



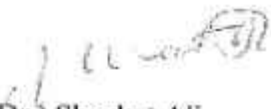
Time Table - F. Y. B. M. S. Semester-I (Regular) Dec-2023

Sr. No.	Date	Day	Name of the Subjects	Time	Duration
1	11-12-2023	Monday	✓ Int. to Financial Accounts (i)	11:30 am to 02:00 pm	2 ½ Hrs
2	12-12-2023	Tuesday	✓ Business Law (i)	11:30 am to 02:00 pm	2 ½ Hrs
3	13-12-2023	Wednesday	✓ Business Statistics (i)	11:30 am to 02:00 pm	2 ½ Hrs
4	14-12-2023	Thursday	✓ Business Communication-I (i)	11:30 am to 02:00 pm	2 ½ Hrs
5	15-12-2023	Friday	✓ Foundation Course-I (i)	10:30 am to 01:00 pm	2 ½ Hrs
6	16-12-2023	Saturday	✓ Foundation of Human Skills (i)	11:30 am to 02:00 pm	2 ½ Hrs
7	18-12-2023	Monday	✓ Business Economics-I (i)	11:30 am to 02:00 pm	2 ½ Hrs

- Note:
- 1) Students without valid I-Card are not allowed to sit for the Semester End Examination.
 - 2) Seating arrangement will be displayed later on notice board.
 - 3) Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination hall.


Prof. Shahid Pervez
Chairman, Exam Comm.
Professional Courses


Prof. (Dr.) Hanif Lakdawala
Asst. Director
Professional Courses


Prof. (Dr.) Shaukat Ali
Principal

Q1)A) Fill in the blanks: (Any 8)

(8)

- 1) Book-keeping records only the _____ transactions of business.
a) Cash b) Financial c) Book d) Credit
- 2) _____ concept is the basic idea that the business will continue for a long time.
a) Long life b) Continuity c) Entity d) Going concern
- 3) Accounting Standard 1 is _____.
a) Recommendatory b) Mandatory c) Optional d) Not Valid
- 4) Cash receipts are recorded in the Cash Book on _____.
a) Debit side b) Credit side c) Both sides d) Either side
- 5) A debit balance in an account is c/d on the _____ side of the account.
a) Debit b) Credit c) Left-hand d) Right-hand
- 6) Overdraft means the _____ balance in the Pass Book.
a) Debit b) Credit c) Excess d) Nil
- 7) Capital expenditure is _____ expenditure.
a) Abnormal b) Recurring c) Non-recurring d) Wasteful
- 8) Cost of hiring a refrigerator in a fish shop is _____ expenditure.
a) Revenue b) Capital c) Deferred revenue d) None of the above
- 9) One of the few assets that is usually not depreciated is _____.
a) Heavy Machinery b) Patents c) Building d) Land
- 10) Return outwards appearing in Trial Balance are deducted from _____.
a) Sales b) Purchases c) Return Inward d) All of the above

Q1)B) True or False:

(7)

- 1) Accounting is useful only to the owner.
- 2) Revenue expenditure is recurring in nature.
- 3) Expenses to keep a machine in working condition is a capital expenditure.
- 4) Expenditure which results in acquisition of a permanent asset is a capital expenditure.
- 5) Depreciation increases the value of asset.
- 6) Profit cannot be calculated properly unless depreciation is provided.
- 7) It is not necessary to provide depreciation on a building if it is not in use.
- 8) Balance sheet is a position statement.
- 9) Profit & Loss Account shows the financial position of the concern.
- 10) Sales- Cost of goods sold = Gross Profit.

Q2) A) Enter the following transaction in a Cash Book with Cash, Bank and Discount columns and balance the Cash Book.

(8)

2013	₹
Oct. 1. Cash on hand	850
1. Balance at Bank	5,000
2. Paid cheque to B ₹460 in full settlement of ₹500.	
Received cheque from V.	1,000
3. Cash Sales	800
4. (i) Cash deposited in the Bank.	500
(ii) Cheque received on 2 nd October from V, deposited in the bank	
6. Received cash ₹1000 and deposited a cheque of ₹4350 from A on account	
7. Paid insurance by cheque	1,000
8. Paid conveyance expenses (cash)	125
10. Drawn by cheque ₹450 for office use and ₹350 for personal use.	
12. Interest received by cheque on loan given (deposited immediately)	215
16. Transferred ₹5000 from E's savings bank account to our current bank account	

19. Purchased a machine by issuing a cheque	5,300
21. Received from Mrs C a cheque of ₹2200 in full settlement of her account of ₹2500 and endorsed the said cheque in favour of Mr D.	
27. Bank charges debited by Bank	15
30. Deposited in Bank	1,675

Q2) B) Enter the following transactions in a Double Column Cash Book having Cash and Discount columns and balance the Cash Book. (7)

2014

Jan. 1	Opening balance ₹10,000.
3	Purchased Goods for cash ₹2,700.
5	C has opening debit balance of ₹6,000. Received ₹2,500 from C. and allowed discount of ₹500
7	Paid to B ₹450 and received a discount of ₹50.
11	Paid wages to workers ₹4,300.
16	Paid for office rent ₹600.
19	Received from A ₹1,800 after allowing him a discount of ₹200.
23	Received interest ₹150.
27	Received ₹2,400 from C for the balance due.
31	Paid into the bank cash in excess of ₹4,000.

OR

Q2) C) Post transactions to the respective Ledger accounts. (8)

2014

Jan. 1	Opening balance ₹10,000.
3	Purchased Goods for cash ₹2,700.
5	C has opening debit balance of ₹6,000. Received ₹2,500 from C. and allowed discount of ₹500
7	Paid to B ₹450 and received a discount of ₹50.
11	Paid wages to workers ₹4,300.
16	Paid for office rent ₹600.
19	Received from A ₹1,800 after allowing him a discount of ₹200.
23	Received interest ₹150.
27	Received ₹2,400 from C for the balance due.
31	Paid into the bank cash in excess of ₹4,000.

Q2 D) Post the entries into Ledger. (7)

2013

Dec. 1.	Started business with cash	₹
3.	Purchased goods for cash	3,000
5.	Advertisement expenses paid	400
7.	Sold goods for cash	250
11.	Further capital introduced	575
14.	Paid to B, a creditor	1,000
17.	Received commission from C	900
19.	Paid to D on account	600
22.	Received from E, a debtor	175
29.	Salary Paid	2,000
		1,000

Q3) A) The balance as per the cashbook of Rajesh on 31st December, 2014 is 10,815 rupees. (8) This balance does not tally with the balance shown by the passbook. On comparison of passbook and cashbook, the following causes of difference are available. Prepare bank reconciliation statement and find out balance as per passbook.

- 1) Cheques received from customers and deposited in the bank were not credited in the passbook to the tune of ₹1000.
- 2) Bank has credited interest on investments, ₹750, which is not recorded in the cashbook.

- 3) Creditors were given cheques for payment of which the following creditors have not presented to the bank:
Ramchandra- ₹900, Shyamchandra- ₹1,200.
- 4) One debtor deposited ₹750 in the bank account of Rajesh, of which Rajesh had no information.
- 5) Bank has credited ₹250 for interest and has debited ₹150 for bank charges in the passbook.
- 6) A cheque deposited amounting to ₹1000 is dishonoured. Bank has debited the amount of the cheque and ₹15 for its charges.

Q3) B) There was a credit balance of ₹22,327 in the passbook of Mahesh on 30-6-2013. On comparison of the passbook with the cashbook following reasons were found causing a difference between the two books. Prepare bank reconciliation statement as on 30-6-2013 taking these reasons into account. (7)

- 1) Of the cheques of ₹7500 sent for collection, Cheques worth ₹2500 were not credited in the passbook.
- 2) Of the cheques of ₹3500 issued to creditors, cheques amounting to only ₹2500 were presented to the bank.
- 3) Bank has credited interest ₹200 and debt ₹50 for commission in the passbook.
- 4) A cheque of ₹500 was deposited by a debtor directly in the bank account.
- 5) Mr. Krishna Prasad, a debtor deposited ₹300 cash directly in the bank account.
- 6) Bank had directly collected, understanding instructions from Mahesh, ₹400 being dividend on shares.
- 7) Bank had directly paid insurance premium of ₹150.
- 8) Passbook showed a debit entry of ₹1515, made up of ₹1500 cheque dishonoured and ₹15 bank charges.

OR

Q3) C) On 1st April, 2010 Rajan traders purchased machinery for ₹40,000. On 1st October, 2010 they purchased further machinery costing ₹20,000. (8)

On 1st October, 2012 they sold machinery which was purchased on 1st April, 2010 for ₹28,780.

Depreciation on machinery was provided at the rate of 10% p.a. on the diminishing balance method and the financial year closes on every 31st March.

Prepare Machinery Account and Depreciation Account for the years- 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13.

Q3) D) Deepak manufacturing company purchased on 1st April, 2010, machinery for ₹2,90,000 and spent ₹10,000 on its installation. After having used it for three years it was sold for ₹2,00,000. Depreciation is to be provided every year at the rate of 15% per annum on the Straight Line Method. (7)

Prepare Machinery Account and Depreciation Account for three years ends on 31st March every year.

Q4) A) The Trial Balance Mr. Lakhamchand is as below. Prepare final accounts for the year ended 31-12-2013:

(15)

Debit Balances	₹	Credit Balances	₹
Cash in Hand	1,000	Capital Account	41,860
Machinery	30,000	Sales	1,38,780
Drawings	2,500	R.D.D	560
Factory, Power and Fuel	450	Sundry Creditors	8,800
Office Salaries	6,225		
Carriage Outwards	500		
Manufacturing wages	9,300		
Furniture and Fixture	3,400		
Opening Stock:			
Finished goods	4,000		
Work-in-progress	7,250		
Raw Materials	2,800		
Carriage Inwards	1,000		
Rent (factory 3/4)	4,000		
Sundry Debtors	21,600		
Advertisement	775		
Printing & Stationery	1,200		
Factory Insurance	1,280		
Purchase of Raw Material	82,950		
Balance at Bank	8,530		
Discount allowed	610		
Miscellaneous Expenses	630		
	1,90,000		1,90,000

Adjustments:

- 1) Closing stock: finished goods ₹6,500, raw materials ₹750 and work in progress ₹4750
- 2) A motor car purchased on 1st October, 2013 for ₹10,000 has been included in purchases.
- 3) Depreciate machinery at 15% p.a., motor car at 20% p.a., furniture and fixtures at 15% p.a.
- 4) Provision for R.D.D should be maintained at 10% of the debtors.
- 5) Provision for unrealised rent in respect of portion of the office sub-let at ₹120 p.m from 1st October, 2013 has to be made.

OR

Q4) B) From the following trial balance of Shri Karodimal, prepare manufacturing account, trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 2013 and the balance sheet as on that date:

(15)

Particulars	Dr. ₹	Particulars	Cr. ₹
Drawings	36,000	Capital	4,50,000
Goodwill	40,000	Sundry Creditors	1,25,000
Plant & Machinery	2,00,000	Bank Loan	75,000
Land & Building	1,20,000	Reserve for bad debts	5,500
Cash & Balances	37,000	Sales	3,24,000
Sundry Debtors	59,000	Discount	3,500
Trade-marks	9,000	Returns Outward	6,500
Salary to Manager	16,000		
Purchases of Raw Materials	1,50,000		
Opening Stock			
Raw Materials	35,000		
Work-in-progress	60,000		
Finished Goods	90,000		
Carriage Inward	10,000		
Wages and Salaries	75,000		
Factory Rent & Rates	15,000		
Factory Expenses	12,000		
Office Expenses	8,000		
Printing & Stationery	7,500		
Discount	5,500		
Bad Debts	4,500		
	9,89,500		9,89,500

Adjustments:

- 1) On 31st December 2013, Stocks were valued as:
 Raw Material ₹55,000
 Work-in-Progress ₹75,000
 Finished Goods ₹95,000
- 2) Outstanding expenses: Printing & Stationery ₹1,500
- 3) Prepaid Expenses: Factory Rent & Rates ₹2,000
- 4) Manager is entitled to a Commission @ 2% of Net Profits, before charging his commission.
- 5) Increase Reserve for Bad Debts by ₹5,000
- 6) Interest on Bank Loan still unpaid ₹1,200
- 7) Depreciate: Plant & Machinery @ 10% p.a.
- 8) Write off: Trade-marks @ 33 ¹/₃ % p.a.

Q5) A) Distinguish between Capital Expenditure & Revenue Expenditure. (8)

B) What are the main features of requirements of AS 6? (7)

OR

Q5) Write Short notes on: (Any 3) (15)

- a) Branches of Accounting
- b) Advantages of Subsidiary Books
- c) Bank Reconciliation Statement
- d) Revenue Receipts
- e) Straight Line Method

APCCE/FYBMS/SEM 1/Business Law/75 MKS/2:30 HRS

N.B.:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Internal options for all questions are given.
3. Figures to the right indicate the full marks for the question.

Q. 1. A. Fill in the Blanks (Any 8) (08)

1. A contract is _____.
2. Something in return is called _____.
3. A Negotiable Instrument has to be in _____.
4. In case of unfair means, the consumer has the right of _____.
5. In case a public company minimum number of members required is _____.
6. Prospectus can be issued only after _____.
7. There are _____ kinds of resolutions that may be passed by company.
8. For trees protection under plant varieties is granted for _____ years.
9. There are _____ clauses in Memorandum of Association.
10. Patent is granted for _____ years.

Q. 1. B. State True or False (Any 7) (07)

1. Caveat Emptor means buyer beware.
2. Repudiation of a contract means to cancel the contract.
3. A minor is eligible to enter into a contract.
4. Stranger to a contract cannot sue while stranger to consideration can sue.
5. A promissory note is an unconditional promise to pay.
6. Under the consumer protection act the complaint must be in writing.
7. A company can be limited by shares, guarantee or unlimited.
8. Geographical indication is granted for 10 years.
9. Consideration cannot be in kind.
10. Resale is one of the remedies of unpaid seller.

Q.2. Answer the following

- a. Define Contract. What are the essentials of valid contract? (08)
- b. Define Unpaid Seller. What are the different rights of an unpaid seller? (07)

Or

- c. Explain the term Acceptance. What are the essentials of valid acceptance? (08)
- d. Define Goods. State and Explain classification of goods Under Sale of Goods Act? (07)

Q.3. Answer the following

- a. Explain the characteristics of a Negotiable instrument. (08)
b. Who is a Consumer? What are the Objects of Consumer Protection Act? (07)

Or

- c. Explain the different types of cheque (08)
d. Explain the different modes of Discharge of a Contract. (07)

Q.4. Answer the following

- a. Define Company. What are the features of a company? (08)
b. Explain in detail Doctrine of Ultra Vires? (07)

Or

- c. What are the different kinds of company? (08)
d. What are the rights liabilities of a member?

Q.5. Answer the following

- a. Explain the nature of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) (08)
b. Explain Copyright as per Intellectual Property Rights. (07)

Or

Q. 5. Short Note (Any 3) (15)

- a. Doctrine of Caveat Emptor
b. Defect and Deficiency
c. Copyright
d. Articles of Association
e. Promissory Note

APCCE/FYBMS /SEM -I /BUS STATISTICS/ 2.5 Hrs /75 MKS

- Note : (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
(3) Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed.

Q1 A] Choose the correct alternative from the following, (Any Eight) (8)

- In a set of 20 observations, the value 87 is repeated maximum number of times, so the following measures can be calculated as 87.
a) Arithmetic mean b) Median c) Mode d) Standard Deviation
- The combined measure for two or more groups can be calculated for the following measure of dispersion.
a) Mean Deviation b) Range c) Standard Deviation d) Coefficient of Range
- If the value of coefficient of variation is more, the consistency of the data is _____.
a) more b) less c) same d) zero
- If the regression equation of x & y is $2x+7y=135$, the estimated value of x when $y=17$ is _____.
a) 8 b) 10 c) 5 d) 6
- If the covariance of n pairs of observations is zero, the value of Pearson's coefficient of correlation is _____.
a) 1 b) 0 c) -1 d) infinite
- There are _____ components of a time series.
a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 5
- If from a pack of 52 well shuffled cards a card is drawn, the chance of getting queen is _____.
a) 0.25 b) 0.019 c) 0.33 d) 0.0769
- _____ is also known as cumulative frequency curve.
a) Bivariate Table b) Histogram c) Ogive d) Range
- The data is classified according to geographical areas or locations it is called as _____ classification.
a) Chronological b) Geographical c) Qualitative d) Quantitative
- The Quantity Index number _____ measures changes in level of expenditure.
a) Sometimes b) Always c) Rarely d) Never

Q1 B] State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any Seven) (7)

- The correlation between demand for goods and price is negative.
- The data collected for the first time is known as secondary data.
- The classification of employees according to age and salary is two-way classification.
- The more the points are clustered around a straight line on scatter diagram, the degree of correlation is more.
- The suitable measure of dispersion to indicate extreme variations in the data is mean deviation.

6. Decision maker defines effectiveness measure which is combination of decision and probability.
7. If the regression lines are perpendicular to each other, the coefficient of correlation is 1.
8. The Price Index number always measures changes in level of expenditure.
9. The histogram can be used to locate graphically the values of mode.
10. All possible outcomes of a statistical experiments are called as Experiment.

Q2 A] Draw a Histogram to represent the following data.

(8)

Income in ₹	Number of Families
10000-20000	27
20000-30000	30
30000-40000	45
40000-50000	25
50000-60000	18

Q2 B] Represent the information given below by a suitable table. In a fitness test, 1400 candidates of which 21% were girls were medically examined. From the reports of the doctors, it was found that 396 males and 104 females were unfit. Forty percent of the remaining males and sixty percent of the remaining females were in good health. The rest, were declared as temporarily unfit. (7)

OR

Q2 P] The following data refers to the number of telephone calls made at a fixed time on different days in a month. Prepare a frequency distribution of number of calls. (8)

5	6	7	8	9	7	8	10	9	10	5	9	6	7	8
9	8	8	9	5	6	8	6	7	5	8	9	7	6	8

Q2 Q] Tabulate the following information. (7)

In 2000-01, the total strength of the college was 1650 students, of which 530 were in F.Y.B.Com., 545 were in T. Y.B.Com. and the rest in S.Y.B.Com.

In 2001-02, there was 10% increase in the total strength with respect to 2000-01.

There was also an increase of 85 and 94 students in the S.Y.B.Com. and T.Y.B.Com. classes, with reference to 2000-01.

In 2002-03, the total number of students decreased by 115 with respect to the preceding year. The strength of F.Y.B.Com. and S.Y.B.Com. classes also decreased by 16 and 40 respectively with respect to 2001-02.

Q3 A] Find the arithmetic mean for the following data. (8)

Marks	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50
No. of Students	6	11	15	8	3

Q3 B] Calculate the median for the following data. (7)

Monthly Income in ₹	No. of Families
15000 – 17000	70
17000 – 19000	100
19000 – 21000	120
21000 – 23000	150
23000 – 25000	100
25000 – 27000	60

OR

Q3 P] Find the median and the two quartiles for the following data. Also locate them graphically. (8)

Rainfall in cms	20 – 25	25 – 30	30 – 35	35 – 40	40 – 45	45 – 50	50 – 55
No. of Years	2	5	8	12	10	7	6

Q3 Q] Find the mode for the following data. (7)

Income in ₹	2000-4000	4000-6000	6000-8000	8000-10000	10000-12000
No. of Persons	16	34	60	37	13

Q4 A] Calculate quartile deviation for the following distribution of ages of 800 persons. Also find the coefficient of quartile deviation. (8)

Age in Years	20 – 25	25 – 30	30 – 35	35 – 40	40 – 45	45 – 50	50 – 55	55 – 60
No. of Persons	50	70	100	180	150	120	70	60

Q4 B] The following data gives the ranks assigned to eight workers by two different supervisors. Find rank correlation coefficient. (7)

Rank by Supervisor I	3	5	7	1	2	8	6	4
Rank by Supervisor II	2	1	4	5	7	6	3	8

OR

Q4 P] Find the two regression equations and also estimate y when x=13 and estimate x when y=10. (8)

X	11	7	9	5	8	6	10
Y	16	14	12	11	15	14	17

Q4 Q] Find 3 yearly moving averages and draw these on a graph paper. Also represent the original time series on the graph. (7)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Production (in thousand units)	12	15	20	18	25	32	30	40	44

Q5 A] From a well shuffled pack of cards, a card is drawn at random, find the probability that the card drawn is (i) an ace (ii) a heart card (iii) a king of hearts. (8)

Q5 B] For the following data calculate (1) Laspeyre's (2) Paasche's (3) Fisher's Index Numbers. (7)

Commodity	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	4	10	5	12
B	3	8	6	10
C	2	8	3	9
D	5	4	8	5

OR

Q5 Write a short note on (Any Three)

(15)

- 1) Merits of Mode
- 2) Geographical classification
- 3) Coefficient of variation
- 4) Simple Bar Diagram
- 5) Merits of Median

- 1) ALL QUESTION ARE COMPULSORY.
- 2) ALL QUESTION CARRY EQUAL MARKS.

Q1 A) Fill in the blanks. (Any 7)

7m

1. _____ communication takes place between people of the same status belonging to different organization.
2. To _____ means 'to cause to act'.
3. A _____ is a movement of head, hands, legs and shoulders.
4. Telephone was invented by _____.
5. Language barriers are also known as _____ Barriers.
6. The Subject is also called the _____.
7. The English word 'Communication is derived from the Latin Word _____.
8. All messages which are sent out from an organization make up _____ Communication.
9. In _____ Vertical Communication all the receivers receive the same information at the same time.
10. _____ is the basic, prime and overseeing objective of Communication.

Q1 B) State whether the statements are True or False. (Any 8)

8m

1. A businessman only needs to acquire information not supply information.
2. Abraham Lincoln the famous psychologist proposed the Hierarchy of Needs Pyramid.
3. The sender of the communication and the Encoder may be two different person.
4. Feedback can only be verbal.
5. Outward communication creates an impression about the organization and affects the public image and public relation of the organisation.
6. The date in a business letter has legal significance.
7. In Listening Comprehension one must listen to words and try to picture what the speaker is saying.
8. The last stage in Reading Comprehension is called the surfing stage.
9. Per Procurator is a Digital Signature.
10. An 'order' and an 'instruction are the same.

Q2 A) explain and illustrate the Process of Communication.

7m

B) List and explain the advantages and disadvantages of Internet.

8m

OR

Q2) Distinguish between Listening and Hearing.

List and explain the common barriers to effective listening.

15m

Q3) Draft a Letter of Application with Curriculum Vitae for the post of an IT Administrator at Cloud Computech, Use the Complete Block Layout.

15m

OR

Q3) Mr. Hiralal has been working as an Account Manger with Kalkaji Films Pvt. Ltd since the past five years and would now resign from his post. Draft a letter of Resignation on his behalf.

15m

Q4 A) Discuss the significance of Feedback.

8m

B) Discuss Raising Morale as an objective of communication.

7m

OR

Q4 A) Discuss Silence and Posture as method of Non-Verbal Communication.

7m

B) Discuss Upward Communication and methods commonly used in it.

8m

Q5) Write Short Notes on (any3)

15m

1. Cellular Phone-Advantages Disadvantages.
2. The importance of Business Ethics.
3. You Attitude.
4. Motivation as an Objective of Communcation.
5. Communication by Silence.

APCCE/FYBMS/SEM I/REG/Foundation Course 1/75 MKS/2.5 HRS

Q1 (A) Fill in the Blanks: (Any 8)

(8)

- a) _____ looks after the cleaning of public streets, places and sewers.
(a) Local self-Government (b) state government (c) central government
- b) _____ was formed as a separate state from Andhra Pradesh.
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Telangana (c) Chattisgarh
- c) The constitution of India recognises minority on the basis of _____.
(a) Age and Religion (b) Caste and Religion (c) language and religion
- d) Laddakh, Chandigarh and Puducherry are _____ of India.
(a) State capitals (b) Union territories (c) districts
- e) _____ and Digambar are two sects of Jainism.
(a) Mahayana (b) Shwetambar (c) Pitambar
- f) The President is elected for a term of _____ years.
(a) two (b) five (c) three
- g) _____ is the commander -in -chief of all Defence forces in India.
(a) Narendra Modi (b) Amit Shah (c) Ram Nath Kovind
- h) Dowry harassment is a type of _____ violence against women.
(a) Social (b) sexual (c) domestic
- i) _____ arises out of religious fundamentalism.
(a) communalism (b) regionalism (c) caste system
- j) _____ functions at the village level.
(a) Zila parishad (b) Panchayat samiti (c) Gram Panchayat

(B) True or False: (Any 7)

(7)

- 1) Economic justice stands for removal of poverty.
- 2) Sikhism is a monotheistic religion.
- 3) There are 10 Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution.
- 4) A Secular state is that in which religions are treated unequally.
- 5) Tolerance is very essential to save the world from destruction.
- 6) The Indian constitution is the shortest in the world.
- 7) Age related muscular degeneration generally occurs in the elderly.
- 8) Caste system was primarily meant to categorise the society on people's job specialization.

Q2 A) Define fundamental duties. Explain the fundamental duties of citizens of India? (15 marks)

OR

Q2 B) Explain the causes and consequences of declining gender ratio in India? (15 marks)

Q3 a) Explain the regional variation in India according to rural and urban characteristics? (8 marks)

b) Bring out the linguistic diversity in India? (7 marks)

OR

Q3 Examine the various problems faced by the people with disabilities in India (15 marks)

Q4 A) Explain the socio-economic problems faced by women in India with suitable solutions to these problems? (15 marks)

OR

Q4 B) Explain the cause and effects of violence against women in India? (15 marks)

Q5) Short Notes Any 3 (15 marks)

- a) Women in politics
- b) Tribal characteristics
- c) Types of social stratification
- d) Preamble of Indian Constitution
- e) Multi-cultural society

FHS :

(2.5 Hours)

[Total Marks: 75]

NB: 1. Read the questions carefully before answering

2. Figures to the right indicate the full marks

3. Give example when necessary

Q.1		Answer the following	
	A	You are the chief organizer of A.P. Collge inter-collegiate Annual festival FUSION 2024. With the help of Six thinking hats Answer the following: a. Barriers to Effective Listening b. Explain the various aspects of planning for Fusion 2024.	15
		OR	
Q 2	B	Discuss in detail the Johari window model along with its practical application	
		Answer the following	
	A	What is Motivation? Discuss Key aspects of motivation	15
	B	Discuss some prominent Motivation theories	8
		OR	7
	C	Explain the motivation process	
	D	Discuss Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs	8
Q 3		Answer the following	7
	A	Explain Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory	15
	B	Discuss Vroom's Expectancy Theory	8
		OR	7
	C	Explain Alderfer's ERG theory	
	D	Discuss McClelland's Theory of Needs	8
Q 4		Answer the following	7
	A	What are the principles of Leadership:	15
	B	Explain Key aspects of personality	8
		OR	7
	C	Discuss prominent leadership theories	
	D	Explain Some prominent theories of personality	8
Q 5		Write short notes on any three of the following:	7
	a	key elements and strategies for effective listening	15
	b	Behaviorism theory by skinner	
	c	Key aspects of Group Behavior	
	d	Key elements of Team effectiveness	
	e	Ways of forming an effective Team	
	f	Your role in your FYBMS class as team leader in any of the activity which you organized	

APCCE/FYBMS/SEM 1/BUS ECONOMICS/75 MKS/2:30 HRS

N.B.:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Draw neat diagram wherever necessary.

Q.1. (A) State whether following statements are true or false (Any Eight) (08)

1. An equation is true only for a specific value.
2. Opportunity cost arises because resources are limited.
3. Regression method forecasts demand accurately.
4. The Delphi method uses time series data.
5. At break even point the firm total revenue is maximum.
6. Perfectly Competitive firm is a price taker.
7. Product sold in monopolistic competition is differentiated.
8. Price is very flexible in oligopoly.
9. Price discrimination is always possible and profitable.
10. Today firms produce a variety of products rather than a single product.

Q. 2. (B). Match the Following (Any Seven) (07)

Group A	Group B
1. Slope	a. $Q - f(p)$
2. Graphs	b. $P \times Q$
3. Demand Function	c. Next best alternative use
4. TR	d. Few sellers
5. Law of returns to scale	e. Refers to change in one variable due to change in another variable
6. Opportunity cost	f. OPEC
7. Oligopoly	g. Monopoly
8. Cartel	h. Cost incurred in producing an additional units output
9. Disseminating pricing	i. Long run production
10. Marginal Cost	j. Show the pictorial presentation and relationship between two variables.

Q.2. (A) Explain with the help of diagram different types of price elasticities of demand. (08)

(B) What are the steps involved in Demand Forecasting? Explain briefly. (07)

OR

(C) The demand equation for Sugar is given as $Q_{ds} = 200 - 5P_s$ and the price of sugar is given in below table. (08)

Price of the Sugar (₹)	Quantity of demand (Kg)
5	
10	
15	
20	

Answer the following questions:

1. Calculate quantity of demand for sugar at given prices.
2. With the help of above demand schedule draw a demand curve.
3. Calculate price elasticity of demand when price changes from ₹10 to ₹15.

(D) Explain the relationship between AR and MR Curve under monopoly. (07)

Q.3. (A) Discuss the laws of returns to scale in detail. (08)

(B) Explain the various types of external economies of scale. (07)

OR

(C) Given TFC as ₹. 150, calculate TC, ATC, AFC, and MC from the information given below. (08)

Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6
TVC	35	60	80	110	160	230

(D) What is Breakeven point? Explain the business application of Break-even analysis. (07)

Q.4. (A) Explain long run equilibrium of a firm under the monopolistic competitive market. (08)

(B) Distinguish between perfect competition and monopoly. (07)

Or

(C) What is perfect competition and what are its features? (08)

(D) Explain the equilibrium of price and output under oligopoly market. (07)

Q.5. (A) Explain difference between multiple product pricing and transfer pricing. (08)

(B) Define Price discrimination. What are the various forms of price discrimination? (07)

Or

Q.5. Write short notes (Any three) (15)

- a. Kinky Demand Curve
- b. Features of Oligopoly
- c. Cartel Formation
- d. Dumping
- e. Law of Demand