

Lib - 28-5-24
KMV III (E)

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Paper Code: 2107

Programme	Exam Code	Course Code
Master of Commerce (FYIP)	508302	FCOL-2031
Master of Arts (English) (FYIP)	508502	FENL-2031
Master of Science (Mathematics) (FYIP)	508402	FMAL-2031

Semester-II

Course Title: Basic Punjabi
(40)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 40

ਨੋਟ : ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ -ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਭਾਗ ਹਨ। ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਹਰ ਭਾਗ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ, ਪੰਜਵਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਭਾਗ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਹਰ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਬਰਾਬਰ (8) ਅੰਕ ਹਨ।

ਭਾਗ ਪਹਿਲਾ

1. ਨਾਂਵ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੇ ਪਛਾਣ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਵੀ ਦੱਸੋ।
2. ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਪਛਾਣ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਸਮਝਾਓ।

ਭਾਗ ਦੂਸਰਾ

3. ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਵਾਕ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਦਸ(10) ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਵਾਕ ਲਿਖੋ।
4. ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਵਾਕ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਦਸ (10) ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਵਾਕ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਭਾਗ ਤੀਸਰਾ

5. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ।
 ਓ. ਕਾਗਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੇ, ਕਦ ਤੱਕ ਦੌੜੇ,
 ਅ. ਕੁੱਕੜ ਖੇਹ ਉਡਾਈ, ਆਪਣੇ ਹੀ ਸਿਰ ਪਾਈ,
 ਏ. ਘੜੀ ਦਾ ਖੁਥਾ, ਸੌ ਕੋਹ ਤੇ ਜਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ,
 ਸ. ਛੱਜ ਤਾਂ ਬੋਲੇ, ਛਾਨਣੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਬੋਲੇ,
 ਹ. ਟੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਬਾਹਾਂ, ਗਲ ਨੂੰ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ,
 ਕ. ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁਕੜੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਆਂਡੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਦੇਵੇ,
 ਖ. ਸਾਰਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਵੇਖੀਏ, ਅੱਧਾ ਦੇਈਏ ਛੱਡ,
 ਗ. ਸੱਜਾ ਧੋਵੇ ਖੱਬੇ ਨੂੰ, ਖੱਬਾ ਧੋਵੇ ਸੱਜੇ ਨੂੰ।
6. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ
 1. ਉਹ ਨਾ ਭੁੱਲਾ ਜਾਣੀਏ, ਜੋ ਮੁੜ ਘਰ ਆਵੇ,
 2. ਉੱਠਿਆ ਆਪ ਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਜਾਵੇ, ਫਿੱਟੇ ਮੂੰਹ ਗੋਡਿਆਂ ਦਾ,
 3. ਅੰਦਰ ਹੋਵੇ ਸੱਚ, ਤਾਂ ਕੋਠੇ ਚੜਕੇ ਨੱਚ,
 4. ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁਕੜੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਆਂਡੇ ਕਿਉਂ ਦੇਵੇ,
 5. ਸਾਰਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਵੇਖੀਏ, ਅੱਧਾ ਦੇਈਏ ਛੱਡ,
 6. ਸੱਜਾ ਧੋਵੇ ਖੱਬੇ ਨੂੰ ਖੱਬਾ ਧੋਵੇ ਸੱਜੇ ਨੂੰ,
 7. ਹੱਥਾਂ ਬਾਝ ਕਰਾਰਿਆਂ, ਵੈਰੀ ਮਿੱਤ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ,

8. ਕੋਠਾ ਉਸਰਿਆਂ, ਤਰਖਾਣ ਵਿਸਰਿਆ

ਭਾਗ ਚੌਥਾ

7. ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਚਾਚਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕੈਨੇਡਾ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਨ ਤੇ ਲੈਪਟੌਪ ਗਿਫਟ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਹੈ। ਚਿੱਠੀ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ।
8. ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਮੁਹਾਵਰਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਾਕਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਤੋ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
ਉੱਨੀ ਇੱਕੀ ਦਾ ਫਰਕ ਹੋਣਾ, ਅੱਖਾਂ ਦਿਖਾਉਣਾ, ਹੱਥਾਂ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੈ ਜਾਣੀ ਗਲੋਂ ਲਾਹੁਣਾ, ਛਾਉਣੀ ਪਾਉਣੀ, ਜਾਨ ਸੁੱਕਣੀ, ਡੁੱਬ ਮਰਨਾ, ਅੱਖਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਰਨੀਆਂ।

Exam Code: 508302

Paper Code: 2250

(80)

Programme: Master of Commerce (FYIP)

Semester-II

Course Title: Advanced Financial Accounting

Course Code: FCOL-2093

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Note: Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. The fifth question may be attempted from any section. Each question carries 16 marks.

Section- A

1. Discuss different methods of maintaining capital accounts of partners with the help of suitable illustrations.

2. Ajit and Ranjit were two partners in a firm in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2020 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	2,80,000	Cash	10,000
Accumulated Reserves	20,000	Bank	50,000
Capitals:		Debtors	3,80,000
Ajit	2,70,000	Stock	1,20,000
Ranjit	1,50,000	Furniture	10,000
		Land & Building	1,50,000
	7,20,000		7,20,000

They agreed to make Manjit as new partner from 1st April, 2020 with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share on following terms:

- (i) He would be required to bring Goodwill Rs.40,000 and capital Rs.1,20,000.
- (ii) Land and building to be appreciated by Rs. 50,000.
- (iii) A provision for bad debts to be created @5% of debtors.
- (iv) There is a liability for claim against the firm and to be provided for Rs.5,000.

(v) Creditors included Rs.20,000 which need not to be paid and to be written off.

(vi) The capital of Ranjit and Ajit to be adjusted according to Manjit and surplus or deficiency to be transferred to current accounts.

You are required to prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' capital accounts and balance sheet of new firm as on 1st April, 2020.

Section- B

3. Explain the Garner vs. Murray Rule applicable in the case of insolvency and dissolution of partnership firm with the help of suitable example.
4. A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their balance sheet as on 31-03-2009 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital Accounts		Plant & machinery	1,70,000
A	50,000	Furniture & fixtures	30,000
B	80,000	Trade debtors	1,79,000
C	90,000	Provision	10,000
General Reserve	18,000	Cash in hand	26,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	50,000		
Trade Creditors	1,07,000		
	3,95,000		3,95,000

C retired on that date. It was agreed that:

(i) Plant & Machinery to be revalued at Rs. 1,94,000.

Provisions on debtors be kept at Rs.19,000 and liability for workmen compensation was decided at Rs.23,000.

(ii) C should get his share in the goodwill of firm which is Rs.40,000.

(iii) The total amount payable to C was brought by A and B in their profit-sharing ratio.

Prepare Revaluation account, Partners' capital accounts, and Balance Sheet.

Section- C

5. A ship commenced its journey from Bombay to Calcutta. On 31st Dec. on which date accounts are closed, the return voyage had not been completed.

The details of entire voyage are as follows:

	Rs.		Rs.
Freight	80,000	Insurance:	
		Ship	10,000
		Freight	4,000
Coal Consumed	14,000	Primage	10%
Stores Consumed	6,000	Address Commission	5%
Port Charges	3,000		
Salaries of Crew	8,000		
Depreciation	8,000		

Only Rs.30,000 freight was available on return journey.

Prepare voyage account up to 31st December.

6. Differentiate between Hire purchase and Instalment system. Give journal entries in the books of Hire Purchaser and Hire Vendor.

Section- D

7. What do you mean by Consignment? What are its salient features? Explain the treatment of unsold stock with help of suitable example.
8. Ravi & Co. has two departments P and Q. Department P sells goods to Department Q at normal selling price. From the following particulars prepare departmental Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31-3-2009 and also ascertain the net profit to be transferred to balance sheet:

Particulars	Dept. P	Dept. Q
Opening stock	1,00,000	-
Purchases	23,00,000	2,00,000
Goods from Dept. P	-	7,00,000
Wages	1,00,000	1,60,000
Travelling expenses	10,000	1,40,000
Closing stock at cost to the department	5,00,000	1,80,000
Sales	23,00,000	15,00,000
Printing and stationary	20,000	16,000

The following expenses incurred for the department were not apportioned between the Departments.

Salaries	2,70,000
Advertisement expenses	90,000
General expenses	8,00,000
Depreciation @25% on the machinery value of Rs. 48,000. Advertisement expenses are to be apportioned in the turnover ratio, Salaries in 2:1 ratio and depreciation in 1:3 ratio between the departments P & Q. General expenses are to be apportioned in 3:1 ratio.	

**Exam Code: 508302
(80)**

Paper Code: 2252

**Programme: Master of Commerce (FYIP)
Semester-II**

Course Title: Business Laws

Course Code: FCOL-2095

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Note: Attempt FIVE questions, selecting at least ONE question from each section. The Fifth question may be attempted from any Section. Each question carries 16 marks.

Section -A

1. "All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contracts." Discuss the statement.
2. (A) The rule 'no consideration, no contract' is not without exceptions. Discuss.
(B) Does silence amount to fraud. Comment.

Section -B

3. State in brief the grounds upon which a contract may be discharged.
4. Explain the rights of surety against

- (i) the creditor,
- (ii) the principal debtor, and
- (iii) the co-sureties.

Section -C

- 5. Briefly explain the conditions and Warranties implied by law in a contract for the sale of goods.
- 6. What do you mean by crossing of cheque? Discuss its various types in detail.

Section -D

- 7. Enumerate the provisions relating to health of the Workers under Factories Act, 1948.
- 8. Discuss the various deductions which may be made from the wages of an employed person under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Exam Code: 508302
(100)

Paper Code: 2115

Programme: Master of Commerce (FYIP)
Semester-II

Course Title: Communicative English

Course Code: FCOL-2102

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 40

Note: Attempt five questions, selecting at least one question from each section. The fifth question may be attempted from any section. Each question carries 8 marks.

Section A

- 1. Read the following text carefully and prepare notes from it. Use appropriate sub-headings for your notes and in the end, summarize what you have read.**

Throughout the history of western civilization, from the earliest times to the present day, the rose has been the flower closest to the heart of man. In Greek mythology Aphrodite, the goddess of love, was regarded as the creator of the rose, which was supposed to have arisen from a mixture of her tears and the blood of her wounded lover Adonis. In Roman legend it was said to have sprung from the blood of Venus. We find it appearing repeatedly in ancient history as a symbol of

love and beauty, and sometimes of licentiousness and excess.

Keeping in mind the extensive use of the rose in paintings and for purposes of decoration it is soon evident that it stands supreme to all other flowers. Today the rose can be found in most gardens in countries all over the world, sometimes struggling in the most unsuitable of climates. What is the fascination of this flower? How is it that the rose has always been the best loved of all flowers? It seems to have the ability to evoke by its beauty many of the emotions, principles, desires and joys fundamental to the spirit of man, and to do this as no other flower can. In the flower of a rose there are many flowers. It is seldom quite the same on any two days. From the opening bud to the fall of a flower, at every turn of its petals as they unfold, it is constantly presenting us with a new picture. Its colouring, too, is a mystery - perhaps deep and rich at the center, maybe softer towards the outer edges, but the balance will always be changing, sometimes paling with time, or taking on a new hue, or occasionally intensifying. The flower varies according to where it is grown, from garden to garden, from one soil to another. It varies according to weather conditions; it will be quite different on a sunny day than on one which is cool and

overhung. It will take on one appearance in summer and quite another in autumn. This perhaps is one of the reasons why we do not easily tire of it. Then of course, there is the fragrance, which has been described as the very soul of a rose, and here we find no less diversity. With all this the rose is also the most practical of plants, often flowering intermittently from early summer to the coming of the first frosts. Once planted it will live for many years. Even those with no particular feeling for flowers can plant it in the knowledge that it is not going to give very much trouble. It is a flower for all people, from the great garden to the smallest suburban plot. What other flower can combine with so many qualities? It is small wonder then that the rose is known as the 'Queen of Flowers'.

2. Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and

of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few. (Courtesy: A Systematic Approach to General English)

Section- B

3. Write a paragraph on any one of the given topics:
Boys don't cry
4. Women — Are they really "weaker" sex?

Section- C

5. Briefly explain the various categories of taking notes.

6. **Do as Directed:**

a) Circle the Classification Markers. Then draw a diagram showing the classification

Status is usually defined by sociologists as the position of an individual in relation to other members of a group. Scientists distinguish two kinds of status. An individual has ascribed status, regardless of his or her abilities and wishes, by virtue of being born a male or female and of being born into a given social class or racial and ethnic group. Achieved status, the other category, is a social position that an individual reaches through choice, ability and competition.

b) Write the IPA symbol for the sound at the beginning of these words:

Came, shoe, tin, cheap

c) In the following sentence, circle the Comparison Markers and the Contrast Marker. Then indicate whether the sentence deals with similarities (S) or Differences (D). Speech acts such as thanking, apologizing, accepting or refusing offers are probably universal behaviors that are common to all cultures.

d) Circle the Definition Marker, highlight the technical term and underline the definition. Demand can be

defined as the quantities of a product or service that are purchased during a certain period of time.

Section — D

7. Write down the synonyms of the following:
 - To become smaller
 - To stop changing
 - People who buy and use what others produce
 - Profit
 - To overstate
 - To allow something to flow out into the environment
 - Average
 - The dirt on earth in which plants grow
8. Write an essay on any one of the given topics:
 - Growth of communication in the last two decades
 - Beauty contests and feminism

**Exam Code: 508302
(80)**

Paper Code: 2251

**Programme: Master of Commerce (FYIP)
Semester-II**

Course Title: Macroeconomics

Course Code: FCOL-2174

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Note: Attempt FIVE questions, selecting at least ONE question from each section. Fifth question may be attempted from any Section. Each question carries 16 marks.

SECTION-I

1. What do you mean by National Income? Explain the different methods to measure National Income.
2. Define Circular flow of Income. Explain the circular flow of income in an open economy.

SECTION-II

3. Explain the classical approach to Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply. How is it different from Keynesian approach?
4. Explain the term Inducement to investment. Give measure to stimulate the private investment

SECTION-III

5. State and explain the Transaction approach to determine the value of money. Discuss its limitations.
6. What do you mean by Inflation? Discuss the Demand Pull and Cost Push theory of Inflation.

SECTION-IV

7. Define monetary policy. Explain the various instruments of monetary policy to achieve the various goals.
8. Distinguish between Balance of Payment and Balance of Trade. Explain the various factors responsible for disequilibrium in Balance of Payment.

Exam Code: 508302
(80)

Paper Code: 2253

Programme: Master of Commerce (FYIP)
Semester-II

Course Title: Inferential Statistics for Business

Course Code: FCOL-2176

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 80

Note 2 The paper consists of four sections — A, B, C and D. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting at least one question from each Section. The fifth question may be attempted from any section. Each question carries 16 marks.

Section-A

1. 1. Explain the difference between
 - a) Population and sample.
 - b) Type I error and Type II error
 - c) One tail and Two tail test
2. a) 10 students were selected at random from a college and their marks in Statistics were found to be as follows
71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 79, 80
Test whether the average marks in statistics of the college was 75. Test at 5% level of significance.

b) A random sample of 100 students gave a mean weight of 65 kg. with a standard deviation of 4 kg. Test the hypothesis that the mean weight of the population is 63 kg.

Section-B

3. Write down the procedure of hypothesis testing for difference between two means.
4. a) Two different brands of bulbs yielded different results

	Brand-A	Brand-B
Mean life (Hrs.)	1300	1250
S.D. (Hrs.)	80	90
Sample size	100	144

Is there any significant difference between two brands?
Test at 5% level of significance.

b) Discuss the steps in testing a hypothesis about difference between two means in Mann-Whitney U test.

Section-C

5. Explain the confidence interval for population proportion and difference in population proportions.
6. Two random samples drawn from normal population are given below. Obtain the estimates of the variances

of the two populations and test whether the two population have the same variance. Use F-test.

Sample1	20	16	26	27	23	22	18	24	25	19	30	37
Sample 2	27	33	42	35	32	34	38	28	41	43		

Section-D

7. a) The theory predicts the proportions of beans in the four groups A, B, C and D should be 9:3:3:1. In an experiment among 1600 beans, the number in the four groups were 882, 313, 287 and 118. Does the experiment result support the theory. Apply chi-square test.
b) Write down the assumptions of chi-square test.
8. a) The following table gives the frequencies of firms on automation and productivity

	Productivity Increased	Productivity Not increased
Automated	32	468
Not Automated	184	1316

Use chi-square test at 5% level of Significance to determine whether productivity is independent of automation.

- b) Discuss the uses of chi-square test

Exam Code: 508302
(20)

Paper Code: 2109

Programme: Master of Commerce (FYIP)
Semester-II

Course Title: Punjab History and Culture

Course Code: FCOL-2431

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 40

- (i) Attempt five questions in 500 words each selecting one question from each section.**
- (ii) Fifth question may be attempted from any section**
- (iii) Each question carries 8 marks.**

Section-A

- 1. Give a brief account of Ranjit Singh's main conquests of Afghan territories.
- 2. Write in detail the civil administration of Ranjit Singh

Section-B

- 3. Explain the causes and results of first Anglo-Sikh war.
- 4. Form an estimate of the Work of John Lawrence as chief Commissioner of Punjab.

Section-C

5. Describe the various canal projects undertaken in the Punjab Under British rule.
6. Examine the origin, aims and contribution of the Singh Sabha movement.

Section-D

7. Describe the origin and growth of Gurudwara Reform movement. Also explain different Morchas related with it.
8. Explain the fairs and festivals of Punjab with special reference to their cultural and religious significance.