Time : Three Hours   Marks : 100

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7) Use of a nonscientific calculator is allowed.

SECTION I

1. Define Accounting. Examine the role of an accountant in the present economic environment.   15

2. 'Receivables management is an important aspect of modern financial management'. Discuss.   15

3. What is standard costing? Distinguish between standard costing and historical costing.   15

4. Following is the trial balance of Mr. Hanuman Trading Co. for the year ended as on 31st March, 2011.   15

Trial Balance

Particulars	Debit	Particulars	Credit
Building	30,000	Sundry creditors	38,000
Income Tax	2,050	Bank interest	150
Loose tools	2,000	Sales	3,70,000
Cash at bank	32,400	Loan from Ram	5,000

Sundry expenses	3,980	RDD	3,200
Purchases	3,14,000	Capital	94,780
Wages	20,000	Dividend Received	1,070
Carriage	2,240	Bills payable	20,000
Motor van	25,000		
Cash in hand	670		
Bad debts	200		
Sundry debtors	19,000		
Investments	13,000		
Rent and rates	1,700		
Furniture	6,000		
Opening stock	54,700		
Drawings	4,000		
Discount allowed	1,260		
	5,32,200		5,32,200

Adjustments

a) Write off further bad debts ₹ 600/-

b) Provide RDD at 20% on debtors.

c) Provide 12% interest on loan taken.

d) Write off 5% for depreciation on building and 40% on motor van.

e) Closing stock was valued at ₹ 30,000/-

f) Dividend accrued ₹ 270/-

g) Rates and wages paid in advance ₹ 200 and ₹ 900 respectively.

5. From the following information, prepare the Balance Sheet as on   15
31st March, 2011.

Gross profit during the year	₹ 4,00,000/-
Reserves and surplus	₹ 1,40,000/-
Closing stock is more by ₹ 80,000/- than the opening stock.	
Gross profit ratio	25%
Fixed assets to turnover ratio	8 times

Stock turnover ratio	8 times
Capital turnover ratio	2 times
Creditors turnover ratio	8 times
Debtors turnover ratio	4 times

6. From the following particulars, prepare a cash flow statement for the   **15**
year ended 31ˢᵗ March, 2011.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2010	2011	Assets	2010	2011
Share capital	30,000	30,000	Fixed assets	20,000	30,000
Profit & Loss A/c	10,000	22,000	Stock	15,000	16,000
Creditors	8,000	12,000	Debtors	7,500	9,000
Outstanding Rent	500	1,000	Cash	5,000	8,000
			Prepaid expenses	1,000	2,000
	48,500	65,000		48,500	65,000

Additional information :

a) Cost of material sold   ₹ 40,000/-
b) Rent paid   ₹ 3,000/-
c) Depreciation   ₹ 3,000/-
d) Wages   ₹ 5,000/-
e) Expenses   ₹ 6,000/-
f) Salary   ₹ 6,000/-
g) Sales for the year 2011 amounted to ₹ 75,000/-
h) Provision for depreciation on fixed assets for 2010 and 2011 is ₹ 9,000/- and ₹ 12,000/- respectively.

SECTION II

7. From the following particulars, prepare a statement showing changes in working capital. **5**

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	2010	2011	Assets	2010	2011
Equity capital	30,000	40,000	Building	25,000	30,000
Share premium	3,000	3,000	Machinery	30,000	32,000
General reserve	40,000	22,000	Furniture	2,000	1,800
Profit & Loss A/c	12,000	18,000	Investments	10,000	15,000
12% debentures	20,000	30,000	Stock	30,000	25,000
Creditors	8,000	14,000	Debtors	14,000	20,000
			Cash at bank	2,000	3,200
	1,13,000	1,27,000		1,13,000	1,27,000

8. A firm sells 7,000 units at ₹ 27 per unit. Its fixed cost amounted to ₹ 44,000 and variable cost to ₹ 16 per unit. **5**

   Calculate the break even point and profit volume ratio.

9. Show the necessary ledger accounts with respect to the following transactions. **5**

   a) Purchased goods from Govind ₹ 50,000/-.

   b) Returned goods to Govind ₹ 2,000/-.

   c) Paid carriage for transporting goods to Govind ₹ 500/-.

   d) Received cash from Milind ₹ 20,000/-.

10. State the advantages of ratio analysis. **5**

11. What are the limitations of standard costing? **5**

12. State the capital budgeting appraisal methods. **5**

13. Write a note on right shares. **5**

14. What do you mean by optimum capital structure? **5**

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Time : Three Hours   **Marks : 100**

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5) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

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SECTION I

1. List the various codes used to represent data in a computer. Explain   **15** any one coding system in detail. What are the techniques used to detect error/s in codes?

2. What are the various generations of computer languages? Explain   **15** each generation in brief with one example.

3. Define the terms, search engine and browser. What are the applications   **15** of the Internet?

4. Explain the importance of functions in Excel. List the various types of   **15** functions. Explain any five functions in brief.

5. What do you mean by the auto content wizard? What are the steps of   **15** the auto content wizard? How is it helpful to develop a Powerpoint presentation?

6. Explain with an example, how the Indian Railways and insurance   **15** companies provide a better service to their customers using computer technology.

SECTION II

7. Write a short note on a CPU.   5

8. Differentiate between a dumb terminal and an intelligent terminal.   5

9. What are the various types of main memory?   5

10. How is multimedia useful in marketing?   5

11. Write a short note on the 'Recycle Bin'.   5

12. What are the various document formatting features of MS-Word?   5

13. What are the advantages of DBMS?   5

14. How is IT helpful to reduce the inventory carrying cost?   5

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SECTION I

1. "Minor's agreement is void-ab-initio". Elaborate on the statement with reference to competency of minor to enter into a contract.   15

2. State the duties and rights of an agent under the contract of an agency.   15

3. "No one can pass a better title than he himself has". Elucidate the statement with exceptions under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.   15

4. What do you mean by presentment? Explain the rules regarding presentment.   15

5. Define Memorandum of Association and explain the various contents of the memorandum.   15

6. Who may be appointed an arbitrator? Discuss the powers and duties of an arbitrator.   15

SECTION II

7. Explain the legal rules regarding a proposal.   5

8. Sum up the rules applicable to an auction sale.   5

9. What are the essentials of a Bill of Exchange? Explain.   5

10. When 'must a banker refuse' payment of his customer's cheque.   5

11. Who is a consumer of goods? Explain.   5

12. Write note on electronic governance.   5

13. Write the preparatory steps of a promoter in the incorporation of a   5
    company.

14. Explain the doctrine of indoor management.   5

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SECTION I

1. a) What do you understand by the term, "probability"? State and   7
      prove the addition law of probability.

   b) The probability that a student passes a Physics test is 2/3 and the   8
      probability that he passes both Physics and English tests is 14/45. The probability that he passes at least one test is 4/5. What is the probability that the student passes the English test?

2. a) State the various conditions under which binomial distribution   7
      exists. Give the probability mass function of binomial distribution. Write its mean and variance.

   b) The average selling price of houses in a city is Rs. 50,000 with   8
      standard deviation of Rs. 10,000. Assuming the distribution of selling price to be normal, find the following :

      i)   the percentage of houses that have a selling price more than Rs. 55,000.

      ii) the percentage of houses having a selling price in between Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 60,000/-

      (Given : $P[0 \le Z \le 0.5] = 0.1915$).

3. a) Develop the *t*-test for testing the equality of means of two populations on the basis of small samples. **7**

b) In a test given to two groups of students drawn from two normal populations, the marks obtained were as follows : **8**

Group A :	18	20	36	50	49	36	34	49	41
Group B :	29	28	26	35	30	44	46		

Examine at 5% level of significance, whether the two populations have the same variance. Use the F-test. (Given : $F_{(8, 6); 0.05} = 4.15$).

4. a) What do you understand by the "decision theory"? Indicate the differences between decision under risk and decision under uncertainty. **7**

b) Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation for the data given below. **8**

Independent variable	X :	3	7	5	4	6	8	2	7
Dependent variable	Y :	7	12	8	8	10	13	5	10

5. a) Explain the following methods used for finding the IBFS of a transportation problem. **8**
   i) Matrix Minima Method.
   ii) Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM)

b) Consider the following problem of assigning five jobs to five persons. The assignment costs are given as follows : **7**

Jobs→ ↓ Persons	1	2	3	4	5
A	8	4	2	6	1
B	0	9	5	5	4
C	3	8	9	2	6
D	4	3	1	0	3
E	9	5	8	9	5

Determine the optimum assignment schedule and compute the minimum total cost.

6. a) Give the step–by–step procedure of solving an assignment problem. 6

    b) Solve the following transportation problem 9

	Destination				
	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4	Availability
Origin O_1	1	2	3	4	6
O_2	4	3	2	0	8
O_3	0	2	2	1	10
Requirement	4	6	8	6	24

SECTION II

7. Define Poisson distribution. State the various situations in practical life where Poisson distribution can be applied. 5

8. Find the probability of getting 4 heads in 10 throws of an unbiased coin. 5

9. A new pregnancy test was given to 100 pregnant women and 100 non-pregnant women. The test indicated pregnancy of 92 of 100 pregnant and to 12 of the 100 nonpregnant women. If a randomly selected woman takes this test and the test indicates that she is pregnant, what is the probability that she was not pregnant? 5

10. Write a short note on "Stratified Random Sampling". 5

11. The mean lifetime of a sample of 400 fluorescent light tubes produced by a company is found to be 1570 hours with a standard deviation of 150 hours. Test the hypothesis that the mean lifetime of the tubes produced by the company is 1600 hours against the alternative hypothesis that it is greater than 1600 hours at 1% L.O.S. 5

12. In a survey of 200 boys of which 75 were intelligent, 40 had educated fathers. While 85 of the unintelligent boys had uneducated fathers. Do these data support the hypothesis that educated fathers have intelligent boys? 5

    (Given : $\chi^2_{1\,:\,0.05} = 3.841$).

13. Explain an unbalanced assignment problem. 5

14. Define F-statistics and state its various uses.. 5

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SECTION I

1. Explain the concept of price elasticity of demand and discuss the   15
determinants of price elasticity of demand for a goods item with the
help of suitable examples.

2. What do you understand by 'returns to scale'? Explain the reasons for   15
increasing returns to scale.

3. a) Explain price and output determination in a monopoly with the   15
help of a diagram.

   b) Does the monopolist always make profit? Explain your answer in
brief.

4. a) Explain the Keynesian theory of interest determination.   15

   b) In what way is the Keynesian theory superior to the classical
theory of interest?

5. What is market mechanism? How does it solve the basic problems   15
   of an economy?

6. Explain the circular flow of national income in a two sector economy   15
   with the help of a diagram.

SECTION II

7. Fill in the gaps in the following table.   5

Production units	1	2	3	4	5
Total cost	–	60	75	88	–
Marginal cost	40	20	–	13	–
Average cost	40	–	25	22	18

8. The demand and supply functions for a producer are as follows : ·   5
   $Q_D = 150 - 5P$
   $Q_S = 10P$
   Find the equilibrium quantity and equilibrium price.

9. Mr. Joshi has a limited income which he spends on goods X and Y priced   5
   at Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 respectively. When he draws the budget line, it
   terminates X-axis at 40 units. Find Mr. Joshi's income and the slope of
   his budget line.

10. Distinguish between direct demand and derived demand.   5

11. Write a short note on fixed cost and variable cost.   5

12. Write a note on product differentiation in monopolistic competition.   5

13. Distinguish between pure competition and perfect competition.   5

14. Explain the concept of 'investment multiplier' in the Keynesian theory.   5

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SECTION I

1. Explain basic research and applied research with the help of some examples.   15

2. Discuss management decision and areas of research.   15

3. Explain the questionnaire method of data collection. Also list its advantages.   15

4. Explain the importance of communication.   15

5. What are the various types of communication networks? Explain.   15

6. Explain the problems faced during oral communication.   15

SECTION II

7.	Why is research important? Justify.	5
8.	How does incremental research differ from radical research?	5
9.	Define the concept of experimental design.	5
10.	Why do we need to do sampling?	5
11.	How can the effectiveness of communication be judged?	5
12.	Write the disadvantages of upward communication.	5
13.	Explain the importance of effective writing.	5
14.	Explain the process of interpersonal feedback.	5

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SECTION I

1. Explain the Weber's theory with its limitation.   15

2. Define the term, 'control chart'. Explain in detail, the types of charts   15
   used in the production process.

3. Discuss the various methods of purchasing.   15

4. Explain in detail, the types of maintenance systems.   15

5. Define the concept, 'product design'. What are the characteristics of   15
   product design?

6. Explain the concept, 'work measurement'. What are the different uses   15
   of work measurement?

SECTION II

7. What is product layout? What are the advantages and disadvantages of product layout?   5

8. Write a note on 'scheduling'.   5

9. What are the basic operational policies?   5

10. What is the relationship between method study and work study?   5

11. What are the limitations of 'sales forcasting'?   5

12. What are the characteristics and advantages of a good model in operation research?   5

13. What is value breakeven point?   5

14. Write a note on 'supply chain management'.   5

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SECTION I

1. What do you understand by market? Explain the different types of markets.   15

2. What do you understand by a company's macroenvironment? Explain any five macroenvironments.   15

3. What you understand by segmented markets and nonsegmented markets? Explain in detail, the purpose of segmentation.   15

4. What you understand by Product Life Cycle (PLC)? Explain in detail, strategies at various stages.   15

5. Given a choice, would you prefer to sell a tangible product or an intangible product (service) and why? Explain the various characteristic of services.   15

6. Explain the BCG (Boston Consulting Group) matrix in detail. Mention any three criticisms of the BCG model.   15

SECTION II

7. What you understand by an event management firm?   5

8. Write a brief note on advertising agencies.   5

9. Write a brief note on the General Electric Model.   5

10. What you understand by customer value proposition?   5

11. What you understand by the following?   5
    a) A product line
    b) The depth of a product line

12. Write a brief note on the types of products.   5

13. What is Maslow's theory of motivation? Explain it briefly.   5

14. What you understand by the following?   5
    a) Reciprocal buying
    b) Derived demand

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