Subject: - Functional English

Section ‘A’

1] Answer the following in 300 words (Attempt any 2)  

1. What are the qualities of a good Notice? What is the standard format of an agenda?  
2. What are newspaper reports? What are the guidelines for writing a good newspaper report?  
3. What are the essentials of a Curriculum Vitae?  

2] Answer the following in 50 words (Attempt any 2)  

1. What are adjectives? Give the different kinds of adjectives with one example for each kind.  
2. What are adverbs? Give the different kinds of adverbs with one example for each kind.  
3. What elements constitute the structure of a business letter? What are the guidelines for writing personal letters?  

Section ‘B’

3] Read the passage and answers the questions given below.

An avalanche is a large mass of snow that detaches from a mountainside and rushes down the slope, often at a very high speed. However, there are many different kinds of avalanches, with various causes and effects. The category of Avalanches are based on whether the snow is wet or dry, and whether it is compacted or not compacted. The four most common types of avalanche are: dry snow, wet snow, wet slab, and dry slab.

The least dangerous type is a dry snow avalanche, which is made up of powdery snow. A dry snow avalanche most often occurs on steeper slopes during a snowstorm when the temperatures are below freezing. Despite the fact that they can reach speeds of up to 225 miles per hour, these avalanches tend to be small, and their snow is loose, not compacted, so they are less dangerous. Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions.

A wet snow avalanche differs from a dry snow avalanche. It consists of loose, partially melted snow and water. Wet snow avalanches generally occur during the springtime.
when temperatures are consistently above freezing and there is an abundance of both sunshine and rainfall. Wet snow avalanches are the least common type of avalanche, and they are much slower than dry snow avalanches, typically traveling at speeds of only 10-20 miles per hour.

Like a wet snow avalanche, a wet slab avalanche most often occurs during the spring, due to melting snow. This type of avalanche is the slowest, generally traveling at a speed of not more than 10 miles per hour. But because the snow is compacted, not loose, a wet slab avalanche is still quite dangerous even at this slow speed.

The last type, a dry slab avalanche, is the most dangerous of all. It occurs when considerable snowfall accumulates over a layer of existing snow in a very short period of time. Dry slab avalanche, travels at speeds of 60-80 miles per hour. Dry slab avalanches account for roughly 90% of all avalanche-related casualties.

Questions
1. What is an avalanche?
2. What are the common types of avalanche?
3. Which avalanche is the least dangerous?
4. Where do dry snow avalanches occur?
5. Which avalanche is capable of travelling at the highest speed?
6. How does a wet snow avalanche differ from a dry snow avalanche?
7. Which type of avalanche is the slowest?
8. Which is the most dangerous avalanche?
9. Which type of avalanche accounts for roughly 90% casualties?
10. An avalanche is an example of a natural disaster. Can you name any two other natural disasters?

4] Write a descriptive paragraph on any two:
   a) A restaurant
   b) A place of worship
   c) A railway station
   d) A Park

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Subject: - Business Economics (Micro)

Section ‘A’

1) Answer the following in 300 words (Attempt any 2) 15×2=30

1. What do you mean by Price elasticity of demand? State and explain the types of price elasticity with diagram explanation.

2. What is monopoly of a firm? Explain the sources of monopoly power in the market.

3. State the meaning of economies of large scale production. Discuss the internal economies of production in detail.

2) Answer the following in 50 words (Attempt any 2) 5×2=10

1. Explain the term ‘profit’. Write Innovative Theory of Profit.

2. Write difference between micro and macro economics.

3. Write note on ‘Income Elasticity of Demand’

Section ‘B’

20 Marks

3) Questions Based on Syllabus but Practical Applicability –

1. Law of Demand states the inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded. But there are exceptions to the Law. Is it possible that people will buy higher quantity of commodities even at higher prices or will buy lower quantity at lower prices? When it is possible? Discuss any five situations when Law of Demand is not applicable into practice.

2. Micro and Macro Economics are complementary to each other. Micro Economics is that branch of Economics where micro factors decision making is determined which always helps in taking the decision of macro economics. Write the list of micro units of economy and discuss any five decisions of micro units which will help to take the decisions for aggregate economy.

(Students are expected to think on their own when they understand the concepts of syllabus from study material. The above questions are forcing students to use their subject knowledge for practical application of subject. Expecting discussion in points by giving day today examples or examples based on newspaper information)
विषय-व्यापारी अर्थशास्त्र (सूक्ष्मलक्षी)

विभाग ‘अ’

गुण- 40

1. खालील प्रश्नांशी 300 शब्दांत उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही 2) 15×2=30

1. किमत लवचिकता म्हणजेच काय? किमत लवचिकतेचे प्रकार लिहून आकृतीसह स्पष्टीकरण करा.
2. मकतेदारी म्हणजेच काय? बाजारात मकतेदारीचा उगम कोणत्या कारणानी होते ते लिहून स्पष्ट करा.
3. मोठ्यात्र प्रमाणावरील उत्पादनाच्या बंचती म्हणजेच काय? उत्पादनाच्या अन्तर्गत बंचती लिहून स्पष्ट करा.

2. खालील प्रश्नांशी 50 शब्दांत उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही 2) 5×2=10

1. नसक ही संकटक्या स्पष्ट करा. नसकाचा नवळेंजन संदर्भांत लिहून त्याविषयी लिहा.
2. ‘सूक्ष्मलक्षी’ व ‘समग्रलक्षी’ अर्थशास्त्रातील फरक लिहा.
3. ‘उत्पाद लवचिकतेची मागणी’ - योडक्याव टिप लिहा.

विभाग ‘ब’

गुण- 20

3. मागणीचा नियम किमत मागणीच्या पर्याप्त विरोधी संबंधावर आधारीत असतो. काही वेळेच उपमोक्ता या नियमातील विसंगत असे बत्तन करतो. हे अपवादात्मक बत्तन कर्त्याची निर्माण होते? मागणीच्या नियमातील विसंगत अशी पाच उदाहरणे लिहून चर्चा करा.

4. सूक्ष्मलक्षी आणि समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र एकमेकांना पूर्वक असते. सूक्ष्मलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र व्यक्तिगत सुख्म वांदाचा अभ्यास केला जातो जो संपूर्ण अर्थशास्त्राच्या निर्णय प्रमेयात उपयुक्त ठरणे. सूक्ष्मलक्षी अर्थशास्त्रातील सुख्म घटकाकडून प्रमेयात येणारे कोणतेही पाच निर्णय चर्चा करून लिहा व ते समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्राच्या निर्णयाला कसे उपयुक्त ठरतात ते स्पष्ट करा.

(Students are expected to think on their own when they understands the concepts of syllabus from study material. The above questions are forcing students to use their subject knowledge for practical application of subject. Expecting discussion in points by giving day today examples or examples based on newspaper information)
Subject: - Financial Accounting

Section ‘A’ 40 Marks

1) Solve the Following (Attempt any 1) 15 \times 1 = 15

a) A, B, and C were in partnership sharing profit and losses in the ratio 5:3:2 on 31st December 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet as on 31st December 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital :</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>1,90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>Book Debts</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve Fund</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Loan (secured)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>1,02,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. A’s Loan</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are required to prepare a excess capital statement.

b) The Blackberry Co. Ltd. was formed to acquire the business of M, N, S who share Profit and Losses in the ratio of 2:1:1 respectively. The Balance Sheet of the partnership firm on 31st December 2013 was as follows:

Balance Sheet as on 31st December 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital :</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plant &amp; Machinery</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Motor Car</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills Payable</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>94,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Blackberry Co. Ltd. took Plant & Machinery, Stock and Debtors at 10% less than the book value and agreed to pay Rs. 10,000 for Goodwill. It is also agreed to pay the creditors at book value. The Purchase consideration was satisfied in 400 shares of Rs. 100 each and the balance in Cash.

You are required to remove Purchase consideration for Blackberry Co. Ltd.
2. Answer the following (Attempt any 1)  
2. Explain the feature of Tally and give the function keys in Tally.

3. Short Note (Attempt any 2)  
1. Branches of Accounting 
2. Need for Conversion 
3. Advantages of Accounting 
4. Piecemeal Distribution of cash

Section ‘B’  
4. Take any one product on installment bases and show its deduction, its cash price, Interest rate and installment paid, Picture or Photo of the product. Choose any one product for e.g. (Car, Mobile, T.V. Sets etc)

OR

5. Visit to any Non-trading Organisation and collect the following information.
1. Name of Books which they maintain.
2. Ask from where they get the funds,
3. Ask them for the Balance Sheet, All necessary information.
4. Their stamp on the question asked and information collected from them.

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F.Y. B. Com. - Credit Based Home Assignments 2014-15 / 6
Subject: - Marketing

Section ‘A’  

1] Answer the following in 300 words (Attempt any 2)  
   15 × 2 = 30
   1. Define Market. Explain how markets are classified.  
   2. What is a product? Elaborate its explicit & implicit characteristics.  
   3. State the elements of Price Mix. What are the internal and external factors affecting pricing?

2] Answer in 50 words (Attempt any 2)  
   5 × 2 = 10
   1) Explain the functions of a wholesaler.  
   2) Briefly explain any five sales promotion techniques.  
   3) Elaborate on the features of a service.

Section ‘B’  

3] Give examples of any 10 products advertised on television along with their Brand Ambassadors.

OR


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Subject: Fundamentals of Banking

Section ‘A’ 40 Marks

1] Answer the following in 300 words (Attempt any 2) 15×2 = 30

1) Discuss secondary functions of banks.
2) Which principles are followed by commercial banks while lending loans and advances? Explain in detail.
3) State and Explain different types of endorsement.

2] Answer the following in 50 words (Attempt any 2) 5×2 = 10

1) Write short note on ATM
2) Write in brief about Promissory note.
3) Write features of current account.

Section ‘B’ 20 Marks

(Assignment Based on Practical Approach)

3] Visit any bank in your area. Enquire and list down documents required for opening Current A/C, Saving A/C, Recurring deposit and Fixed deposit A/c and discuss the characteristic features of each type of account which will be helpful to understand the difference between different types of Bank Accounts to open in bank.

OR

4] Are you aware about new system of CTS in Banking? Collect information and discuss with your own opinion (merits, demerits, difficulties of CTS etc.)
**Subject : Business Environment and Entrepreneurship**

**Section ‘A’**

1. **Answer the following in 300 words (Attempt any 2)**
   1) Explain causes and measures to eradicate poverty.
   2) Discuss various institutions of entrepreneurship development.
   3) Describe types of entrepreneurs.

2. **Answer the following in 50 words (Attempt any 2)**
   1) Write in brief about Intrapreneurs.
   2) Write note on World Bank
   3) Write Objectives of Privatization.

**Section ‘B’**

3. Privatization process in India should be continued or discontinued? Discuss your opinion with the support of pros and cons of Privatization process.

OR

4. Prepare Bio-Sketch of one Entrepreneur in your area.
   The Bio Sketch must include following points -
   - Name of Entrepreneur
   - Name and type of Business
   - Product / Services provided by Business
   - Initial capital
   - Last year’s turnover

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**विषय - व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण आणि उद्योजकता**

**विभाग ‘अ’**

1. **खालील प्रश्नांकी ३०० शब्दांत उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही २) १५×२=३०**
   1) दारिद्र्यांच्या कारणे आणि दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाचे उपाय स्पष्ट करा.
   2) उद्योजकता विकासाची काम करणा या संस्थांचे चयन करा.
   3) उद्योजकांना विविध प्रकारांचा संग्रहण करा.

2. **खालील प्रश्नांकी ५० शब्दांत उत्तरे लिहा (कोणतेही २) ५×२=१०**
   1) अत्यंत योजक विविध धोक्क्यांचा लिहा.
   2) जागतिक बैंक - धोक्क्यांत टिप्स लिहा.
   3) व्यावसायिक उद्योजकांचे उद्धीगणधर्म लिहा.

**विभाग ‘ब’**

3. **भारतात चालू असलेली व्यावसायिक व्यवस्था क्रियांचे सुदृढ ठेवावी कि खंडित करावी? आपले म्हणणे व्यावसायिक क्रियावृत्ती चालणे व बाईट परिणामाचा आधार पेचू मूल्यदर्शनणे मांडा.**

4. **तुमच्या भागातील एका उद्योजकाच्या कार्यक्रियांची आहार्या व्यवस्था, त्यात खालील तपशील असणे आवश्यक आहे. उद्योजकाच्या नाव, उद्योगाचे नाव आणि प्रकार, उद्योग मुख्य असलेल्या सेवा किंवा वस्तु, सुहावने घडक, मांगदृष्टी उल्लंघन.**