

**2015**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

( **Business Environment** )

*Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Define business environment and explain various elements of macro-economic environment. Also examine the interaction between economic and non-economic environment. 2+8+5=15

*Or*

What do you understand by technological environment? "Modern organisation cannot survive with an obsolete technology." Examine this statement in the light of the role that technology plays in business.

3+12=15

2. What are the broader objectives of India's Five-Year Plans? What are the efforts made under Five-Year Plans to remove regional imbalance and social injustice in India?

7+8=15

Or

What is the rationale for economic planning?  
Discuss the merits of economic planning.

7+8=15

3. What do you understand by industrial sickness? State the factors responsible for such sickness. What policy measures have been taken to tackle industrial sickness in India?

3+6+6=15

Or

- (a) State how Industrial Policy of 1991 is different from the earlier policies.

7

- (b) "Micro, small and medium enterprises are considered as important instruments for industrialization of industrially backward areas." Comment on this statement in the context of North-East India.

8

4. (a) Highlight the trade relations between India and SAARC countries in the last decade. 7  
(b) Analyse the composition and direction of foreign trade in India. 4+4=8

Or

"Foreign Direct Investment is increasingly important in economic development because of its close links in trade, financial flows and technology transfer." Explain the statement and examine the policy of the government regarding promoting foreign capital in India.

7+8=15

5. (a) What are the essential conditions for globalisation? 5  
(b) "Globalisation is both a threat and an opportunity for Indian business firms." Discuss the statement. 10

Or

Write notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) International Business Environment  
(b) WTO  
(c) IMF

\*\*\*

**2 0 1 5**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

**( Financial Accounting )**

*Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

**Answer all questions**

1. (a) What are the principal differences between IFRS and Indian GAAP? 5
- (b) X & Co. depreciates its machinery at 10% p.a. on Diminishing Balance Method. A balance of ₹ 9,72,000 appeared on 01.01.2014 on the debit side of Machinery A/c. During the year 2014, Machinery (purchased on 01.01.2012 for ₹ 80,000) was sold for ₹ 45,000 on 01.07.2014 and a new machinery at a cost of ₹ 1,50,000 was purchased and installed on the same

( 2 )

date, installation charges being ₹ 8,000. The company wanted to change the method of depreciation from Diminishing Balance Method to Straight-line Method w.e.f. 01.01.2012. The difference of depreciation up to 31.12.2014 to be adjusted. The rate of depreciation remains the same as before. Assume scrap value to be zero for all the machines.

Show Machinery A/c. Workings should form part of your answer.  $8+2=10$

Or

From the following particulars of Star Enterprise, prepare Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended 31.12.2014 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :  $4+6+5=15$

	Dr.	Cr.
	₹	₹
Building	50,000	
Machinery	22,000	
Furniture	10,000	
Bank	9,000	
Cash	1,000	
10% Loan (since 01.01.2014)		30,000
Interest paid on Loan	2,000	
Capital		52,000
Debtors/Creditors	50,000	40,000

D16—3200/92

( Continued )

( 3 )

	Dr.	Cr.
	₹	₹
Opening Stock	12,000	
Purchases/Purchases Returns	2,50,000	10,000
Sales Returns/Sales	12,000	3,22,000
Rent	6,000	
Establishment	16,000	
Provident Fund deducted from Salaries		1,000
Electricity	1,000	
Wages	1,000	
Commission	6,000	
Insurance Premium	1,000	
Bad Debts	2,000	
Bills Receivable	4,000	
	<u>4,55,000</u>	<u>4,55,000</u>

Additional Information :

- (i) Provide depreciation on Building @ 5%, Machinery @ 15% and Furniture @ 10%
- (ii) During the year, Stock of Goods worth ₹ 10,000 was destroyed by fire and the Insurance claim was settled at ₹ 8,000
- (iii) Also provide Employer's share of Provident Fund ₹ 1,000
- (iv) Make a provision for Doubtful Debts at 5% of Debtors

D16—3200/92

( Turn Over )

( 4 )

- (v) Commission to the manager @ 10% of net profit after providing such commission
- (vi) Closing Stock amounted to ₹ 20,000

2. (a) Distinguish between Single-entry System and Double-entry System of Book-keeping. 5

(b) Mr. Hill kept his books under the Single-entry System. From the following particulars available therefrom, you are required to determine the—

(i) total sales for 2014-15;

(ii) total purchases for 2014-15;

also show the necessary Accounts : 10

	₹
Total Debtors as on 01.04.2014	55,252
Total Creditors as on 01.04.2014	39,275
Bills Receivable as on 01.04.2014	27,322
Bills Payable as on 01.04.2014	9,345
Cash received from Debtors (not including a sum of ₹ 325 received from Moon & Co. being the amount due from them but written off as Bad Debt last year)	23,288
Discount earned from Suppliers	1,455
Bad Debts written off	3,224
Returns Inwards	2,397

D16—3200/92

( Continued )

( 5 )

	₹
Discount Allowed to customers	3,049
Cash Sales	3,398
Cash Purchases	4,245
Cash paid to Creditors (including payment to a supplier of a sum of ₹ 1,800 being the cost of a printer purchased for office use on credit during this year)	23,532
Cash received against Bills Receivables	27,500
Returns Outwards	1,156
Payments made against Bills Payable	14,000
Total Debtors as on 31.03.2015	62,500
Total Creditors as on 31.03.2015	33,000
Bills Receivable as on 31.03.2015	32,322
Bills Payable as on 31.03.2015	14,345

Or

The following is the Receipts & Payments A/c of Young Cricket Club for the year ended 31.12.2014. You are required to prepare the Income & Expenditure A/c for the year 2014 and a Balance Sheet as at 31.12.2014 :

8+7=15

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
Opening Balance :		New Building	
Cash	290	constructed	75,000
Bank	3,710	Souvenir	2,000
Subscriptions	12,000	Salaries	6,000

D16—3200/92

( Turn Over )

( 6 )

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
Donations	13,000	Postage	500
Activities Collection	6,900	Telephone	500
Sale of Old Newspaper	300	Electricity	600
Souvenir		Maintenance	
Advertisement	5,800	Expenses	12,000
Endowment Fund	3,000	Newspapers	500
Sale proceeds of		Closing Balance :	
Old Furniture		Cash	300
(book value ₹ 50,000)	60,000	Bank	11,600
Income from			
Investment @ 10%	4,000		
	<u>1,09,000</u>		<u>1,09,000</u>

**Adjustments :****(i) Subscription :**

For 2013 (due as at 31.12.2013, ₹ 1,500) received ₹ 1,000; For 2015 advance ₹ 1,200; Due for 2014 ₹ 800

**(ii) Expenses outstanding :**

Salaries—₹ 1,200

Electricity—₹ 100

**(iii) Provide depreciation on Building @ 5%****(iv) 50% of the donations is to be capitalized**

( 7 )

3. A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits equally. C died on 31.03.2015. The Balance Sheet of the firm as at 31.12.2014 was as under :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry Creditors	15,600	Cash in Hand	
General Reserve	6,000	and at Bank	4,000
Investment		Debtors	18,000
Fluctuation Fund	2,100	Stocks	28,000
Provision for		Investment (at cost)	8,000
Doubtful Debts	1,800	Freehold Property	30,000
Capitals :		Goodwill	13,500
A	30,000		
B	25,000		
C	21,000		
	<u>76,000</u>		
			<u>1,01,500</u>

On the date of death, it was found that :

- (i) Freehold property was worth ₹ 57,000
- (ii) Debtors were all good
- (iii) Stocks were valued at ₹ 25,000
- (iv) Investments were valued at ₹ 7,500 and were taken over by A at that value
- (v) A liability for workmen's compensation for ₹ 3,000 was to be provided for
- (vi) Goodwill was to be valued at one year's purchase of average profits of last 5 years

( 8 )

(vii) C's share of profit up to the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of last year's profit

The profits of the last 5 years were as under :

	₹
2010	11,500
2011	12,500
2012	8,000
2013	10,000
2014	12,000

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Capital A/c of C and Balance Sheet of the remaining partners.  $5+4+6=15$

Or

X and Y, doing business separately as building contractors, undertake jointly to construct a building for a newly started joint stock company for a contract price of ₹ 1,00,000 payable as to ₹ 80,000 by instalment in cash and ₹ 20,000 in fully paid shares of the company. A Bank A/c is opened in their joint names. Mr. X paying in ₹ 50,000 and Mr. Y ₹ 25,000. They are to share profit or loss in the proportion of  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  respectively. Their transactions were as follows :

	₹
Paid wages	30,000
Purchased materials	40,000

D16—3200/92

( Continued )

( 9 )

	₹
Materials supplied by X from his stock	5,000
Materials supplied by Y from his stock	4,000
Architect's fees paid by X	2,000

The contract was completed and price duly received. The joint venture was closed by X taking up all the shares of the company at an agreed valuation of ₹ 16,000.

Prepare the Joint Venture A/c, Bank A/c and the Accounts of X and Y showing the final distribution.  $6+3+3+3=15$

4. (a) Explain the circumstances under which a firm is dissolved. 5
- (b) Ant, Bee and Crab are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses as Ant 60%, Bee 30% and Crab 10%. They agreed to dissolve the firm when the Balance Sheet was as under :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals :		Land	10,000
Ant	40,000	Building	50,000
Bee	65,000	Plant	30,000
Reserve	24,000	Investments	10,000
Loan A/c—Ant	18,000	Loose Tools	1,000
Sundry Creditors	9,000	Furniture	2,000
Bank Overdraft	5,000	Stock	41,500
		Sundry Debtors	15,000
		Capital—Crab	1,500
			<u>1,61,000</u>
			<u>1,61,000</u>

D16—3200/92

( Turn Over )

( 10 )

Land and Building were taken by Ant at a valuation of ₹ 12,000 and ₹ 40,000 respectively. Plant and Investment were sold at book values. Loose Tools realized ₹ 1,300 and Stock ₹ 40,000 of the Sundry Debtors, ₹ 750 proved bad. Furniture was taken by Bee at ₹ 1,550. Creditors were paid off subject to a discount of 6%. The expenses of dissolution was ₹ 540 and a contingent liability of ₹ 600 was paid.

Show the Realization A/c, Capital A/cs of partners showing the final distribution and Bank A/c.  $3+5+2=10$

Or

- (a) Distinguish between Dissolution of partnership and Dissolution of firm. 4
- (b) Write a note on piece-meal distribution to partners on dissolution. 6
- (c) State the rule laid down (or decision) in Garner vs. Murray. Is it applicable in India?  $4+1=5$
5. (a) Distinguish between Hire purchase and Instalment purchase. 5

D16—3200/92

( Continued )

( 11 )

- (b) Ben Enterprise invoices goods to its Kanpur Branch at cost plus 25% thereon. Both cash and credit sales are effected by the branch. The branch expenses are paid direct from the HO. The details of transactions available for the year ending 31.03.2015 are :

	₹
Goods received at Kanpur from Head Office at invoice price	40,000
Returns to Head Office at invoice price	800
Stock at Kanpur on 01.04.2014 at invoice price	8,000
Credit sales for the year	30,000
Cash sales	18,700
Debtors as on 01.04.2014	5,200
Cash received from Debtors	29,500
Discounts allowed to customers	300
Bad Debts	500
Returns from customers at invoice price	700
Rent, Rates, etc.	60
Salaries and Wages	1,200
Sundry Expenses	300
Stock as at 31.03.2015 at invoice price	6,000

Record the above transactions in the Head Office ledger and close the accounts as on 31.03.2015. Workings should form a part of your answers.

$8+2=10$

D16—3200/92

( Turn Over )



Or

(a) Highlight the main features of hire-purchase agreement.

5

(b) Jeff of Shillong sent goods costing ₹ 75,000 to Peter of Pune on consignment basis. Jeff paid ₹ 3,000 on various accounts for sending the goods. Peter paid ₹ 1,800 as railway charges and ₹ 750 as godown rent. The consignee sent a bank draft for ₹ 45,000 as advance against the consignment.  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the goods were sold at ₹ 87,000. A customer who purchased goods for ₹ 500 failed to pay for which the debt proved bad. The account sales sent by the consignee showed that he charged 10% as ordinary commission and 2.5% as del credere commission.

Prepare the following accounts in the books of Jeff :

6+4=10

(i) Consignment A/c

(ii) Peter's A/c

\*\*\*

**2015**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

**( Principles and Practice of Management )**

*Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. "Effective management is always contingency or situational management." Bring out the significance of the statement. How does system approach of management differ from contingency approach? 10+5=15

*Or*

(a) What is meant by 'managerial ethics'? 3

(b) Discuss the contribution of Henri Fayol towards developing management thoughts. 12

( 2 )

2. What is management by objectives? What are the elements and benefits of management by objectives? 2+(5+8)=15

Or

What is a matrix organization? Explain its merits and limitations. 3+(6+6)=15

3. (a) State the importance of leadership in business organization. 5

(b) Explain leadership styles as given by Likert. 10

Or

(a) Distinguish between formal and informal communication channels. 3

(b) What are the principles which may be followed for building effective communication in an organization? 12

4. (a) "Planning identifies actions and controlling sees that actions are carried out." Explain. 5

(b) Explain the steps involved in the process of control. 10

( 3 )

Or

- (a) What is meant by 'management by exception'? 3

(b) Explain any three techniques of control. 12

5. What is planned change? What are different approaches to planned change? Briefly explain the relationship among the components of planned change. 2+8+5=15

Or

Write short notes on the following : 5×3=15

(a) Dysfunctional conflict

(b) Refreezing

(c) Managing gender diversity

\*\*\*

**1/H-76 (i) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2016**

**( October )**

**COMMERCE**

**( Honours )**

**( Business Environment )**

**( BC-101 )**

**Marks : 75**

**Time : 3 hours**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

**Answer all questions**

- 1. Define inflation. What are the main causes of inflation? Suggest measures to overcome the problems of inflation in a country like India.**

**2+6+7=15**

**Or**

**What is the significance of the study of business environment? Explain the impact of economic and political factors on business.**

**5+5+5=15**

( 2 )

2. What were the major objectives and targets of 11th Five-Year Plan of India? Also discuss its achievements and failures. 5+5+5=15

Or

Explain how economic planning helps in mitigating regional imbalances and removal of social injustice in the country. 15

3. Define industrial sickness. What are the causes of industrial sickness? Suggest remedial measures. 3+6+6=15

Or

Describe the relevance of tourism industry for the economic growth and development of North-East India. Suggest policy measures to boost tourism in the region. 10+5=15

4. State the basic features of the current EXIM policy in India. How does this policy help the Indian exporters? 10+5=15

Or

Write notes on the following :  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 15$

- (a) Foreign collaboration  
(b) India's balance of payments

( 3 )

5. Describe the nature of international business environment. How is India's economy affected by international business environment? 10+5=15

Or

Write short notes on the following :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) European Union  
(b) World Bank  
(c) OPEC

\*\*\*

**1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2 0 1 6**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

**( Financial Accounting )**

( BC-103 )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

Answer **all** questions

1. (a) What are the main objectives of accounting standard? State the main differences between a concept and an accounting standard. 4+3=7
- (b) Write short notes on (i) financial capital maintenance concept, and (ii) real capital maintenance concept. 4+4=8

( 2 )

Or

Mr. X carries on a retail business and his Trial Balance as on March 31, 2016 is as follows :

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Purchases	11,31,250	
Sales		14,13,300
Returns Inwards	8,500	
Returns Outwards		6,240
Provision for Doubtful Debts		10,400
Sundry Debtors	76,400	
Sundry Creditors		51,052
Bills Payable		17,900
Stock at the Beginning	1,13,450	
Wages	40,274	
Salaries	37,150	
Furniture	39,150	
Postage, Stationery, etc.	26,452	
Trade Expenses	25,328	
Rent, Rates and Taxes	27,034	
Bad Debts	1,050	
Loan at 15% to Y (December 1, 2015)	6,000	
Investments (at cost)	23,000	
Dividends from Investments		3,650
Unexpired Insurance	1,048	
Cash in Hand and at Bank	31,504	
Bills Receivable	38,140	
Capital Account		1,54,000
Drawings Account	32,000	
Outstanding Wages		4,038
Rent Accrued but Not Paid		1,500
Depreciation on Furniture	3,350	
Additions to Furniture	1,000	
	<u>16,62,080</u>	<u>16,62,080</u>

D7/56

( Continued )

( 3 )

Additional Information :

- (i) Sundry Debtors include an item of ₹ 500 for goods supplied to the proprietor and another item of ₹ 1,200 due from a customer who has become insolvent
- (ii) Provision for Doubtful Debts is to be maintained at 5% of the Sundry Debtors
- (iii) Goods of the value of ₹ 2,000 have been destroyed by fire and the insurance company had admitted the claim for ₹ 1,400 only
- (iv) Stock at the end was ₹ 1,21,040
- (v) An intimation from the bank that a customer's cheque for ₹ 2,000 had been dishonoured is still to be entered in the books

Prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended on 31.03.2016 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

4+5+6=15

2. (a) Distinguish between single-entry system and double-entry system of book-keeping. 5

- (b) From the following information, you are required to prepare Income and Expenditure Account of Shillong Golf Club for the year ended on

D7/56

( Turn Over )

( 4 )

December 31, 2015 and the Balance Sheet as on December 31, 2015 : 5+5=10

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Subscription received for 2015	21,000
Entrance fees received for 2015	1,500
Subscription for 2014, estimated ₹ 300 has been realised	560
Subscriptions and entrance fees received for 2016	3,100
Subscription for 2015 due ₹ 400 but to be taken at	2,000
Locker rent received for 2015	3,200
Green fees received for 2015	1,000
Expenses for 2015 paid	6,000
Expenses unpaid	460
Liabilities for 2014 paid (estimated at ₹ 1,400)	1,200
Audit fees for 2015 not paid	400
Profit on service account (met)	4,600
Interest on loan paid	640
Loan taken	8,000
Balance of capital expenditure	50,000
Capital expenditure written of	2,400
Surplus for 2014	4,240
Capital expenditure in 2015	600
Cash in hand	500

Or

(a) State the steps for conversion of single-entry system into double-entry system of book-keeping. 5

D7/56

(Continued)

( 5 )

(b) Prepare Subscription Account from the following items for the year ended on March 31, 2016 : 4

(i) Subscription in arrears on March 31, 2015—₹ 750

(ii) Subscription received in advance on March 31, 2016—₹ 1,500

(iii) Total subscription received during 2015-16 (including ₹ 900 for 2013-14, ₹ 1,000 for 2014-15 and ₹ 400 for 2016-17)—₹ 47,600

(iv) Subscription outstanding for 2015-16—₹ 700

(c) State the advantages and limitations of maintaining books under single-entry system. 6

3. (a) State the salient features of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. 8

(b) Distinguish between joint venture and partnership. 7

D7/56

(Turn Over)



( 6 )

Or

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as on 31.12.2015 was as under :

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Creditors	33,000	Cash	10,000
General Reserve	27,000	Debtors	15,000
Capitals :		Stock	30,000
A	70,000	Machinery	50,000
B	45,000	Land & Building	1,00,000
C	30,000		
	<u>1,45,000</u>		
	<u>2,05,000</u>		<u>2,05,000</u>

The firm had joint life policy for ₹ 40,000. The surrender value of the policy was ₹ 13,500 as on 31.12.2015. B retires on the above date on the following conditions :

- Land & Building is to be appreciated by 20%
- Goodwill is to be valued at ₹ 18,000
- A provision for Doubtful Debts of 5% is to be created and Machinery be written down by 10% and Stock by 5%
- A provision of ₹ 5,000 is to be made in respect of Legal Charges. B is to be paid ₹ 5,000 in cash and the balance is to be settled by raising bank loan

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Account and Balance Sheet of A and C.

5+4+6=15

D7/56

(Continued)

( 7 )

4. (a) Explain proportionate capital method and maximum loss method of piecemeal distribution of cash among partners. Which of the two is more conservative? 10
- (b) State the provisions of section 51 of the Partnership Act, dealing with return of premium at the time of dissolution of the firm. 5

Or

A, B, C and D were partners in a firm. The capital of the firm consisted of ₹ 2,00,000 contributed originally in the proportion of 4 : 3 : 2 : 1. The profits and losses were also shared in the same proportion. The firm was dissolved on March 31, 2016. The Balance Sheet as on that date was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals :		Cash	30,000
A	1,00,000	Debtors	2,50,000
B	70,000	Stock	95,000
C	52,500		
D	12,500		
Loans :			
A	25,000		
C	40,000		
Creditors	75,000		
	<u>3,75,000</u>		<u>3,75,000</u>

It was decided on April 10 that the net realizations should be distributed on the first day of each month in the appropriate order.

D7/56

(Turn Over)

( 8 )

The realizations and expenses at the end of each month were as follows :

Months	Debtors (₹)	Stock (₹)	Expenses (₹)
April	75,000	35,000	2,500
May	42,500	25,000	5,000
June	55,000	—	1,250
July	27,500	20,000	750
August	35,000	12,500	500

The stock was disposed off completely. It was further agreed that B should take over the remaining debts for ₹ 12,500.

Prepare a Statement showing piecemeal distribution following maximum possible loss method.

15

5. (a) Thomas sells goods on hire purchase at cost plus 60%. He provides the following information for the period ending on March 31, 2016 :

April 1, 2015	₹
Stock with hire purchase customers at selling price	6,000
Stock at the shop at cost	2,500
March 31, 2016 :	4,000
Total instalments that fell due during the year	94,720
Cash received from customers (including down payment of ₹ 7,720)	87,720
Goods repossessed (instalments due ₹ 250)	200

D7/56

( Continued )

( 9 )

Stock at the shop at cost (including goods repossessed ₹ 200)	₹
Purchases	1,000
Hire expenses	60,000
	1,700

Prepare Hire Purchase Stock Account, Hire Purchase Debtors Account and Stock Reserve Account. 3+3+4=10

- (b) On January 1, 2012, X acquires a car from Y & Co. on instalment buying @ 10% p.a. interest, which is chargeable yearly. X agrees to pay Y & Co. ₹ 1,00,000 on January 1, 2012; ₹ 60,500 on December 31, 2013; ₹ 66,550 on December 31, 2014 and finally ₹ 73,205 on December 31, 2015. X duly discharges all these sums. X provides depreciation @ 20% p.a. on diminishing balance method at the accounting date December 31, each year.

Prepare Car Account.

5

Or

- (a) Explain the essential features of maintaining Branch Account under debtors system of branch accounting. 9
- (b) Explain leasing. Enumerate the advantages of leasing. 6

\*\*\*

D7—3400/56

1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)

**1/H-76 (ii) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2016**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

**( Principles and Practice of Management )**

( BC-102 )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

Answer **all** questions

1. "Scientific management involves in its essence complete mental revolution on the part of workers and management." Assess the contributions of Taylor towards management. 15

Or

  - (a) What are managerial ethics? 3
  - (b) Discuss the contributions of Peter Drucker towards management thought. 12

( 2 )

2. What is delegation of authority? Discuss the steps and principles of delegation. 2+5+8=15

Or

What is planning? Discuss the steps involved in planning process and its relative importance as a management function.

2+8+5=15

3. (a) Define motivation. 3  
(b) Explain Maslow's theory of motivation and discuss how it helps managers in motivating employees. 12

Or

- (a) Write a note on the process of communication. 5  
(b) Discuss the relative merits and demerits of oral and written communication. 10

4. What do you understand by managerial control? Explain the requirements of an effective control system. 3+12=15

Or

What do you mean by budgetary control? Discuss its benefits and problems. 3+6+6=15

D7/55

( Continued )

( 3 )

5. What is resistance to change? Why do people resist change? Explain the organisational factors that resist change. 3+6+6=15

Or

Write short notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) Unfreezing  
(b) Functional conflict  
(c) Causes of interpersonal conflict

\*\*\*

D7-3400/55

1/H-76 (ii) (Syllabus-2015)

**1/H-76 (i) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2017**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

**( Business Environment )**

( BC-101 )

*Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Explain in detail the external and the internal business environment of a firm. 15

*Or*

Can any change in the business environment affect the outcome of a firm? Elucidate the differences that exist in the business environment in developed and developing countries. 5+5+5=15

( 2 )

2. (a) What is the rationale for economic planning in India?  
(b) Explain the broader economic problems in India. 5+10=15

Or

Discuss the main achievements and failures of India's economic planning in the post-reform period. 15

3. Explain the salient features of the 1956 Industrial Policy. How does it differ from the 1948 Policy? 12+3=15

Or

Explain the various problems and prospects of cement industry in India with specific reference to North-East India. 15

4. Give an account of the trade relationship of India with the USA, the European Union and the SAARC countries. 5+5+5=15

Or

Differentiate between Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments. What are the main causes of India's adverse balance of payments position? Suggest some measures to overcome the problem. 5+5+5=15

8D/57

( Continued )

( 3 )

5. Discuss the specific problems faced by the developing countries in the arena of international trade. 15

Or

Write short notes on the following : 5×3=15

(a) NAFTA

(b) IMF

(c) WTO

\*\*\*

8D-3600/57

1/H-76 (i) (Syllabus-2015)

1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)

2017

( October )

COMMERCE

( Honours )

( **Financial Accounting** )

( BC-103 )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Give the meaning of accounting policies. Why is it necessary to disclose important accounting policies adopted by an enterprise? 5
- (b) Distinguish between cash basis and accrual basis of accounting. 5
- (c) What are closing entries? Why are they needed? Do we need a closing entry for carrying any account to a Balance Sheet? 2+2+1=5

( 2 )

Or

From the following balances and information extracted from the books of Ms. Meena on 31.03.2017, you are required to prepare the Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31.03.2017 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :

4+5+6=15

	Dr. (₹)	Cr. (₹)
Ms. Meena's Capital Account		1,20,000
Plant and Machinery	36,000	
Depreciation on Plant	4,000	
Repairs	3,200	
Wages	56,000	
Salaries	8,000	
Income Tax	1,000	
Cash in Hand	4,000	
Land	49,000	
Depreciation on Building	5,000	
Purchases less Returns	2,47,000	
Sales		4,98,000
Bank Overdraft		27,600
Accrued Income	3,000	
Salaries Outstanding		4,000
Bills Receivable	62,000	
Bills Payable		6,000
Provision for Doubtful Debts		12,000
Bad Debts	2,000	
Discount		8,000
Sundry Debtors	68,000	
Sundry Creditors		46,600
Stock on Hand on 01.04.2016	74,000	
Buildings	1,00,000	
	<u>7,22,200</u>	<u>7,22,200</u>

8D/59

( Continued )

( 3 )

Additional Information :

- (i) Stock in hand on 31.03.2017 was ₹ 70,000
  - (ii) Write-off ₹ 6,000 as bad debts and maintain a provision for bad debts at 5% on sundry debtors
  - (iii) Bills receivables include a dishonoured bill of ₹ 2,000
  - (iv) Outstanding expenses were wages ₹ 2,500 and salaries ₹ 1,000 respectively
  - (v) General Manager is to be given commission at 10% after charging the commission of Works Manager and his own on net profit
  - (vi) Works Manager is to be given commission of ₹ 5,000
2. (a) How do you prepare an Income and Expenditure Account from a Receipts and Payments Account? Explain. 5
- (b) From the following particulars, ascertain the amount of credit sales and credit purchases for the year ended 31st March, 2017 : 5+5=10

	₹
Total creditors on 01.04.2016	4,00,000
Total debtors on 01.04.2016	7,00,000
Cash received from customers	14,50,000
Received for bill receivables	80,000

8D/59

( Turn Over )



( 4 )

	₹
Paid to sundry creditors	5,60,000
Bills payable met	1,20,000
Discount allowed to customers	20,000
Discount earned	10,000
Sales returns	60,000
Purchase returns	80,000
Bad debts	30,000
Total creditors on 31.03.2017	9,20,000
Total debtors on 31.03.2017	8,80,000
Bills receivable on 01.04.2016	60,000
Bills payable on 01.04.2016	1,40,000
Bills receivable on 31.03.2017	1,80,000
Bills payable on 31.03.2017	1,00,000

Or

The Income and Expenditure Account of Tura Sports Club for the year ended 31.12.2016 is as follows :

Dr.	₹	Income	Cr.
Expenditure			₹
To Salaries	2,40,000	By Subscription	3,40,000
" Printing and Stationery	12,000	" Entrance Fees	8,000
" Postage	1,000	" Contribution for Dinner	72,000
" Telephone	3,000		
" General Expenses	24,000		
" Interest and Bank Charges	11,000		
" Audit Fees	5,000		
" Annual Dinner Expenses	50,000		
" Depreciation	14,000		
" Surplus	60,000		
	<u>4,20,000</u>		<u>4,20,000</u>

8D/59

( Continued )

( 5 )

The account has been prepared after the following adjustments :

	₹
Subscription outstanding on 31.12.2015	32,000
Subscription outstanding on 31.12.2016	36,000
Subscription received in advance on 31.12.2015	26,000
Subscription received in advance on 31.12.2016	16,800
Salaries outstanding on 31.12.2015	12,000
Salaries outstanding on 31.12.2016	16,000
Audit fees for 2015 paid during 2016	4,000
The club owned a building since 2015	3,80,000
The club had sports equipments on 31.12.2015 valued at	1,04,000
At the end of the year, after depreciation of ₹ 14,000, sports equipment amounted to	1,26,000
In 2015, the club had raised a bank loan which is still unpaid	60,000
Cash in hand on 31.12.2016	57,000
Audit fees for 2016 not paid	5,000

Prepare the Receipts and Payments Account of the club for the year 2016 and a Balance Sheet as on 31.12.2016. All workings should form part of your answer. 7+5+3=15

3. (a) What is a Memorandum Revaluation Account? Distinguish between Revaluation Account and Memorandum Revaluation Account. 2+3=5

8D/59

( Turn Over )

( 6 )

- (b) A, B and C are partners sharing profits in ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. They took out a Joint Life Policy in 2013 for ₹ 65,000. On 1st February, 2017 C died. The surrender value of the policy appearing in the books on that date was ₹ 15,000. The books closes on 31st December every year.

Pass the necessary Journal Entries to close Joint Life Policy Account. 5

- (c) State the treatment of goodwill in case of change in the profit sharing ratio of partners. 5

Or

Lyngdoh, Sangma and Laloo undertook to build a four-storied building for National Housing Trusts Ltd. The contract price is agreed at ₹ 25,00,000 to be paid in cash ₹ 22,00,000 by four equal instalments and the balance amount in 13% debentures of the company. They agreed to share equally the profits and losses. They opened a joint bank account with the cash contributed as stated below :

	₹
Lyngdoh	3,00,000
Sangma	3,75,000
Laloo	2,00,000

8D/59

( Continued )

( 7 )

Lyngdoh arranges the preparation of the building plan etc., and pays ₹ 32,000 as architect's fees; Sangma brings a concrete mixer and other implements valued at ₹ 80,000 and Laloo brings a motor lorry valued at ₹ 75,000.

They paid out of joint bank account for the following :

	₹
Materials	12,26,800
Wages	7,32,200
Sundry expenses	20,000
Plant	60,000

On completion of the venture, the concrete mixer is sold for ₹ 60,000 and plant and other implements are sold as scrap for ₹ 10,000. Laloo takes back motor lorry at ₹ 40,000. Lyngdoh took over the debentures at a valuation of ₹ 2,80,000.

Show the necessary Ledger Accounts for the joint venture. 4+5+6=15

4. (a) Explain the provisions of Section 48 of the Indian Partnership Act dealing with the settlement of accounts at the time of dissolution of a firm. 7

8D/59

( Turn Over )

(b) Explain the Garner versus Murray rule. In what situations would it apply? Does it apply to firms constituted under the Indian Partnership Act? 4

(c) Write a short note on piece-meal distribution at the time of dissolution of a firm. 4

Or

Anu, Nimmi and Sonu sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 decided to dissolve their firm on 31st March, 2017 on which date their Balance Sheet was as under :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals :		Fixed Assets	1,00,000
Anu	82,000	Joint Life Policy	
Nimmi	60,000	(at surrender value)	20,000
Reserve Fund	18,000	Debtors	20,000
Joint Life		Less : Provision	
Policy Reserve	20,000	for Doubtful	
Creditors	38,000	Debts	1,000
Less : Reserve		Stock at	19,000
for Discount	1,000	Invoice Price	20,000
Salary Payable	4,000	Less : Provision	
Investment		for Load	4,000
Fluctuation Fund	1,000	Investments	16,000
		(face value ₹ 20,000)	16,000
		Capital Account—Sonu	4,000
		Bank	47,000
	<u>2,22,000</u>		<u>2,22,000</u>

8D/59

( Continued )

Investments were taken over by Anu at cost price. Creditors of ₹ 20,000 were taken over by Nimmi at ₹ 19,000. Remaining creditors were paid ₹ 15,000. Joint Life Policy was surrendered. Fixed assets realized ₹ 1,38,000 while stock and debtors fetched ₹ 30,000. One customer (not included in debtors above) whose account was written off as bad now paid ₹ 2,000. There was one unrecorded asset of ₹ 6,000, half of which was handed over to settle half of the unrecorded liability of ₹ 14,000 and the balance of the unrecorded liability was paid in cash. The remaining half of the unrecorded asset was sold in the market for ₹ 2,000.

Prepare necessary accounts to close the books of the firm. 6+6+3=15

5. (a) Distinguish between hire-purchase and instalment purchase. 5
- (b) Write a note on valuation of unsold stock in consignment. 3
- (c) From the following particulars, prepare Branch Account showing the profit or loss of the branch for the year ended 31.12.2016 : 5+2=7

Opening stock at the branch	₹ 30,000
Goods sent to branch	90,000

8D/59

( Turn Over )

( 10 )

Cash sales	₹
Expenses met by head office :	1,20,000
Salaries	10,000
Other expenses	4,000

Closing stock could not be ascertained, but it is known that the branch usually sells at cost plus 20%. The branch manager is entitled to a commission of 5% on the profit of the branch before charging such commission.

Or

- (a) State the objectives of keeping branch accounts. 5
- (b) John of Shillong consigned to Peter of Jowai goods to be sold at invoice price which represents 125% of cost. Peter is entitled to a commission of 10% on sales at invoice price and 25% of any excess realized over invoice price. The expenses on freight and insurance incurred by John were ₹10,000. The account sales received by John shows that Peter effected sales aggregating to ₹1,00,000 in respect of 75% of the consignment. His selling expenses to be reimbursed were ₹8,000. 10% of the

8D/59

( Continued )

( 11 )

consignment goods of the value of ₹12,500 were destroyed in fire at the Jowai godown and the Insurance Company paid ₹12,000 net of salvage. Peter remitted the balance in favour of Rahim.

Prepare Consignment Account and the Account of Peter in the books of John along with necessary workings.

6+2+2=10

\*\*\*

8D—3600/59

1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)

**1/H-76 (ii) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2 0 1 7**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

**( Principles and Practice of Management )**

( BC-102 )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. Discuss the evolution of management thought. 15

Or

(a) State Max Weber's contribution to management. 8

(b) Why is ethics an important consideration in all functional areas of management? Justify your answer. 7

( 2 )

2. Distinguish between strategy and planning. Explain the different types of strategy and planning available for implementation by the organization. 3+6+6=15

Or

State the various types of organizational structure. What are its merits and demerits? 15

3. Compare and contrast McGregor's and Herzberg's theories of motivation along with their criticisms. 15

Or

(a) How is transactional leader different from a transformational leader? Explain with examples. 8

(b) Discuss the characteristics of a transactional leader. 7

4. (a) Discuss the various types of control processes in an organization. 10  
(b) Write a note on PERT. 5

Or

What is budgetary control? How can one make budgetary control effective? 3+12=15

( 3 )

5. Differentiate between formal and informal group. Explain the stages of group development. 5+10=15

Or

Write short notes on the following (any three) : 5×3=15

- (a) Workforce diversity  
(b) Intraindividual conflict  
(c) Relationship management  
(d) Change management

\*\*\*

2018

( October )

COMMERCE

( Honours )

( Business Environment )

( BC-101 )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. What is the significance of the study of business environment for a firm? Discuss and differentiate between micro- and macro-business environment. 5+10=15

Or

Define inflation. How is the inflation measured in India? Suggest the measures to curb the effect of rising prices in Indian economy. 2+3+10=15

2. Give a brief description of the regional imbalances that exist in India. What factors are responsible for this? How could these imbalances be removed? 5+5+5=15

Or

Discuss the achievements and failures of the 11th Five-Year Plan of India. 15

3. What is industrial sickness? What are the main causes of industrial sickness as experienced in India? Mention some of the measures that the government has initiated to help the ailing industries. 3+7+5=15

Or

Discuss the salient features of the Small-Scale Industrial Policy, 1991. 15

4. Give an account of India's trade deficit since 1991. What measures would you suggest to reduce India's trade deficit? 5+10=15

Or

Explain the salient features of the Current EXIM Policy of India. 15

5. Mention the main functions of the World Trade Organization. How far has it succeeded in fulfilling its role and responsibilities? 5+10=15

Or

Write notes on the following : 5×3=15

(a) European Union

(b) World Bank

(c) OPEC

★ ★ ★



**1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2 0 1 8**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

**( Financial Accounting )**

( BC-103 )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Define the term 'Accounting Standard'.  
What is its importance in financial  
accounting and reporting? 1+4=5

(b) A company depreciates its machinery at  
10% according to diminishing balance  
method had on 1st January, 2017  
₹ 4,86,000 balance in Machinery  
Account.

During the year, 2017, part of the  
machinery purchased on 1st January,  
2015 for ₹ 60,000 was sold for ₹ 40,000  
on 1st July, 2017 and a new machinery  
at a cost of ₹ 70,000 was purchased and

( 2 )

installed on the same date, installation charges being ₹ 5,000.

The company wanted to change its method of depreciation from diminishing balance method to straight line method with effect from 1st January, 2015 and adjust the difference before 31st December, 2017. The rate of depreciation remains the same as before.

Show the Machinery Account for the year 2017 (show all the workings clearly).

10

Or

From the following Trial Balance and other information relating to the business of Mr. Tony, you are required to prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2017 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :

4+5+6=15

	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Drawings and Capital	25,000	2,00,000
Cash at Bank	48,000	
Plant and Machinery	50,000	
Bills Receivable	10,000	
Bills Payable		9,000
Purchases and Sales	2,05,000	3,54,000
Returns Inwards	4,000	
Returns Outwards		5,000
Wages	20,000	
Inventory (Stock) on 1-1-2017	30,000	
Carriage Inwards	7,000	

( Continued )

( 3 )

	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Discounts	1,000	2,000
Office Expenses	15,000	
Salaries	10,000	
Debtors and Creditors	45,000	50,000
Outstanding Salary		3,000
Outstanding Rent		1,000
Furniture	20,000	
Land and Buildings	1,00,000	
Insurance	2,000	
Tony's Life Insurance Premium	1,000	
Rent	12,000	
Bad Debts	1,000	
Depreciation	15,000	
Income-tax paid	3,000	
	<u>6,24,000</u>	<u>6,24,000</u>

Adjustments :

- (i) Closing Inventory (stock) on 31.12.2017 was ₹ 50,000
- (ii) Purchases include goods worth ₹ 1,000 purchased for private purpose
- (iii) Cheques of ₹ 1,000 from debtors was dishonoured but no entries are made in the books
- (iv) Office expenses include stationery purchased ₹ 3,000
- (v) Write off further bad debts ₹ 2,000 and maintain 5% provision for bad debts on debtors
- (vi) Goods of the value of ₹ 4,000 have been destroyed by fire and the insurance company admitted a claim of ₹ 2,700

D9/30

( Turn Over )

( 4 )

2. (a) How would you convert a set of books of accounts from single entry to double entry system? 5

(b) The following is the Receipts and Payments Account of Town Club for the year ended 31.12.2017. Prepare an Income and Expenditure Account for the year 2017 and a Balance Sheet as on 31.12.2017 of the club : 5+5=10

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
Opening balance :		New building constructed	75,000
Cash	290	Souvenir	2,000
Bank	3,710	Salaries	6,000
Subscriptions	12,000	Postage	500
Donations	13,000	Telephone	500
Activities collection	6,900	Electricity	600
Sale of old newspaper	300	Maintenance expenses	12,000
Souvenir advertisement	5,800	Newspapers	500
Endowment fund	3,000	Closing balance :	
Sale proceeds of old building at book value	60,000	Cash	300
Interest from investments @ 10%	4,000	Bank	11,600
	<u>1,09,000</u>		<u>1,09,000</u>

Additional information :

(i) Subscription : For 2016 (due as at 31.12.2016 ₹1,500) received ₹1,000; for 2018 advance ₹1,200; due for 2017 ₹800

D9/30

( Continued )

( 5 )

(ii) Expenses outstanding :

Salaries—₹1,200

Electricity—₹100

Telephone—₹100

Postage—₹100

(iii) Provide depreciation on building @ 5%

Or

(a) Mr. Rainbow, who carries on cloth business, keeps only cashbook and few memoranda records. The information available is as follows :

	On 1st January	On 31st December
	₹	₹
Debtors	48,000	75,000
Creditors for goods purchased	31,000	52,000
Stock-in-trade	87,000	55,000

Cash received from debtors during the year—₹6,00,000

Payment made to creditors for goods during the year—₹4,56,000

Cash sales—₹11,000

Cash purchases—₹3,000

Find out—

(i) total purchases;

(ii) total sales;

(iii) rate of gross profit on sales. 3+3+3=9

D9/30

( Turn Over )

( 6 )

(b) Explain the steps required for converting Income and Expenditure Account into Receipts and Payments Account.

6

3. (a) Distinguish between joint venture and partnership.

3

(b) X and Y enter into joint venture. X agrees to bring capital in cash. X deposited ₹ 80,000 in the Joint Bank Account.

Y buys goods worth ₹ 50,000 as part of his share of capital. Further goods worth ₹ 1,18,000 were purchased from Z paying ₹ 60,000 and the balance by a promissory note signed by X and Y.

The goods were sent to Kolkata for sale. Expenses amounting to ₹ 5,000 were incurred in sending the goods. Part of goods were damaged and a sum of ₹ 25,000 was recovered from the insurance company. The balance of goods was sold for ₹ 2,20,000.

Prepare Joint Venture Account, Joint Bank Account and Co-ventures Account in the books of the Joint venture, assuming that the promissory note was duly met. A and B share profits equally.

4+4+4=12

( Continued )

D9/30

( 7 )

Or

A and B are partners sharing profits in the proportions of  $\frac{3}{4}$ th and  $\frac{1}{4}$ th. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 2017 was as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry Creditors	41,500	Cash at Bank	22,500
Capital Accounts :		Bills Receivable	3,000
A	30,000	Debtors	16,000
B	16,000	Stock	20,000
		Fixtures	1,000
		Land and Buildings	25,000
	<u>87,500</u>		<u>87,500</u>

On January 1, 2018, C was admitted into partnership on the following terms :

- (i) That C pays ₹ 10,000 as his capital for a fifth ( $\frac{1}{5}$ ) share
- (ii) That C pays ₹ 5,000 for goodwill. Half of this sum is to be withdrawn by A and B
- (iii) That Stock and Fixtures be reduced by 10% and a 5% provision for doubtful debts be created on Sundry debtors and bills receivable
- (iv) That the value of Land and Building be appreciated by 20%

D9/30

( Turn Over )

(v) There being a claim against the firm for damages, a liability to the extent of ₹ 1,000 should be created

(vi) An item of ₹ 650 included in sundry creditors is not likely to be claimed and hence should be written back

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet after C's admission.  $4+6+5=15$

4. (a) Explain the circumstances under which a firm may be dissolved as provided under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. 4
- (b) State the rules laid down under Section 49 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 with regard to 'Firm Debts vs. Private Debts'. 3
- (c) Explain maximum loss method of piece-meal distribution of cash among partners on dissolution of firm. 4
- (d) State the special features of 'sale of firm to a company'. 4

Or

Nirav and Vijay were equal partners in a manufacturing business. On 30th June, 2018, they dissolved the firm on

which date their Balance Sheet was as follows :

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Creditors	28,000		Cash at Bank		2,500
Less : Reserve for discount	<u>1,000</u>	27,000	Debtors	42,000	
Reserve for contingencies	5,000		Less : Provision for doubtful debts	<u>2,000</u>	40,000
Mr. Vijay's Loan	10,000		Stock		32,000
Reserve Fund	15,000		Furniture		3,500
Nirav's Loan	8,000		Plant and machinery		25,000
Nirav's Capital A/c	21,000		Prepaid Expenses		1,000
Vijay's Capital A/c	23,000		Advance to Vijay		5,000
		<u>1,09,000</u>			<u>1,09,000</u>

Stock, Debtors, Plant and Machinery and Goodwill realised ₹ 27,000; ₹ 38,000; ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 5,000 respectively. Furniture did not realise any value. An amount of ₹ 6,000 was paid on account of contingent liabilities. The expenses of realization were ₹ 1,000.

The firm had previously made some investment in shares of a joint stock company and had written off this investment on finding it useless. The investment now realised ₹ 1,500.

Close the books of the firm by preparing the necessary ledger accounts.  $7+4+4=15$

( 10 )

5. (a) State the objectives of keeping branch accounts. 5
- (b) Write a note on Hire-purchase Trading Account. 5
- (c) On 1st January, 2018, Mr. Giri sends 150 sewing machines costing ₹3,00,000 to Mr. Roy to be sold on behalf of the former at 5% commission on sales. Giri paid ₹15,000 as freight and carriage for sending the machines. Roy sent an account sales on 30th June, 2018, stating that—
- (i) 120 sewing machines were sold for ₹2,70,000
- (ii) Expenses incurred on inward consignment were : Octroi ₹2,500; Carriage ₹500; Godown rent ₹21,000 and advertisement and other selling expenses ₹15,000
- Calculate the Consignment stock (unsold stock) on 30th June, 2018. 5

Or

- (a) Distinguish between consignment and sale. 2
- (b) Give the meaning and purpose of—
- (i) del credere commission;
- (ii) over-riding commission. 2+2=4

D9/30

( Continued )

( 11 )

- (c) ABC Company opened a branch at Delhi on 1st July, 2017. Goods are sent from the Head Office (HO) at cost plus 25%. The branch is advised to deposit cash everyday in the bank in Head Office Account.

From the following particulars, prepare Branch Account in the books of HO for the period ending on 31st December, 2017. Petty cash at branch is maintained on imprest system :

	₹	
Cash sent to branch for meeting petty expenses	1,500	
Furniture purchased for the branch	12,000	
Goods sent to Branch at Invoice Price (IP)	1,60,000	
Expenses paid by the HO :		
Rent	2,200	
Advertisement	800	
Salaries	4,600	
Insurance (annual upto 30th June, 2018)	400	8,000
Cash sales by the Branch		80,000
Credit sales during the period		30,000
Cash received from the debtors		22,000
Discount allowed to debtors		400
Goods returned by debtors (at I.P.)		800
Bad Debts written off		100
Petty expenses paid by the Branch		1,000
Stock at cost on 31.12.2017 (excluding stock received from debtors)		32,000
Provide depreciation on furniture at 10% p.a.		7+2=9

\*\*\*

D9—4000/30

1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)

2018

( October )

COMMERCE

( Honours )

( Principles and Practice of Management )

( BC-102 )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Briefly explain Taylor's principles of management. 7
- (b) Distinguish between Taylor's and Fayol's theories of management. 8
- Or*
- (a) What is meant by 'social stake holding'? 3
- (b) Discuss briefly the different functional areas of management. 12
2. (a) Explain the process of decision making. 10
- (b) Distinguish between delegation and decentralization of authority. 5

( 2 )

Or

What do you understand by MBO? Explain the process and utility of MBO programme in an organization.  $3+(7+5)=15$

3. Explain Abraham Maslow's theory of need hierarchy. How does this theory help managers in motivating the employees?  $10+5=15$

Or

Discuss the various barriers to communication. What measures would you suggest to overcome them?  $8+7=15$

4. (a) What are the essential requirements of an effective control system? 8  
(b) Explain the concept of management audit as a control technique. 7

Or

Distinguish between PERT and CPM. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of applying them in an organization.  $5+(5+5)=15$

5. Why do people resist change in any organizational setting? How can resistance be overcome by managers?  $8+7=15$

( 3 )

Or

Write short notes on any three of the following :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Planned change  
(b) Group dynamics  
(c) Functional conflict  
(d) Managing diversity

\*\*\*



**1/H-76 (i) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2019**

**( October )**

**COMMERCE**

**( Honours )**

**( BC-101 )**

**( Business Environment )**

**Marks : 75**

**Time : 3 hours**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. What is business environment? Highlight the various components of business environment. In what way do the demography and society affect the business enterprise? 2+10+3=15

*Or*

- (a) State the direction in which India's per-capita income and per-capita saving are moving. What will be its impact on the investors decision? 5+5=10
- (b) How does legal environment influence business decision? State with an example. 5

2. Discuss the importance of Five-Year Plan in India. Examine the role of economic planning in speeding up the pace of growth and development in India. 5+10=15

Or

What are the major problems faced by the Indian economy? 15

3. Explain the role of small-scale and cottage industries in India. What are the problems faced by these industries? 8+7=15

Or

Write notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) Tourism industry  
(b) Impact of globalization on the Indian economy  
(c) Industrialization in North-East India
4. (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of foreign investment in India? 8  
(b) Explain the causes and effects of balance of payment deficit in India. 7

Or

Highlight the objective and functions of SAARC countries. Analyze India's trade relations with SAARC nations. (5+5)+5=15

5. Write notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) NAFTA  
(b) IMF  
(c) World Bank

Or

Write short notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) TRIPS  
(b) TRIMs  
(c) Special drawing rights

\*\*\*

**1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2019**

( October )

**COMMERCE**

( Honours )

( BC-103 )

( **Financial Accounting** )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) What is depreciation? Explain briefly any three methods of calculating depreciation. 9
- (b) Write notes on any *two* of the following:  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (i) Accounting cycle
  - (ii) IFRS
  - (iii) Materiality concept
  - (iv) Going-concern concept

Or

From the following balances and information extracted from the books of

Mr Y. You are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :  $4+5+6=15$

	Dr.	Cr.
	₹	₹
Capital		2,04,000
Drawings	20,000	
Land and Building	1,50,000	
Plant and Machinery	90,000	
Sales		5,60,800
Purchases	2,05,400	
Returns	2,800	1,400
Stock (1.4.2018)	30,500	
Salaries	34,000	
Commission		8,100
Discount		1,800
Loan to K (31.7.18 @ 18% p.a)	50,000	
Rent	12,800	
Legal Charges	7,200	
Debtors	1,20,000	
Creditors		48,600
Bills Receivable	31,000	
Bills Payable		19,650
Wages	25,000	
Bad Debts	1,000	
Carriage	4,000	
Prepaid Insurance	1,500	
Outstanding Salaries		1,700

	Dr.	Cr.
Accrued Commission	800	
Furniture	15,000	
Cash in Hand	1,850	
Bank Overdraft		10,700
Motor Vehicle	75,000	
Loan from B (1.1.2019 @ 6% p.a)		30,000
Depreciation on Motor Vehicle	7,500	
Prepaid Rent	1,400	
	<u>8,86,750</u>	<u>8,86,750</u>

Additional Information :

- (i) Closing stock on 31.3.2019 was ₹ 1,60,000, market value ₹ 1,50,000
- (ii) Wages include ₹ 10,000 for installation of machinery on 1.4.2018
- (iii) Provide depreciation on Plant and Machinery @ 10% p.a., Land and Building @ 6% p.a. and Furniture @ 8% p.a.
- (iv) Make a provision for Doubtful Debts at 5% of Debtors
- (v) Commission to Manager @ 10% of net profit
- (vi) Goods purchased on 31.3.2019 for ₹ 20,000 was not recorded in the books but was added with closing stock

( 4 )

2. Payal runs a retail business, she does not keeps her books on double entry basis. The following information is available from her books :

	31.3.18	31.3.19
	₹	₹
Sundry Creditors	50,000	1,20,000
Inventory	2,60,000	?
Sundry Debtors	1,20,000	4,30,000
Furniture	50,000	50,000
Cash at Bank	10,000	?

The Bank Pass Book shows the following information :

Collection from Debtors	6,15,000
Payment to Creditors	6,80,000
Salaries paid	1,30,000
Loan from Ghosh (1.10.18 @ 12% p.a.)	2,00,000
Wages	40,000
Sales	2,50,000
Drawings	20,000
Rent	18,000

Goods are sold at a profit of 30% on sales.

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date. Working should form part of your answer.

15

20D/40

( Continued )

( 5 )

(a) Give three points of distinction between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.

3

(b) A summary of receipts and payments of Shillong Sports Club for the year ended 31.12.2018 is given below :

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Balance b/d	5,600	By Sports equipments	30,000
To Subscription :		By Tournament expenses	7,000
2017	3,000	By Salaries	6,400
2018	34,000	By Electricity	4,000
2019	<u>2,000</u>	By Repairs	1,600
To Life membership fees	39,000	By Printing and stationary	3,500
To Entrance fees	8,000	By Furniture	8,000
To Interest on fixed deposits	2,000	By Balance c/d	12,100
To Tournament fund	12,000		
	<u>72,600</u>		<u>72,600</u>

Additional Information :

(i) Fixed assets of the club on 1.4.2018 :

Sports Equipments—₹ 20,000  
Fixed Deposits—₹ 20,000

20D/40

( Turn Over )

( 6 )

- (ii) Subscription outstanding as on 2017—₹ 5,000; 2018—₹ 6,000  
(iii) Outstanding salaries—₹ 1,500  
(iv) Depreciate Sports Equipments @ 10% and Furniture @ 5%

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.3.2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

6+6=12

3. (a) Alok and Bijoy entered into a joint venture to buy and sell second hand computers. They share profits and losses equally. On 1.4.2019 Alok purchased 10 laptops for ₹80,000 and spent ₹20,000 for repairs. On 15.4.2019 Bijoy purchased 8 laptops for ₹56,000 and spent ₹12,000 for repairs.

On 20.4.2019 Alok sold all the laptops for ₹1,68,500 and on 30.4.2019, Bijoy sold 7 laptops for ₹91,000 and the balance he kept for his personal use at cost price plus 10%.

The venture was closed on 31.5.2019. Prepare Memorandum Joint Venture Account and Joint Venture with Bijoy in the books of Alok. 6+5=11

- (b) Distinguish between Joint Venture and Partnership. 4

20D/40

( Continued )

( 7 )

Or  
X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in proportion to their capitals. Their Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2019 is as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals :		Land and Building	90,000
X	90,000	Plant and Machinery	50,000
Y	60,000	Furniture	20,000
Z	<u>30,000</u>	Stock	30,000
General Reserve	36,000	Debtors	50,000
Workmen's Compensation Fund	24,500	Less : Provision	<u>2,000</u>
			48,000
		Creditors	21,000
		Bills Receivable	5,000
		Cash at Bank	18,500
			<u>2,61,500</u>
			<u>2,61,500</u>

Y decided to retire on 31.3.2019 subject to the following conditions :

- (i) Land and Building revalued at ₹1,30,000; Plant and Machinery reduced to ₹45,000, Stock was found overvalued by ₹3,000

- (ii) Provision for bad and doubtful debts is to be calculated at 5% on debtors

20D/40

( Turn Over )

(iii) Unrecorded Investment ₹5,000 to be taken into account

(iv) Outstanding salaries ₹3,500 to be recorded

(v) Included in creditors ₹3,000 to be written back

(vi) Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹24,000

(vii) Y is to be paid ₹10,000 by cheque and the balance to be transferred to his Loan Account

(viii) X and Z will share future profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 and their capitals are to be adjusted in profit sharing ratio

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of X and Z.

4+6+5=15

4. (a) Mention any four circumstances under which a partnership firm is dissolved. 4

(b) Distinguish between Revaluation Account and Realisation Account. 3

(c) Write notes on the following : 4+4=8

(i) Sale of a firm

(ii) Piecemeal distribution

Or  
A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9:6:5. Their Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2019 was as follows :

Liabilities		Assets	
Capital Accounts :		Goodwill	20,000
A	1,50,000	Freehold Property	1,20,000
B	1,00,000	Machinery	70,500
	2,50,000	Inventory	30,500
A's Loan Account	42,500	Book Debts	84,000
Mrs. B's Loan Account	22,000	Less: Provision	4,000
	70,600	Bills Receivable	3,400
Creditors		Bank	20,700
		Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
		C's Capital	30,000
			<u>3,85,100</u>
			<u>3,85,100</u>

On this date, they decided to dissolve the firm. The assets realised as Freehold Property 120% of book value; Machinery ₹30,000; Inventory ₹15,000; Book Debts 60% of book value.

Bills receivable was taken by B for ₹2,300. Contingent liability of ₹6,000 were paid. Creditors was settled after a discount of ₹2,000. Realisation expenses amounted to ₹2,000. C is insolvent but his estate pays a sum of ₹8,000 only.

Prepare Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Bank Account. Apply the principles laid down in Garner vs. Murray case. 5+6+4=15

5. (a) Distinguish between Hire Purchase and Instalment Purchase. 3

(b) Madhu Ltd. had purchased a machinery on hire purchase system from Rohan Ltd. on 1.1.2016. The term was that Madhu Ltd. would pay ₹30,289 down on signing the agreement and three annual instalments of ₹22,000 each commencing from the beginning of 1.1.2017. Madhu Ltd. charged depreciation at the rate of 15% p.a. on cost under diminishing balance system. Rohan Ltd. charged interest at the rate of 10% p.a. in their hire purchase contract. Prepare Machinery Account and Rohan Account for 4 years in the books of Madhu Ltd. 6+6=12

Or

(a) On 1.2.2019 Amar of Delhi consigned 100 TV sets to Bicky of Shillong. Each TV set costing ₹12,000 but were charged at proforma invoice price to show 25% profit on cost. On the same date, Amar paid ₹10,000 as freight and insurance. On 10.2.2019 Bicky send a bankdraft for ₹3,00,000 to Amar as

advance. On 31.3.2019 consignee sent an account sale informing that 90 TV sets has been sold for ₹18,000 each. Consignee incurred the expenses as— Unloading charges ₹2,000; Godown rent ₹15,000; Insurance ₹5,000. With the account sale, the consignee sent remittance for the balance due to the consignor after deducting 10% ordinary commission and 3% del credere commission on gross sale proceeds.

Prepare Consignment Account and Consignee Account in the books of the consignor. 7+5=12

(b) Write a note on Dependent and Independent Branches. 3

\*\*\*



**1/H-76 (ii) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2019**

**( October )**

**COMMERCE**

**( Honours )**

**( BC-102 )**

**( Principles and Practice of Management )**

**Marks : 75**

**Time : 3 hours**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) "Managers are born and not made."  
Do you agree? Comment. 6
- (b) Describe 'Management as a profession'. 9
- Or*
- Elaborate the general principles of  
management as propounded by Henri Fayol. 15
2. (a) What is 'planning premises'? 3
- (b) What are the steps involved in the  
process of planning? 12

Or

- (a) What are the advantages of departmentation? 5
- (b) Mention about any two bases of departmentation with their respective merits and demerits. 5+5=10

- 3. (a) "Hygiene factors are non-motivational factors." Do you agree? Give reason. 5
- (b) What are the various non-financial sources of motivation? 10

Or

- (a) What is the significance of leadership in management? 7
- (b) What are the essential features of communication? 8

- 4. (a) "Planning is looking ahead; whereas, controlling is looking back." Comment with suitable examples. 5
- (b) What are the steps involved in control process? 10

Or

- What is "budgetary control"? What are its benefits and limitations? 15

- 5. Distinguish between Formal group and Informal group. What are the various stages of group development in organizations? 5+10=15

Or

- (a) "Organizational conflicts are always dysfunctional." Do you agree? Justify your answer. 5
- (b) Suggest some measures to manage organizational conflicts. 10

\*\*\*

1/H-76 (i) (Syllabus-2015)

2019

( October )

COMMERCE

( Honours )

( BC-101 )

( **Business Environment** )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions

1. What is business environment? Highlight the various components of business environment. In what way do the demography and society affect the business enterprise? 2+10+3=15
- Or
- (a) State the direction in which India's per-capita income and per-capita saving are moving. What will be its impact on the investors decision? 5+5=10
- (b) How does legal environment influence business decision? State with an example. 5

20D/38

( Turn Over )

2. Discuss the importance of Five-Year Plan in India. Examine the role of economic planning in speeding up the pace of growth and development in India. 5+10=15

Or

What are the major problems faced by the Indian economy? 15

3. Explain the role of small-scale and cottage industries in India. What are the problems faced by these industries? 8+7=15

Or

Write notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) Tourism industry  
(b) Impact of globalization on the Indian economy  
(c) Industrialization in North-East India

4. (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of foreign investment in India? 8

(b) Explain the causes and effects of balance of payment deficit in India. 7

Or

Highlight the objective and functions of SAARC countries. Analyze India's trade relations with SAARC nations. (5+5)+5=15

5. Write notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) NAFTA  
(b) IMF  
(c) World Bank

Or

Write short notes on the following : 5×3=15

- (a) TRIPS  
(b) TRIMs  
(c) Special drawing rights

\*\*\*

1/H-76 (iii) (Syllabus-2015)

2019

( October )

COMMERCE

( Honours )

( BC-103 )

( Financial Accounting )

Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

1. (a) What is depreciation? Explain briefly any three methods of calculating depreciation. 9
- (b) Write notes on any two of the following:  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (i) Accounting cycle
  - (ii) IFRS
  - (iii) Materiality concept
  - (iv) Going-concern concept

Or

From the following balances and information extracted from the books of

20D/40

( Turn Over )

Mr Y. You are required to prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :  $4+5+6=15$

	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Capital		2,04,000
Drawings	20,000	
Land and Building	1,50,000	
Plant and Machinery	90,000	
Sales		5,60,800
Purchases	2,05,400	
Returns	2,800	1,400
Stock (1.4.2018)	30,500	
Salaries	34,000	
Commission		8,100
Discount		1,800
Loan to K (31.7.18 @ 18% p.a)	50,000	
Rent	12,800	
Legal Charges	7,200	
Debtors	1,20,000	
Creditors		48,600
Bills Receivable	31,000	
Bills Payable		19,650
Wages	25,000	
Bad Debts	1,000	
Carriage	4,000	
Prepaid Insurance	1,500	
Outstanding Salaries		1,700

	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Accrued Commission	800	
Furniture	15,000	
Cash in Hand	1,850	
Bank Overdraft		10,700
Motor Vehicle	75,000	
Loan from B (1.1.2019 @ 6% p.a)		30,000
Depreciation on Motor Vehicle	7,500	
Prepaid Rent	1,400	
	<u>8,86,750</u>	<u>8,86,750</u>

Additional Information :

- (i) Closing stock on 31.3.2019 was ₹ 1,60,000, market value ₹ 1,50,000
- (ii) Wages include ₹ 10,000 for installation of machinery on 1.4.2018
- (iii) Provide depreciation on Plant and Machinery @ 10% p.a., Land and Building @ 6% p.a. and Furniture @ 8% p.a.
- (iv) Make a provision for Doubtful Debts at 5% of Debtors
- (v) Commission to Manager @ 10% of net profit
- (vi) Goods purchased on 31.3.2019 for ₹ 20,000 was not recorded in the books but was added with closing stock

( 4 )

2. Payal runs a retail business, she does not keeps her books on double entry basis. The following information is available from her books :

	31.3.18	31.3.19
	₹	₹
Sundry Creditors	50,000	1,20,000
Inventory	2,60,000	?
Sundry Debtors	1,20,000	4,30,000
Furniture	50,000	50,000
Cash at Bank	10,000	?

The Bank Pass Book shows the following information :

	₹
Collection from Debtors	6,15,000
Payment to Creditors	6,80,000
Salaries paid	1,30,000
Loan from Ghosh (1.10.18 @ 12% p.a.)	2,00,000
Wages	40,000
Sales	2,50,000
Drawings	20,000
Rent	18,000

Goods are sold at a profit of 30% on sales.

Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date. Working should form part of your answer.

15

20D/40

( Continued )

( 5 )

(a) Give three points of distinction between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.

3

(b) A summary of receipts and payments of Shillong Sports Club for the year ended 31.12.2018 is given below :

Receipts	₹	Payments	₹
To Balance b/d	5,600	By Sports equipments	30,000
To Subscription :		By Tournament expenses	7,000
2017	3,000	By Salaries	6,400
2018	34,000	By Electricity	4,000
2019	<u>2,000</u>	By Repairs	1,600
To Life membership fees	6,000	By Printing and stationary	3,500
To Entrance fees	8,000	By Furniture	8,000
To Interest on fixed deposits	2,000	By Balance c/d	12,100
To Tournament fund	12,000		
	<u>72,600</u>		<u>72,600</u>

Additional Information :

(i) Fixed assets of the club on 1.4.2018 :

Sports Equipments—₹ 20,000

Fixed Deposits—₹ 20,000

20D/40

( Turn Over )

( 6 )

(ii) Subscription outstanding as on 2017—₹ 5,000; 2018—₹ 6,000

(iii) Outstanding salaries—₹ 1,500

(iv) Depreciate Sports Equipments @ 10% and Furniture @ 5%

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.3.2019 and a Balance Sheet as on that date.

6+6=12

3. (a) Alok and Bijoy entered into a joint venture to buy and sell second hand computers. They share profits and losses equally. On 1.4.2019 Alok purchased 10 laptops for ₹80,000 and spent ₹20,000 for repairs. On 15.4.2019 Bijoy purchased 8 laptops for ₹56,000 and spent ₹12,000 for repairs.

On 20.4.2019 Alok sold all the laptops for ₹1,68,500 and on 30.4.2019, Bijoy sold 7 laptops for ₹91,000 and the balance he kept for his personal use at cost price plus 10%.

The venture was closed on 31.5.2019. Prepare Memorandum Joint Venture Account and Joint Venture with Bijoy in the books of Alok. 6+5=11

(b) Distinguish between Joint Venture and Partnership. 4

20D/40

( Continued )

( 7 )

Or  
X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in proportion to their capitals. Their Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2019 is as follows :

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹	
Capitals :		Land and Building	90,000	
X	90,000	Plant and Machinery	50,000	
Y	60,000	Furniture	20,000	
Z	<u>30,000</u>	Stock	30,000	
General Reserve	36,000	Debtors	50,000	
Workmen's Compensation Fund	24,500	Less : Provision	<u>2,000</u>	48,000
Creditors	21,000	Bills Receivable	5,000	
		Cash at Bank	18,500	
	<u>2,61,500</u>		<u>2,61,500</u>	

Y decided to retire on 31.3.2019 subject to the following conditions :

(i) Land and Building revalued at ₹1,30,000, Plant and Machinery reduced to ₹45,000, Stock was found overvalued by ₹3,000

(ii) Provision for bad and doubtful debts is to be calculated at 5% on debtors

20D/40

( Turn Over )



(iii) Unrecorded Investment ₹5,000 to be taken into account

(iv) Outstanding salaries ₹3,500 to be recorded

(v) Included in creditors ₹3,000 to be written back

(vi) Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹24,000

(vii) Y is to be paid ₹10,000 by cheque and the balance to be transferred to his Loan Account

(viii) X and Z will share future profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 and their capitals are to be adjusted in profit sharing ratio

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of X and Z.

4+6+5=15

4. (a) Mention any four circumstances under which a partnership firm is dissolved. 4
- (b) Distinguish between Revaluation Account and Realisation Account. 3
- (c) Write notes on the following : 4+4=8
- (i) Sale of a firm
- (ii) Piecemeal distribution

Or

A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9 : 6 : 5. Their Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2019 was as follows :

Liabilities		Assets	
₹		₹	
Capital Accounts :		Goodwill	20,000
A 1,50,000		Freehold Property	1,20,000
B 1,00,000	2,50,000	Machinery	70,500
A's Loan Account	42,500	Inventory	30,500
Mrs. B's Loan Account	22,000	Book Debts	84,000
		Less: Provision	4,000
Creditors	70,600	Bills Receivable	3,400
		Bank	20,700
		Profit and Loss A/c	10,000
		C's Capital	30,000
			<u>3,85,100</u>
			<u>3,85,100</u>

On this date, they decided to dissolve the firm. The assets realised as Freehold Property 120% of book value; Machinery ₹30,000; Inventory ₹15,000; Book Debts 60% of book value.

Bills receivable was taken by B for ₹2,300. Contingent liability of ₹6,000 were paid. Creditors was settled after a discount of ₹2,000. Realisation expenses amounted to ₹2,000. C is insolvent but his estate pays a sum of ₹8,000 only.

Prepare Realisation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Bank Account. Apply the principles laid down in Garner vs. Murray case. 5+6+4=15

5. (a) Distinguish between Hire Purchase and Instalment Purchase. 3

(b) Madhu Ltd. had purchased a machinery on hire purchase system from Rohan Ltd. on 1.1.2016. The term was that Madhu Ltd. would pay ₹30,289 down on signing the agreement and three annual instalments of ₹22,000 each commencing from the beginning of 1.1.2017. Madhu Ltd. charged depreciation at the rate of 15% p.a. on cost under diminishing balance system. Rohan Ltd. charged interest at the rate of 10% p.a. in their hire purchase contract. Prepare Machinery Account and Rohan Account for 4 years in the books of Madhu Ltd. 6+6=12

Or

(a) On 1.2.2019 Amar of Delhi consigned 100 TV sets to Bicky of Shillong. Each TV set costing ₹12,000 but were charged at proforma invoice price to show 25% profit on cost. On the same date, Amar paid ₹10,000 as freight and insurance. On 10.2.2019 Bicky send a bankdraft for ₹3,00,000 to Amar as

advance. On 31.3.2019 consignee sent an account sale informing that 90 TV sets has been sold for ₹18,000 each. Consignee incurred the expenses as— Unloading charges ₹2,000; Godown rent ₹15,000; Insurance ₹5,000. With the account sale, the consignee sent remittance for the balance due to the consignor after deducting 10% ordinary commission and 3% del credere commission on gross sale proceeds.

Prepare Consignment Account and Consignee Account in the books of the consignor. 7+5=12

(b) Write a note on Dependent and Independent Branches. 3

\*\*\*

**1/H-76 (ii) (Syllabus-2015)**

**2019**

**( October )**

**COMMERCE**

**( Honours )**

**( BC-102 )**

**( Principles and Practice of Management )**

**Marks : 75**

**Time : 3 hours**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) "Managers are born and not made."  
Do you agree? Comment. 6
- (b) Describe 'Management as a profession'. 9
- Or
4. (a) "Planning is looking ahead; whereas  
controlling is looking back." Comment 15
- Elaborate the general principles of  
management as propounded by Henri Fayol. 15
- (b) What are the steps involved in control  
process? 10
2. (a) What is 'planning premises'? 3
- (b) What are the steps involved in the  
process of planning? 12

Or

- (a) What are the advantages of departmentation? 5
- (b) Mention about any two bases of departmentation with their respective merits and demerits. 5+5=10

- 3. (a) "Hygiene factors are non-motivational factors." Do you agree? Give reason. 5
- (b) What are the various non-financial sources of motivation? 10

Or

- (a) What is the significance of leadership in management? 7
- (b) What are the essential features of communication? 8

- 4. (a) "Planning is looking ahead; whereas, controlling is looking back." Comment with suitable examples. 5
- (b) What are the steps involved in control process? 10

Or

What is 'budgetary control'? What are its benefits and limitations? 15

- 5. Distinguish between Formal group and Informal group. What are the various stages of group development in organizations? 5+10=15

Or

- (a) "Organizational conflicts are always dysfunctional." Do you agree? Justify your answer. 5
- (b) Suggest some measures to manage organizational conflicts. 10

\*\*\*