- (6) Expected return of the portfolio P
- (7) Total risk of portfolio P

- d Give the formula for the total risk in terms of systematic and unsystematic risk. Find systematic risk if unsystematic risk is 11.85 and the total risk is 56.25 5

- Q5** a Define GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP 7
 Explain briefly electricity generation in infrastructure
 b In a big city 325 men out of 600 men were found to be smokers. Does this information support the conclusion that the majority of men in this city are smokers? Use 5% level of significance. 8

OR

- Attempt any three questions 15
 c Explain in short the different measures of money supply, giving their formulae
 d Explain duality in linear programming with an example
 e Explain any 3 different types of matrices with example
 f What are Type I and Type II errors? Explain briefly
 g Explain trade balance, capital account balance

TIME: 2½ HOURS

MARKS: 75

NOTE: All questions are compulsory.

Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1.A Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer (Any Eight)

(8)

i) The leadership is at the heart of _____ model.

- a) Autocratic b) Supportive c) None of these

ii) _____ profounded theory X and Y of motivation.

- a) Victor Vroom b) McGregor c) Porter & Lawler

iii) Spiritual Intelligence is popularized by _____

- a) Goleman b) Herzberg c) Zohar

iv) A group that is neither formally structured nor organisationally determined is called as _____.

- a) Formal b) Informal c) Task

v) The acceptable standards of behavior within a group that are shared by group members are called as _____.

- a) Role b) Identity c) Norms

vi) _____ is an individual's belief that he is capable of doing a task.

- a) Leadership b) Soft skill c) Self-efficacy

vii) Conflict between two departments of a company is called as _____.

- a) Interpersonal b) Intragroup c) Intrapersonal

viii) In _____ strategy individual physically and mentally withdraws from the conflict.

- a) Avoiding b) Forcing c) Integrating

ix) Type _____ people relaxes without guilt.

- a) A b) B c) C

x) _____ is the process of expressing thoughts and feelings while asking for what one wants in an appropriate way.

- a) Leadership b) Motivation c) Assertiveness.

Q1.B State whether the statements are true or false (Any Seven)

(7)

- i) Kinesthetic intelligence is the control an individual has over fine and gross motor actions.
- ii) A command group is composed of individuals who report directly to given manager.
- iii) Soft skills land us our first job but hard skills help in building career.
- iv) The study of societies to learn about human beings and their activities is called as psychology.
- v) Existence needs are similar to physiological and safety needs.
- vi) Cohesiveness refers to degree to which group members are attracted to each other.
- vii) The blind self includes those aspects of our personality which is known to all.
- viii) Conflicts may be constructive or destructive.
- ix) Sabbaticals increase the stress.
- x) In the unfreezing stage of change, old ideas are kept aside so that new ideas can be learned.

Q2.A. Describe theory X and theory Y of motivation.

(8)

(B) Define Organisational Behaviour. State the models of Organisational Behaviour

(7)

OR

Q2. (P) Write a note on application of motivational theories.

(8)

(Q) Describe the job characteristics models as a method of job enrichment.

(7)

Q3. (A) What is Emotional intelligence? Explain.

(8)

(B) Describe how a team can be created.

(7)

OR

Q3. (P) What is meant by cross cultural skills?

(8)

(Q) What can be learnt from Johari Window? State the benefits and limitations of self-disclosure.

(7)

Q4. (A) How a work culture is maintained in the organization?

(8)

(B) Draw and explain the model of conflict

(7)

OR

Q4. (P) Describe the sources of stress.

(8)

(Q) State the reasons for resistance to change.

(7)

Q5. (A) Explain the essential aspects of Organizational Development.

(8)

(B)) State the benefits and limitations of Organizational Development

(7)

OR

Q5. Write short notes on any three of the following.

(15)

1. Goals of Organisational Behaviour
2. Stages of group development
3. Coping with stress
4. Organisational Development Process
5. Empowerment
