RAMNIRANJAN JHUNJHUNWALA COLLEGE (Autonomous), GHATKOPAR (W), MUMBAI - 400086

FYBCOM   S E M E S T E R – II SE EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL - 2019

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SUBJECT: FOUNDATION COURSE - I

DAY: Monday

DATE: 08.04.2019

TIME: 07.30 am - 09.30 pm

MAX. MARKS: 60

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3. All questions have internal choice.

Q.1.A. Explain the impact of Liberalization-Privatization-Globalization policy 1991 on Indian Economy.

(15)

OR

Q.1.B. Write a note on the impact of globalization on agricultural sector.   (15)

Q.2.A. Explain in detail Universal Declaration of Human Rights.   (15)

OR

Q.2.B.What are fundamental rights? Describe right to equality and right to freedom of religion. (15)

Q.3.A.Define the term environmental degradation. What are the threats to the environment?   (15)

OR

Q.3.B. Write a detailed note on sustainable development.   (15)

Q.4.A. Discuss the causes of individual's conflict in an organization.   (15)

OR

Q.4.B. Bring out the significance of values in individual's development.   (15)

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Day : Tuesday

Date :09/04/2019

Time: 7.30 am to 9.30 am

Max. Marks: 60

SECTION I (MATHEMATICS)

N.B.-(1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks to the question.

(3) Calculators are allowed.

(4) Section I (Mathematics) and Section II (Statistics) should be written on separate answerbooks and then tied together.

Q.1   Attempt **ANY TWO**.   (12)

(a)   Find the break-even point for demand and supply functions D=40-5p and S=3p respectively.Also find the value of demand and supply at that point.

(b)   Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when (i) $y=7x^3-5x+\frac{1}{x}-3$ (ii) $y=(4x+5)\sqrt{x}$

(c)   A manufacturer can sell x items at a price of Rs.(330-x) each.The cost of producing x items is Rs.$(x^2+10x+12)$.Find the number of items to be sold so that the manufacturer can make maximum profit.

(d)   If the total cost function is given by C=$4x^2+7x+3$,find the average cost and marginal cost when x=4.

Q.2   Attempt **ANY TWO**   (12)

(a)   (i) If Rs.2400 amounts to Rs.2760 at simple interest in 3 years , find the rate of interest.

(ii) Find the amount for the ordinary annuity with periodic payment as Rs.2500 at the

rate of interest 10% per annum for 3 years if the period of payment is yearly.

(b)   Find the amount received when a sum of Rs.12000 is invested at 15% per annum for 2 years ,if the interest is compounded (i) annually (ii) half yearly

(c)   A sum of Rs.4500 is borrowed at the rate of interest 6% for a duration of 1 year .Find EMI using

(i) Interest on reducing balance   (ii) Flat interest rate

(d)   Kunal has taken a loan of Rs.50000 from a bank. He wants to wipe off the loan in 4 years by paying a fixed sum at the beginning of each year. The rate of interest being 15%. Find the payment per year.

Q.3.   Attempt any TWO sub questions

a   Calculate 3 Yearly moving averages for the following time series.   (06)

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Exports	12	15	20	18	25	32	30	40	44

Also plot the original time series and moving average.

b   The following table represents assets of a multi-national company in crores of   (06)
Rs. Fit a straight line trend and estimate the figure for the year 2007.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Assets	105	118	125	130	150	172

c   For the following data calculate   (06)
(1) Laspeyre's Index Number (2) Paasche's Index Number (3) Fisher's Index
Number (4) Dorbish-Bowley Index Number (5) Marshal-Edgeworth Index
Number.

Commodity	Base year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
Rice	4	15	5	20
Pulses	8	20	12	30
Sugar	6	25	8	20
Fuel	6	3	8	4
Miscellaneous	14	2	20	3

d   (i) Calculate from the following data, the cost of living index number of different   (06)
commodity group with their respective weights.

Group	Food	Clothing	fuel	Rent	Miscellaneous
Group Index	320	300	250	450	260
Group Weight	50	10	8	20	12

(ii)From the following data compute real income.

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average monthly wages in Rs.	12000	13200	14300	15000	17100
Cost of living Index Number	100	120	130	150	180

Q.4. **Attempt any TWO sub questions**

a   Calculates Spearman's Rank Correlation coefficient for the following data and   (06)
    comment.

X	46	50	56	57	36	46
Y	102	101	108	106	120	101

b   Find the mean values of x and y and the correlation coefficient between them   (06)

    if two regression lines are given by 5 x + 7 y = 22 and 6 x + 2 y = 20.

c   The following data relates the age of husband and wife. Estimates the age of   (06)
    wife when husband age is 26.

	Husband	Wife
Mean age	27 years	22 years
S.D of age	3 years	2 years

    The coefficient of correlation(r) = 0.95

d   Calculate the coefficient of correlation between the price and supply from the   (06)
    following data, and comment.

Price (Rs / unit)	5	4	3	6	2
Supply (in thousands)	8	6	4	9	3

Q.5. **Attempt any TWO sub questions**

a   State the properties of normal distribution.   (06)

b   The probability that a person will react to a drug is 0.002. Out of 1000   (06)
    individuals checked, find the probability that (i) none, (ii) at least one, (iii)
    exactly 2 get a reaction. **(Take e^{-2} = 0.135, $e^{-0.2}$ = 0.9801)**

c   It is known that the probability of an item produced by certain machine will be   (06)
    defective is 0.05. If the produced items are sent to the market in packets of 20,
    find the probability that a packets selecting at random containing (i) no
    defective, (ii) at least one defective, (iii) at most 2 defective item.

d   If X follows normal distribution with mean 500 and Standard deviation 50.   (06)
    Calculate (i) P(X > 400), (ii) (600 < X < 650) , (iii) Quartile deviation.

    Given:
    [$P(0 < Z < 1) = 0.34134, P(0 < Z < 2) = 0.47725,$
    $P(0 < Z < 3) = 0.4958, P(0 < Z < 0.8) = 0.2881$]

RJC19

RAMNIRANJAN JHUNJHUNWALA COLLEGE (Autonomous), GHATKOPAR (W), MUMBAI - 400086

FYBCOM   S E M E S T E R – II SE EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL - 2019
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DAY: THURSDAY   SUBJECT: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION   TIME: 7.30 a.m. – 9.30 a.m.
DATE: 11/04/2019   MAX. MARKS: 60

Q. 1.   Write Short Notes on **any three** of the following: (15)

1. Role of an interviewer
2. Conduct of a committee meeting
3. Pre-conference activities
4. WASP as a technique of interview

Q. 2. A.   Attempt **any one** of the following: (10)

1. Who are the 'publics' in PR? What are internal measures of PR in an organisation?
2. What the various measures taken by the PR department for its external public?

Q. 2. B.   Write a short note on **any one** of the following: (5)

1. Press Release
2. Importance of PR

Q. 3.   Attempt **any three** of the following: (15)

1. Sayee wants to buy 50 children's story books from Pearl Book-depot at Dombivli (W) for her school library. Draft a letter of inquiry asking them for a catalogue and an estimate of the cost.
2. Poorva had bought a microwave oven worth Rs. 22,000 from Khatija Appliances, Kalyan (E) six months back. However, the product turned out to be a defective one which wouldn't heat the food items properly. Despite her several requests and complaints to the manager of the store for a full refund, the issue was ignored. Draft a letter to the Consumer Grievance Redressal Cell.
3. Draft a sales letter for any one of the following:
    a) Credit card of Sarvodaya Bank
    b) Latest smart phone
4. You have applied for a new PAN card three months ago but you have still not received it. Draft the RTI letter.

Q. 4. A.   Attempt **any one** of the following: (7)

1. A committee has been appointed to investigate into the reasons for staff members leaving your organisation in large numbers since the last six months. Draft the report on behalf of the committee giving suitable suggestions.

2. Karna Co-operative Bank has appointed a committee to investigate the possibility of installing its ATM vestibule in a village at Karjat (E). As a member of the committee, draft the report presenting your findings. Provide suitable recommendations as well.

3. Write a summary of the following passage in about <u>100 words</u>:

Mumbai is often regarded as 'India's Capital of Hope'. It consists of seven islands, joined by land reclamation. Many Indians, especially those from the rural areas, regard Mumbai as their paradise, since they could find work relatively easily here, as compared to their homelands.

With a high revenue collection, Mumbai's economic growth has far outperformed that of the other cities. In fact, its per capita (head) production of goods and services is about three times greater than that of Delhi - India's second most prosperous city.

The ostentatiously dignified imperial buildings, erected by the British, are so overly populated that they look as if they are toppling over any minute. There are the 1950s kind of black and yellow taxis, which appeared as if brutally thrashed, lining up like ants trails, clotting up the small avenues. Amidst the din of traffic jams, stood the oppressed-looking buildings of Benetton outlets, foreign car dealerships, croissant-serving outlets and so on.

Though unemployment is not a significant problem in Mumbai, housing is. A visit to Dharavi, a slum area in Mumbai will help clarify our imagination. The houses of these Mumbaiites are actually movable shacks, built from unwanted bits of tarpaulin, tin and cardboard. There are so many of them that a maze of alleys emerged, passable only when one walked sideways like a crab between them. These two-storey houses are usually partitioned by rough platforms with ceilings no higher than five feet from the ground. Furthermore, these shacks look absolutely bare with no furniture.

In spite of the poor living conditions, many Indians still hope to migrate to Mumbai. When a few of the newcomers were interviewed, a majority of them said that they came to Mumbai to find jobs. There are some who regard Mumbai as buoyant floats, saving them from natural disasters and tyrannies in their homelands.

Q. 4. B. 1. Draft a notice cum agenda for the Special meeting on the occasion of Sports event in your organisation. And resolutions for the following: (8)

1. Election of a chairperson
2. Condolence on the death of a staff member

FYBCOM   SEMESTER: II   SEEMARCH / APRIL – 2019

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
(RJCUCOM205)

DAY: Friday   TIME: 7.30am to 9.30am
DATE: 12/04/2019   MARKS: 60

N.B.:
1. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
2. Draw sketches and diagrams whenever necessary.
3. Attach appendix – 1 (map of Mumbai) and Appendix – 2 (Map of Konkan) to the answer paper.

Q.1. A Mark and name the following on the outline map of Mumbai.   10

| 1. Worli headland |
| 2. Powai lake |
| 3. Malad creek |
| 4. Trombay hill |
| 5. Kanheri caves |
| 6. Mazgaon dock |
| 7. Railway station - Kurla |
| 8. Juhu beach |
| 9. Mahim Bird Santuary |
| 10. Mithi river |

Q.1. B Mark and name the following on the outline map of Konkan.   10

| 1. District Ratnagiri |
| 2. Headquarter of Raigad district |
| 3. Northernmost district |
| 4. River Terekhol |
| 5. Nane Ghat |
| 6. Earthquake prone area |
| 7. Vasai Creek |
| 8. Hill station -Amboli |
| 9. Sea Fort in Sindhudurg district |
| 10. Mega city |

P.T.O.

Q.2A. Discuss the environmental problems caused by commercial agriculture. 10
Or
Q.2B. Give the list of sustainable industrial practices. 10

Q.3A. Explain the typology of tourism. 10
Or
Q.3B.Describe the positive consequences of tourism. 10

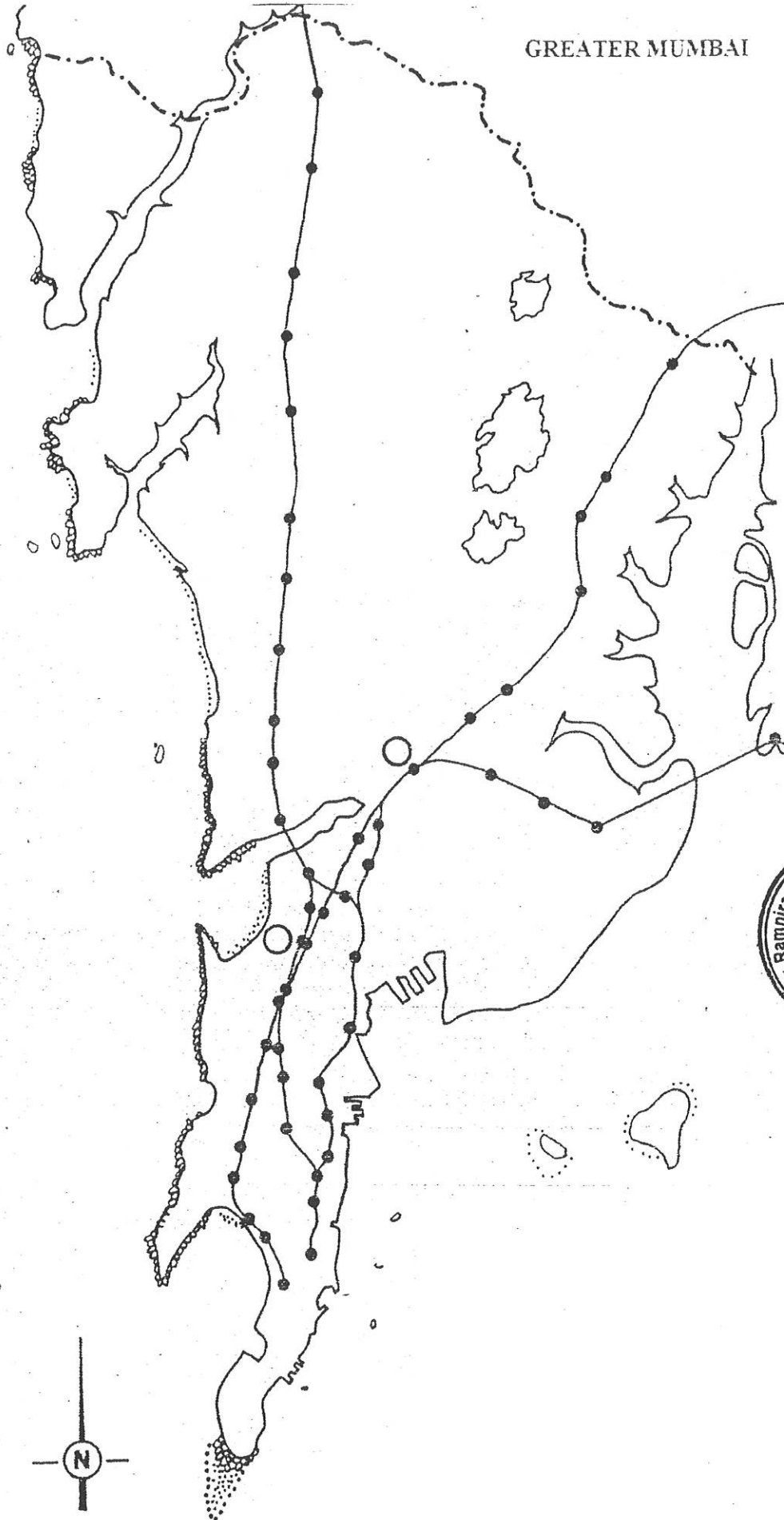Q.4A. Write an explanatory note on Non-biodegradable waste. 10
OR
Q.4B. State the initiatives taken by The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for solid waste management. 10

Q.5A. Evaluate the relevance of Environmental Management in 21st century. 10
OR
Q.5B.What is the importance of remote sensing? 10

GREATER MUMBAI

RAMNIRANJAN JHUNJHUNWALA COLLEGE (Autonomous), GHATKOPAR (W), MUMBAI - 400086

FYBCOM S E M E S T E R – I I SE EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL - 2019

SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS -I

PAPER: COMPETITION AND MARKET STRUCUTRE-02 (RJCUCOM203)

DAY: MONDAY

DATE: 15.4.2019

TIME: 7.30 a.m. - 9.30 a.m.

MAX. MARKS: 60

NOTE: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Figures to the right indicate marks to the questions.

Q.1 Attempt <u>any two</u> of the following. (15)

A. Explain the features of monopoly.

B. Explain in detail long run equilibrium condition under perfect competition.

C. A firm can sell its product for Rs.40 each in a perfectly competitive market. Its total cost of production for the production range of 300 units to 305 units is given below.

Output (Units)	300	301	302	303	304	305
Total Cost (Rs)	4600	4615	4635	4658	4698	4740

What is the profit maximizing output?

Q.2 Attempt <u>any two</u> of the following. (15)

A. Define monopolistic competition and explain its features.

B. Explain in detail Wastage under Monopolistic competition

C. Write a note on Price Leadership under oligopoly.

Q.3 Attempt <u>any two</u> of the following. (15)

A. Define price discrimination .Explain the process of Dumping.

B. Write an explanatory note on Marginal Cost Pricing.

C. Explain in detail the concept of Mark-up Pricing.

Q.4 Attempt <u>any two</u> of the following.   (15)

A. Explain meaning and importance of Capital Budgeting

B. Describe steps in capital budgeting.

C. Calculate Net Present Value of the projects A and B with the help of following information. Choose the best project out of the two from the given alternatives on the basis of their NPV.

Year	Cashflows of A (Rs.)	Cashflows of B (Rs.)	Discount factor @8%
1	35,000	1,18,000	0.926
2	80,000	60,000	0.857
3	90,000	40,000	0.794
4	75,000	14,000	0.735
5	20,000	13,000	0.681

Initial Investment of Project A = Rs. 2,00,000

Initial Investment of Project B = Rs. 1,00,000

RAMNIRANJAN JHUNJHUNWALA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) GHATKOPAR (W), MUM-400086

FYBCOM   SEMESTER: II   SE:.   MARCH/APRIL – 2019

SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - I

RJCUCOM201

DAY   : THURSDAY   TIME : 7.30 TO 9.30 am
DATE : 18/04/2019   MARKS   : 60

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Each question carries 15 marks

3. Use of simple calculator is allowed.

4. Working Notes should form part of your answers.

Q1.   Mr. Alexendar, a retailer, does not keep any books of accounts, but does operate a business bank account. A summary of the bank statements for the year ended 31-03-2018 is given below :

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Opening Balance	26,400	Cash paid to Creditors	3,72,500
Cash received from Debtors	4,85,000	Salaries	55,000
Closing balance	22,100	Rent	18,000
		General expenses	35,000
		Advertisement	3,000
		Drawings	50,000
	5,33,500		5,33,500

His Assets and Liabilities on 31st March, 2017 and 2018 were:

	31-03-2107 Rs.	31-03-2018 Rs.
Fixed assets	1,04,000	1,04,000
Stock	52,400	63,000
Debtors	65,000	68,000
Rent Prepaid	3,000	6,000
Creditors	46,000	47,000
Outstanding Advertisement bill	1,000	1,500

Fixed assets should be depreciated by 10%.

Prepare:

(i)   The Trading and Profit & Loss Account of Mr. Alexandar for the year ended 31-01-2018 and

(ii)   A Balance Sheet as at that date.   (15)

OR

Q1. Ms. Alia maintains a Diary in which she records all her daily transactions. From the following information you are required to prepare her Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 2019 and the Balance Sheet as on that date

(1) The Assets and Liabilities were as under:

Particulars	As on 31-03-2018 Rs.	As on 31-03-2019 Rs.
Bank Balance	Nil	2,00,000
Sundry Debtors	1,50,000	1,60,000
Sundry Creditors	50,000	80,000
Stock – in – Trade	1,50,000	2,00,000
Fixed Assets	3,00,000	3,00,000

(2) Sundry debtors as on 31-03-2019 include Bad Debts of Rs. 10,000 and are to be written off.

(3) Fixed Assets include Property rented out, rent of which Rs. 10,000 was received for the year and utilized for personal use.

(4) Repairs to Premises amounted to Rs. 10,000 which remained unpaid on 31-03-2018.

(5) Business expenses amounted to Rs. 50,000 and Personal expenses Rs. 30,000 were paid from the business.

(6) Cash sales and cash purchases amounted to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

(7) Collection from debtors amounted to Rs. 8,80,000 and payment to creditors amounted to Rs. 6,90,000.

(15)

Q2. Bharat and Sons of Mumbai consigned goods costing Rs. 2,50,000 to their agent Muthoot of Mysore, on which they paid freight and insurance charges Rs. 15,000, drawing on him a bill of exchange at 90 days for Rs. 2,00,000. They discounted the bill at Federal Bank at a discount of Rs. 2,000. The discount was charged to Consignment. After two months, Bharat and sons received from their agent an Account Sales informing that the entire consignment has been sold for Rs. 3,50,000, that expenses amounting to Rs. 7,000 have been incurred and the agreed commission of 10% on Sales have been deducted. A draft on Syndicate Bank was enclosed for the balance due.

Show:

(i) Consignment Account and Consignee's Account in the books of consignor and

(ii) Consignor's Account in the books of consignee. (15)

OR

Q2. Rana of Raipur consigned 1,000 Hawkins Pans to Gordon of Goa costing Rs. 90 per Pan but invoiced the same at a price so as to show 20% profit on such invoice price. Rana spent Rs. 8,000 as freight and insurance. Gordon was entitled to a commission of 10% on gross sales. Gordon sold 750 Pans @ Rs.150 each and spent Rs. 1,500 as Dock Charges and Rs. 2,000 for Advertisement.

Show Consignment Account and Consignee's Account in the books of consignor and Consignor's Account in the books of consignee. (15)

2

Q3. Tata Chemicals Ltd. has a branch at Patna. Goods are invoiced to the Branch at cost plus 30%. From the following details for the year ended 31st December, 2018 prepare Patna Branch A/c.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Stock on 01-01-2018	2,60,000	Goods returned to H.O.	65,000
Debtors on 01-01-2018	5,00,000	Goods returned by Branch	
Cash in hand on 01-01-2018	2,500	Debtors to Branch	30,000
Goods sent to Patna Branch	13,00,000	Total Sales of the Branch	22,30,000
Cheques sent to Patna Branch		Cash Sales	17,00,000
for:		Expenses paid by Branch	2,30,000
a) Salary	30,000	Collection from Debtors	8,40,000
b) Rent	20,000	Closing Stock on 31-12-1018	10,40,000
Furniture purchased by head		Cash Balance on 31-12-2018	1,300
office for the branch	10,000		

Provide Depreciation on Furniture at 10%. (15)

OR

Q3. Babubhai Bhawanji a cloth merchant in Mumbai has a branch in Pune. Goods are invoiced to the branch at 20% profit on invoice price. Branch has been instructed to send cash daily to the Head Office. All expenses of the branch are paid by the Head Office except petty expenses which are met by the Branch Manager. From the following particulars prepare Branch Account and Memorandum Branch Debtors Account in the books of the Head Office. The details of transactions for the year ended 31st March, 2019 were as under:

		Rs.
Stock on 01-04-2018 (invoice price)		84,00,000
Sundry Debtors : 01-04-2018		36,00,000
Cash in hand : 01-04-2018		1,60,000
Furniture : 01-04-2018		8,00,000
Goods invoiced to Branch (invoice price)		3,20,00,000
Goods returned to Head Office (invoice price)		4,80,000
Goods returned by Branch Debtors		2,00,000
Cash received from Debtors		1,24,00,000
Cash Sales		2,00,00,000
Credit Sales		1,28,00,000
Discount allowed to Debtors		2,40,000
Branch expenses paid by Head Office :		
Rent	4,80,000	
Salary	9,60,000	
Stationery	16,00,000	30,40,000
Petty Expenses paid by the Branch Manager		1,20,000

Depreciation is to be provided on Furniture at 10% p.a. Stock on 31st March, 2019 at invoice price Rs. 60,00,000. (15)

3

Q4. From the following information of Asiatic Departmental Store, Churchgate, prepare Departmental Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 2018

Particulars	Dept. A Rs.	Dept. B Rs.	Total Rs.
Opening Stock	16,00,000	20,00,000	36,00,000
Purchases	1,40,00,000	1,60,00,000	3,00,00,000
Sales	1,80,00,000	2,40,00,000	4,20,00,000
Wages	8,00,000	11,80,000	19,80,000
General Salaries	-	-	24,40,000
Rent and Rates	-	-	12,00,000
Carriage Inward	--	-	30,00,000
Carriage Outward	-	-	5,60,000
Discount Allowed	-	-	2,80,000
Discount Received	-	-	3,00,000
Advertisement	-	-	8,40,000
Audit Fees	-	-	1,20,000
Insurance of Goods	-	-	1,20,000

Additional information:
(1) General Salaries are to be allocated equally.
(2) The area occupied is in the ratio of 2 : 1 between Department A and B.
(3) Goods transferred from Department B to Department A Rs. 30,00,000 were not recorded.
(4) Closing Stock: Department A Rs. 40,00,000, Department B Rs. 50,00,000. (15)

OR

Q4. A firm has two departments X and Y. From the following figures, prepare the Departmental Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2017.

Particulars	Dept. X Rs.	Dept. Y Rs.
Opening Stock	40,00,000	50,00,000
Purchases	1,50,00,000	1,00,00,000
Sales	2,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Wages	16,80,000	12,00,000

The transactions for the year were as under:

Particulars	Rs.
Salaries	20,00,000
Carriage Inward	10,00,000
Carriage Outward	16,00,000
Advertising	12,00,000
Rent and rates	18,00,000
Interest on Bank loan	5,00,000
Lighting	2,40,000
Discount Received	3,00,000
Insurance	2,00,000

4

Area occupied by the two departments is in the ratio of 2 : 1. Salaries are to be allocated equally. Loan was taken for Department B. Insurance premium is for a comprehensive policy, allocation being inconvenient.

Closing Stock were: X Rs. 36,00,000; Y Rs. 40,00,000. (15)