

OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY, RAIGARH

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JUNE-2023

B.Com. (H) 1st Semester

School of Management [BCOM-23-104]

**Business Communication & Correspondence**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note:

Answer any one question from each unit

All questions carry equal marks

M CO KL

Unit-I (20 marks)

1	a.	'Communication is transmission of ideas and information from one person to another and it's a circular process.' Justify the statement.	10	1	1
	b.	What are the principles of effective communication? Explain with reference to 7Cs.	10	1	1

OR

2	a.	What are the various types of Barriers to Communication? Explain each type.	10	1	1
	b.	Explain Non-Verbal Communication with its types.	10	1	1

Unit-II (20 marks)

3	a.	Why written communication is used for business correspondence?	10	2	2
	b.	What are the various elements of a business letter? Explain each component with a format.	10	2	2

OR

4	a.	What are the various effective principles of letter writing?	10	2	1
	b.	<p>Write a business letter on the following topic:</p> <p>Assuming that you are the Purchase Officer of Duro Garments Enterprises, Hoshipur Road, Rohtak-124003. Place on order for the following items with the Modern Furniture Mart, Sadar Bazar, New Delhi-110008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office chairs 20 • Steel almirahs 07 • Wooden tables 15 • File racks 23 	10	2	2

Unit-III (20 marks)

5	a.	What are the various elements of a Business Report?	10	3	1
	b.	<p>Write a Precis on the following content:</p> <p>When we survey our lives and efforts, we soon observe that almost all of our actions and desires are bound up with the existence of other human beings. We notice that whole nature resembles that of the social animals. We eat food that others have produced, wear clothes that others have made, live in houses that others have built. The greater part of our knowledge and beliefs has been passed on to us by other people through the medium of a language which others have created. Without language and mental capacities, we would have been</p>	10	3	3

		poor indeed comparable to higher animals. We have, therefore, to admit that we owe our principal knowledge over the least to the fact of living in human society. The individual, if left alone from birth would remain primitive and beast like in his thoughts and feelings to a degree that we can hardly imagine. The individual is what he is and has the significance that he has, not much in virtue of the individuality, but rather as a member of a great human community, which directs his material and spiritual existence from the cradle to grave.			
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OR

	a.	What are the important preparatory steps to writing a business report?	10	3	2
6	b.	<p>Write a Precis on the following content:</p> <p>English education and English language have done immense goods to India, in spite of their glaring drawbacks. The notions of democracy and self-government are the born of English education. Those who fought and died for mother India's freedom were nursed in the cradle of English thought and culture. The West has made a contribution to the East. The history of Europe has fired the hearts of our leaders. Our struggle for freedom has been inspired by the struggles for freedom in England, America and France. If our leaders were ignorant of English and if they had not studied this language, how could they have been inspired by these heroic struggles for freedom in other lands? English, therefore, did us great good in the past and if properly studied will do immense good in future. English is spoken throughout the world. For international contact our commerce and trade, for the development of our practical ideas, for the scientific studies, English-is indispensable "English is very rich in literature," our own literature has been made richer by this foreign language. It will really be a fatal day if we altogether forget Shakespeare, Milton, Keats and Shaw.</p>	10	3	3

Unit-IV (20 marks)

7	a.	What are the 'Purpose, Nature and Process' of Group Discussion?	10	4	1
	b.	How could you appear in an Interview successfully?	10	4	2

OR

8	a.	What are the required skills to appear in a Group Discussion effectively?	10	4	1
	b.	What are the various reasons for selection and rejection of a candidate in an interview?	10	4	2

UNIT-V (20 marks)

9	a.	How can audio-visual aids help to improve the effectiveness of PPT presentation?	10	5	1
	b.	Write short notes on 'Art of Persuasion' and 'Just-a-minute Sessions'.	10	5	2

OR

10	a.	What are the characteristics of 'Effective Presentation'?	10	5	2
	b.	How does Non-Verbal cues 'Kinesics' is useful and applicable during presentation? How can one control 'nervousness and stage fright'?	10	5	1

OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY, RAIGARH (C.G.)



END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2023

Program Name: BCOM

Program Code: 02UG020

Time: 3 Hrs.

Semester: 1st

Max. Marks: 100

Course Code: BCOM-23-105

Course Name: Indian Knowledge System

Answer one question from each section. All questions carry equal marks.

Section A (Unit-I) (20 marks)

		M	CO	KL
1	a.	10	2	2
	b.	10	1	1

OR

2	a.	10	2	2
	b.	10	1	1

Section B (Unit-II) (20 marks)

3	a.	10	2	2
	b.	10	1	1

	ii. Warriors of Mahabharata battle were both men and women. महाभारत युद्ध के योद्धा पुरुष और महिला दोनों थे। [True/ False]			
	iii. Janardhan means – a <u>people-caring person</u> / <u>people-troubling person</u> . जनार्दन का अर्थ होता है - लोगों की देखभाल करने वाला व्यक्ति/लोगों को परेशान करने वाला व्यक्ति।			
	iv. ___ is known as the Festival of Lights. ___ को रोशनी के त्योहार के रूप में जाना जाता है।			
	v. ___ is known as the Festival of Colors. ___ को रंगों के त्योहार के रूप में जाना जाता है।			

OR

4	a.	What is the definition, architecture, and significance of a temple? एक मंदिर की परिभाषा, वास्तुकला और महत्व क्या है?	10	2	2
	b.	i. Which are the festivals that signify the Religious Deities? धार्मिक देवताओं को दर्शाने वाले त्योहार कौन से हैं? [Write the festivals and corresponding deities] ii. Badrinath Temple is an abode of _____. बद्रीनाथ मंदिर _____ का निवास स्थान है। iii. After introduction of the Indian Coinage Act in 1957, one rupee was equal to 100 Paise. Earlier, 1 Rupee was equal to _____ Annas or _____ Pice. 1957 में भारतीय सिक्का अधिनियम की शुरुआत के बाद, एक रुपया 100 पैसे के बराबर था। इससे पहले, 1 रुपया _____ अन्ना या _____ पिके के बराबर था। iv. Write in 2-3 lines about Abhimanyu. अभिमन्यु के बारे में 2-3 पंक्तियों में लिखिए। v. Mention the leadership styles exhibited by Sri Ram in Ramayana. रामायण में श्री राम द्वारा प्रदर्शित नेतृत्व शैलियों का उल्लेख करें।	10	1	1

Section C (Unit-III) (20 marks)

5	a.	What was the context of Ramayana that King Dasarath gave words to Kaikeyi? रामायण का क्या प्रसंग था जो राजा दशरथ ने कैकेयी को वचन दिए थे?	10	2	2
	b.	i. Which are the festivals celebrated after the seasons? ऋतुओं के बाद कौन से त्योहार मनाए जाते हैं? ii. Sun Temple, Konark is located in Kerala. सूर्य मंदिर, कोणार्क केरल में स्थित है। [True/ False] iii. Sri Ram killed _____ to observe Raj Dharma, who was misbehaving Sugreev and his wife. श्री राम ने राज धर्म का पालन करने के लिए _____ का वध किया, जो सुग्रीव और उनकी पत्नी के साथ दुर्व्यवहार कर रहा था। iv. Write 2-3 lines about Karn. कर्ण के बारे में 2-3 पंक्तियाँ लिखिए। v. What special skills were with <i>Nakul</i> and <i>Sahdev</i> ? नकुल और सहदेव के साथ क्या विशेष कौशल थे?	10	1	1

OR

6	a.	Select any five female characters from Mahabharata and describe about each of them in 3-4 lines. महाभारत के किन्हीं पांच महिला पात्रों का चयन करें और उनमें से प्रत्येक के बारे में 3-4 पंक्तियों में वर्णन करें।	10	3	2
	b.	i. Which are the festivals that generate Communal Harmony? सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव पैदा करने वाले त्योहार कौन से हैं? ii. Siddhivinayak Temple is located in _____ city of India. सिद्धिविनायक मंदिर भारत के _____ शहर में स्थित है। iii. _____ reminded Sri Ram the potential of Naal & Neel to make the rocks float. _____ ने श्री राम को चट्टानों को तैरने के लिए नाल और नील की क्षमता की याद दिलाई।	10	1	1

	iv. What kind of management decision is learned while choosing <i>Narayan</i> or <i>Narayani Sena</i> ? नारायण या नारायणी सेना को चुनते समय किस तरह का प्रबंधन निर्णय सीखा जाता है?			
	v. Mention the leadership styles exhibited by Sri Krishna in Mahabharata. महाभारत में श्रीकृष्ण द्वारा प्रदर्शित नेतृत्व शैलियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।			

Section D (Unit-IV) (20 marks)

7	a.	Describe why and how the negative roles were played by <i>Manthara</i> in <i>Ramayana</i> and <i>Sakuni</i> in <i>Mahabharata</i> . रामायण में मंथरा और महाभारत में सकुनी द्वारा नकारात्मक भूमिकाएं क्यों और कैसे निभाई गईं, इसका वर्णन कीजिए।	10	3	2
	b.	i. Which are the festivals that generate the spirit of nationality? राष्ट्रीयता की भावना उत्पन्न करने वाले त्योहार कौन से हैं? ii. Meenakshi Temple is located in the _____ state of India. मीनाक्षी मंदिर भारत के _____ राज्य में स्थित है। iii. _____ reminded Hanuman about his potential to jump across the 7-seas. _____ ने हनुमान को 7-समुद्रों को पार करने की उनकी क्षमता के बारे में याद दिलाया। iv. When did Sri Krishna say that <i>Swadharma</i> is above both <i>Rajdharma</i> and <i>Pitruddharma</i> and to whom in Mahabharata? श्रीकृष्ण ने कब कहा कि स्वधर्म महाभारत में राजधर्म और पितृधर्म दोनों से ऊपर है और किसके लिए? v. Comment in short about the poor team work of Kauravas. कौरवों के खराब टीम वर्क के बारे में संक्षेप में टिप्पणी करें।	10	1	1

OR

8	a.	Write the women empowerment done in Ramayana and Mahabharata. रामायण और महाभारत में किए गए महिला सशक्तिकरण को लिखिए।	10	3	2
	b.	i. Human Years are greater than the Divine Years. मानव वर्ष दिव्य वर्षों से अधिक हैं। [True/ False] ii. Akshardham Temple is located in _____ city of India. अक्षरधाम मंदिर भारत के _____ शहर में स्थित है। iii. _____ dharma allowed Susheina, a Vaidya of Lanka, to do treatment of Laxman. _____ धर्म ने लंका के एक वैद्य सुशीन को लक्ष्मण का इलाज करने की अनुमति दी। iv. _____ advised Dhritrashtra _____ in Mahabharat that <i>Rajdharm</i> is above <i>Pitruddharm</i> . महाभारत में धृतराष्ट्र को _____ ने सलाह दी कि राजधर्म पितृधर्म से ऊपर है। v. Comment in short about the good team work by Sri Ram. श्री राम द्वारा अच्छी टीम वर्क के बारे में संक्षेप में टिप्पणी करें।	10	1	1

Section E (Case Study)-1(20 marks)

9	a.	Read the Verses 19-24 taken from the Chapter-1 of Bhagavad Gita with the given clues. Based on these conversations, describe the context in which that happened. Describe in your own words (limit your answer to one page). भगवद गीता के अध्याय-1 से लिए गए श्लोक 19-24 को दिए गए संकेतों के साथ पढ़ें। इन वार्ताओं के आधार पर, उस संदर्भ का वर्णन करें जिसमें यह हुआ था। अपने शब्दों में वर्णन करें (अपने उत्तर को एक पृष्ठ तक सीमित करें)।	10	4	3
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स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् ।
नभश्च पृथिवीं चैव तुमुलोऽभ्यनुनादयन् ॥ 19 ॥

sa ghosho dhartarashtranam hridayani vyadarayat
nabhashcha prithivim chaiva tumulo abhyanunadayan

सः-उस; घोषः-शब्द ध्वनि; धार्तराष्ट्राणाम् धृतराष्ट्र के पुत्रों के; हृदयानि- हृदयों को; व्यदारयत्-विदीर्ण कर दिया; नभः-
आकाश; च-भी; पृथिवीम्-पृथ्वी को; च-भी; एव-निश्चय ही; तुमुलः-कोलाहलपूर्ण ध्वनि; व्यनुनादयन्-गर्जना करना।

अथ व्यवस्थितान् दृष्ट्वा धार्तराष्ट्रान् कपिध्वजः ।
प्रवृत्ते शस्त्रसम्पाते धनुरुद्यम्य पाण्डवः ॥ 20 ॥
हृषीकेशं तदा वाक्यमिदमाह महीपते ।

atha vyavasthitān drishtva dhartarashtran kapi-dhwajah
pravritte shastra-sampate dhanurudyamya pandavah
hrishikesham tada vakyam idam aha mahi-pate

atha—thereupon; vyavasthitān—arrayed; drishtvā—seeing; dhārtarāshtrān—Dhritarashtra's sons
; kapi-dhwajah—the monkey bannered; pravritte—about to commence; shastra-sampāte—to use the
weapons; dhanur—bow; udyamya—taking up; pāndavah—Arjun, the son of Pandu; hrishikesham—to
Shree Krishna; tadā—at that time; vākya—words; idam—these; āha—said; mahi-pate—king

अर्जुन उवाच ।
सेनयोरुभयोर्मध्ये रथं स्थापय मेऽच्युत ॥ 21 ॥
यावदेतानिरीक्षेऽहं योद्धुकामानवस्थितान् ।
कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन् रणसमुद्यमे ॥ 22 ॥

arjuna uvacha
senayor ubhayor madhye ratham sthapaya me 'chyuta
yavadetan nirikshe 'ham yoddhu-kaman avasthitān
kairmayā saha yoddhavyam asmin rana-samudyame

अर्जुनः उवाच-अर्जुन ने कहा; सेनयोः-सेनाएं; उभयोः-दोनों; मध्ये-बीच; रथम्-रथ; स्थापय-खड़ा करें; मे-मेरे; अच्युत-अमोघा,
श्रीकृष्ण; यावत्-जब तक; एतान्-इन सब; निरीक्षे-देखना; अहम्-मैं; योद्धु-कामान-युद्ध के लिए; अवस्थितान्-व्यह रचना में
एकत्र; के:-किन-किन के साथ; मया-मुझे सह-साथ; योद्धव्यम्-युद्ध करना; अस्मिन्-इसमें; रण-समुद्यमे-घोर युद्ध में।

योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेऽहं य एतेऽत्र समागताः ।
धार्तराष्ट्रस्य दुर्बुद्धेर्युद्धे प्रियचिकीर्षवः ॥ 23 ॥

yotsyamanān avekshe 'ham ya ete 'tra samagatah
dhartarashtrasya durbuddher yuddhe priya-chikirshavah

yotsyamanān—those who have come to fight; avekshe aham—I desire to see; ye—who; ete—
those; atra—here; samāgatāh—assembled; dhārtarāshtrasya—of Dhritarashtra's son; durbuddheh—
evil-minded; yuddhe—in the fight; priya-chikirshavah—wishing to please

संजय उवाच ।
एवमुक्त्वा हृषीकेशो गुडाकेशेन भारत ।
सेनयोरुभयोर्मध्ये स्थापयित्वा रथोत्तमम् ॥ 24 ॥

sanjaya uvacha
evam ukto hrishikesho gudakeshena bharata
senayor ubhayor madhye sthapayitva rathottamam

संजयः उवाच-संजय ने कहा; एवम्-इस प्रकार; उक्तः-व्यक्त किए गये; हृषीकेशः-इन्द्रियों के स्वामी, श्रीकृष्ण ने; गुडाकेशेन-निद्रा
को वश में करने वाला, अर्जुन; भारत-भरत वंशी; सेनयोः-सेनाओं के; उभयोः-दोनों; मध्ये-मध्य में; स्थापयित्वा स्थित करना; रथ-
उत्तमम् भव्य रथ को।

Read the short story and explain thereof what to learn (or not to learn) –
----- (in English) -----

Yudhishtir's Chariot

On the fifteenth day of the Kurukshetra War, Dronacharya appears set in his resolve to decimate the Pandava army. Goaded by Duryodhana the previous night, and blamed for being partial to his favourite pupils, Drona promises that while he is unable to kill the Pandavas themselves – for they are mighty warriors – he will see to it that they will be left without an army by the end of the day.

True to his word, he turns down challenges from all Pandava warriors and keeps fighting normal soldiers instead, with divine weapons. Something has to be done.

Bhima kills an elephant by the name Ashwatthama, and bellows into the air, loud enough for Drona to hear: 'Ashwatthama is dead!' The acharya keeps fighting, because he does not believe that his heroic son can be killed, and

b.

10

4

3

when he chances upon Yudhishtir, he asks him whether it is true. In reply, Yudhishtir says those famous lines: 'Ashwatthama hathah hathah' (Ashwatthama is dead). Then he pauses, as the sound of conches and trumpets fills the air. Into the noise, he whispers: 'Kunjaraha' (The elephant).

As soon as he hears that half-lie, Drona gives up arms and sits down in his chariot to meditate. Dhristadyumna springs out from his chariot with a sword in hand, holds the acharya by his head, and severs it with one swipe.

At the moment Yudhishtir utters the lie, his chariot, which has always floated a few inches off the ground due to his spotless virtue, descends to the ground with a soft thud. Later, after their deaths, Yudhishtir would spend a few moments in hell as penance for this very act.

One could wonder if it was truly the only lie Yudhishtir ever told. After all, the Pandavas spent a whole year in Virata's kingdom in hiding, so they must have all told lies then. Why was it only this lie that got punished?

Well, context matters. The lies Yudhishtir must have told during the year of hiding would have been to protect himself and his brothers, after being wrongfully deceived out of the kingdom that was theirs by right. Whereas on the fifteenth day of the war, the lie he told was to gain an advantage in the war by unfair means.

So that one half-lie was more deserving of punishment than all the other lies he must have uttered during his life.

छोटी कहानी पढ़ें और समझाएं कि क्या सीखना है (या नहीं सीखना है) –

----- (in Hindi) -----

युधिष्ठिर का रथ

कुरुक्षेत्र युद्ध के पंद्रहवें दिन, द्रोणाचार्य पांडव सेना को नष्ट करने के अपने संकल्प में दिखाई देते हैं। पिछली रात दुर्योधन द्वारा व्यभिचार, और अपने पसंदीदा विद्यार्थियों के प्रति पक्षपात करने के लिए दोषी ठहराए जाने पर, द्रोण ने वादा किया कि हालांकि वह पांडवों को खुद मारने में असमर्थ है - क्योंकि वे शक्तिशाली योद्धा हैं - वह यह देखेगा कि दिन के अंत तक उन्हें सेना के बिना छोड़ दिया जाएगा।

अपने वचन के अनुसार, वह सभी पांडव योद्धाओं से चुनौतियों को ठुकरा देता है और दिव्य हथियारों के साथ सामान्य सैनिकों से लड़ता रहता है। कुछ तो किया जाना चाहिए।

भीम अश्वत्थामा नाम के एक हाथी को मारता है, और हवा में उछलता है, इतना जोर से कि द्रोण सुन सकें: 'अश्वत्थामा मर चुका है!' आचार्य लड़ता रहता है, क्योंकि उसे विश्वास नहीं होता कि उसका वीर पुत्र मारा जा सकता है, और जब वह युधिष्ठिर पर मौका देता है, तो वह उससे पूछता है कि क्या यह सच है। जवाब में, युधिष्ठिर उन प्रसिद्ध पंक्तियों को कहते हैं: 'अश्वत्थामा हथाह हथाह' (अश्वत्थामा मर चुका है)। फिर वह रुक जाता है, क्योंकि शंख और तुरही की आवाज हवा में भर जाती है। शोर में, वह फुसफुसाता है: 'कुंजराहा' (हाथी)।

उस आधे झूठ को सुनते ही द्रोण अस्त्र-शस्त्र त्याग कर अपने रथ में बैठकर ध्यान करने बैठ जाते हैं। धृष्टद्युम्न हाथ में तलवार लिए अपने रथ से बाहर निकलता है, आचार्य को अपने सिर से पकड़ता है, और एक स्वाइप से उसे अलग कर देता है।

जिस क्षण युधिष्ठिर झूठ बोलते हैं, उनका रथ, जो हमेशा अपने बेदाग पुण्य के कारण जमीन से कुछ इंच दूर तैरता है, एक नरम गड़गड़ाहट के साथ जमीन पर उतरता है। बाद में, उनकी मृत्यु के बाद, युधिष्ठिर इस कृत्य के लिए तपस्या के रूप में नरक में कुछ पल बिताएंगे।

किसी को आश्चर्य हो सकता है कि क्या यह वास्तव में एकमात्र झूठ था जो युधिष्ठिर ने कभी कहा था। आखिर पांडवों ने पूरा एक साल विराट के राज्य में छिपकर बिताया था, इसलिए उन सभी ने तब झूठ बोला होगा। केवल इसी झूठ को सजा क्यों मिली?

खैर, संदर्भ मायने रखता है। छिपने के वर्ष के दौरान युधिष्ठिर ने जो झूठ बोला होगा, वह खुद को और अपने भाइयों को बचाने के लिए होगा, क्योंकि उन्हें गलत तरीके से राज्य से धोखा दिया गया था। जबकि युद्ध के पंद्रहवें दिन उन्होंने जो झूठ बोला वह अनुचित तरीकों से युद्ध में लाभ प्राप्त करना था।

इसलिए कि एक आधा झूठ उन सभी अन्य झूठों की तुलना में सजा का अधिक हकदार था जो उसने अपने जीवन के दौरान बोले होंगे।

51 Lesser Known Tales from the Mahabharata—By Sharath Komarraju [Source: sharathkomarraju.com]

OR

Read the Verses 25-31 taken from the Chapter-1 of Bhagavad Gita with the given clues. Based on these conversations, describe the context in which that happened. Describe in your own words (limit your answer to one page). भगवद गीता के अध्याय-1 से लिए गए श्लोक 19-24 को दिए गए संकेतों के साथ पढ़ें। इन वार्ताओं के आधार पर, उस संदर्भ का वर्णन करें जिसमें यह हुआ था। अपने शब्दों में वर्णन करें (अपने उत्तर को एक पृष्ठ तक सीमित करें)।

भीष्मद्रोणप्रमुखतः सर्वेषां च महीक्षिताम्।
उवाच पार्थ पश्येतात्समवेतान्कुरुनिति ॥ 25 ॥

*bhishma-drona-pramukhatah sarvesham cha mahi-kshitam
uvacha partha pashyaitan samavetan kurun iti*

तत्रापश्यत्स्थितान् पार्थः पितृन्थ पितामहान्।
आचार्यान्मातुलान्भ्रातृन्पुत्रान्पौत्रान्सखींस्तथा
श्वशुरान्सुहृदश्चैव सेनयोरुभयोरपि ॥ 26 ॥

*tatrapashyath sthitam parthah pitrin atha pitamahan
acharyan matulan bhratrin putran pautran sakhims तथा
shwashuran suhridash chaiva senayor ubhayor api*

bhishma—Grandsire Bheeshma; *drona*—Dronacharya; *pramukhatah*—in the presence; *sarvesham*—all; *cha*—and; *mahi-kshitam*—other kings; *uvacha*—said; *partha*—Arjun, the son of Pritha; *pashya*—behold; *etan*—these; *samavetan*—gathered; *kurun*—descendants of Kuru; *iti*—thus; तत्र-यहाँ; अपश्यत्-देखा; स्थितान्-बड़े पाथ-अर्जुन ने; पितृन्-पिता; अथ-तत्पश्चात्; पितामहान्-पितामहों को; आचार्यान्-शिक्षकों को; मातुलान्-मामाओं को; भ्रातृन्-भाइयों को; पुत्रान्-पुत्रों को; सखीन्-मित्रों को; तथा-और; श्वशुरान्-श्वशुरों को; सुहृदः-शुभचिन्तकों को; च-भी; एव-निश्चय ही; सेनयोः-सेना के; उभयोः-दोनों पक्षों की सेनाएँ; अपि-; भी।

तान्समीक्ष्य स कौन्तेयः सर्वान्बन्धुनवस्थितान्।
कृपया परयाविष्टो विषीदन्निदमब्रवीत् ॥ 27 ॥

*tan samikshya sa kaunteyah sarvan bandhun avasthitan
kripaya parayavishto vishidann idam abravat*

अर्जुन उवाच ।

हृष्टेर्म स्वजनं कृष्ण युयुत्सुं समुपस्थितम् ॥ 28 ॥
सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति ।

*arjuna uvacha
drishtvemam sva-janam krishna yuyutsum samupasthitam
sidanti mama gatrani mukham cha parishushyati*

तान्-उन्हीं; समीक्ष्य-देखकर; सः-वे; कौन्तेयः-कुन्तीपुत्र, अर्जुन; सर्वान्-सभी प्रकार के; बंधु-बान्धव-सगे सम्बन्धियों को; अवस्थितान्-उपस्थित; कृपया-करुणा से; परया अत्यधिक; आविष्टः-अभिभूत; विषीदन्-गहन शोक प्रकट करता हुआ; इदम्-इस प्रकार; अब्रवीत् बोला।
arjunah uvacha—Arjun said; *drishtva*—on seeing; *imam*—these; *sva-janam*—kinsmen; *krishna*—Krishna; *yuyutsum*—eager to fight; *samupasthitam*—present; *sidanti*—quivering; *mama*—my; *gatrani*—limbs; *mukham*—mouth; *cha*—and; *parishushyati*—is drying up

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a.

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वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते ॥29॥
गाण्डीवं संसते हस्तात्त्वक्चैव परिदह्यते।
न च शक्नोम्यवस्थातुं भ्रमतीव च मे मनः ॥30॥
निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव।
न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे ॥31॥

*vepathush cha sharire me roma-harshash cha jayate
gandivam sramsate hastat tvak chaiva paridahyate
na cha shaknomy avasthatum bhramativa cha me manah
nimittani cha pashyami viparitani keshava
na cha shreyo 'nupashyami hatva sva-janam ahave*

vepathuh—shuddering; *cha*—and; *sharire*—on the body; *me*—my; *roma-harshah*—standing of bodily hair on end; *cha*—also; *jayate*—is happening; *gandivam*—Arjun's bow; *sramsate*—is slipping; *hastat*—from (my) hand; *tvak*—skin; *cha*—and; *eva*—indeed; *paridahyate*—is burning all over; *na*—not; *cha*—and; *shaknomy*—am able; *avasthatum*—remain steady; *bhramati iva*—whirling like; *cha*—and; *me*—my; *manah*—mind; *nimittani*—omens; *cha*—and; *pashyami*—I see; *viparitani*—misfortune; *keshava*—Shree Krishna, killer of the Keshi demon; *na*—not; *cha*—also; *shreyah*—good; *anupashyami*—I foresee; *hatva*—from killing; *sva-janam*—kinsmen; *ahave*—in battle

Read the short story and explain thereof what to learn (or not to learn) –

----- (in English) -----

Parashuram Kills the Kshatriyas

Parashurama is one of those all-encompassing characters of Indian mythology. He is everywhere and anywhere. Be it the Ramayana, the Mahabharata or the Puranas, he is sometimes the hero, sometimes the villain, sometimes the benevolent saviour of the distressed damsel (like in the story of Amba), and sometimes the furious young man.

Though a Brahmin by birth and raising, by temperament Parashurama had always been a Kshatriya – quick to anger, vengeful, and bound by bonds of loyalty, love and prestige that fit better on a king than on a detached Brahmin.

When his parents are killed by the king Kartavirya Arjuna, he of the thousand arms, Parashurama picks up an axe and sets out on a sojourn of revenge and bloodlust. Not only does he resolve to kill Kartavirya Arjuna, he also takes an oath to cleanse the Earth of Kshatriya blood once and for all.

- b. The story of how he kills Kartavirya Arjuna is legend (by cutting off each of the king's arms at a time), but what happens later is even more interesting. Every time he decimates the Kshatriya race, they spring up again, as though by magic. Each time he kills them and hangs up his axe, in a few years they reappear, forcing him to set out once again.

It is said that he killed the Kshatriyas twenty one times, and after that he just got tired and gave up.

This is because the Kshatriya race, through a birthing process called niyoga, measured itself through the line of the mother. Like in the case of Kunti and Madri, who had sons in spite of Pandu's impotence, there were many queens who were widowed by Parashurama's actions but then had children off other men to continue their lineage. And these children were known by their father's names, though they were biologically unrelated.

So if Parashurama truly wished to get rid of the Kshatriyas, he would have done well to kill the women too. But then, his Kshatriya leanings would not allow him to attack a woman (unless ordered by his father to do so, in which case he would kill his mother too. But that's quite another story).

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----- (in Hindi) -----

परशुराम क्षत्रियों का वध करते हैं

परशुराम भारतीय पौराणिक कथाओं के उन सर्वव्यापी पात्रों में से एक हैं। वह हर जगह और कहीं भी है। चाहे वह रामायण हो, महाभारत हो या पुराण, वह कभी नायक होता है, कभी खलनायक होता है, कभी व्यथित दमसल का परोपकारी उद्धारक (जैसे अम्बा की कहानी में) होता है, और कभी उग्र युवक।

जन्म से ब्राह्मण होने के बावजूद, स्वभाव से परशुराम हमेशा एक क्षत्रिय थे - क्रोध करने वाले, प्रतिशोधी और वफादारी, प्रेम और प्रतिष्ठा के बंधन से बंधे हुए थे जो एक अलग ब्राह्मण की तुलना में राजा पर बेहतर फिट बैठते हैं।

जब उसके माता-पिता को राजा कार्तवीर्य अर्जुन द्वारा मार दिया जाता है, तो वह हजार भुजाओं वाला परशुराम एक कुल्हाड़ी उठाता है और बदला और रक्तपात के प्रवास पर निकल पड़ता है। वह न केवल कार्तवीर्य अर्जुन को मारने का संकल्प करता है, बल्कि वह एक बार और सभी के लिए क्षत्रिय रक्त की पृथ्वी को शुद्ध करने की शपथ भी लेता है।

वह कार्तवीर्य अर्जुन को कैसे मारता है, इसकी कहानी पौराणिक कथा है (एक समय में राजा की प्रत्येक भुजा को काट कर), लेकिन बाद में जो होता है वह और भी दिलचस्प है। हर बार जब वह क्षत्रिय जाति को खत्म कर देता है, तो वे फिर से उग आते हैं, जैसे कि जादू से। हर बार जब वह उन्हें मारता है और अपनी कुल्हाड़ी लटका देता है, तो कुछ वर्षों में वे फिर से प्रकट होते हैं, जिससे उसे एक बार फिर बाहर निकलने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है।

ऐसा कहा जाता है कि उसने इक्कीस बार क्षत्रियों को मारा, और उसके बाद वह बस थक गया और हार मान ली।

ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि क्षत्रिय जाति, नियोग नामक एक जन्म प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से, मां की रेखा के माध्यम से खुद को मापती है। जैसे कुंती और माद्री के मामले में, जिनके पांडु की नपुंसकता के बावजूद पुत्र थे, ऐसी कई रानियां थीं जो परशुराम के कार्यों से विधवा हो गई थीं, लेकिन फिर उनके वंश को जारी रखने के लिए अन्य पुरुषों से बच्चे थे। और इन बच्चों को उनके पिता के नामों से जाना जाता था, हालांकि वे जैविक रूप से असंबंधित थे।

इसलिए यदि परशुराम वास्तव में क्षत्रियों से छुटकारा पाना चाहते थे, तो उन्होंने महिलाओं को भी मारना अच्छा किया होगा। लेकिन फिर, उसका क्षत्रिय झुकाव उसे एक महिला पर हमला करने की अनुमति नहीं देगा (जब तक कि उसके पिता द्वारा ऐसा करने का आदेश न दिया जाए, इस स्थिति में वह अपनी मां को भी मार देगा। लेकिन यह काफी अलग कहानी है)।

OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY, RAIGARH

END SEMESTER BACK LOG EXAMINATION, DECEMBER-2023

BCOM 1st Semester**Business Law & Legal Drafting [BCOM-102]**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note:

Answer any one question from each unit

All questions carry equal marks

M CO KL

Unit-I (20 marks)

1	a.	Define Contract. What are the essentials elements of a valid contract	10	CO 1	KL 1
	b.	Difference between contract and agreement	10	CO 1	KL 2

OR

2	a.	What do you mean by breach of contract? Explain remedies for breach of contract	10	CO 1	KL 1
	b.	Difference between Indemnity and Guarantee	10	CO 1	KL 2

Unit-II (20 marks)

3	a.	Difference between condition and warranty	10	CO 2	KL 2
	b.	Define sale under sale of goods act? Explain the formation of contract of sale of goods	10	CO 2	KL 2

OR

4	a.	Who is unpaid seller? What are the rights of unpaid seller	10	CO 2	KL 3
	b.	Difference between sale and Agreement to Sale	10	CO 2	KL 2

Unit-III (20 marks)

5	a.	Define Partnership. Explain the procedure of registration of partnership	10	CO 3	KL 1
	b.	Explain the rights and duties of partners	10	CO 3	KL 2

OR

6	a.	Define Limited Liability Partnership. Explain the characteristics of LLP	10	CO 3	KL 3
	b.	Difference between Partnership and Limited Liability Partnership	10	CO 3	KL 2

Unit-IV (20 marks)

7	a.	Define Consumer. Explain the rights of consumer under consumer protection act	10	CO 4	KL 1
	b.	Explain the objectives of IT act 2008	10	CO	KL

				4	3
OR					
8	a.	Difference between District forum, State commission and National commission	10	CO 4	KL 2
	b.	Explain different sections of IT act related to crime and their penalty	10	CO 4	KL 3
UNIT-V (20 marks)					
9	a.	Define Negotiable Instruments. Explain characteristics of Promissory note	10	CO 5	KL 1
	b.	Define Cheque . Explain different types of cheques	10	CO 5	KL 2
OR					
10	a.	What are the penalties in case of dishonor of cheques	10	CO 5	KL 3
	b.	Define bill of exchange. Explain its characteristics	10	CO 5	KL 2

Course Code: BCOM-23-101

OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY, RAIGARH
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2023



B.COM I Semester
School of Management

Financial Accounting [BCOM-23-101]

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note:

Answer any one question from each unit

All questions carry equal marks

M	CO	KL
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Unit-I (20 marks)

1	a.	Write shorts on following concept of Accounting (Any Five) - 1. Money Measurement Concept 2. Accrual Concept 3. Matching concept 4. Going Concern Concept 5. Dual aspect concept 6. Entity Concept 7. Periodicity Concept	10	CO1	KL1
	b.	Write short notes on (Any Two) – 1. GAAP 2. IFRS 3. Cash Book 4. Trail Balance 5. Book Keeping	10	CO1	KL2

OR

2	a.	Transactions of Ramesh for April are given below journalise them –		10	CO1	KL2		
		2022					₹	
		April	1				Ramesh started business with Cash	10,00,000
		April	3				Bought goods for cash	50,000
		April	5				Drew cash from bank	10,000
		April	13				Sold to Krishna goods on credit	1,50,000
		April	20				Brought from Shyam goods on Credit	2,25,000
		April	24				Received from Krishna	1,45,000
		April					Allowed him discount	5,000
		April	28				Paid Shyam cash	2,15,000
		April					Discount allowed	10,000
		April	30				Cash sales for the month	8,00,000
		April					Paid Rent	50,000
							Paid Salary	1,00,000

	b.	Journalize the following transactions, post them in the ledger and prepare Trail balances on 31 st December. 1. X Started business with a capital of ₹20,000. 2. He purchased goods from Y on credit ₹4,000. 3. He Paid cash to Y ₹ 2000. 4. He sold goods to Z ₹4,000. 5. He received cash from Z ₹ 6,000 6. He further purchased goods from Y ₹4,000 7. He paid cash to Y ₹ 2,000 8. He further sold goods to Z ₹ 4,000 9. He received cash from Z ₹ 2,000	10	CO1	KL2
Unit-II (20 marks)					
3	a.	Discuss on the importance of Bank Reconciliation Statement (BRS).	10	CO2	KL1
	b.	Describe the any two methods of Depreciation.	10	CO2	KL2
OR					
	a.	Jain Bros. acquired a machine on 1st July, 2021 as a cost of ₹14,00,000 and spent ₹1,00,000 on its installation. The firm writes off depreciation at 10% p.a. every year. The books are closed on 31 st December every year. Show the Machinery Account on diminishing balance method for the year 2021 and 2022.	10	CO2	KL3
4	b.	From the following particulars, prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement for Jindal offset Ltd. 1. Balance as per case book is ₹2,40,000 2. Cheques issued but not presented in the book of amounts to ₹ 1,36,000 3. Cheques deposited in bank but not yet cleared amount to ₹90,000 4. Bank charges amounts to ₹300 5. Interest credited by bank amounts to ₹1,250 6. The balance as per pass book is ₹ 2,86,950	10	CO2	KL3
Unit-III (20 marks)					
5	a.	Define the following terms- a. Capital and Revenue Expenditures b. Capital and Revenue Transactions c. Capital and Revenue Income d. Capital and Revenue Profits e. Capital and Revenue Loses	10	CO3	KL3
	b.	State the Final Account of Sole Proprietors.	10	CO3	KL2
OR					
6	a.	State with reasons whether the following are Capital or Revenue Expenditure: 1. Expenses incurred in connection with obtaining a license for starting the factory for ₹10,000. 2. ₹1,000 paid for removal of Inventory to a new site. 3. Rings and Pistons of an engine were changed at a cost of ₹5000 to get fuel efficiency. 4. Money paid to Mananagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) ₹8,000 for installing telephone in the office. 5. A factory shed was constructed at a cost of ₹1,00,000. A Sum of ₹5,000 had been incurred in the construction of temporary huts for storing building material.	10	CO3	KL3

b.	Given below Trial Balance if M/s Dayal Bros. as on 31 st March 2022:			10	CO3	KL3
	Particulars	Debit Balances	Credit Balances			
		₹	₹			
	Capital A/c		7,00,000			
	Land and Building	3,00,000				
	14% Term Loan		4,00,000			
	Loan from M/s. D & Co.		4,60,000			
	Trade receivables	4,20,000				
	Case in hand	20,000				
	Inventories in Trade	6,00,000				
	Furniture	2,00,000				
	Trade Payables		40,000			
	Advance to Suppliers	1,00,000				
	Net Profit		1,00,000			
	Drawings	60,000				
	17,00,000	17,00,000				
Prepare Balance Sheet as on 31 st March, 2022.						

Unit-IV (20 marks)

7	a.	Write short note on- 1. Receipt and Payment Account 2. Income and Expenditure Account	10	CO1	KL1
	b.	Distinguish the Receipts & Payment Account and Income and Expenditure Account.	10	CO2	KL1

OR

8	a.	Following is the receipts and Payment Account of New 'bird' Forty Club for the year ended 31 st March, 2022.			10	CO2	KL2	
		Receipts and Payment A/c for the year ended on 31st March 2022						
		Receipts	Amount (₹)	Payment				Amount (₹)
		To Balance b/d	2,50,000	By Salaries and wages				1,65,000
		To Subscription		By Office expenses				35,000
		2020-2021	65,000	By Sports equipment				3,42,000
		2021-2022	3,55,000	By Telephone Charges				28,000
		To Donation	55,000	By Electricity charges				32,000
		To Entrance fees	85,000	By Travelling and conveyance				65,000
				By Balance c/d				1,43,000
	8,10,000		8,10,000					
Additional information: a. Outstanding subscriptions for the year ended 31 st March, 2022 - ₹ 55,000. b. Outstanding salaries and wages - ₹ 40,000 for the year ended on 31 st March 2022. c. Depreciation equipment by 25% for the year ended on 31 st March 2022. d. Capitalize 50% of the entrance fees								
Prepare Income and Expenditure Account of the club from the above particulars for the year ended on 31 st March 2022.								
b.	Describe the format of – 1. Receipts and Payment Account 2. Income and Expenditure Account			10	CO3	KL2		

UNIT-V (20 marks)

9	a.	A and B start business on 1 st January, 2022 with capitals of ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 20,000. According to the Partnership Deed, B is entitled to salary of ₹ 500 per month and interest is to be allowed on capital at 6% per annum. The remaining profits are to be distributed among the partners in the ratio of 5:3. During 2022 the firm earned a profit, before charging salary to B and interest on the capital amounting to ₹ 25,000. During the year A withdrew ₹ 8,000 and B withdrew ₹ 10,000 for domestic purpose.	10	CO2	KL2
	b.	A, B and C are the partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:5. Their fixed capital were ₹15,00,000, ₹30,00,000 and ₹60,00,000 respectively. For the year 2022 interest on capital was credited to them @ 12% instead of 10%. Pass the necessary adjustment entry.	10	CO3	KL2
OR					
10	a.	Why partnership required in the Business? Write the definition of partnership with its features.	10	CO2	KL2
	b.	Discuss on the Advantages and Challenges of Limited Liability Partnership.	10	CO3	KL2

OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY, RAIGARH

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, December-2023

BCOM 1th Sem
SOM

Business Mathematics (B. Com-23 103)

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any one question from each unit.

All questions carry equal marks.

		M	CO	KL	
Unit-I (20 marks)					
1	a.	Solve the quadratic equation $2x^2 + x - 300 = 0$ using factorization.	10	II	II
	b.	In a scout camp, there is food provision for 300 cadets for 42 days. If 50 more persons join the camp, for how many days will the provision last?	10	II	III
OR					
2	a.	According to the survey made among 200 students, 140 students like cold drinks, 120 students like milkshakes and 80 like both. How many students like at least one of the drinks?	10	I	II
	b.	A number is decreased by 10% and then increased by 10%. The number so obtained is 10 less than the original number. What was the original number?	10	I	II
Unit-II (20 marks)					
3	a.	A postman traveled from his post office to a village in order to distribute mail. He started on his bicycle from the post office at a speed of 25 km/hr. But, when he was about to return, a thief stole his bicycle. As a result, he had to walk back to the post office on foot at the speed of 4 km/hr. If the traveling part of his day lasted for 2 hours and 54 minutes, find the distance between the post office and the village.	10	II	II
	b.	For a student to clear an examination, he must score 55% marks. If he gets 120 and fails by 78 marks, what is the total marks for the examination?	10	II	II
OR					
4	a.	Calculate the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -6 \\ 7 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	10	II	II
	b.	What are the types of matrix? Construct 3*3 matrix whose elements are given by $a_{ij} = 2i - 3j$.	10	I	II
Unit-III (20 marks)					
5	a.	The demand function of company is $p = 42 - 0.001x$ and cost function is $C(x) = 30x + 1200$, where x is the number of units demanded. i. Find the profit function ii. Find the marginal profit Function iii Calculate the profit for 1000 units	10	III	III
	b.	Find the points of local max or local min of the function $f(x) = (x-1)(x+2)^2$. Find also local max & min values.	10	IV	III
OR					
6	a.	A company produces and sells a product and fixed costs of the company are Rs. 6,000 and variable cost is Rs. 25 per unit, and sells the product at Rs. 50 per unit. i. Find the total cost function. ii. Find the total revenue function. iii. Find the profit function, and determine the profit when 1000 units are sold. Iv. How many units have to be produced and sold to yield a profit of Rs. 10,000?	10	III	II

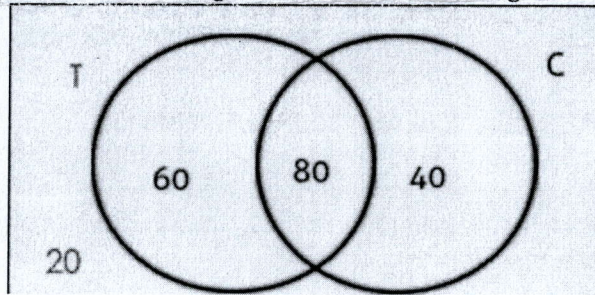
	b.	Assume that fixed costs is Rs. 850, variable cost per item is Rs. 45, and selling price per unit is Rs. 65. Write, i. Cost function ii. Revenue function iii. Profit function	10	III	II
Unit-IV (20 marks)					
7	a.	Find the derivative, if $f(x)=(10x^3+5x^2-7)(7x+x^3)$?	10	III	III
	b.	Find the derivative, if $f(x)=10x^2/3x^3$	10	IV	III
OR					
8	a.	Find the derivative, if $f(x)=(\sqrt{x+2x+8x^2})$	10	II	I
	b.	Find the derivative, if $f(x)=(5x+7)/(3x+2)$	10	I	III
UNIT-V (20 marks)					
9	a.	What is the value of $\int (8x^3+\sqrt{x}) dx$?	10	III	III
	b.	The population of a place increased to 54,000 in 2003 at a rate of 5% per annum.	10	IV	III
		(i) Find the population in 2001. (ii) What would be its population in 2005?			
OR					
10	a.	Solve the linear equations with 3 variables using Cramer's rule. $x + 4y + 3z = 2$, $2x - 6y + 6z = -3$, $5x - 2y + 3z = -5$	10	IV	III
	b.	Find the compound interest on Rs. 8000 at 15% per annum for 2 years 4 months, compounded annually.	10	III	III

Unit-I

1	a.	Explain different types of set and basic operations with suitable examples	10	CO1	K2
	b.	The roots of the equation $2X^2 - 3X + 4$ are P and Q. what will be the equation whose roots are P/Q and Q/P	10	CO3	K3

OR

Use the Venn diagram to find the following sets.



2	a.	Use the Venn diagram to find the following sets. i) T-C ii) C-T iii) TUC iv) T∩C v) (TUC)'	10	CO1	K3
	b.	Write the differences between integration and differentiation.	10	CO3	K2

Unit-II

3	a.	The population of the town is 15,200 which was increased by 10% then find the population of the men. If the ratio of the men and women were 3:2?	10	CO2	K3
	b.	(i) Duplicate ratio, Triplicate ratio, Sub duplicate and sub triplicate ratio. (ii) Two numbers are in the ration of 5:6. If 21 is subtracted from each of two numbers they become in the ration of 2:3. Find the number	5+ 5	CO3	K3

OR

4	a.	A shopkeeper marks the price of his goods 10% higher than its original price. After that, he allows a discount of 10%. What is his percentage profit or loss ?	10	CO2	K3
	b.	A travel agent surveyed 100 people to find out how many of them had visited the cities of Melbourne and Brisbane. Thirty-one people had visited Melbourne, 26 people had been to Brisbane, and 12 people had visited both cities. Draw a Venn diagram to find the number of people who had visited: a) Melbourne or Brisbane b) Brisbane but not Melbourne c) Only one of the two cities d) Neither city.	2.5 *4	CO3	K3

Unit-III

5	a.	Explain any 5 types of Matrix with suitable example.	10	CO1	K1
	b.	Show whether it is singular matrix or not $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 5 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	10	CO4	K3

OR

6	a.	What do you mean by singular matrix? Describe the elementary rows operations with examples?	3+ 7	CO1	K1
	b.	$90x + 100y + 20z = 800$; $130x + 50y + 40z = 900$; $60x + 100y + 30z = 850$ Find x y and z	10	CO4	K3

Unit-IV

7	a.	Find the local maxima and local minima for the given function and also find the local maximum and local minimum value $F(x) = 2X^3 - 6X^2 + 6X + 5$	10	CO3	K3
	b.	List out the various formulas for differentiation and Integration.	5+ 5	CO2	K1

OR

8	a.	If the cost function is as follows: $C(x) = x^5 + 6x^2 + 7$ Then find the MC, AC, VC, FC, and MAC	10	CO3	K3
	b.	Explain any 5 terms with mathematical expressions: TC, TR, AC, MC, AVC, FC and MR	10	CO2	K1

UNIT-V

9	a.	Find the values of x, Y, Z and w which satisfy the matrix equation $\begin{bmatrix} x - y & 2x + z \\ 2x - y & 3z + w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$		CO1	K2
	b.	Verify Euler's theorem when $f(x,y) = x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4$	10	CO3	K3

OR

10	a.	Explain the following Terms: i) Simple Interest, ii) Compound Interest iii) Annuity iv) Depreciation	10	CO2	K1
	b.	A student has 4 places where he can eat lunch. The college canteen charges rs. 8 for dosa, rs 3 for French fries and rs.5 for a soft drink. The campus coffee house charges rs.10 for dosa, rs 2 for French fries and rs. 4.50 for a soft drink. A fast food place charges rs. 8 for dosa, rs 4 for French fries and rs.5 for a soft drink. A nearby restaurant serves dosa for rs. 12 french fries for rs. 5 and free soft drink for any order.	10	CO3	

Course Code: B.COM 101

OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY, RAIGARH**END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER-2023 (BACKLOG)****Program Code- 02UG020****SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT****FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING- I****Time: 3 Hrs.****Max. Marks: 100**

Note:

Answer any one question from each unit

All questions carry equal marks

M CO KL**Unit-I (20 marks)**

1	a.	Define Accounting and explain accounting principles.	10	1	1
	b.	Define Accounting standards and IFRS. Write the objectives of IFRS.	10	1	1

OR

2	a.	Give an account of internal and external users of accounting.	10	1	1
	b.	Explain the meaning and objectives of accounting.	10	1	1

Unit-II (20 marks)

3	a.	On 1 st April 2005, a firm purchased a machinery for 1,50,000 and incurred 10,000 on its installation. On 1 st July 2007 it purchased machine costing 1,00,000. On 1 st October, 2008 the machinery purchased on 1 st January 2005 was sold off for 1,02,000 and on the same date a new machinery was purchased for 3,00,000. Depreciation is provided at 10% on WDV. Prepare machinery account for 4 years.	12	4	3
	b.	Explain the meaning and causes of depreciation.	8	4	2

OR

4	a.	Prepare Bank reconciliation statement: Balance as per pass book 150000 Dividend collected by the bank 15000 Cheques dishonored 20000 Rebate on bills retired 2000 A customer made payment directly to the bank 25000 Insurance premium paid by the bank 6750 Interest allowed by bank 1250 Cheques deposited but not yet presented for payment 35000 Charges collected by bank 1000 A wrong posting on the debit side of the passbook 5000	10	4	3
	b.	Explain the meaning of BRS. What are the reasons for difference in bank book and pass book?	10	4	1

Unit-III (20 marks)

5	a.	Correct the following trial balance: Trial Balance As on 31st March 2021	15	3	3
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THE TAMIL UNIVERSITY, THANJAVUR
FIVE SEMESTER EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2011

Department of Tamil
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
THANJAVUR

Time: 3 hours

Part - I

Part - I (Short Answer)

Answer the following questions in 100-150 words.

1. Explain the concept of 'Vedanga'.
2. Discuss the importance of 'Upanishads'.

Part - II (Long Answer)

Answer the following questions in 250-300 words.

3. Discuss the role of 'Rigveda' in the development of Hinduism.
4. Explain the concept of 'Dharma'.

Write a short note on 'Upanishads'.

Write a short note on 'Vedanga'.

Write a short note on 'Upanishads'.

Write a short note on 'Vedanga'.

Write a short note on 'Upanishads'.

Write a short note on 'Vedanga'.

Part - III (Essay)

Answer the following questions in 400-500 words.

5. Discuss the role of 'Upanishads' in the development of Hinduism.
6. Explain the concept of 'Dharma'.

Write a short note on 'Upanishads'.

Write a short note on 'Vedanga'.

		Name of the account	Debit Balance	Credit Balance				
		Bank overdraft		2000				
		Carriage inward	4000					
		Carriage Outward	8000					
		Cash balance	12000					
		Closing Stock		8000				
		Commission Earned	22000					
		Creditors		2000				
		Debtors	1200					
		Discount received	800					
		Establishment expenses		20000				
		Interest on Investment		10000				
		Loan payable	8000					
		Machinery		12000				
		Manufacturing expenses		44000				
		Owner's equity	28000					
		Purchase returns	14000					
		Purchases		14000				
		Sales	14000					
		Sales return	8000					
		Wages		8000				
			1,20,000	1,20,000				
	b.	Distinguish between capital and revenue expenditure.			5	1	3	
OR								
	a.	Define Final Accounts and explain its objectives.			10	3	2	
6	b.	Write the adjusting entries for the following adjustments: 1. Bad debts 2. Prepaid expenses 3. Managerial remuneration 4. Provision for discount on debtors 5. Outstanding expenses			10	3	3	
Unit-IV (20 marks)								
7	a.	Distinguish between: 1. Receipt & payment Account Vs. Income & Expenditure Account 2. Income & Expenditure Account Vs. Profit & Loss Account			10	4	2	
	b.	Explain the modes of dissolution of a partnership firm.			10	4	2	
OR								
8	a.	Write short notes on: 1. Piecemeal Distribution 2. Valuation of Goodwill			10	5	2	
	b.	On 1st April, 2010 Sahil and Charu entered into partnership for sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3. They admitted Tanu as a new partner on 1st April, 2012 for 15th share which she acquired equally from Sahil and Charu. Sahil, Charu			10	4	3	

Name of the account	Initial balance	Credit balance
Cash on hand	1000	1000
Cash on deposit	2000	2000
Cash on order	1000	1000
Cash on check	1000	1000
Cash on account	1000	1000
Cash on loan	1000	1000
Cash on investment	1000	1000
Cash on interest	1000	1000
Cash on dividend	1000	1000
Cash on sale	1000	1000
Cash on purchase	1000	1000
Cash on gift	1000	1000
Cash on inheritance	1000	1000
Cash on loan	1000	1000
Cash on investment	1000	1000
Cash on interest	1000	1000
Cash on dividend	1000	1000
Cash on sale	1000	1000
Cash on purchase	1000	1000
Cash on gift	1000	1000
Cash on inheritance	1000	1000
Cash on loan	1000	1000
Cash on investment	1000	1000
Cash on interest	1000	1000
Cash on dividend	1000	1000
Cash on sale	1000	1000
Cash on purchase	1000	1000
Cash on gift	1000	1000
Cash on inheritance	1000	1000
Cash on loan	1000	1000
Cash on investment	1000	1000
Cash on interest	1000	1000
Cash on dividend	1000	1000
Cash on sale	1000	1000
Cash on purchase	1000	1000
Cash on gift	1000	1000
Cash on inheritance	1000	1000
Cash on loan	1000	1000
Cash on investment	1000	1000
Cash on interest	1000	1000
Cash on dividend	1000	1000
Cash on sale	1000	1000
Cash on purchase	1000	1000
Cash on gift	1000	1000
Cash on inheritance	1000	1000
Cash on loan	1000	1000
Cash on investment	1000	1000
Cash on interest	1000	1000
Cash on dividend	1000	1000
Cash on sale	1000	1000
Cash on purchase	1000	1000
Cash on gift	1000	1000
Cash on inheritance	1000	1000
Cash on loan	1000	1000
Cash on investment	1000	1000
Cash on interest	1000	1000
Cash on dividend	1000	1000
Cash on sale	1000	1000
Cash on purchase	1000	1000
Cash on gift	1000	1000
Cash on inheritance	1000	1000

		and Tanu earned profits at a higher rate than the normal rate of return for the year ended 31st March, 2013. Therefore, they decided to expand their business. To meet the requirements of additional capital they admitted Puneet as a new partner on 1st April, 2013 for 17th share in profits which he acquired from Sahil and Charu in 7:3 ratio. Calculate: (i) New profit sharing ratio of Sahil, Charu and Tanu for the year 2012-13. (ii) New profit sharing ratio of Sahil, Charu, Tanu and Puneet on Puneet's admission.			
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UNIT-V (20 marks)

9	a.	Distinguish between equity shares and preference shares.	10	1	1
	b.	Lion ltd. issued for public subscription 20000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at par payable Rs. 2 per share on application, Rs. 3 per share on allotment and the balance in two calls of equal amount. Applications were received for 30000 shares. The shares were allotted pro-rata to the applicants for 24000 shares, the remaining applications being rejected. Money overpaid on application was utilized towards sum due on allotment. All money due were received except that a shareholder named Bimla to whom 1000 shares were allotted failed to pay both the calls. These shares were forfeited and subsequently re-issued to Prem at Rs. 11 per share as fully paid up. Show journal entries in the book of company.	10	1	1

OR

10	a.	Draw a proforma of Balance Sheet of a company along with its contents according to schedule III of the companies' act 2013.	15	4	2
	b.	Give a brief explanation of current liabilities as per schedule III of the Companies act 2013.	5	4	2

OP JINDAL UNIVERSITY, RAIGARH
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER-2023
BCOM 1st Semester



Business law [BCOM-23- 102]

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note:

Answer any one question from each unit

All questions carry equal marks

	M	CO	KL
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Unit-I (20 marks)

1	a.	Define discharge of contract. What are the modes of discharge of contract	10	CO 1	KL 1
	b.	Difference between Indemnity and Guarantee	10	CO 1	KL 2

OR

2	a.	Define Contract . Explain Essential element of valid Contract	10	CO 1	KL 1
	b.	Difference between contract and agreement	10	CO 1	KL 2

Unit-II (20 marks)

3	a.	Who is unpaid seller? What are the rights of unpaid seller	10	CO 2	KL 2
	b.	Difference between sale and Agreement to Sale	10	CO 2	KL 2

OR

4	a.	Difference between condition and warranty	10	CO 2	KL 2
	b.	Define sale under sale of goods act? Explain the formation of contract of sale of goods	10	CO 2	KL 3

Unit-III (20 marks)

5	a.	Define Limited Liability Partnership. Explain the characteristics of LLP	10	CO 3	KL 1
	b.	Difference between Partnership and Limited Liability Partnership	10	CO 3	KL 2

OR

6	a.	Define Partnership. Explain formation of partnership	10	CO 3	KL 3
	b.	Explain the procedure of registration of partnership	10	CO 3	KL 2

Unit-IV (20 marks)

7	a.	Define Company. Explain features of company	10	CO 4	KL 2
	b.	Difference between Memorandum of Association and Article of Association	10	CO 4	KL 2

OR

8	a.	Explain one person company	10	CO 4	KL 2
	b.	Explain Statutory company and Registered company with example	10	CO 4	KL 1

UNIT-V (20 marks)

9	a.	Difference between District forum, State commission and National commission	10	CO 5	KL 2
	b.	Explain different sections of IT act related to crime and their penalty	10	CO 5	KL 3

OR

10	a.	Define Consumer. Explain the rights of consumer under consumer protection act	10	CO 5	KL 1
	b.	Explain the objectives of IT act 2008	10	CO 5	KL 2

Course Code: BCOM-B-105

O P JINDAL UNIVERSITY

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER-2023

B.COM. (H)-I Semester [Programme Code-02UG020]

Subject- Business Correspondence and Report Writing

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT



Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Answer any one question from each unit

All questions carry equal marks

			M	CO	KL
Unit-I (20 Marks)					
1	a.	What do you mean by Marginal Listening? Discuss the Steps to improve listening skill.	10	CO1	K1
	b.	What do you mean by Diagonal Communication in an organisation? Discuss the Merits and Demerits of Diagonal Communication.	10	CO1	K2
OR					
2	a.	What do you mean by Semantic Barriers to Communication? What steps can be taken to overcome Semantic Barriers?	10	CO1	K2
	b.	What do you mean by Barriers to Listening? Explain how barriers to listening affect the proper functioning of an organisation.	10	CO1	K2
Unit-II (20 Marks)					
3	a.	What do you mean by 'Meeting'? Discuss the TERMS related to the meeting.	10	CO2	K1
	b.	What do you mean by 'Agenda' of a meeting? Write the role of members in a Meeting.	10	CO2	K2
OR					
4	a.	Send a quotation on behalf of- M/s Focus Enterprises, Industrial Estate, Raipur, Chhattisgarh to the Chairman, Saphagiri Education Trust, Main Cross Building, Chennai (TN) for the following items: Interactive Display Board-30, Steel Almirahs-50, PA Systems -30, File Racks-100. (Invent the necessary details regarding their size, shape, colour etc.)	10	CO2	K3
	b.	Define 'Tender Notice'? Discuss the Content of a Tender Notice with example.	10	CO2	K3
Unit-III (20 Marks)					
5	a.	As the Administrative Officer, you have been asked by General Manager, SK Steels Limited, Raigarh to investigate the accident caused by Gas Cylinder blast in the Officers' Mess on 15 th December 2023. Write a brief report paying	12	CO3	K2

		special attention to the causes and extent of damage along with suggesting preventive measures. (Invent necessary details and data.)			
	b.	What do you mean by 'Management Plan' of a Proposal? Discuss the Characteristics of a business proposals.	8	CO3	K2
OR					
6	a.	What do you mean by Solicited Proposal? Discuss the Structure of a Business Proposal.	10	CO3	K2
	b.	What do you mean by FRONTIS PIECE of a report? Discuss the Back Matter of a Report with examples.	10	CO3	K3
Unit-IV (20 Marks)					
7	a.	What are the Objectives of a Group Discussion? Explain the pre-requisites of Group Discussion.	10	CO4	K2
	b.	Write a short note on the following: i. Exit Interview ii. Background Interview iii. Stress Interview iv. Persuasive Interview v. Unstructured Interview	10	CO4	K2
OR					
8	a.	What are the various roles a candidate can play during Group Discussion? Discuss the benefits of Group Discussion.	10	CO4	K2
	b.	What are the Objectives of Interview? Enumerate the important preparations you will make before appearing for a job interview?	10	CO4	K2
UNIT-V(20 Marks)					
9	a.	What do you mean by Team Presentation? Discuss the 5W's of planning a presentation.	10	CO5	K2
	b.	Discuss in detail the potential difficulties of using technical aids when making a presentation in various public speaking contexts.	10	CO5	K3
OR					
10	a.	Discuss the Attributes and Qualities of a Good Speaker.	10	CO5	K2
	b.	How to design an Effective Power Point Presentation? Discuss with example.	10	CO5	K3