Registration No :

Total Number of Pages : 02

Course: IMBA
Sub_Code: 16IMN303

3RD Semester Regular/Back Examination: 2022-23
LAW OF CONTRACT
BRANCH(S): IMBA
Time : 3 Hour
Max Marks : 100
Q.Code : L343
Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part-I

Q1   Answer the following questions :   (2 x 10)
   a) What is a partnership deed?
   b) Can Minor be a partner?
   c) Explain what you understand by 'risk follows the owner'.
   d) What is a gratuitous bailment? Give an example.
   e) P posts a letter of acceptance to B.. But the letter is lost in transit by the negligence of the post office. What effect does it have on the formation of the contract?
   f) Who enjoys general lien?
   g) X agrees to pay his advocate Rs 10,000 in addition to his fees, if he succeeds in the suit. X succeeds but refuses to pay. Can his advocate claim the amount?
   h) What do you mean by principle of restitution?
   i) M a minor borrowed Rs 5,000 from J stating that he was major. Believing this to be true J advanced the money and M executed a receipt in his favor. Discuss the remedies available to J to recover the money from M.
   j) What is undue influence? Give an example.

Part-II

Q2   Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out   (6 × 8)
      of Twelve)
   a) What are the provisions for dissolution of a partnership firm?
   b) Distinguish between the rights in rem and rights in personam.
   c) Who is a finder of lost goods? What are his legal rights?
   d) Define and distinguish between an offer and an invitation to offer.
   e) What are the exceptions to the rule of no consideration no contract.
   f) What is Agency? Describe the different modes of creating Agency.
   g) What do you mean by public policy? Discuss the agreements held to be opposed to public policy?
   h) Explain the term Quantum Meruit. What are the grounds for claiming the

benefits under quantum meruit?

i) What do you mean by supervening impossibility? Explain the exceptions.

j) A allowed his friend B to use his car for two days. B kept the car for some weeks and then sold it to C. C as a bonafide purchaser for value claims good title to the car. Is he correct? What are the rights and obligations of C in this case?

k) The Contract Act disqualifies some persons from contracting. Who are they? Discuss the provisions.

l) Explain the rules regarding 'Caveat emptor'. Write its exceptions.

Part-III
Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

Q3   Define bailment contract. What are the duties of bailor and bailee?   (16)

Q4   Discuss the provisions regarding implied conditions and warrantees.   (16)

Q5   What do you mean by mistake? Explain the different kinds with examples.   (16)

Q6   Who is an unpaid seller? Write the legal rights available to him.   (16)

Registration No:

Total Number of Pages: 02   Course: IMBA
                                                    Sub Code:16IMN302
(3rd) Semester Regular / Back Examination: 2022-23
SUB: PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT
Max Marks: 100
Time: 3 Hours
Q Code: L279
Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two
from Part-III.
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.
Part- I

Q1   Only Short Answer Type Questions (Answer All-10)   (02x10)

a)   State the difference between effectiveness and efficiency.
b)   Define MBO and MBE.
c)   What is 'Bottom of Pyramid (BoP)"?
d)   What are Porter's five forces model?
e)   Define 'Benchmarking'.
f)   What is an Organizational chart?
g)   Distinguish between Centralization and Decentralization.
h)   Define formal and informal organization?
i)   Differentiate between Risk and Uncertainty.
j)   How does planning provide direction?

Part- II

Q2   Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out of   (06x08)
     Twelve)

a)   What are the four managerial functions and how do they interrelate with each
     other?
b)   Discuss the salient features of Hawthorne studies with examples.
c)   Explain Fayol's principles of 'equity' and 'order' with examples.
d)   Is planning actually worth the huge costs involved? Explain.
e)   Elaborate how rewards and goals affect motivation.
f)   How are leaders different from managers? Discuss the trait theory of leadership.
g)   State and explain three managerial roles as identified by Henry Mintzberg. Clearly
     identify how each is subdivided.
h)   What are the barriers to effective planning and how the organization can overcome
     them?
i)   What are the factors that determine the type of control? Explain.
j)   What is rational model of decision making? What are the steps in the rational
     problem solving process?

k) Discus, the main theories of management. Who are the proponents in each category?

l) What factors influence the span of control? Factors that influence organizing.

Part-III

Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

Q3 Define Management. Identify five basic management skills and explain the major sources of these skills. Do managers at all levelsrequire these skills? Explain giving examples. **(16)**

Q4 What is motivation? Discuss the basic model of work motivation and performance.Which motivation theory have you found to be most useful in explaining why people behave in a certain way? **(16)**

Q5 What is Planning? What are the main features to be considered by the management while planning?What are the steps taken by management in the planning process? **(16)**

Q6 'Controlling is an indispensable function of management'. Do you agree? Give four reasons in support of your answer. **(16)**

3rd Semester Regular/Back Examination: 2022-23
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
BRANCH(S): IMBA
Time : 3 Hour
Max Marks : 100
Q.Code : L433
Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part-I

Q1   **Answer the following questions :**   (2 x 10)
   a)   What constitutes micro economics?
   b)   What are the principles of externalities?
   c)   What is an economy of scale?
   d)   What is opportunity cost? Give example.
   e)   What is budget line? State its relevance.
   f)   What is consumer surplus? Explain with example.
   g)   What is production function with one variable input?
   h)   Define Rent.
   i)   Define Wages
   j)   What is scientific method of economic analysis.

Part-II

Q2   **Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out   (6 × 8)
       of Twelve)**
   a)   Explain the Law of diminishing marginal utility.
   b)   Discuss the determinants of demand.
   c)   Distinguish between variable cost and fixed cost.
   d)   Explain how does market equilibrium is achieved.
   e)   Explain production function with two variable inputs.
   f)   Draw indifference curve and explain its function and your learning from the curve.
   g)   Distinguish between accounting cost and economic costs.
   h)   Explain price elasticity of demand.
   i)   Explain Substitution effect.
   j)   Distinguish between Micro economics and Macro economics
   k)   Explain with example cross price elasticity of demand
   l)   What is marginal productivity theory?

Part-III
Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

Q3 Explain some pitfalls of faulty economic analysis.   **(16)**

Q4 Explain in detail the Riacrdian theory of rent.   **(16)**

Q5 Explain the Law of Demand and Law of supply. Also discuss the determinants of Supply.   **(16)**

Q6 Write short notes on   **(16)**
   a. Theory of Wage
   b. Theory of Interest

Registration No :

Total Number of Pages : 02

Course: IMBA
Sub_Code:16IMN301

3rd Semester (Regular/Back) Examination:2022-23
SUBJECT: Quantitative Method-II
BRANCH(S): IMBA
Time : 3 Hour
Max Marks : 100
Q. Code: L217
Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part-I

Q1 **Answer the following questions :** (2 x 10)
a) What do you mean by mixed Strategy?
b) What do you mean by Two person zero sum game?
c) If arrival rate is 30 per hour and service rate is 45 per hour, What will be the traffic intensity?
d) Explain the term Balking?
e) What do you mean by queue discipline?
f) Explain characteristics of Markov Chain.
g) Write any two applications of simulation.
h) What do you mean by absorbing state?
i) What do you mean by Maximin Criterion?
j) What do you mean by Ergodic Process?

Q2 (6 × 8)
a) Why is simulation used? Give one application when this techniques is used in practice.
b) A bakery keeps stock of popular brands of coke. Previous experience shows that the daily demand pattern for the item with associated probabilities is given below :

Daily Demand (Nos)	0	10	20	30	40	50
Probability	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.12	0.02

Using following sequence of random numbers to simulate the demand for next 10 days .Also find out the average demand per day.

The random numbers are,25,39,65,76,12,05,73,89,19,49.

c) Mention any four reasons for solving operations research problems by simulation.

d) A confectioner sells the confectionary items ,past data of demand per week in hundred kilogram with frequency is as given below:

Demand(Week)	0	5	10	15	20	25
Frequency	2	11	8	21	5	3

Using following sequence random number generate the demand for the next 10 weeks and also find out average demand per week. The random numbers are 35,52,90,13,23,73,34,57,35,83

e) A housewife buys three kinds of cereals: A, B and C. She never buys the same cereal on successive weeks. If she buys Cereal A, then the next week she buys cereal B. However, if she buys either B or C then the next week she is three times as likely to buy A as the other brand. Obtain the transition probability matrix and determine often she would buy each of the cereal in the long run.

f) What do you mean by Markov Chain? In what areas of management can it be applied successfully?

g) What do you mean by transition probabilities? Is the assumption of stationary transition probabilities realistic in your option? Why or why not.

h) A television repairman finds that the time spent on his jobs has an exponential distribution with a mean of 30 minutes. If he repairs the sets in the order in which they came in, and if he arrival of sets follows a Poisson distribution with an approximate average rate of 10 per 6 hour day, what is the repairman's expected idle time each day? How many jobs are ahead of the average set just brought in.

i) Briefly explain classification of queuing models.

j) Explain performance measures of a queuing System.

k) Using dominance rule, find the value of game.

Player-B Player-A	B1	B2	B3
A1	2	8	3
A2	7	3	8
A3	6	2	7

l) Explain how games can be solved using dominance property.

Part-III

Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

Q3 The school of international studies for population found out through its survey that the mobility of population(in percent) of a state to village ,town and city in the following percentages, (16)

FROM		TO		
		Village	Town	City
	Village	50	30	20
	Town	10	70	20
	City	10	50	40

What will be the proportion of population in village, town, and city after two years, given that the present population has proportion of 0.7,0.2 and 0.1 in the village, town and city respectively.

Q4 Solve the following game (16)

Player-B→ Player-A↓	1	2	3	4
1	5	-10	9	0
2	6	7	8	1
3	8	7	15	1
4	3	4	-1	4

Q5 What is simulation? Explain different types of simulation and also explain what are the steps involved in simulation process. (16)

Q6 (a) Briefly discuss the general idea of Markovian decision analysis. (16)

(b) What are the three fundamental properties of a finite-state first order Markov chain.

3rd Semester Regular/Back Examination: 2022-23
COST ACCOUNTING
MAM
Time : 3 Hour
Max Marks : 100
Q.Code : L521
Answer Question No.1 (Part-1) which is compulsory, any eight from Part-II and any two from Part-III.
The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

Part-I

Q1   **Answer the following questions :**   **(2 x 10)**
   a)   Define cost Accounting.
   b)   What is semi variable cost? Give two examples.
   c)   What is cost unit?
   d)   What is Marginal Costing?
   e)   What is cost centre?
   f)   What is Profit centre?
   g)   What is Stores ledger?
   h)   What is flexible budget?
   i)   What is margin of safety?
   j)   What is labour turnover?

Part-II

Q2   **Only Focused-Short Answer Type Questions- (Answer Any Eight out of**   **(6 × 8)**
     Twelve)
   a)   Distinguish between Cost accounting and Financial Accounting.
   b)   Discuss the various methods of measurement of labour turnover .
   c)   Distinguish between allocation, apportionment and absorption of overheads.
   d)   What are the different methods of calculating profit on incomplete contracts? Give illustrations.
   e)   The following direct costs were incurred on job No 132 of Standard Electronic Company:
      Materials Rs 6,010
      Wages:
      Department –A-60 hours @ Rs 30 per hour
      Department-B-40 hours @ Rs 20 per hour
      Department-C-20 hours @Rs 50 per hour
      Overhead for these three departments were estimated as follows:
      Variable overheads:
      Department A Rs 15,000 for 1,500 labour hours
      Department B Rs 4,000 for 200 labour hours
      Department C Rs 12,000 for 300 labour hours
      Fixed overheads:

Estimated at Rs 40,000 for 2,000 normal working hours.
You are required to calculate the cost of job 415 and calculate the price to give profit of 25% on selling price.

f) Define normal and abnormal process losses explaining the possible causes. How are these dealt with in cost accounts?

g) Distinguish between joint products and by-products and explain briefly the methods used for accounting for them.

h) Prepare a cost sheet from the following information showing:
(a) the cost of production per unit,
(b)Profit per unit sold and profit for the period.:
Direct Materials Rs 15,000
Direct labour Rs 9,000
Machine hour worked 900 hours
Machine hour Rate Rs 5 per hour
Administrative overhead is 20%on work cost
Selling overheads Rs 0.50 per unit
Units produced 17,100 units
Units sold 16,000 at Rs 4 per unit

i) A worker produced 200 units in a works time. The guaranteed weekly wage payment for 45 hours is Rs 81.The expected time to produce 1 unit is 15 minutes which is raised further by 20% under the incentive scheme. What will be the earnings per hour of the worker under Halsey and Rowan bonus schemes?

j) Discuss the usefulness and limitations of marginal costing.

k) Define budget and budgetary control. State the advantages of budgetary control in an organization.

l) Discuss the advantages and limitations of standard costing.

Part-III

Only Long Answer Type Questions (Answer Any Two out of Four)

Q3   A product passes through three processes A,B and C. The normal wastage of   **(16)** each process is as follows. Process A -3 %,process-B-5%,Process-C 8%.Wastage of process A was sold for Rs 0.25 per unit, that of process B at Rs 0.50 per unit and that of process C at Rs 1 per unit.
10,000 units were issued to process A in the beginning of October 2012 at a cost of Rs 1 per unit. The other expenses were as follows:

Particulars	Process-A	Process-B	Process-C
Sundry Materials	Rs 1,000	Rs1,500	Rs 500
Labour	Rs 5,000	Rs 8,000	Rs 6,500
Direct expenses	Rs 1,050	Rs 1,188	Rs 2,009
Actual Output	9,500 units	9,100 units	8,100 units

Prepare the process accounts also give the abnormal wastage and abnormal gain accounts.

Q4 You are given the following data: **(16)**

Year	Sales	Profit
2011	Rs 1,20,000	Rs 8,000
2012	Rs 1,40,000	Rs 13,000

Find out-
- (i) P/V ratio
- (ii) Break Even point
- (iii) Profit when Sales are Rs 1,80,000
- (iv) Sales required to earn a profit of Rs 12,000
- (v) Margin of safety in the year 2012

Q5 The standard mix to produce one unit of product is as follows: **(16)**

Material A   60 units @Rs 15 per unit = Rs 900
Material B   80 units @ Rs 20 per unit = Rs 1,600
Material C   100 units @Rs 25 per unit =Rs 2,500
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             240 units   Rs 5000
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During the month of April,10 units were actually produced and actual consumption of materials was as follows:

Material A   640 units @Rs 17.50 per unit = Rs 11,200
Material B   950 units @ Rs 18 per unit   = Rs 17,100
Material C   870 units @Rs 27.50 per unit =Rs 23,925
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             2,460 units   Rs 52,225
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Calculate all material variances

Q6 Discuss the various classification of cost with suitable examples.   **(16)**