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Exam Roll No. 070903888/8

END TERM EXAMINATION

SECOND SEMESTER [B.COM] APRIL- MAY 2019

Paper Code: B.COM-102

Subject: Business Mathematics

(Batch 2017 Onwards)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt any five questions.

- Q1 (a) The first and the last terms of an A.P. are 107 and 253. If there are 5 terms in this sequence, find the sum of sequence. (7)
(b) A boy agrees to work at the rate of one rupee on the first day, two rupees on the second day, four rupees on the third day and does on. How much will the boy get if he start working on the 1st of February and finishes on 20th of February? (8)
- Q2 An intelligence agency forms a code of two distinct digits selected from 0, 1, 2, ..., 9 such that the first digit of the code is nonzero. The code, handwritten on a slip, can however potentially create confusion, when read upside down-for example, the code 91 may appear as 16. How many codes are there for which no such confusion can arise? (15)
- Q3 Using Cramer's rule, solve the following system of equations for x, y and z. (15)
 $x + y + z = 5; \quad 2x + y - z = 2; \quad 2x - y + z = 2;$
- Q4 An amount of Rs. 5,000 is put into three investments at the rates of interest of 6%, 7% and 8% per annum respectively. The total annual income is Rs. 358. If the combined income from the first two investments is Rs. 70 more than the income from the third, find the amount of each investment by using matrix algebra. (15)
- Q5 In the planning of a restaurant, it is estimated that if there are places for 20 to 80 people, the daily gross profit will be Rs. 20 per place. However, if the seating capacity is above 80 places, the daily gross profit on each place will be decreased by 50 paisa times the number of places above 80. If x is the number of places in the seating capacity, express the daily gross profit as a function of x. Determine the continuity of the profit function at x=80. (15)
- Q6 (a) If $x = at^2$, $y = 2at$, Find d^2y/dx^2 . (5)
(b) Find all the points of local maxim and minima of the function: (10)
 $F(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 - 1$
- Q7 (a) The marginal cost function of a firm is $MC = (\log x)^2$. Find the total cost of 100 units if the cost of Producing one unit is Rs. 22. (7)
(b) The elasticity of a function $y = f(x)$ is $\frac{3x}{(x-1)(x+2)}$. Determine the function if $y=6$ when $x=4$. (8)
- Q8 (a) A monopolist's demand function is $x=210-3p$, where x is the quantity demanded when price is Rs. p Per unit, with the average cost function: (7)
 $AC = x + 6 + \frac{10}{x}$
Find the consumer surplus at the price which monopolist will like to fix.
(b) A firm's marginal revenue function is $MR = 20e^{-x/10}(1 - x/10)$. Find the corresponding demand function. (8)

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SECOND SEMESTER [BCOM(HONS.)] MAY 2019

Paper Code: BCOM 104

Subject: Business Law & Company Law

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 75

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

- Q1. Explain briefly the legal provisions relating to communication of 'offer' and 'acceptance'. Also state on what grounds does an offer stands revoked. How can an acceptance be revoked?
- Q2. Distinguish between the following:
a) Contract of Indemnity & Guarantee
b) Contract of Bailment & Pledge
- Q3. Explain in brief the rules relating to the delivery of goods. Explain with examples the rules relating to i) Part delivery ii) Delivery by installments iii) Delivery of wrong quantity.
- Q4. Distinguish between 'condition' and 'warranty'. Briefly discuss the implied conditions and warranties in a contract of sale.
- Q5. What is a negotiable instrument? What are its essential characteristics? What are the legally permitted presumptions in respect of a negotiable instrument?
- Q6. Distinguish between
a) A 'Bill of Exchange' & a Promissory Note'.
b) Negotiation & Assignment
c) Ambiguous Instrument & Inchoate Instrument
- Q7. What is a 'memorandum of association'? What are its different clauses? How can the liability clause be altered?
- Q8. Write a short note on **any three**:
a) Prevention of oppression and mismanagement
b) Essential conditions of a valid meeting
c) Rights of an unpaid seller
d) Alteration of Articles of Association.

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SECOND SEMESTER [B.COM(HONS.)] MAY - JUNE 2019

Paper Code: B.COM-106

Subject: Macro Economics

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

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

- Q1 (a) Discuss critically GDP as a measure of economic welfare.
(b) Why do economists use real GDP rather than nominal GDP to gauge economic well-being?
- Q2 Discuss the circular flow of Income in 2, 3 and 4 sector Economy. State the importance of Government in ensuring the smooth flow of goods and services.
- Q3 Trace out the effect of an increase in autonomous expenditure on equilibrium output in simple Keynesian model. What happens to equilibrium income if MPC rises or falls?
- Q4 What is multiplier? How does it work in an economy? Explain why an increase in government spending has a greater multiplier effect on equilibrium output compared to an equal reduction in taxes.
- Q5 Define Money. What are its functions? Discuss Fisher's version of Quantity Theory of Money.
- Q6 What is the meaning of Inflation? What are its types? Discuss various measures to control inflation in an economy.
- Q7 What are the tools used to implement the monetary policy? Explain how the tightening of monetary policy leads to fall in the money stock of the economy.
- Q8 Describe the IS and LM curves. How can these be used to derive the Aggregate Demand Curve?

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SECOND SEMESTER [B.COM] MAY - JUNE 2019

Paper Code: B.COM-108

Subject: Cost Accounting

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

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

- Q1 "Cost may be classified in a variety of ways according to their names and information needs of management." Explain and discuss this statement giving examples of classification required for different purposes.
- Q2 Oil India is a bulk distributor of high octane petrol. A periodic inventory of petrol on hand is taken when the books are closed at the end of each month. Following summary of information is available for the month of June, 2014:
Sales Rs. 9,45,000; General administration cost Rs. 25,000; Opening stock: 1,00,000 litres @3 per litre Rs. 3,00,000.
Purchases (including freight in)
June 1 2,00,000 litres @Rs.2.85 per litre
June 30 1,00,000 litres @ Rs. 3.03 per litre
Closing stock on June 30: 1,30,000 litres
Compute the following data by first-in and first-out, weighted average and last-in and last-out method of inventory costing:
(a) Value of inventory on June 30
(b) Amount of the cost of goods sold for June
(c) Profit or loss for June
- Q3 From the following particulars work out the earnings for the week of a worker under:
(a) Straight Piece Rate System
(b) Differential Piece Rate System
(c) Halsey Premium System
(d) Rowan System
Number of working hours per week 48
Wages per hour..... Rs. 3.75
Rate per piece..... Rs. 1.50
Normal time per piece..... 20 minutes
Normal output per week..... 120 pieces
Actual output per week.....150 pieces
Differential piece rate: 80% of piece rate when output is below standard and 120% when above standard.
- Q4 Strongman Ltd. has three production departments P₁ P₂ and P₃ and two service departments S₁ and S₂.
Following particulars are available for the month of March 2014 concerning the organisation:
Rent Rs. 15,000; Municipal Taxes Rs. 5,000; Electricity Rs. 2,400; Indirect Wages Rs. 6,000; Power Rs. 6,000; Depreciation on Machinery Rs. 40,000; Canteen Expenses Rs. 30,000; and other labour related costs Rs. 10,000.
Following further details are also available:

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	Total	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	S ₁	S ₂
Floor space (Sq. mts.)	5,000	1,000	1,250	1,500	1,000	250
Light points (no.)	240	40	60	80	40	20
Direct wages (Rs.)	40,000	12,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	2,000
Horse power of machine (no.)	150	60	30	50	10	-
Cost of machine (Rs.)	2,00,000	48,000	64,000	80,000	4,000	4,000
Working hours	2,335	1,510	1,525			

The expenses of service departments are to be allocated in the following manner:

	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	S ₁	S ₂
S ₁	20%	30%	40%	-	10%
S ₂	40%	20%	30%	10%	-

You are requested to calculate the overhead absorption rate per hour in respect of the three production departments.

Q5

The books and records of the Anand Manufacturing company present the following data for the month of August, 2013:

Direct labour cost Rs. 16,000 (160% of factory overhead)
 Cost of goods sold Rs. 56,000

Inventory accounts showed these opening and closing balances:

	August 1	August 31
Raw material	8,000	8,600
Work-in-progress	8,000	12,000
Finished goods	14,000	18,000
Other data:		
Selling expenses		3,400
General and administration expenses		2,600
Sales for the month		75,000

You are required to prepare statement showing cost of goods manufactured and sold and profit earned.

Q6

Prepare Contract account and Contractor's account assuming that the amount due from the contractor was duly received.

	Rs.
Direct Material	20,250
Direct wages	15,500
Stores issued	10,500
Loose tools	2,400
Tractor expenses:	
Fuel, oil, etc.	2,300
Wages of drivers	3,300
Other direct charges	2,650

The contract price was Rs. 90,000 and the contract took 13 weeks in its completion. The value of Loose Tools and Stores returned at the end of the period were Rs. 200 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. The plant was also returned at a value of Rs. 16,000 after charging depreciation at 20%. The value of tractor was Rs. 20,000 and the depreciation was to be charged to the contract @15% per annum. The administrative and office expenses are to be provided at 10% on works cost.

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Q7

A product passes through three processes- A, B and C. The details of expenses incurred on the three processes during the year 2014 were as under:

	A	B	C
Units issued	1,000		
Cost per unit	Rs. 50	Rs. 3,315	Rs. 3,220
Sundry materials	1,600	8,000	6,392
Labour	2,600	100	200
Sale price of output (per unit)	70		

Actual output of the three processes was:

Process A- 930 units
 Process B- 540 units
 Process C- 210 units

Two-thirds of the output of Process A and one-half of the output of Process B was passed on to the next process and the balance was sold. The entire output of Process C was sold.

The normal loss of the three processes, calculated on the input of every process was:

Process A- 5%
 Process B- 15%
 Process C- 20%

The loss of Process A was sold at Re. 1 per unit, that of Process B at Rs. 3 per unit and that of Process C at Rs.6 per unit. Selling expenses were Rs. 9,000. These are not allowable to the processes. Prepare three Process accounts and Profit and Loss account.

Q8

What is job costing? How does job costing differ from batch costing? How is job costing in service organisations different from job costing in manufacturing organisations?

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SECOND SEMESTER [B.COM(HONS.)] MAY 2019

Paper Code: B.COM-110

Subject: Business Studies

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

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

- Q1 "Firms which systematically analyse and diagnose the environment are more effective than those which do not". Elucidate the statement.
- Q2 What do you mean by social responsibility of business? What are the various kinds of social responsibility of business?
- Q3 Define a joint stock company. Explain its features and advantages.
- Q4 What do you mean by capital structure? Explain the factors which affect the capital structure of a manufacturing concern.
- Q5 Critically evaluate the role of FICCI and CCI in the development of MSME sector in India.
- Q6 Among the equity and debt as a source of long-term finance, as a manager which with you prefer for a newly established firm and why?
- Q7 Explain in detail the various policies of Govt. of India in the development of small business in India.
- Q8 Write short notes on:-
(a) Limited Liability Partnership.
(b) Instruments of Money Market.
